NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, September 10, 1844.

Bishop Onderdonk's Extraordinary Epistle to the Churches of Pennsylvania.

We publish on our first page, to-day, one of the most extraordinary—indeed, we believe, *the* most extraordinary epistle which ever emanated from the pen of any ecclesiastical dignitary, in any church, or in any age of the world since Christianity was established on the ruins of Judaism. It is the defence of Bishop Onderdonk against the charges recently preferred against him. A more appropriate *finale* could not well be conceived to the proceedings of a convention which began by making a violent, intolerant, and indiscreet attack upon the liberty of the press, and has resulted in making a practical and perfectly satisfactory settlement of that profound question, "Can a Church exist without a Bishop?" Dr. Potts and Dr. Wainwright exhausted reams of paper in discussing this question, and finally became altogether exhausted without throwing the least light upon it. But this Convention, with as much ease as a child blows a soap-bubble, have shown the world that a Church *can* exist, for all useful purposes, perfectly well without a Bishop.

The Bishop's letter is certainly one of the most original and curious documents we have ever met with. It is the most elaborate, entertaining and convincing dissertation on that text contained in the Epistle of Paul to Timothy, in which the use of good wine is recommended for the sake of a bad stomach, with which the world has ever been favored. The Bishop certainly appears to be possessed of all the qualifications necessary for the elucidation of this interesting portion of the Scripture. With his acquaintance with the science of medicine, with ethics, with the analogy of Scripture and the analogy which brandy and water bears to the wine recommended by the venerable Apostle of the Gentiles, it certainly was not unreasonable to expect that this disquisition of the Bishop would be something extraordinary. But we confess that notwithstanding all this we are surprised and astonished beyond measure at the triumphantly able manner in which this work has been executed. The minuteness of detail—the clearness of the style—the quaint simplicity of manner—the profound and discriminating acquaintance with morals, medicine, ethics, and the valuable science of compounding with one's conscience, displayed in this sermon, or epistle, or episcopal address, are altogether unparalleled. In fact, when we consider the present state of the clerical profession, we may properly regard this document as containing the "Marrow of Modern Divinity."

It is clear that the Bishop regards brandy and water—or to speak more accurately, "burnt brandy"—as precisely identical with the "wine" alluded to by the Apostle Paul. This interpretation is, in our opinion, quite correct. The term "wine" was used by Paul merely as a generic term, and will thus include not only "burned brandy," but hot whiskey punch, in the preparation of which some of the Bishop's Episcopal brethren in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, have enjoyed a very high reputation. Besides, the salutary effects produced by the use of the Bishop's panacea afford strong corroborative evidence of the soundness of his reading of the sacred text. A blessing, it appears, invariably attended the use of the "burned brandy." It reached the affected spot with the rapidity of a guardian angel rushing to the rescue of a beleagured soul. And it is also worthy of notice, that the episcopal duties were uniformly discharged with remarkable vigor and unction after the practical adoption by the Bishop of the judicious advice of the Apostle to his beloved son, Timothy. What profane scoffer can for one moment dare to doubt the justness of the Bishop's interpretation of the text, and the propriety of his close adherence to it, in the very spirit and letter? We have, indeed, heard of divines sticking to the text, but certainly we never knew another instance of such undeviating—such resolute—such unflinching tenacity to the sacred scriptures, as has been manifested by Bishop Onderdonk. He sticks to his text, morning, noon, and night—on week-day and Sabbath-day—in summer and in winter—at home and abroad—in no circumstances does the Bishop desert his chosen text—the darling text, to whose elucidation he has devoted his episcopate, his reputation, his life, and this extraordinary epistle—this letter of letters—this imperishable illustration and defence of the efficacy of "burned brandy" in subduing the "episcopal cholic," which means the world, the devil, and the flesh.

Would that we had space to expatiate on the artless eloquence—the unstudied terms of grateful eulogy—the pious language of devotion—with which the Bishop speaks of the miraculous efficacy of the treatment recommended by the apostolic physician. Suffice it to say, that if this certificate of the sovereign efficacy of "burned brandy," in enabling the clergy successfully to maintain the conflict with the powers of darkness, had been in his possession, three years ago, Gil Davis, Esquire, the illustrious Governor of Coney Island, justly considers that he would by this time have realized a princely fortune by the sale of the article amongst the holy ministry.

