ton, who were alarmed at it. There never was any danger of disunion. When Mr. G. had concluded, there was much excitement in the Convention.

Adjourned till 4½ o'clock.

When the Convention reassembled the members of the State Central Committee for the VIth Judicial District, were announced as follows: Charles A. Mann of Oneida, and Dennis McCarty of Onondaga.

Mr. Murphy stated that, on consultation with several members of the Committee on Resolutions, he had determined to vary his motion to amend the first resolution satisfactory to them, and he hoped to make the resolution declare that the Convention approved of and reaffirmed the resolutions of 1850.

Mr. Cochrane, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, accepted the motion. Here there was great applause.

Mr. Briggs wished it distinctly understood that his support of the resolution did not commit him against favoring any change in the Fugitive Slave Law.

The amendment of Mr. Murphy was unanimously adopted.

The resolution, as amended, reads as follows:

Resolved, That we approve of the views and principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse last year, and now reaffirm such resolutions, as follows, &c.

The resolutions were also adopted by acclamation, and with great confusion.

Mr. Cochrane offered a resolution providing that the Central State Committee should call a Convention hereafter to decide how the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention should be chosen, and if they so decided to choose them themselves.

Mr. Sickles said he should offer an amendment providing for the choice of the Baltimore Delegates by Congressional Districts. They to choose the two State Delegates. The matter was laid on the table for the present.

The Convention then agreed to proceed to the nomination of the State ticket, pending a motion to nominate them viva voce, the Convention took a recess till 7 o'clock.

W. E. ROBINSON'S ORATION.—The English and Irish papers are copying and commenting on W. E. Robinson's Oration, before the *Psi Upsilon* Society, which we gave at length in *The Tribune* of July 30. *The European Times*, of August 23, devotes the leading editorial to a favorable notice of the Oration, of which it gave the week previous a very full synopsis. *The Dublin Nation*, of August 30, gives two or three columns of it, and promises more; and *The Dublin Freeman's Journal*, the leading paper in Ireland, devotes six columns to an abstract, and gives a favorable leading editorial on it.

ROCKLAND CO.—The Opposition County Convention appointed Jacob Sickles a delegate to the State Convention, and John C. Blovelt alternate, but we find that the *Syracuse Standard* announces that Archibald Alison is the delegate from Rockland. This must mean Brewster J. Allison.

FREE DEMOCRACY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—A Convention of Free-Soilers, including the Democrats who adhered to the nomination of John Atwood for Governor, has been called by a Committee of Members of the last Legislature, to be held at Manchester on the 30th Oct. next.

The Christiana Tragedy.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I write in great haste, eager to correct, as I have the means of doing in a measure, the accounts just published in our morning papers, of the bloody battle which took place yesterday morning at Christiana, in this State, 20 miles this side of Lancaster. From an individual just from that place, we learn that a slaveholder with his son and nephew, from Maryland, accompanied by U. S. officers of this city and Baltimore, went to Christiana after two fugitive slaves. The blacks, having received notice of their coming, gathered, a considerable number of them, in the house which the slave-catching party were expected to visit. The door was fastened, and the blacks retired to the upper part of the house. When the slave-holder and his company approached, they were warned off. A parley took place, the slave-holder declaring, as it is said and believed, "I will go to h—— or have my slaves." The door was broken in, a horn was sounded out of one of the upper windows, after an interval, a company of blacks, armed, gathered on the spot, and the negroes in the house made a rush down stairs and crowded the whites out. Here the parley was resumed, the spokesman of the blacks telling the white men to go away, they were determined, he said, to die rather than go into slavery, or allow any one of their number to be taken. He declared moreover that the blacks would not fire, but if the whites fired they were dead men. Shortly, first the nephew, then the slave-owner and his son fired revolvers, wounding a number of the blacks, but not seriously,—one man had his ear perforated by a ball. The clothes of others were pierced and torn, but, as the blacks said afterward "the Lord shook the balls out of their clothes." The fire of the whites was returned. The slave-owner fell dead, and his son very dangerously wounded. The whites then returned. One of the U. S. officers summoned the posse, but in vain. Some of the neighbors, Quakers, and Anti-Slavery persons, went and took up the wounded man and carried him to one of their homes, where, while they told him in Quaker phrase, that "they had no unity with him in his acts," and abhorred the wicked business in which he had been engaged. Every attention was paid him. Medical aid instantly sent for. The effect of this treatment upon the young man, as our informant told us, may easily be imagined. He wept and vowed, if he lived, to correct the impression people had of his home about the Abolitionists. The Doctor pronounced his wounds mortal.

