CITY ITEMS.

CUNARD AND THE CLERGY—SEA LIFE ON THE ASIA.—The following statement comes from a source of responsibility that prevents the reader from entertaining a doubt of its correctness, although almost any person might be inclined to do so. The story is told by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who returned from Europe in the Asia, on her last trip. Mr. Cunard seems to yield his laurels with an ill temper, and would be the first man to destroy the reputation of his own steamers. Mr. Beecher says that there were nine clergymen on board, and that Mr. Cunard, who came out in the steamer to Halifax, refused to allow any one to preach except those of the Episcopal Church and of the Established Church of Scotland. We copy the following paragraph from the letter:

On the second Sabbath Mr. Cunard invited a Presbyterian clergyman of the *Established* Church of Scotland to preach, after the service had been read. Every one was rejoiced that this worthy gentleman had been permitted to preach; but it was asked upon what considerations the rule had been broken, and why a Scotch Presbyterian had been permitted to preach, but American Methodist clergymen, or Presbyterian, or Congregational had been forbidden? Mr. Cunard quite lost his temper under such questionings. The gentleman from Boston said in the most friendly manner to him that such an arrangement was calculated to produce ill feeling toward the Cunard line among Americans, who were quite unused to such restrictions upon the right of religious worship. Mr. Cunard replied very tartly that he knew very well that Americans would patronise their own steamers (alluding to Collins' line) as soon as they had as much confidence in their safety as they had in his; that it made him angry to have such intimations held out for threats; and he added, in so many words, that if Americans did not choose to go in his ships, "let them stay away!" He afterward repeated the same remark to the writer, in the presence of several others, and added that, if we did not choose to go in that line, "we might go to h—ll!" He said that he wished the American people distinctly to understand this. In that wish we so fully sympathised, that we thought it a duty to call the attention of the public to this matter.

A NEW SWINDLE.—*Dear Items:* Having an advertised letter in the Post Office, I went down for it Sunday noon. I stopped to buy a peach of a little girl who kept a stand near, and gave her a quarter for the peach; waiting for my change, she told me that *that* was right. "I gave you a quarter," said I. "No, you only gave me a cent." Then she began to whine, which drew around some dozen Irish women who kept stands near; some well-dressed (I wish I could say *well behaved*) men stopped, and I was accused of being a swindler and trying to cheat a child. One or two *peaceable* individuals threatened to flog me, and talked of calling the police. I walked off philosophically, leaving a very bad character behind me, not the first injured individual who has done the same. I think I cut my wisdom teeth that time, any how.
New-York, Sept 22, 1850. R. H. S.

CHANGE OF CAPTAINS.—We learn that Captain Dickinson of the steamer Osprey, has resigned that place to take command of the Southerner, and Capt. Marshall goes into the Osprey.

FIRE.—At 4½ o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the smoke house of Geo. H. Cragin, No. 156 West-st. Damage slight.

BRACELET.—A gold and cameo bracelet, found by Capt. Ditchett at Castle Garden on Saturday night, has been left at the Chief's Office.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

REGATTA.—The third Annual Regatta comes off on Monday (to-day) at the Penny Bridge.

FOUNDLING.—A child about a month old was found on Friday night under the steps of Johnson's Brewery in York-st.

JERSEY CITY ITEMS.

☞ Rev. Mr. Moore, a colored clergyman, for 18 years a resident of Liberia, preached to a crowded audience last night in the Jersey City Presbyterian Church.

NEWARK ITEMS.

☞ The Southern Mail was detained several hours last night by some bungling work on the Railroad below New-Brunswick. We learn that the engineers neglected to take in sufficient water at the proper stations, and the engine crept along for a few miles at a snail's pace and then gave out entirely. A person was sent on foot to New-Brunswick for another locomotive, and after a tedious delay one was procured and the train proceeded on its way. [Daily Adv. Saturday.

☞ The Essex County Institute will open their Annual Exhibition at the Court House in this city on Tuesday noon next, and Monday is assigned as the last day for receiving articles for competition.

☞ There will be about five hundred new buildings put up in Newark this year.

Trial of Samuel Drury, Charged with an Attempt to Kill Thomas Warner.—*Continued.*

THIRD DAY....SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1850.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge EDMONDS and Aldermen SMITH and CHAPMAN.