Seriously, the letter presents another dark page of sin and shame in the history of these times. We have here another sad, sad instance of clerical delinquency—an evil which has done more to impede the progress of christianity than all the combined efforts of all the infidels of this age. We had occasion, not long since, to dwell at some length on this topic, and we do not deem it necessary to repeat the remarks we then offered. But we cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without again directing attention to the growing progress of immorality amongst the clergy. No sect or denomination is free from this terrible evil. We have had several melancholy cases of clerical turpitude amongst the Baptists and Methodists. A Catholic priest in Illinois is at this moment confined in the State prison for infamous crimes. And now we have a Bishop of the Episcopal church—a church which has always turned up its nose at other sects, arrogating to itself superior sanctity—exhibited in the most painful light as guilty of gross immoralities. All this is indeed alarming. The moral influence of the clergy appears to be all but obliterated. Where it has not been destroyed by immorality, a wicked and unchristian intolerance—like that of Dr. Tyng, for instance,—has rendered it utterly valueless. In such a state of things, the only guardian of public morality and order—the only conservator of the great principles of rectitude—the only worthy and faithful exponent of the simple precepts of purity and virtue inculcated by christianity—appears to be the independent press. Here, after all, repose the foundations of the virtue and stability of the republic. A free press is indeed the very essence of our existence as a prosperous and virtuous people. "This," in the eloquent words of Horne Tooke—"this is like the air we breathe—if we have it not, we die."

Trade in Guano.—Speculators are dipping extensively into this trade. I appears by recent intelligence from Ichaboe that nearly one half of that island had been carried to England, and that at the last accounts there were upwards of eighty sail of English vessels taking in cargoes for the same destination. Very little of this newly discovered manure has yet been brought to America. One or two cargoes have arrived at Salem and Boston and one at Baltimore, and these we believe are all.—Several ships, however, have gone for supplies and if any of the island of Ichaboe is left, our farmers will soon have a manure such as they have never before used.

Common Council.—The Board of Assistants will hold a special meeting this evening. This Board did not meet last night.

Democratic Meeting at Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall, last evening, was the scene of the most extreme enthusiasm and excitement. At half past seven o'clock the approach to the house, the hall and stair-case, were crowded with a mass of sturdy democrats, who seemed by their hilarious expression of countenance and anxiety to secure places, as though they were in anticipation of a more than commonly welcome, and gratifying announcement of news. At 8 o'clock, the large apartment in which the forces convened was completely filled. On no previous occasion have we witnessed a more densely packed, and apparently unanimous assemblage. After a brief interval, the name of Peter Cooper, Esq. was announced as chairman, and the proceedings were proceeded with by the selection of the other officers.

The Chairman had scarcely time to address the meeting in an audible manner, when, on the casual mention of the name of Silas Wright, Addison Gardiner, Polk and Dallas, were severally greeted with a fervor of feeling and vociferation of applause that literally made old Tammany ring. In a few brief words the President stated the object of the meeting, which was to respond to the nomination of their candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut Governor of the State of New York.

The Secretary, W. A. Walker, Esq., after a partial cessation of the exceedingly loud and long torrent of applause which again broke forth on the mention of the candidates names, intermingled with calls of "Whiting," "Whiting," proceeded to read the resolutions, which were prepared for the occasion, and which were strongly expressive of approbation of the Syracuse nominations.

At length, when the reading of the resolutions had terminated,

James R. Whiting came forward in obedience to the will of the assembly, and said:—