People soon gathered in large numbers at this scene of blood. The excitement was immense.—Opinions and feelings conflicted, of course, but there was a strong feeling in behalf of the blacks. While the crowd were talking, and during the ferment, two blacks (brick-makers) passed. One of the crowd exclaimed "There go two fellows who should be shot!" The black men paused and faced the crowd, and said calmly something to this effect "Here we are, shoot us, if you choose; we are a suffering people anyhow. God made us black; we can't help that; shoot us if you will." The revulsion was instantaneous and strong, and any man who had muttered a word against the blacks would have been knocked down on the spot.

It is not true that the blacks had been counseled to resist. They had been repeatedly advised not to fight, but to flee to Canada.

Our informant, an aged and eminent member of the Society of Friends, does not profess to give the testimony of an eye-witness. He had seen the dead body of the slaveholder. He knew the people who took charge of the wounded man. He knew that the blacks had been counseled against resistance. The friends of the slave and the fugitive in that neighborhood are Quakers. Further than this the above account is the account of a resident in that vicinity, who gives us what is the most probable truth of the case, according to the statements of those in the neighborhood best acquainted with the circumstances. In a few days it is to be hoped that the truth will be ascertained with more certainty. Although by some questioned at first which fired first, the settled belief at the place is that the whites fired first, as stated above.

Yours, for truth's sake, W. H. F.

In addition to the facts contained in the above statement, we learn from another correspondent, that the warrant in the case was issued by Commissioner Ingraham of Philadelphia, and that the person deputed to execute it was John Egan, commonly known as *Hoss* Egan, formerly a notorious member of the gang of *Killers*, and now equally notorious as a slave-catcher under the new law.

There were twenty-five in the colored party, and fifteen whites. Several of the whites were wounded, one, a Baltimore officer, severely, by balls through both of his shoulders. There were eighteen shots fired by the slaveholder's party.

Whig Nominations.

Genesee Co.—Assembly: 2, Hon. Levi Fisk, Byron, the late Member.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Hungarian Exiles at Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1851.

William W. Corcoran, broker, has responded to the objects of the Delegation now here from the 128 Hungarian exiles lately arrived at New-York from Shumla, about the means for conveying them to Ujhazy's colony in Iowa, by proffering to pay the passages of them all from New-York to New-Baden, their destined home.

Sewall Brentnall, of New-York, was removed from a $1,400 clerkship in the War Department, yesterday, and immediately afterward appointed to a $1,500 clerkship in the House of Representatives.

Maryland Democratic State Convention, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12, 1851.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and nominated Philip Francis Thomas for Controller; James Murray for Commissioner of the Land Office, and Thomas H. Stewart for Lottery Governor.

The Printers National Convention met this morning. J. Gibson, Esq., of Kentucky, was chosen temporary Chairman. Thirteen States are represented, and there are 117 delegates present, others are hourly arriving.

The Southern Mail has arrived.

Railroad Accident—Col. Bigler at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Sept. 12, 1851.

The cars of the and Ohio Pennsylvania Railroad were thrown off the track to-day by a cow. A child was killed, and several persons were seriously injured. Two are not expected to survive.

Col. Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived here last night. Col Black made a reception speech—a large procession was formed, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Col. Bigler speaks to-night at McNulty's Warehouse.

Marine Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1851.

The schr. S. E. Parker, capsized recently in the Bay, has been brought up and sold for $900.

The brig Urgent has also been sold for $150.

The cargo of the Josephine has been sold, and the vessel is likely to prove a total wreck.

New Telegraph Line to Quebec.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Friday, Sept. 12, 1851.

The line of Telegraph to Quebec, by way of Fredericton and Woodstock, is now open and ready for business.

Markets.....BUFFALO, Sept. 12.

Receipts since our last are: FLOUR, 4,000 bbls. WHEAT, 32,000 bush.; CORN, 23,000 bush. FLOUR is firmer with a fair demand; 1,000 bbls Michigan sold at $3 25. WHEAT—10,000 bush. sold at 68c. for Ohio; the market is easier. CORN is steady at yesterday's rates. OATS are rather scarce and firm at 23c.

Markets—ALBANY, Sept. 12.

The receipts of the past 24 hours have been, FLOUR, 5,000 bbls.; WHEAT, none; CORN, 17,000 bush. FLOUR is steady but inactive. In CORN there is less doing and the market tends downward. Of BARLEY, 5,500 bush. sold at 58c. for ordinary two rowed, and 70c. for good. OATS are dull.

NEW-YORK.—The Whig and Working-men's nominations are herewith presented:

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

WHIG.	NATIONAL REFORM.
SAMUEL A. FOOT.	L. WARD SMITH

Secretary of State.

JAMES C. FORSYTH.	JEREM. S. WASHBURN.

Controller.