George W. Warner, (son of Thomas Warner) resumed.—My mother, Mr. Warner and myself were at the dinner-table; it was in the front basement; the first words I recollect my father saying, after setting down to dinner, was his pushing the dish of meat to my mother and saying to her to help herself and George, that he was in a hurry, having to attend a reference; my mother told him as to the box being left; Mr. Warner said to me, "George, after you have done dinner, and I am gone, go up stairs and take the box and open it;" it might be, he said, connected with a patent—he was not aware of where any thing of the kind could come from. My mother said "George, go up and get the box—I would rather your father would open it." I got the box and placed it between my father and myself as we sat at table in our usual places—Mr. Warner being at one end of the table, my mother at the other and I at the side. Mr. Warner took up the box and looked at it, then cut the string with a carving knife, took off the paper and proceeded to draw the lid as it lay on the table. When the lid was drawn about an inch I observed the box to be full of something, even with the lid, and I perceived some globules about as large as the top of my finger.—When the lid had been drawn about an inch farther, I observed the appearance of smoke, as of a lucifer match when first lighted, before you see the flame of the phosphorus.—Mr. Warner then rose from the chair on which he had been sitting, and exclaimed, "for God's sake run for your lives," and ran, I following, being next to him from the door, and then my mother, who was farthest from it. After we all got out, the explosion took place. Soon afterward, being then in the passage way to the yard, we thought of going back, but Mr. Warner said "wait a moment for fear there may be another explosion. We did stop a little while, and then went back and saw the basement shattered, part of the table cloth on fire, crockery and glass broken, and the appearance of some slugs in the walls, one of them in the door through which we had passed. A strange man was in the basement when we got back; Mr. Warner asked him what he did there, and what his business was; he said he came in because he thought the place might be on fire; Mr. Warner afterward apologized to him for having spoken so abruptly as he did; I believe the man got into the window; parts of the box, including the top and bottom, part of a shattered tin box, apparently some lucifer matches, and other things were laying about; Mr. Warner sent to the office of the Chief of Police, and requested he would send one or two of his aids, who came; Mr. Warner placed every thing in their charge. I had hold of the end of the box as Mr. Warner drew the lid.

Cross examined—I believe my mother stated to Mr. Warner the facts as to the manner of the box being left. Several questions were asked as to the position of the chairs, &c. The direction on the box was shown on the direct examination; it was on a piece of white paper, which enveloped it; appeared to be a disguised hand; witness did not feel any pressure as Mr. Warner drew the lid, which was done slowly; think it appeared to come hard; Mr. W. had his left hand against the front of the box as he drew the lid; think it was about 1½ when Mr. W. came home; I was a student at Columbia College, which I left for home at 1 o'clock; Thompson came down among others during the afternoon; heard him say to the officers it was a pity it had been made so public—that it was not more private; there was a crowd round; saw him round two or three days afterward.

[It was shown on the last trial, that Thompson had been in the habit of going to Mr. Warner's office, he being employed by Dr. Moffat, as stated, to ferret out forgeries as to Dr's. labels, and receiving his pay through Mr. Warner.] There was no one there, the second time, but T. and myself; my father saw us, and beckoned me out; after getting out I told him I was trying to pump Thompson, because I thought he knew something about it; my father said I would get nothing out of him; the reason why I suspected Thompson I had heard him say he had a book home which told how to make torpedoes; I did not tell that to Mr. W.; I had forgotten the circumstance of two persons having previously called that evening, when it was recalled to my recollection by Mr. Wilkes; I might have spoken of it when mentioning about the explosion after it occurred.

Letters from Mr. Warner written to his wife, referring to the history of their married life, his leaving her, &c. till 1847, when his better feelings prevailed, and he desired a reunion—sent her remittances—stated to her candidly his situation in regard to others—appealed to her if he did not act faithfully and well for the first year after the arrival of herself and their children, but he often saw the feeling towards him which grew out of his former desertion of her prevailed—he felt that they could not be happy together; spoke of an appearance of dislike towards him by Mrs W. and her daughter for two months previous to the letter—spoke in terms of affection toward George, and his determination to fit George for his own business, that of the law; spoke of his own feelings being ardent and those of his wife cold; doubted if she had ever loved him at all; has endeavored in every way to make her comfortable and happy; but from some cause, the blame of which does not lie with him—and the secret feeling of her breast towards him, after a desertion and separation for 12 years, she would not be so. He has pondered upon the matter for the last two months, and is determined no longer to bear it. He closes by proposing a separation, and his allowing her a maintenance. The principal letter was written from Rochester to Mr. W. in New-York, when he was out there on business. This was in March. After his return from Rochester, the witness continued, he alluded, at times, to my mother as being intemperate, slovenly and wasteful; it was not so. [It was said, on the former trial, that Mrs. W. was then, and had been, of exemplary conduct.]