Fellow-Citizens—It is now some six years since I had the honor of looking at the upturned faces of the democracy of New York, assembled in this great wig-wam of Republicanism, and if there ever has been an hour in my short but eventful life, in which I have been called to address a meeting beyond all others interesting and soul-stirring, this is that occasion. We are about to approach the coming contest, in which we are to determine whether the whigs have been weighed in the balance and found wanting—whether, while they have been in power the scales of justice have been in proper hands, and to determine the great, grand and important question, whether they have not been unfaithful to their most solemn promises (Applause.) They came into power full of mighty promises, but without a declaration of their principles and course of conduct upon which the government should be administered. The great issues then presented are before us still, and must shortly be disposed of at the ballot box. The question as to whether the democratic principles shall or not triumph in this community is long since settled; the power of administration would never have been wrested from democratic hands, had we not slept on the watch-towers of the republic. The party that, through our negligence, swept the land as with the besom of destruction in 1840, have failed to redeem their public promises, and rule the country upon sound democratic principles. The issues of a United States Bank, of a high prohibitory, disguised under the name of a protective tariff, which has been saddled upon you, and you know too well from sad experience its blighting operations and disastrous influence, how it has been called forth to overturn the prosperity and blight the best interests of the country. (Loud cheering) But we were at length enabled to determine what course the whigs would pursue in 1840, thanks to the operation of that party, and we are now at no loss on that subject; we can put our finger upon the page and clearly contemplate it as exhibitory of what it shall be in case they succeed in their aims. First, they are for the establishment of a National Bank; a prohibitory tariff; they are for the renunciation of our just claims to the Oregon Territory, and resolved to refuse all sympathy and assistance, or to come to the rescue of a young sister Republic in the hour of her adversity, and at a moment when she claims both at the hands of her elder democratic brother. (Applause) Next they are for the abolition of the veto power of the constitution of the United States—a power the most salutary in its operation in controlling the unwarrantable excesses of legislative power, and which is the only safety-valve for the maintenance of the great principles which compose the charter of our liberties. (Cheers) These are the important principles they propose for adoption, and which we are to discuss, adverse and antagonistic as they are to that republican purity which shall nevertheless be sustained by the great majority of this commonwealth. But the experience of the past has taught us; we have known from bitter experience the consequences of a United States Bank; we have seen, felt, and understand them, and shall we try it again? (No, no.) I apprehend it shall never, after the last veto, raise its head again to destroy the liberties, the industry, and the dearest interests of this country, as it did before. It created the most ruinous expansion of the paper currency, led to dishonest and fraudulent speculations of all kinds, and was well nigh involving the country in one general bankruptcy and ruin. With respect to the tariff, the doctrine of the democracy is so well known that it scarcely demands a repetition here. They are in favor of a tariff for revenue alone—that, they believe, is all demanded by the country's weal. The raising of a revenue is the object of a tariff, with such a modification as will, *if necessary*, protect, not only the manufacturing, but every other interest throughout the land. It is our belief that the manufactures of our land, however, requires no protection. They are free to protect themselves—as thoroughly free as we are, to control its own business, without the interference of government; and so will maintain its rights, its character and credit, and add, as it has done before without protection, to the aggregate of the wealth of this, the land we glory in. We are told as much as that the manufacturing is the only interest that should be cared for. They tell us that the country, for want of a prohibitory tariff, has ceased to prosper; and tell the laboring man that instead of buying the cloth for a coat at one dollar a yard, it is just as cheap at five dollars a yard.—(Loud laughter and applause)—a doctrine as absurd in its nature as it is in its consequences, dangerous and preposterous. The aggregate wealth of every country consists in its productive labor. Ours is a purely agricultural country—we are not a manufacturing, but an agricultural and commercial people—(cheers)—and it is the bone, sinew and muscle that out of the ground manufacture our riches, as others do their cloth. Who are to be called upon in the hour of peril? Who in the dark hour of trouble rushed to defend this land with their lives? Who but the agriculturist, the mechanic, the artisan of our common country; they took their stand and sustained her liberty and asserted her triumph. (Cheers.) If let alone, the products of our country will find a market for themselves; it is alone the duty of government to see all protected equally, and prevent unjust taxation (Cheers) The end and aim of our principles is to establish freedom of action, thought and trade—to allow each to pursue what seems to be good on his part, so long as he does not interfere with his neighbor. (Great applause) Mr. W. next showed the fallacy of the assertion that the operation of the tariff was to preserve a favorable balance of trade by triumphantly sustaining the increase of commerce, of general traffic and wealth, and the unsurpassed prosperity and growth of the great cities of this country without it, instances the increase of the tonnage from 15 000 to over 2,000 000 of tons since the last war, and alleged that there was nothing in these statistics which showed that this prosperity depended upon anything else than the maintenance of that freedom of action for which he contended. And now, said he, a word or two on the occupation of Oregon. It has been said we must not occupy Oregon. And why not? Because it is 3000 miles away. What if it be that distance, and what if it does require a long sea voyage to go there? What of that, if it is our rightful property, as it surely is? England has it now, it is true, but she has it only by sufferance, and it is for us to have our own, and tell her she shall not have one inch of it. (Loud cheering) We live on a continent sanctified by free principles and free institutions, every inch of which belongs to us of right, and we are bound to take possession of it—(loud cheers)—and palsied be that hand and petrified be that tongue that would fail to enlist itself in the cause of the assertion of American rights, no matter where they are or shall be found. (Loud and long applause) Are we to permit England to take foot on the continent contrary to right and justice?—(Cries of 'no, never.') If we are to allow, why, then, I say, give your votes to Henry Clay. (Laughter and cheering) Upon the subject of the annexation of Texas much might be said, as a difference of opinion prevails upon it. On a recent occasion I thought proper to make a suggestion in a speech which has been misunderstood. I did say that upon this continent no other flag should wave—(applause)—none but the stars and stripes, whether it be in the form of our great glorious galaxy, or that of a single and united star. (Cheers.) The contest is renewed for democratic liberty—her destiny has scarcely yet commenced, and it depends upon us whether free institutions and civil and religious liberty shall prevail over the continent. (Cheers.) Texas has been our nearest republican brother for eight years. She followed our example; she struggled for independence as we did, and maintained it after a hard contest successfully. We have, as well as other countries, recognised her independence. She has taken upon her the power of making treaties, and why then should we not take our stand in the face of high heaven, and co-operate with her in the accomplishment of her high behests, and their transmission to posterity? She feels what we felt—the necessity of a friend. She has made a formal demand herself for annexation. Upon this question I know the country is divided, and even the democrats are not all agreed; but if we can't give her annexation, I repeat it, we can give her aid. (Marked and vehement cheering) Mr. W. continued at great length to stigmatize the attempts of those who desired a change in the naturalization laws, and repudiated the term foreigner as senseless and unmeaning, as every man who left his fatherland, and identified himself with this country, was emphatically American.