GEO. W. PATTERSON.	HENRY B. STANTON

Attorney-General.

DANIEL ULLMAN, Jr.	AZOR TABER.

State Engineer and Surveyor.

HEZEKI'H C. SEYMOUR.	ROBERT McFARLANE

Canal Commissioner.

HENRY FITZHUGH.	CALEB LYON.

Treasurer.

JAMES M. COOK.	JOHN WINDT.

Inspector of State Prisons.

ALEX'R H. WELLS.	ELIAS PITTS

From New-Orleans—Arrival of the Winfield Scott—A Cuban Prisoner Released.

The steamer Winfield Scott arrived here this morning in six days five hours from New-Orleans. She brings New-Orleans dates to Sept. 6. Off Key West she took on board Mr. Phillip S. Van Vechten, who was a Lieutenant in the Cuban expedition. Mr. Van Vechten was released from prison and pardoned through the intercession of Captain Platt, of the U. S. sloop Albany. Mr. Van V. will give to the public a full account of the expedition, and the means used at New-Orleans to induce young men to join the Lopez party. He was one of the 450 who left New-Orleans on the steamer Pampero. There are 130 in prison at Havana, who will be sent to Spain.

The U. S. sloop Albany brought Mr. Van Vechten over to Key West.

The following is the Winfield Scott's Specie list:

Cerdan & Co	$73,229	Phelps & Wetmore	$4,500
O. J. Gunnan	50,000	Roberts & Williams	2,300
Geo. S. Robbins & Son	13,000	Disch Little & Co	1,600
Harrod, Dunlap & Co	5,000	V. Durand & Co	1,200

PHILADELPHIA.

The Character of Mr. Gorsuch—Telegraph Case, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12, 1851.

During the week ending yesterday, 19,067 tuns of coal were shipped by Schuylkill Canal, and 39,425 tons were transported on the Reading Railroad.

In conversation with a gentleman acquainted for a number of years with the elder Mr. Gorsuch, I learn that he was generally esteemed in his section of Maryland, for his amiable and equitable character. In fact, so just was he, that cases were submitted to him for his judgment, which under other circumstances would have been brought before a court of justice. He has also for a number of years been in the habit of releasing his slaves from servitude, when they had attained their 28th year. His death is a public loss to Maryland.

Alice Jennings, alias Mary Martin, a colored girl, charged with several robberies in this city, was arrested yesterday afternoon, among the mountains, near Reading, Pa. She is now safe in jail, here.

This morning, an industrious, clever news-carrier, about 17 years of age, named George Mullen, was drowned, while bathing in the Delaware, at Camden, N. J.

"Peter Parley" was arrested in this city yesterday on some trivial charge. However, "what's in a name?"

The argument in the Telegraph Case was continued this morning in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Kane, by Mr. Harding for the complainants. His elucidation of the several systems of telegraphing and the clearness with which he pointed out their distinctive characteristics, showed him to be completely master of the subject. Much valuable scientific information was imparted to the Court and the persons present.

Augustine Heiss, the German charged with debasing the coin of the United States, was this morning examined before the United States Commissioner, and promptly discharged from custody, because there was no evidence to convict him of the charge.

COTTON is held firmly, in consequence of the favorable advices by the steamer, and there is a fair demand. No further sales of BARK have been reported. The receipts of FLOUR continue very small, owing to the drought, and, the stock on sale being much reduced, holders are firm at $3 87½ ⅌ bbl., at which some further sales have been made for shipment. There is a moderate demand for home consumption within the range of $3 87½@$4 62½ for common brands and extra. In RYE FLOUR and CORN MEAL there is nothing doing. There is more WHEAT offering, but prices are unchanged; sales of 3,000@4,000 bushels good and prime new red at 83c., new white 88c., and old at 90@92c. ⅌ bush. No further sales of RYE reported. There is rather more CORN coming in; sales of 5,000 bushels at 64@65c. afloat. OATS are dull; sales of Southern at 31c. ⅌ bush. WHISKY continues scarce; sales of both hhds. and bbls. at 22½c.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—$4,000 U. S. 6s '77, 115; $1,500 Penn. 5s, 96½; $600 do., 96¾; $3,000 do., 96¾; $250 Lehigh Nav. 6s, 72; $500 do., 73; $100 Lehigh Int. 94½; 100 U. S. Bank, 11; 10 Mechanics' bank, 27½; 200 Morris Canal, 13½; 100 do., 13½; 200 do., 13½; 100 do., 13½; 100 do., 13½; 50 Penn. R. R., 46½; 200 Reading R. R., 27½.

Second Board—200 Reading R. R., 27½; 40 Louisville bk., 103½; 1,000 Wil. R. R., 89½; Girard bk., 12.