The daughter was Mrs Coleman, who, with her husband, came out at the instance of Mr. Warner. He now keeps a hat store, in the establishing of which Mr. W. assisted.—Witness, his mother, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, supported Miss Busby (the female who resided at Mr. W.'s house before the arrival of Mrs Warner, and after Mrs W. left Mr. W.'s house) was about leaving New-York with Mr. Warner; followed Mr. W. to Albany and Troy; at latter place found entered on the hotel book "Mr. Warner and lady."—After his return, Mrs W. did not occupy the same room with Mr. W.; heard Mr. Warner, after the explosion say to Mrs. W. he wondered how she got out, as she was generally rivited to the spot by fright; do not know if Mr. Warner had any patent case at the time; he might have had; he had a great many cases; do not know where Mr. W is now.

Direct—Saw Mr Drury frequently at Mr. Warner's office. He was a client of Mr. W. When Mr. Thompson called at W.'s office he called on business for Dr Moffat. Not long after the explosion, one evening, Mr Warner being in the basement, and I up stairs to get some hog, I thought I heard some one in Mr. Warner's room, and ran down and told him, asking him if he had got his revolver (he carried one after the explosion but not before.) He wished my mother and myself to go up first, and then got Mr. Jones to go up with us. No person was there. [The object of the question, *Mr.* Graham said, was to shew that Mr. Warner was of timid disposition.] My mother came out from England first, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman next, and myself last; we were maintained by Mr. Warner; Mr. and Mrs. Coleman remained for a year at the house after they came out. After the separation of my father and mother, and she filed a Bill of Divorce, an arrangement was made by which Mr. Warner was to pay my mother $10 a week and myself $3 a week. He has regularly paid the $13 a week till last Saturday, when it was stopped. [Mr. W. confessed judgment, it will be recollected, last week, to Dr. Moffat, for $8,500 for money loaned on 11th, and is supposed to have left the city.] I am now working at my business, at which I was at in London, that of a cracker baker.

The Judge stated to the witness that he observed in his testimony that he never spoke of Mr. Warner as his father, and appeared to disclaim him as a father and how long it had it had been so.

The witness replied the reason is the manner Mr. Warner has acted toward my mother, my feelings are no way friendly toward him; the reason that made my father and myself at enmity, was that I took my mother's part, and he was displeased with it; one reason of my feeling toward him is that I think he was instrumental in sending the box to take my mother's life; I had a suspicion to that effect at the time of the last trial, which has been strengthened since by the statement of the witnesses from Canandaigua at the trial, that Thompson said he had made the box; also by the affidavit; I have been told that young Drury made last week to the same effect; I have made an affidavit this week in the charge against Mr. Warner as to his being instrumental in sending the box; it was made before Justice Mountfort. [The affidavit, we believe, is in connection with young Drury's, &c, on which charges are based against Mr. Warner and Wm. H. Thompson.]

The witness was asked if he thought his father wanted to kill him as well as his mother. I have thought was the reply, that he did not care whether it affected me or not. Before I took my mother's part he and I were very good friends, he taking me to the theater and about, but after that he was quite the contrary. I supposed the box more intended for my mother than me. He did not care so much about me. I thought, as to mind whether he killed me or not.

The witness was asked if he had communicated his suspicions to any person when the charge was made against Drury, or when the examination was going on, as to Thompson, or when the witness from Canandaigua was examined. He replied in the negative. The suspicion has been spoken of in the family, and my mother expressed her suspicions to Mr. Warner in June; I ceased speaking of him as my father after the trouble between him and my mother; one reason was his intimacy with Miss Busby again, and his taking a carriage and getting her to the house as soon as he could after my mother had left; one reason of my suspicion at the last trial was that Mr. Wilkes, in October, the time he reminded me that some persons had previously called, stated his suspicions that it was my father who was instrumental in sending the box; I have suspicions too in relation to the manner the box was opened, he was in a great hurry to get his dinner and to eat, but he was slow in opening the box.