Saml. J. Field arose and passed a warm eulogy on the newly nominated candidates, and the enthusiasm at such mention of the names of Wright and Gardiner was each as to baffle description.

Mr Shorter, of Alabama, and Mr. McAllister of Georgia, in a powerful and cogent speech each addressed the house. Mr Shorter confined himself to the position of the Democracy in his own State, which is, and always was, eminently and unflinchingly democrate; vindicated the pure character of Polk, from the foul aspersions sought to be cast upon him; bore testimony to his popularity in his State, and in alluding to the radiant prospects of the cause, spoke of the substitute of Polk for Van Buren as a sacrifice on the altar of Union—not because they loved him less, but because they loved democratic harmony more. Mr. McAllister, who was listened to with evident satisfaction, was succeeded by others, which closed the proceedings of the evening.

Several gentlemen, who of late years have not been very prominent as democrats, were abroad on this occasion to join in the exciting rally, and seemed borne along in the general torrent which has burst forth in favor of Wright and Gardiner; and altogether, the "great unterrified" appeared in high glee in Tammany last evening.

Vermont Election.—Sufficient returns have been received to show that the whigs have elected all their prominent candidates by a majority of the popular vote.

Quarrels for the Spoils—Taking Time by the Forelock.—According to all appearances, and particularly from the columns of the *Courier & Enquirer*, we are convinced that there is a terrible commotion going on in the whig party of this city, in relation to the spoils, by way of anticipation of the election of Mr. Clay. The quarrel is at present confined to grumbling and growling, sounding like tones of distant thunder, but by and by the hurricane will burst forth in all its fury.

During the last two years various *cliques* of office-seekers have been forming in this city amongst the whigs, and they are coming to maturity very fast. Each of these *cliques*, circulate around some newspaper, which they regard as their organ, and depository of their influence. Each of these *cliques*, too, contains more members than there are offices in the gift of the President, and thus some idea may be formed of the disappointment—the growling—the savage ferocity of envy and malice which are likely to be called forth next November, if Mr. Clay be elected.

Colonel Webb, we see, begins already to growl, his appetite having become very sharp set, and the difficulty of obtaining a chance to appease it growing more and more apparent. We mean to give one of these days a list of these *cliques*, with the persons composing them and the offices to which they aspire.

Private Mail Case.—There is a trial now pending at Philadelphia between the Post Office Department and a Private Mail Agent, the decision in which is looked for with some interest by those opposed to the existing post office laws.

In this case the Hon. John Sargeant appears for the Agent, and the Hon. G. M. Dallas for the Post Office Department. Mr. Sargeant, in his examination of the constitutional question, as bearing upon this case, showed that the government had no control over the carriage of letters by private individuals, because the law as passed by Congress gave no "sole and exclusive" right to the Post Office over post roads and offices. That department can only control the owners and employes on the rail roads and those connected with the Department. *Per contra*, Mr. Dallas proved that the Constitution impliedly authorized Congress to regulate all post offices and roads, and to protect them from harm from private mail agents.

These gentlemen exerted themselves to prove their several positions, and the decision, which we may expect to-day or to-morrow, will settle the point. If it should be against the Department, what a perfect farce our whole post office system will prove to be. The Department has already been beaten in suits in Boston, and in the northern part of New York.

Affairs in the Hilderberg—The following proclamation has just been issued at Albany:—

Whereas, Christopher Batterman, Sheriff of the county of Albany, sets forth in an affidavit made by him on the 2d of September instant, that on the 30th of last August, he in company with three men selected by him as assistants, proceeded to the town of Rensselaerville to serve process—that on the 31st, while in the performance of that duty, he was met by about sixty-three men dressed in disguise and armed with muskets, rifles and pistols. Some of the disguised persons committed violence on his person, by throwing him on the ground, threatening his life, took from him by force his official papers, and tarred and feathered him, thereby defeating him in executing process.