A Fugitive Case at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1851.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune:

We were stirred a little to-day by the rumor which seemed to buzz about, that one of our best mulattoes, a carpenter, becoming frightened, had started for Canada, had been taken at Hartford, and was now—where, no one knew. We did not feel disposed to give him up without a fair chance for a run, and set ourselves to find how matters stood, and who had been instrumental in starting him, whether fugitive or not. That he was gone we could learn; that he was taken was asserted—yet no hisp of the matter appeared in our dailies. Rumor said that a small party of "gentlemen," at one of our first-class Hotels, were out on a hunting expedition, after game which is game, compared with Cummings's lions and elephants; that they had in their employ a smart, crafty negro, who acted as decoy-duck and ferret, who could pray and sing, and make himself useful to the ladies, and indeed was admired by the good-natured negroes, who, like their white brethren, can, in a pinch, worship anything that sets itself up for worship. Rumor also said that this said gentleman (colored) had advised our citizen to leave, and of course, being in his confidence, had thought it best for him to stop in Hartford—and that some of our city officers had been on the alert for a few days about the "Chattels" house. Our city officers, upon inquiry, denied the dirty imputation, and thought their duty lay elsewhere. Quite a number of influential citizens, of all kinds, (indeed many,) even in our very Hunker and stick-in-the-mud town, were inclined to give him a shove and the hunters a trip. One offered prayer, another money, others pistols. One white-haired man of sixty proposed to head a mob; rather discouraging signs, indeed, one would think. But we telegraphed to our Hartford friends, and learned that no such person had been taken there, and we are so far relieved as to believe he is safe, if he is a fugitive, and are glad to spare ourselves the misery of one of those judicial abominations called a trial before a Commissioner, every one of which waked into life Anti-Slavery feeling. It is gratifying to us to learn that there is yet in the House of the Regicides strength to bear the burdens of the weak, as one Paul thought might be done with safety, and we trust that the report of such a hunting party alluded to, is not real, or if so, that inquiries now on foot will develop its beauties, and give us further particulars as to names and objects. It may be that the $2,000 given for Bolding will promise a hunter more profit in this branch of the business than the Brazil trade. But it may be also that our shrewd Yankees will find it to pay better to employ a little legal delay and talent in these cases, and discourage the business in that way. We shall see.

Yours, truly, C. W. E.

Indiana Railroad Controversy—Inquiry.

A friend of the Southern Michigan Railroad Company, in a labored communication to *The Tribune*, thinks that the parties interested in building the New-Albany Road, from Michigan City to the Indiana line, should, if conscious of strength, court *inquiry* by a lawsuit, but that it is unfair to appeal to the Press.

He further sets forth that the Public have no interest in the question, and it is quite clear that he wishes to change the venue from the City of New-York to a Western County Court.

If the Southern Michigan Railroad Company are confident of their strength, they need not fear inquiry here or elsewhere. They will have abundant opportunity to try conclusions in the Courts of Justice; but they must also meet the issue before the Public, who are very apt to form their own opinions.

It might doubtless be convenient to them to leave the whole question to the Court in Indiana, while they parade before the eastern capitalists this bugbear of an injunction.

The friends of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Co., and men conversant with Railroad Law and Practice, consider the injunction frivolous and untenable, and they will rely with perfect confidence upon its being disposed of, in due time, by the lower or higher tribunals of Indiana.

Meantime let us ask the friend of the Southern Michigan Railroad, who is so strenuous for a legal course, one or two questions.

1st. By what color of law does the Southern Michigan Co., which is *in fenix*, prohibited from approaching the Indiana Line, build a road, and run its cars into Indiana? Does he think that by so frivolous an evasion as the employment of Mr. John Smith, or some other accommodating friend, this upright Company, this stickler for strict construction, will be permitted to defy the will of the people of Michigan, who have repeatedly refused to repeal the prohibition against their going out of the State?

2d Have the Southern Michigan, Buffalo, and Mississippi, Northern Indiana, or by whatever *alias* this Company chooses to act—have they not obtained money for their stock and bonds by representations here and elsewhere, that they had a *monopoly* through Indiana?

3d. Has not this claim to a monopoly constituted their chief capital here at the East where the facts are little known, and where the friends of the Company think it *safer* that they should be known?

4th. This friend quotes the price of the stock of the New-Albany Company along the line of the road where one of the 1,500 stockholders may have transferred a share at a low price, but where the sale of ten shares a month would probably exceed the average.

Can he say whether one of these great Companies, under one of its aliases, has lately offered its 8 ⅌ cent Bonds in the Eastern Money Market at 80 ⅌ cent?