The Judge asked the witness, during the 18 years that his father was absent from his family what was the apparent feeling toward him by his mother; whether she spoke well or ill of him, by which he and his sister and brother would be influenced as to their father. The witness said they seldom or ever said anything about him. The children knew that he had left their mother.

A juror inquired of the witness if Mr. Warner was not in as much danger of being killed himself in drawing the lid as the witness or his mother were. The witness said he supposed about the same, only the difference of distance from where they sat to the door.

Jesse Patterson, sworn—Officer of Police at Chief's office; [Describes the situation of basement, &c.] Mr. Warner asked us to pick up and preserve everything, the fragments of the box and other articles; he appeared to be somewhat excited; from appearances think no person could have been in the room at the time of the explosion and live.

Messrs. Jerkins and Crossoux, the police officers who went to Brooklyn and overheard a conversation between Messrs. Drury the elder, Thompson and Bristol Bill, were called, but not answering, the Court adjourned to Monday.

LAW COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR.—This Day.—*Circuit Court.*—Nos 439, 41, 74, 90, 95, 201, 278, 311, 318, 358, 359, 370, 425, 428, 477, being the first 15 of the cases reserved in June Circuit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Woodruff.—*D. Anson Fratt* vs. *George Wilkes and others.*—Suit for libel, growing out of an article in the Police Gazette, after the appearance of an article copied into plaintiff's paper reflecting upon Police Gazettes generally, Sunday papers, &c. already referred to. The testimony having closed, Mr. Cochran, in behalf of defense, summed up, declaring that the matter complained of did not refer to plaintiff, but spoke of a different appearing person, a relative, &c. The case will be concluded this forenoon.

SUPREME COURT.—Decisions at Special Term by Judge Edwards.—*Margaret Livingston* vs. *the Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Motion for Injunction denied.

Same.—*Daniels* vs. *James McGhee.*—Motion for Judgment on account of frivolousness of answer, granted, with an allowance of 10 per cent.

John C. Booth et al. vs. *Charles J Packard.*—Answer to be made more definite.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Stilwell* vs. *Church.*—Action for Libel, already refered to. Verdict for plaintiff, $170.

Things in Lewis County—Black River Canal—Commissioner Willett and his Delays—Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

LOWVILLE, Thursday, Sept 19, 1850.

Those of your business readers having correspondents in this region will be interested to learn that the Black River Canal, which, after a tardy and unfortunate struggle against Loco-Foco Stop Laws and other impediments, was opened to Boonville early in the Summer, is gradually assuming its expected importance as a highway for the inland trade of Southern New-York. The freight is constantly increasing in quantity, and the trade is passing from the old route on the plank road to Rome, to the Canal, which has its present terminus at Boonville. The Fall shipments of Cheese and Butter from the excellent dairies of Lewis and Jefferson are now quite important, and before the close of navigation will justify the predictions of its projectors, and the justice of the work.

The Canal should and *could* have been completed to Port Leyden this Fall, but for the unaccountable "sins of omission" on the part of Commissioner FOLLETT, the Loco-Foco Commissioner, who last year succeeded "by the skin of his teeth," owing to the Anti-Rent vote, over NELSON J. BEACH, our Whig candidate. Last Tuesday, the 17th, Canal Lettings were contracted at Boonville, for the route from that place to Port Leyden, and the work is to be done on the 1st of next June, while there was no reason for not putting the work under contract last April. The estimates, specifications and plans were all submitted to him in April for presentation to the Board, but these were not laid before that body until the month of August, when they were immediately authorized—as they would have been in April. As the time required for advertising and sealing contracts of course will prevent any thing being done till October, the season has virtually passed away, and a year is lost to the completion of this every day more important public improvement.

The Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, which is to follow the Black River to the High Falls and then waken the wilderness with the tread of the Iron Horse over the unbroken recesses of "John Brown's Tract," is commanding a lively attention, and there is a determination to open this route immediately, if possible. Engineers are now surveying the route, under the superintendence of Lieut. TILDEN, and public meetings are held to lay the enterprise before the people. A meeting held in New Bremen on the 13th inst resulted in the taking of $2,500 on the spot—an evidence of the spirit and resolves of the people. The road will be 150 miles in length, and the amount of capital required estimated at $2,500,000. Without designing to lead your capitalists astray, I would recommend them to examine the merits of this investment. I apprehend they will not be losers by the patronizing of this work. Yours, truly, W. O. B.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—At Newtonville on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Samuel Mathews was knocked down and robbed of $45, by a party of five or six desperadoes. One of the party has since been arrested and committed to Cambridge jail for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000. [Boston Advertiser.

Butcher Haynau and English "Public Spirit."

To the Editors of The Tribune.

DEAR SIR: You have been copying for some days regularly, and I have been as regularly reading the glorious comments of the English presses, *Liverpool Times, Morning Chronicle, Daily News, et cetera*, on the recent whisker-hauling and rough-casting given to a certain Austrian general now on a visit to his friends in London. I have not the slightest objection to offer to the conduct of the worthy gentlemen coal porters and barrel-heavers, who have given so admirable a lift to "public spirit" in England. That it sorely wanted it, the English themselves will not deny; and the fact that Baron Haynau, disowned by his own infamous government, betook himself to London there to receive the congratulations and salves he failed to receive at home, is admirable evidence, were any needed than in his opinion at all events he was about to visit kindred beings, dear friends, and approving worshippers. But I do object that any counter demonstration to the "spirit" and "character" and love of Austria, and admiration of infamy displayed by that section of English people who only are allowed to have a "public spirit," should be claimed as their own even in face of an infamous breach of hospitality to a dear friend. I am one of those old-fashioned ostlers who love to put the saddle on the right horse; and giving to the "English people" represented by newspapers, the full credit of wearing the saddle ridden by despotism, the full credit of upholding Nicholas and Haynau, when it was their time to be heard, giving to them all the credit they have for the "Austrian loan," for furnishing an agent to "intervene" between Windischgratz and Görgey, allow me to put to you and all others who have read the comments of the English press aforesaid, a few questions as to that section of "the English people" represented by coal heavers and barrel-heavers, and fulminated editorials of mud, protocals of dead cats and brick bats, and a *corps d'armee* of brooms, shovels and staves, including the heavy ordnance train, called a pump.

First: Would any Englishman who now writes in praise of the coal heavers aforesaid for their vindication of the English character, have vindicated it himself otherwise than by shaking the immortal "Butcher's" hand, and asking him to a public dinner?

Second: Only that "public opinion" outside of England would have cried "hurra, ye noble coal-porters, bravo, ye gallant bragard of brewery-men, on, on ye illustrious defenders of human decency with dirt, ye innumerable avengers of outraged liberty, with shovels and barrel staves, on, on hurra!" Only for this would not the "public opinion" in England, *of* England, have cried "outrageous exhibition, diabolical outrage, an illustrious general, decorated by his sovereign, returned from the field of victory, coming to honor with his presence the glorious soil of England," &c &c.

Third: Does not all the hallelujahs so suddenly offered to the noble patriots in shovels and slouched hats mean—We, having by our *acts* kept one side up, can turn this act of others, now that it is done, to our credit with the other side, by claiming it as English and our own?

Fourth: Are not we worse fools than they take us for to let them?

Fifth: How many coal porters in London *are English?* How many individual coal porters can be mustered in all London who are *not* Irish? *Ditto*, brewery-men? *Ditto*, "loose population" about breweries and the like? Ditto, ditto, ditto, to infantry, as far as shovels, brooms, two-handed engines for the projection of dirt on proper occasions, &c, go?

Sexto and Ultimo; how much, therefore, of the credit of rough-casting Haynau should be laid to the credit of England, or Englishmen, or English public spirit, or English love of liberty?

Answer me that, and you will confer an everlasting favor on your constant reader.

ANTI-HAYNAU.

The Orange Tragedy.

The facts published by us yesterday, in relation to the murder or suicide of Mr. Ira Clark, of Orange, were derived from two of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. One of them communicated with us in writing, and stated that the verdict of the inquest was that the deceased died by some other hand than his own. We see by the *Journal*, however, that the verdict was rendered in these words, "The deceased came to his death by some cause yet unknown." The same paper adds:

"We learn from Mr. Deputy Sheriff Carr, who yesterday visited the scene of the tragedy, that there is every reason to believe that the deceased came to his death by his own hands. Bowen, who was suspected of being concerned in the act, was yesterday arrested, and upon being examined, nothing was elicited implicating him in the least degree."