It also appears by affidavit of Jacob W. Lewis, Deputy Sheriff of the county of Rensselaer, made on the first of September instant, that on the first of August last, a body of men in disguise and armed with knives, tomahawks and fire arms, came to his dwelling house in the town of Schodack in the night—demanded his official papers, compelled him to surrender them, and then publicly burnt them in the village of Nassau. The said Deputy Sheriff further states, that on the 24 instant, about sighty men in disguise and armed, violently entered his house, assaulted him, forced him from his house in the presence of his family, and tarred and feathered him—He further states, that it was alleged by said armed men, that such violence was committed because he was Deputy Sheriff, and engaged in serving process.

Now, Therefore, I enjoin and require all magistrates and other officers of justice to be faithful and vigilant in maintaining the supremacy of the laws; and I offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to be paid to such person or persons, who shall give information which shall result in the conviction of those who have, as before stated, disturbed the public peace, resisted the execution of the laws, and committed violence on the said Sheriff and Deputy. One hundred dollars of which sum will be paid on each of the first convictions, which shall take place in the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, and fifty dollars upon each subsequent conviction in each of the said counties.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the
[L. S.] city of Albany, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

WILLIAM C. BOUCK.

What a farce to offer such a reward. Why, the tenants themselves will give double the amount to any one who will not furnish the desired information. If rewards are to be offered for the arrest of criminals or others, it is always best to have them too large than too small.

Atmospheric Railways.—On this subject, we find in the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies (Paris, July 2d, 1844,) the following passage—translated by the Hon H Meigs of this city.

Law relative to Railroads.

Art. 1—The sum of eighty-eight millions seven hundred thousand francs shall be appropriated.

Monsieur Arago proposes to try the Atmospheric Railway of Arnous from Paris to Bondy. Should that system be adopted it will save in our railroad system two or three hundred millions of francs! (Great movement among the members) The first steam engine was made by a Frenchman in 1778, who did not know how to manage it on a road, and it was abandoned. The second attempt was made with toothed wheels, on a toothed road. For a long time it was believed impossible to obtain a velocity of more than twelve miles an hour; now, you know, we have seventy-two miles an hour! Atmospheric railways present no dangers. The cars can be stopped whenever you please. The movement by the atmospheric plan can be carried to 360 leagues (1080 miles) an hour, but there is no fear that we shall desire so great a velocity.—(Laughing) But we can master 40 to 60 miles an hour.

Musical Movements.—We have now authentic intelligence relative to the movements of the Italian Opera, to be resumed at Palmo's. The season will open on Monday, the 23d of the present month, for nearly a month, which may be called an extra season, as the regular and subscription season commences in December. The opera selected is *Il Pirata*, by Bellini—a beautiful opera, which has not been performed in this city since the time of the first Italian company, some eight or ten years ago. On the 24th the first ballet will be given—the "Revolt of Greece"—in which Martin and Desjardins will sustain the principal characters.

We understand, also, that Signor Palmo has engaged another Prima Donna, besides the beautiful Borghese—a beautiful young woman by the name of Madame Rosina Pico, a native of Venice, and possessed of a very fine contralto and mezzo-soprano voice. She will be out in time for the regular season in November, for which a number of the first classes in the city have already subscribed.

The Croton Water.—Chatham square and the greater portion of the streets in this vicinity were completely inundated last evening, in consequence of the bursting of one of the Croton pipes in one of the neighboring streets. Within the last three months the bursting of the pipes in the vicinity of this square, has subjected the inhabitants to much inconvenience, in consequence of the hasty and unbusiness-like manner in which they have been laid down.

Distinguished Strangers.—Capt. Elliot, of the Royal Navy, and British Chargé d'Affaires to Texas and his family; Capt. Dulany, of the North Carolina line-of-battle ship, and several other naval officers are at the Yate's Mansion House, Brooklyn.

Judge Fenn, of Prattsville, and Mr. Duff Green, are at the City Hotel.

Gov. Polk in Canada.—The Quebec Mercury of the 5th inst. announces the arrival of Polk, the democratic candidate for the presidency, in that city. This is news to us. Gov. Polk, we guess, is safe in Tennessee.

Palmo's Opera House.—Mr. E. D. Connery will deliver a lecture this evening at Palmo's on the vindication of American Liberty. It will be well worth hearing for its originality. It may be proper to mention that all Mr. Connery's previous lectures have been highly spoken of. See advertisement.

Sporting Intelligence.