He says truly, "the affair lies in a nut-shell." The claim of the Southern Michigan Company, either to a monopoly in Indiana, or to having carried on its own operations with strict regard to Law is one of the most bare-faced impositions with which a Corporation ever endeavored to gull the public, and it is the duty of the Press to expose it.

On the other hand, the rights of the New-Albany Co. to build to Michigan City, and thence to the State line, are, in the opinion of able counsel, as clear as daylight, far clearer than the right of the Northern Indiana to build at all.

The Michigan Central and its connecting Companies, only seek such competition as is for the interest of the public, and there cannot be the slightest question that the Judiciary, the Legislature and the people of Indiana will sustain them.

Pending this controversy in the West, is there any injustice in offering to the New-York public the results of full INQUIRY.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—See advertisement. Rev. Dr. Dewey will preach for the three following Sabbaths, commencing to-morrow. Seats free.

FRUITS OF HOME MISSIONS.—The last number of *The Home Missionary* contains a letter from a veteran laborer at the West, Rev. Aratus Kent, who settled in Galena in 1829, which gives a striking picture of the achievements of this efficient Society in this short space of time. When he went to Galena there was no other clergyman of any denomination within 200 miles in any direction. Now, the number of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers is more than 200, and the churches more than 300; 100 of these belonging to other denominations. Scores of Sabbath Schools are in operation, Bibles are scattered without stint, and various objects of benevolence are well sustained. In Central Illinois the change has not been less visible and marked. Twenty years ago there were not twenty Sabbath Schools in the State—now there are as many in single counties; then there were but few common schools, and those not worthy of the name—now there is an efficient system in operation through the State; then the first college had been in operation only a year, and had not a single regular college student in it;—now there are five, mostly well patronized; then not an academy for either sex—now twenty four in Central Illinois alone. On the same field are thirty Churches that support the gospel without foreign aid, and the truths of Christianity enter strongly into the very organization of society, developing a distinctive Christian civilization.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S TRACTS.—Messrs. Edward Dunigan & Brother, Catholic Booksellers of this City, are republishing, with the approbation of Archbishop Hughes, the celebrated Tracts which have appeared in London from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman, and relating to the present controversy in England.

REV. DR. CLAPP, OF NEW-ORLEANS.—This distinguished Clergyman is at present stopping at the Astor House with his family. We understand he is to preach in the church at the corner of Bleecker and Downing-sts., to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES IN NEW-YORK.—The Standing Committee of this Diocese has invited Bishop Delancey, of the Diocese of Western New-York, to perform Episcopal services during the ensuing Fall, which he has consented to do, and has already commenced upon.

DIOCESAN CONVENTION.—Official notice has been given of the Annual Convention of this Diocese, to be held in St. John's Chapel in this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DECLINES.—Rev. Dr. Davis W. Clarke, of the Methodist Church, in Fourkiekepsie, we learn, has concluded not to accept the Presidency of the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ In the name of the Prophet—air! Finally we are refrigerated, Eolus be praised! The spell of fiery weather is broken, and we breathe again. As the sun went down yesterday the wind rose, faintly at first, but finally to a miniature hurricane, whirling such clouds of dust aloft that our metropolis was momentarily underground; a few drops of rain came also, but soon all blew over, and a cool, starry, moony evening eventuated. All the world came from its burrow—from fifth-floor attic and sub-cellar kennel to breathe, and the midwatch of the night saw doorways and sidewalks and park grass thickly dotted with air-enjoying humanity.

With midnight came over the Southern horizon great white thunder-clouds, in and over and around which the fierce lightning leaped and ran and splashed and shimmered and made mock sunshine incessantly for an hour; and then the white clouds darkened and consolidated into the leaden gray which falling water hangs against the sky—but when we closed this, the rain had not reached our latitude, though the prospect of its much-desired advent constantly brightened in the fast darkening sky. Rain or no rain, we are cooled, and that is much to be thankful for, after such a week.

☞ The Council will be in full session on Monday. Only the Assistants sat last night, and their doings were comparatively unimportant.

☞ Catherine Hayes will probably arrive to-day or to-morrow, in the steamer Pacific.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—Fountain Engine Co., No. 2, of New-Haven—a fine and well-uniformed body of men—arrived in this city yesterday. The extreme heat of the day was unfavorable to any extra exercises, but at night a grand torch-light procession was got up, and the boys were taken around some. The order of the procession was as follows:

J. J. Borras, Grand Marshal. Band. Engine Co. 22. Band. Fountain Co. 2 of New-Haven. Hose Co. 3. Hose Co. 4. J. B. Foley, Marshal. Band. Engine Co. 4. Hook and Ladder 4. Hose Co. 19. Band. Engine Co. 16. Hose Co. 20. J. G. Abbe, Marshal. Band. Engine Co. 26. Hose Co. 24. Hose Co. 21. Band. Hose Co. 34.