The deceased had been very melancholy for a number of days, and at times given to intoxicating drink, and from these and other circumstances, it is thought he may have made way with himself, as a summary process of escaping the troubles by which he was surrounded.

A full investigation of the melancholy affair will be made, when all doubts as to the cause of the death will probably be removed.

P. S.—We have just learned from a gentleman from Orange that the above statement from the *Journal* is somewhat erroneous—that Bowen has not yet been discharged, but is held for examination, and that suspicion is wide awake that murder has been committed. [New-Haven Palladium, 20th.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the 3½ o'clock cars were entering Elizabethtown yesterday afternoon, they unfortunately came in contact with a horse and wagon driven by Mr. Stephen Meeker, an aged and most respected citizen of that place. Mr. M. came upon the road by a cross-st when the train was so near that it was impossible for the engineer to prevent a collision. The horse had passed the track and escaped uninjured. The wagon was struck in the rear and broken to pieces, and Mr. Meeker thrown violently upon the earth, off the track, and severely injured. Great fears were entertained for his life; but we are happy to learn, that considering his bruises, he is comfortable this morning. His great age (84 years) renders his recovery doubtful. [Newark Advertiser, 20th.

FIRE IN POTTSVILLE.—*Pottsville* Sept. 18.—About four o'clock this morning the stables attached to Geise's hotel on Second-st., between Market and Spruce-sts., were set on fire by the carelessness of a teamster going in to attend to his horses. All the frame buildings on the east side of Second between Market and Spruce-sts. were burnt, six or eight on the north side of Market st. The fire was checked before reaching the large store of Thompson. The large church on the west side of Second-st. was previously on fire, but only received slight damage. North of the church, the tavern, known as the Den, kept by Samuel Mills, was entirely destroyed, five valuable horses being burnt, one belonging to Rev. Mr. Neil. The fire raged for two hours. [Cor. Phila. North American.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Monday last, the body of Mr. William Stirling, once well known and respected in Kingston, being a Clerk in the Engineer Department, was found near the Consecon Beach, Prince Edward, with his throat cut, and the person otherwise mutilated. The deceased had been missing since the 12th of July last, and it is suspected that he was murdered that night, in consequence of the violence of his actions and opinions. Suspicion has fallen upon one party, but we know not how justly. The body was found in consequence of the whole country going out to search for it. [British (Kingston) Whig.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The coroner's jury, which was called upon the unfortunate accident upon the Western road, by which several lives were lost through the breaking of an axletree, after a most thorough investigation, came to the conclusion that the accident was one that human foresight could not have prevented, and was one of that class of unforeseen disasters which the most careful discharge of every duty of the corporation, could not be expected to prevent. [Boston Post.

TRAGEDY AT PITTSBURGH.—Two brothers named Melchoir and William Beltzhoover, who kept a tavern between five and six miles from Pittsburgh, were murdered on Monday night last by a stranger named Daniel Mackey, who was lodging in their house. Mackey is an Irishman; he has been arrested. The *Pittsburgh Gazette* says: There was no apparent cause for the attack, and it resembled very much the one made by the Montesquious some months ago in St. Louis, upon several unoffending persons. The assassin's implement of destruction was a knife or dirk.

☞ Robert Peele, of Salem, is appointed Keeper of the Light-Houses on Baker's Island, in place of Captain Ambrose Martin, resigned. Mr. Peele takes charge of the lights on the 1st of October. [Boston Traveller.

POST OFFICES ON THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A note from FITZ HENRY WARREN, addressed to Hon. John Wentworth, published in the *Chicago Democrat*, states the following facts relative to Post Offices on the route to California. There is a Post Office at Fort Kearney, but until recently it has had no regular mail service, and then letters have been brought from Lindon, Missouri by extras, and at very considerable expense. In order to meet this expense, the Postmaster has been compelled to charge extra postage on letters.—Within the last two months a contract has been made for the supply of Fort Kearney, Salt Lake, &c., by a regular Contractor at so much a year, and hereafter the letters to and from Fort Kearney will not be subject to any *extra* postage.