Splendid Trotting Match over the Beacon Course, Yesterday.—As we anticipated, a most interesting trot, and worthy of the beginning of the fall season, and if the spirit is maintained throughout, it will be one of the most interesting seasons that the annals of trotting ever presented. The attendance on this occasion was very numerous; all the choice spirits of sport that locate in this vicinity were present; every stand was pretty well full, and all was life and spirits. The betting was pretty animated previous to the commencement; the odds were Lady Suffolk against the field, or 3 to 2 on her against either of the others, and no takers. Awful did not show, therefore was no where, but there were some inquiries as to the why and the wherefore, but nothing very satisfactory was elicited. The following is the entry:—

H. Woodruff's gr. g. Washington—blue jacket and black cap.
Wm. Whelan's br. m. Dutchess—white jacket and black cap.
David Bryant's gr. m. Lady Suffolk—gray jacket and cap.
John Large's br. g. Awful.

All the animals appeared in first rate condition, indeed, never better; the Lady if anything appeared rather fleshy, but the result showed not so much so as to retard her powers. Duchess was in splendid trim, and under the able hands of W. Whelan promised to put the lady on her mettle. Washington appeared somewhat stiff or lame; he did not show as we have before seen him.

Shortly after four o'clock, the horses were brought up and placed as mentioned, and at the first attempt, the word was given, and they went forth in beautiful style, almost all abreast, if anything, the Dutchess leading, but ere she reached the first quarter broke twice, but soon recovered, and Washington, at the half, led, but shortly after broke; by this time the Dutchess had rallied and come up, but on nearing the three-quarters broke again, and the Lady, who was in close attendance all the time, took her place, and appeared to have the lead on the turn towards home. Down the strait course, the struggle was most beautiful, and a hard pace was kept up by all, but shortly after passing the distance her ladyship again broke, and the struggle lay between Washington and Dutchess, and a most splendid brush for home was made, which they reached in gallant style, so that the casual spectator could scarcely tell which led, but Washington did so by about half a length, Lady Suffolk about two or three lengths behind. This heat was performed in 2 minutes, 38 seconds.

In the second heat, Washington led, but they were all well up together and maintained their position to the ¼, when the Lady took the lead to the ⅜, Washington in close attendance; the first ½ mile of this heat was performed in 1 16. From the ¾ round the top they appeared all in a group, but nearing the distance the Dutchess broke and threw her chance out, and the Lady led home about a length in advance of Washington in beautiful style, the Dutchess about the same space behind Washington; the mile being performed in 2 minutes, 33½ seconds, being about the best time made during the past twelve months.

The betting was now three to two on Lady Suffolk, but with few takers. They went forth for the third heat, the Lady leading all the way round to the half, with the other two well lapped together at some two or three lengths behind, but towards the ¾ Washington evinced symptoms of falling off, and continued to let the distance increase between him and the others all the way home, where her ladyship arrived in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, closely waited on by the Duchess, Washington about five or six lengths after her.

It was now 20 to 5 on the Lady, which was taken to some extent. They went forth in gallant style for the next heat, Lady Suffolk leading; and it was pretty evident the others had almost enough of it, and that accident alone would save them; at the first quarter she was some six lengths in advance, Washington gradually falling off as he proceeded, leaving all the work to be done by the Duchess, who strove hard to do it in proper style, but, alas, without effect; the old favorite was too much for her, she doing the half mile in 1 17. The Duchess still struggled hard round the top and gained a trifle on her opponent, but without availing much; in the meanwhile Washington continued to fall off. When nearing the distance, Whelan put forth all his energy to come up, and gained somewhat more, but true it is success cannot always be commanded, although the parties may deserve it, and Lady Suffolk came in three lengths in advance, Washington near half a distance behind. The heat was performed in 2 minutes, 37 seconds, her Ladyship winning in most beautiful style, to the satisfaction of every one present—barring a few losers.

The following is a summary of the trot:—

Lady Suffolk, (D. Bryant,)	3	1	1	1
Duchess,	2	3	2	2
Washington,	1	2	3	3

Time, 2:38—2:33½—2:34—2:37

During the day the betting appeared to be more on the forthcoming elections than anything else; the odds were 100 to 90 that Wright and Gardiner would take the State; and 100 even that Polk and Dallas would be elected president and vice president in November; but there were but few takers, greater odds being required; in the former case 100 to 75 and in the latter 100 to 90, and some considerable business was done at the latter figures.

The entry for the $1,000 purse over the Centreville Course closes this day. See advertisement.

Anelli's Original Painting of the End of the World.—A private inspection of this painting took place yesterday at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. It is truly one of the finest productions of art of modern times, and is only equalled by Dubois' pictures of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and their expulsion therefrom; this painting being somewhat in the same style; with this exception, that the former contains only two figures, the latter between 40 and 50. The original design of the painting was suggested by a dream, while the painting is studied and adapted to the Revelation of St. John, and to passages in the Prophecies of Daniel, Isaiah, and other portions of the Scriptures.