The line formed in the Park and marched through the principal streets for three hours. The New-Haven Company intend to return to-day.

MADAME ANNA THILLON.—This new star of the Eastern hemisphere has arrived, together with the Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. Hudson. Of the merits of Anna Thillon, we can speak, at present, only from "noises abroad." These noises, however, have been characterized by general praise. She has long been the theme of admiration in London, and of all the Parisian dilettanti. She is said to unite much personal loveliness to lyric and dramatic powers. Her voice is described as being silvery and flexible, and well adapted to the brilliant music of *Auber*, to whose operas, and those of his school, she seems mainly to have confined herself. In the *Crown Diamonds*, written for her by *Auber*, and in the *Daughter of the Regiment*, her triumphs have been great, owing, probably, to her style being almost exclusively French. This school, which she is said to maintain in its utmost purity, will form for us a novelty of great attractiveness. The dashing spirit and vocalization of Hudson, moreover, cannot fail to harmonize in a remarkable degree with the arch and graceful action of this prima donna; so that, both together, it is not to be doubted that they will achieve as great satisfaction for themselves as for the public that hear them.

NEW INDUSTRIAL WORLD.—This new weekly paper has become the organ of the Workingmen's State Central Committee, and the second No. is about to appear. Messrs John White and John A. Smith are the Editors and proprietors, who issue the paper at the headquarters of the State Central Committee, No. 162 Nassau-st., (5th story,) at the rate of $1 50 for a single year's subscription, or at $1 a year when the subscription list of *The World* numbers 2,000. Owing to the irregularity of the appearance of *The Young America*, the Land Reformers of this City and vicinity have long been without an exponent of their measures, and *The World* bids fair to supply that vacuum. Both of the proprietors of the new paper are practical printers.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING ROOM COMPANION.—We notice in this week's issue of this popular illustrated journal, a very decided improvement in printing and paper, making it one of the handsomest sheets anywhere issued. The literary contents are of the most varied and interesting description. As for pictures—many of them of the largest size and of excellent finish—look at the list:

A perfect and beautiful engraving of Niblo's new and spacious hotel, Broadway, New-York, built on the well-known site of the old Niblo Theater; a picture representing the late destructive and fearful whirlwind, in its course through Medford and West Cambridge, a few days since; an engraving representing the Royal Foot Guards, on the west end of the great exhibition building, Hyde Park, London; a picture of the wonderful Bishop's Derrick, the powerful machinery which lifts full-rigged ships and steamboats from the water, and takes them over sand-bars and other impediments, to sea; a capital picture of the Marine Hospital, showing the North Carolina at anchor, steamship Fulton, &c.; a second scene at the Navy Yard, giving a view of the frigate Macedonia, now repairing; also several other objects of interest in the Yard; a fine view, giving a representation of the New-York Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, with its surrounding scenery; a Camp Meeting as it occurred at Eastham, a short time since, at Millenial Grove, on Cape Cod; a picture illustrating an interesting scene in the new novelette, commenced in the present number of the Companion; a California scene, representing what is called the South Mines, near Jamestown, California; a fine and accurate likeness of Judge Shaw of this City, a most perfect and finely executed picture; an engraving of the noble steamship City of Manchester, just added to the Philadelphia line of transatlantic packets, a truthful scene.

All this for a sixpence is, to say the least, most astonishingly cheap. It is no wonder that such a paper has an immense circulation.

ENGRAVINGS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Goupil & Co., under the Special notices. This well known house offers for sale the largest stock of European Engravings and Artists' Materials to the trade and the public. Schools will do well to call and make their selection of drawing materials.

FIRE.—Last night at 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the basement of Avery's School-House, rear of No. 67 Christie-st. The fire department were promptly on the ground and extinguished the flames before any material damage occurred. This fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire was used in the building.

☞ The Life-Time Temperance Society held a meeting at their Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square on Thursday night. Twenty one signed the pledge, of which a large portion was of those for whom the Society was established, and also some very hard cases. The Society elected a Committee of three—Richard Reed, Lambert S. Beck, and Wm. G. Hall—to represent it, in cooperation with other Societies, to take into consideration the propriety of taking measures to secure a Temperance representation in the coming election.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR ATTORNEY.—We understand that Hon. John M. Clayton is engaged as counsel for the Philips' Fire Annihilator Company.

LARGE CLIPPER SHIP.—Messrs. Cunier & Townsend, ship builders at Newburyport, Mass., have recently contracted to build for a house in this city, a clipper ship of two thousand tuns burden.—The same builders have likewise contracted with Messrs Swift & Perry, of New Bedford, to build them a clipper whale ship of five hundred tuns burden.