EXPRESS TO THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—The collector of this port, received on Wednesday, a telegraphic dispatch, from the administration at Washington, directing him to send a messenger with all haste to the seat of Government in Texas, to apprise the executive of that State, of the passage into a law of Mr. Pearce's bill, for the adjustment of the boundary question between that State and New Mexico. Col. J. B. Walton of the Surveyor's Department, of the Custom-House, was the gentleman selected to expedite the important dispatch, to its place of destination. He left on the same day the dispatch was received. [N. O. True Delta, 13th.

FIRE AT RUSH.—A destructive conflagration occurred at the village of East Rush, in this county, yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock. Crosby & Doughy's store, in which was the Post Office, E. Arnold's store, the Methodist Church, Dr. Socrates Smith's office, a shoe store and two dwellings were destroyed. The loss was considerable and the insurance small. We have learned no further no particulars. [Rochester American, 19.

A CALAMITY.—Two boatmen, named Brown and Spearing, and six children, were drowned at Hantsport, N. S., by the sinking of a boat, in which they were endeavoring to reach schooner Lark, for Portland. The mother of the children and four other persons in the boat were saved. She was on her way to meet her husband, Inkham Macomber, a laborer on a railroad near Portland.

WANTS.

WANTS—A situation as housekeeper or governante, a respectable middle-aged widow who has had the care and management of a large family. Is a good plantist, capable of instructing children in music, sewing and English. Can be seen by calling at 143 Mott-st. (up stairs.) or by sending a line to McEvoy & Sons' clothing store, 382 Grand-st. addressed M. A. K. Will be heard of for a week. s21 2t*

WANTED—Situations for a number of excellent girls and children, recently arrived, free from city habits and associations, and willing to work for moderate wages. Application to be made at the office of Commissioners of Emigration, in the Park. No charges. n24 tf

WANTED—An enterprising man with $300, to join the subscriber in a very lucrative traveling business. A rare chance to see the country and make money. Apply to Mr. BAILEY, 57 John-st basement. s21 2t*

WANTED—A smart young lady to attend a lace store. Liberal wages will be paid to one who knows the trade. Apply, stating references, to B. L. S. Tribune Office. s20 3t*

WANTED—A young man as salesman in a dry goods store. Inquire before 9 A. M. or after 3, at HORTON & SON'S, 156 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. s20 3t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HENRY DIEHL a native of Rheinbayern, Germany, my husband, who left me two and a half years ago, without my wish and knowledge, that if he does not return to me, at 42 Avenue A, New-York, in the course of a week from this day, I shall declare myself separated from him for ever.—New York, Sept. 19, 1850. [s20 3.*] PHILLIPINE DIEHL

NIGHT SCHOOL—ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL.—Many have sad, hitherto, no means of educating themselves, and cannot still spare the time for even so worthy an object during the day. To such the advertiser gives notice of his desire to open a Night School. He may be seen this evening, and only this evening, at the N. Y. Military Hotel, 199 Bowery. s16 1w*

BOARDING.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family at 56 First-st., one minutes walk from the Peeksip ferry. Boats run every five minutes during the day. Location very desirable—house facing the water, commanding a fine view of Brooklyn, New-York, East River, &c. s22 1w*

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—A gentleman with his wife, two children and nurse, wishes genteel board, with furnished front rooms and bedroom adjoining, on the 2d floor, with only breakfast and tea for himself, (except on Sundays) in the neighborhood of St John's park or near Broadway below Tenth-st. References exchanged. Address box 1783. s21 2t*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A gentleman and wife can give two single gentlemen board and pleasant rooms in a desirable location, within five minutes walk of the South Ferry. Apply at 37 Sydney Place, Brooklyn. s18 3tod*

BOARD.—A suite of rooms with pantries attached on the second floor. Also single rooms for gentlemen can be obtained by applying at 97 Spring-st 2d door west of Broadway. Warm and cold baths in the house. s21 3t*

ROOMS OR LODGINGS wanted for a gentleman and his wife. A respectable family who observe the Sabbath preferred. Address L. S. office of this paper. s21 3t*

BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, at 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker st. s16 3tawlw*

BOARDING—To let, with board, two family rooms, also accommodations for three single gentlemen at 77 Murray-st. s21 1w*

BOARD.—Two or three good rooms, with or without board, at 55 Franklin-st near Broadway. s19 1w*