The printed description, which may be had in the room, leaves us but little to say in that respect; it is both ample and complete. The subject of the painting is—the sun shines brightly over the earth, and the calm hour has suffused its quietness and repose upon all nature, as when animate and inanimate existence seems to forget all solicitude and resigns itself to enjoyment. Suddenly, nature assumes a strange appearance, and the light of day fades to a sickly hue before the premature shades of darkness, which all awakens among the alarmed, the inquiry for the cause, and while the bewildered multitude are held in doubts, the heavens deepen from a lurid red to the dye of blood. Thunder shakes the globe, and terror holds the amazed—escape seems their only aim—but time has gone, and the last hour is come! The heavens of fire and blood are now traversed by dark clouds, until they leave all in darkness, save the hue of blood that streams around the fiery horizon—the earth shakes, and the fire falling from the high dark on the lurid billows of the distant sea, all together combine to render the scene, for its terror, indescribable and horrific! Behold again, a light, for its effulgence, never before seen, gleams suddenly from out the darker part of the skies, and lays itself in a cross of light, on the dark field of the heavens. It is the signal of the Kingdom of Christ!—And thus the dream ends.

The scene of the painting presents a wing of a temple. A statue of St. Paul, unshaken amid the ruins that crumble around, stands with uplifted hand, warning the people. The light of the picture falling in its intensity, from the glowing cross and suffusing itself over the centre of the heavens, subdues the effect of the sun, the lightning, and the conflagration.

Upon entering the room, the picture has the appearance of a most beautiful transparency, but a few minutes tends to dispel this allusion. The first figure in the painting that strikes attention is that of a most beautiful and angel-like female, dressed in white, who "shines forth in the brightness of the firmament." So much heavenly beauty is seldom portrayed. The next figures that present themselves for particular observation are those on the left of the picture; they stand forth from the canvass more like statues than paintings, and the more they are looked upon, the stronger is the impression. The figures of the widow and her two children, in the centre of the picture, are most beautiful, and are in themselves worthy of viewing, independent of all the others in the painting. There are upwards of forty other figures representing different ages, all portraying the various passions most faithfully to such an extent as almost to baffle description; and, for other information, we must refer to the printed description, which may be had in the room.

The work is most happily conceived and beautifully executed—so much so as to hand the artist's name down to posterity, if he never produces another picture. The size of the painting is 23 feet long by 19 feet wide, and the full-grown figures appear to be about eight feet high. All admirers of the sublime and beautiful should view it, and every one having the least pretensions to admiration of the fine arts will not fail in doing so. It may be looked upon for hours together, and the more it is viewed, the more beauties in it will be discovered.

Dr. Hollick's Lectures.—It will be seen by advertisement that the doctor will commence another course of Lectures this evening. This will be the fifty-seventh repetition in this city during the present year, almost unparalleled, we think. Go early to secure tickets.

City Intelligence.

Lower Police.—Monday—Arrest of the Brother of Hoag.—The brother of Alexander Hoag, who stands charged with aiding in the escape of Hoag, was arrested last evening and committed to prison in default of bail.

A Peddler in Trouble.—Patrick Austin, a pedlar, was arrested yesterday by Assistant Alderman Charlick, charged by Thomas Keston of stealing $50 in bank notes. On searching Austin at the Police office, the money was found, and he was fully committed for trial.

Attempted Burglary.—A fellow named John P. Johnson, was arrested on Sunday evening in the act of attempting to enter the house of John Bloodgood, in Broome street.

Philadelphia Rioter.—Solomon Vickers, who was arrested on Sunday, on a charge of riot and treason in Philadelphia, was brought before Judge Oakley yesterday, under a writ of habeas corpus, and remanded to wait the action of the Governor of the State, who has been applied to for a requisition.

Coroner's Office—Manslaughter of a Woman.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of a woman named Harriet Fletcher, of 86 Cross street, who was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. From an examination of her person it was found to be covered with bruises and other injuries, supposed to have been received from the hands of William Quinn, with whom she had resided as a mistress. An inquest was called last evening, but we have not learned the verdict.

Suicide.—The body of an unknown man found suspended by a handkerchief from the neck, from a tree near the eleven mile stone on the Kingsbridge road, was found yesterday by Isaac Vermilyea. From appearances he had been hanging for several weeks, and no doubt had committed suicide. A letter addressed to Joseph M Scott was found in one of his pockets, and $44 in money. His name is supposed to be Joseph M. Scott.

Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, the President, R L Schieffelin, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mayor's Veto.—A communication from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to expend $1500 in opening the 9th avenue from 42d street to Bloomingdale road, was presented and ordered on file.

Public Administrator.—A petition from this officer for a book keeper was referred.