☞ The following is a copy of a letter to Governor Hunt, written at the request of Aaron B. Stookey, now under the sentence of death, requesting a further respite until additional evidences can be brought to light bearing upon his case:

CITY PRISON, Sept. 1851.

To his Excellency, Washington Hunt:

DEAR SIR.—I have perused your letter of the 4th inst. to Thomas Carmley, Esq., Sheriff, published in *The Tribune* of the 9th, in which you have stated your reasons for declining to use the Executive clemency in my behalf.

Under other circumstances, and actuated by different motives, it would seem like presumption to have addressed you, but I am impelled by necessity, as a last resort, to make a personal application for clemency, in the still dim hope that through your endeavors "mercy may temper justice." I crave the boon of humanity, and upon the threshold of the grave, myself a mortal, I cling to mortality.

Thankful, sir, as I am for the kind interest you have manifested in my behalf through the solicitations of my friends, I am doubtful whether facts have yet been presented in their proper light, and in order to leave no stone unturned, I have therefore instructed those friends, even at the eleventh hour, to procure and forward to you additional affidavits or evidences from parties (whose credibility shall be vouched) tending to prove my temporary insanity for a period of time before the commission of the crime, the result of illness rather than the effect of "malice aforethought." Affidavits will also be forwarded proving my general quiet disposition. To these papers I ask your attentive and due consideration.

Meanwhile, allow me to state certain facts that can be proved if necessary. About the middle of February I received a severe blow upon my head, causing blood to flow freely; a few days afterwards I was taken with the ship fever; from the nature of the disease or the effects of the blow, my reason was impaired. I did not sufficiently recover from the fever, so as even to move about with difficulty, until some time the early part of April. Weak in body as well as mind, I often wandered about, and found myself at places the road I took or by what power brought thither I knew not. From that time until a period after my incarceration here, I can recollect but little that transpired. I am told that during the interval, impelled by no hatred, moved by no natural impulse, having no acquaintance with the man, and in the defense of no darerent right, I struck a mortal blow, that sent a soul, unannealed, before its Maker!

Any one acquainted with me during the period above named, would never affirm that insanity was the effect of ardent spirits; whereas, the facts are that either sickness or the blow received caused the aberration of the mind, and during its continuance, on the 13th April, I drank perhaps for the first time for many weeks.

Aside from the evidences affirming my insanity, the circumstances under which I committed the deed go far to strengthen that position. Since no man can accuse me of being of a quarrelsome disposition, what then were the attendant facts? My weakened bodily strength would scarce have given me the power, unaided by unnatural impulse, of the attendant insanity, for the perpetration of the deed. Without a cause, and it cannot for a moment be supposed that the running amuck a person by my side, with whom I had but little acquaintance, or the answer of the deceased, was a sufficient cause, without malice against or knowledge of the man, I committed, unknowingly and undesignedly, a deed abhorrent to my nature, repugnant to my feelings.

You affirm in your communication that I was "armed with a deadly weapon, which he usually carried about his person," and that the "crime may be traced directly to the habit he had adopted of carrying a dangerous weapon concealed." Lest a misconstruction as to the intent may arise, I will add, the "deadly weapon," I am told, was a dirk knife, and having it upon my person then, was rather a central than a general custom, and it can be shown that the knife in question was usually left in my room.

I regret the inference you draw, that since my "moral nature was depraved" my "mental faculties became impaired by a long course of vicious indulgence." If, sir, I have erred in my "moral nature," (and who shall cast the first stone at me!) this crime is the first of any nature for which I have been held accountable, and I can appeal with truth to many influential and respected citizens who know me, whether before I ever wronged a man of aught.

But I will not much longer presume upon your time. I have but a few days to live, except through your interposition, and though I fear not death I dread the ignominy of the scaffold. Better by far for me to toil the remainder of my days, perhaps within prison walls, than to leave the associations connected with my death as a legacy to those who are now bound to me by the ties of consanguinity and love. The soldier who, though in the discharge of his duty, coolly and calmly, without provocation or malice, shoots down and destroys his fellow-man, receives the meed of praise or a laurel crown for his reward. But he to whom the light of knowledge is denied, who, by being bereft of reason becomes no longer a free agent, under the impulse of insanity, and with unnatural energy, commits the offense, must needs receive a felon's doom and meet a murderer's obloquy!

Were it for the good of society that I should suffer the penalty of death, in order to avert some awful calamity, a self-sacrifice such as this keeps me an unwilling actor. Or, if by my death the court would yield back a mortal in return, without a murmur I might submit to the decree. But under the circumstances, and in a christian land, that neither holds to the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye," nor the barbaric statutes of China, though demanding blood for blood, yet spares the being from whom Providence has shut out the light of reason, I ask, will my sufferings benefit society?