BOARD.—Wanted by a young man, a furnished room, with breakfast and tea, near Union Park—Irving-place preferred. Address C. R. Box 1,677. s20 3t*

ROOMS—With breakfast and tea if required, in a small private family up town—a very pleasant parlor fit for one or two gentlemen and a good front basement, well furnished; hot and cold baths in the house. Apply at 101 West Twentieth-st. near Sixth-avenue; reference given and required. s17 6t*

ROOMS TO LET, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at 145 Hudson-st. opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged. s7 1m*

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, in one of the most pleasant locations in the city, on a stage route—The best of references given and required. Apply at the N. E. cor of Thirteenth-st and Seventh-av. s9 1m*

TO LET—In South Brooklyn an unfurnished front parlor with pantries and gas in the room, suitable for a gentleman and lady, in a family of few persons. The house is delightfully situated and replete with every modern improvement. For particulars inquire at 51 Harrison-st opposite Dr. Stone's Church. au7 1tf

FURNISHED SUIT OF APARTMENTS on 2d floor, with basement, to rent to a family of two or three. Apply at 400 Greenwich-st near Beach. s11 1m

TO LET—Two furnished rooms to let in a private family, without board, or with breakfast if required, to two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at 141 McDougal-st, corner of Amity. s20 3t

A RESPECTABLE FRENCH FAMILY—Recently from Paris, will be ready to receive families and single gentlemen on the 2d of September. Everything will be done to make a comfortable home, with the advantage of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the French language. The house is elegantly fitted up; hot and cold shower baths, gas, heated. None but persons of the first respectability need apply. Second-avenue and Eleventh st. 176—convenient to Railroad and stage. s19 1w*

AT 190 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. two doors from Eighth-av. permanent or transient Boarders can have good Board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath-room. au22 1m*

IMPORTED CARPETINGS,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY are now receiving their supplies for the Fall Trade, consisting of ROYAL TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, INGRAIN and other CARPETINGS, comprising one of the largest, most complete and desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

Their purchases being made entirely for CASH, affords them advantages in making selections that but few possess, and enables them to sell at the lowest possible prices.

English Tapestry Carpets, from 11s to 14s per yard.
English Brussels Carpets, from 8s to 10s per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 10s per yard.
American Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 9s per yard.
English and American superfine Ingrain Carpets, from 6s to 7s per yard.
English and American fine Ingrain Carpets, from 4s to 5s per yard.
Common Ingrain Carpets, from 2s to 4s per yard.

Also, a large stock of English and American FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 2 feet to 24 feet wide.

DRUGGETINGS, 5-4, 6-4, 12-4 and 16-4 wide, with a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, equally low. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
s14 2w* 448 Pearl-st, sixth Carpet store from Chatham-st

F. A. ROCKWELL,
Ridgefield, Conn.
Office in New-York, 210 Water-st.
Manufacturer and Dealer in his
PATENT CLASPS
FOR NEWSPAPERS, Letters, Bills, &c. and for securing the bed-clothes of children to the bedstead.
s21 1w*

A FORTUNE FOR EVERY PERSON.

BEAMBLE'S PATENT PREMIUM SELF-WEIGHING, moving index and discharging Scale calculated for warehouses millers, and all others connected with the weighing of grain or seeds. Patented July 16, 1850. Territory for sale on such conditions that all persons purchasing are bound to make money. This scale took the silver medal at the Albany State Fair last week. I am ready to dispose of the following Territory, seventy counties, in the State of New-York (including the City and County of New-York;) Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North and South Carolina's, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. The above territory will be sold cheap for cash. The model of the scale can be seen at the National Hotel, Cortlandt-st and at the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-st, where I can always be found from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.
GEO. W. HOYT, Agent.
s13 2w* Dr. O. BUSH, Assistant.

POSTAGE ON PAPERS.—Publishers of Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, &c. are hereby informed that the Subscriber is prepared to receive and forward, free of postage, all publications to any part of the United States, or Canada, at the following rates, viz:

Publications not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, 1 cent.
Publications not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, 2 cents.
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Publications not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 4 cents.
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Publications not exceeding 6 oz. in weight, 6 cents.
Publications not exceeding 7 oz. in weight, 7 cents.
Publications not exceeding 8 oz. in weight, 8 cents.

Publications not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, 8 cents.
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Publications not exceeding 3 lb. in weight, 24 cents.
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