Pending the production of these new affidavits and evidences, that may necessarily consume a few days, I humbly ask a respite from my doom for a short time.

In conclusion let me affirm, that if I can expect no mercy from man, I still feel an assurance that my Maker, who has declared "to whom little is given little will be required," will still extend His arm of mercy over me, and "temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

I remain, with respect,

Your Excellency's most obt. servant,

AARON B. STOOKEY.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT A REVIEW.—Yesterday morning a Grand Review and Inspection of the 1st Brigade and 2d Regiment of the N. Y. State Militia, under the command of Gen Spicer, took place at Hamilton-square, near Sixty-ninth-st., on which occasion a serious disturbance occurred. In consequence of the excessive heat in the morning, two soldiers were sun-struck and taken from the ranks; and at 11 o'clock the General gave orders that the Brigade should be dismissed for two hours, which order the soldiers were glad to obey. Previous to the Review, &c., it appears a party of Germans had erected a tent, in the middle of which was a large tub containing punch. Many of the German soldiers, in particular, patronized the large tub to such an extent that many of them became grossly intoxicated, after which they mounted their horses, one of which was forced over Mr. Woodworth, one of the Continentals, whose leg was broken, besides receiving other injuries. The tent being considered in the way of the military, the Germans were requested to take it down, but they indignantly refused to do so. Col. Bogart then gave orders to Quartermaster Brainsted to upset the punch-bowl and beat in the heads of the liquor casks. This order was being complied with and also the demolition of the tent, when one of the infuriated Germans seized a huge knife and rushed at Col. Bogart, whose life he undoubtedly would have taken had not Quartermaster Brainsted interfered and knocked down the fellow, in doing which, however, he was much injured by the knife in the hands of the German. The excitement at this time was so intense that Gen. Spicer deemed it necessary to dismiss the German Company first, which was done; after which the others were then dismissed and further trouble prevented.

☞ Last evening the steam-tug Oswego, for Albany, took in tow the Williamsburg ferry-boat Niagara, and conveyed her from the East River round to the West Point Foundry, where she will undergo a repair of the damages that occured from her late collision with the Canada, a boat belonging to the same ferry.

☞ The Presentation of a Gold Chain and Seal to Capt. Whigam, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, by the Police of the Eighteenth Ward, took place on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Capt. Whigam in Twenty-eighth-st. There were present Alonzo A. Alvord, Esq., President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and several other invited guests. The entire Police force of the Ward was also on hand; officers from other Wards having generously volunteered their services for the Police duty of the Ward on this occasion. The chain and seal were massive, and finished in beautiful style, and consisting one of the most elegant ornaments that we have seen. Ald. Alvord, in presenting this beautiful article, addressed the Captain in an appropriate speech. Capt. Whigam made a brief reply. He thanked the donors for this manifestation of their kindness and regard. He had endeavored to do his duty, and to treat all with equal regard, and he was gratified with this evidence of the approbation of those with whom he was associated. He again thanked the Aldermen and Policemen for this expression of their regard, and for the token of esteem which had been presented to him, and which he should ever dearly prize, as coming from friends whose good-will he highly valued. After the presentation ceremony was concluded, the party was introduced to a table spread with everything desirable for the inner man, and to which ample justice was done.

NIBLO'S HOTEL.—We find the following brief description of this splendid edifice in *Gleason's Pictorial* for this week:

"Amid the many and splendid edifices on Broadway, New-York, the magnificent hotel now in progress of erection on the former site of Niblo's Garden, at Prince-st., is one of the most conspicuous and imposing. With a frontage of 200 feet on Broadway, six stories in hight, built of the fine brown freestone so much in use for fronts, with heavy carved cornices over the almost innumerable windows, and without standing on the highest ground in that neighborhood, it is at once a noble and imposing structure. Having lately looked through it, and made some hasty notes, we give the following facts, which will serve to give the reader some idea of the edifice which our artist has outwardly delineated. The Broadway or main building is 200 feet long and 60 feet deep in the center, having eight large and beautiful stores on the first floor, and in the center the entrances to the hotel and to the theater. The stores are four-teen feet from floor to ceiling, and are the highest and neatest in the City. They are, with one exception, now occupied. The main entrance and the various rear exits from the hotel are spacious, and available for the most excited crowds, so that in case of fire or accident, the whole house could be almost instantly emptied. On the second floor there are to be five public parlors fronting Broadway, each about 24 feet square, finished and furnished in the most liberal style. Besides these, this floor will accommodate the reception hall, offices &c., indispensable for the house. On this floor, in the Prince-st. wing, will be the gr