Bond released.—A petition from Isaac Knowlton to be released from his bonds for John Layden as Collector of the Sixth Ward—Referred.

Country Market.—A petition asking for a portion of Washington Market to be set off as a country market was referred.

Mack Oakley again.—A petition from this active builder for relief on the old Blackwell's Island building account was referred.

Clinton Market Butchers.—A petition by these butchers against meat shops was referred to the market committee.

Grade of Streets.—A remonstrance was presented by Alderman Bunting against changing the grade of streets from Murray Hill.

A memorial was received from inhabitants of Stanton street, praying the Board to direct that the Stanton street sewer, now in progress of erection, be discontinued; the construction of said sewer being deemed injurious to the houses in that vicinity, and calculated to undermine the foundations of the different buildings in that street. The petition has been signed by the Trustees of Ward School No. 5, situated in that street.

A counter remonstrance was received, signed by J. Smith and others.

Chairman—I will state that there is a report from one of the Committees in relation to this sewer. The remonstrance was, on motion, ordered to be laid on the table.

The Princeton.—A communication was received from Captain Stockton, of the Princeton, at present lying in the harbor, asking permission to be allowed to take the necessary supply of Croton water for the daily use of the sailors on board the Princeton.

Alderman Drake offered a resolution in favor of the application.

Alderman Williams was averse to supplying the government steamers with Croton where the city had incurred such an expense.

Alderman Bunting followed in opposition.

The resolution was adopted. Ayes, 8; noes, 4.

Washington Monument.—An invitation was received and accepted from the managers of the Chatham Theatre, asking the Board to be present at an entertainment to be given on Wednesday evening next, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the Washington monument.

Reports.—In favor of planking and erecting a market at the foot of Fulton and Vesey, for the use of country dealers and fishermen.

Alderman Gale was opposed to the adoption of the report. The expense would be immense. He would, therefore, move that the report be laid on the table. He had, however, no objection to the passage of the accompanying resolution, which provided for the filling in and planking of that part of the wharves by making a bulk head.

The Report was laid on the table.

A Report from the Committee on Roads and Canals was received, suggesting some improvements in the new sewer now in progress of erection in Stanton street—the excavation being deemed dangerous to the public school No. 5 in that vicinity, as well as several buildings in that street.

The Report was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals and Streets, with the petition (noticed above) on this subject.

An ordinance was adopted which prohibits the manufacture of bone manure in the city of New York as a nuisance; and provides for the removal of the building situated in 24th street, which is used at present for that purpose.

A resolution was passed in favor of appropriating $20 000 to be given Mrs. Bell for her right, title and interest to certain property in Blackwell's Island, and making provision for the termination of the suit that had been pending between the Corporation and Mrs. Bell.

Papers from Board of Assistants.—Report in favor of the erection of a sewer in Ninth street. Concurred in.

In favor of appointing Ira Clark Assistant Keeper of the Battery. Concurred in. Ayes 11, Noes 2.

A resolution making provision for the discontinuance of impositions practised by certain sellers of firewood, was concurred in.

Alexander Hoag.—Alderman Devoe offered a resolution proposing that his Honor the Mayor do authorise the payment of $500, the reward offered for the arrest of Hoag. Adopted.

Alderman Bunting took the chair.

A resolution was offered and referred in relation to the erection of new police offices in different parts of the city.

Alderman Gale moved that when the Board adjourned they should meet again on next Monday instead of Monday week.

The President, from his place, as Alderman, opposed the proposition, and considered the present determination of the Board to meet every other Monday the best adapted for the public business.

Alderman Gale considered hasty legislation very injurious to the interest of the public.

The resolution was lost—Ayes 8—Noes 6.

A resolution was offered and referred, directing a special committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Collector of Assessments.

Paving of Streets—Alderman Schieffelin offered an amended ordinance in relation to the paving of the streets with an accompanying resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to superintend the repairs of public streets.

Alderman Cozzens felt that this would be imposing too much on the Street Commissioner, and amounted to a tacit imputation upon him.

Alderman Schieffelin did not intend by the proposal of such an ordinance any imputation or censure on the present Street Commissioner.

Alderman Hasbrouck disclaimed the idea of any intended imputation on the Commissioner for his part, in supporting the resolution which it was moved should be referred, with a view to enquire into the expediency of its adoption.

Alderman Gale felt satisfied if the resolution was adopted, it would prove a nugatory; as the spirit with which it was introduced. There were numerous abuses in relation to paving the streets, which rendered it impossible for the present Street Commissioner to make personal enquiry into all such abuses. In the month of July last, he (Ald. Gale) offered a resolution proposing to supply the Street Inspectors with horses, which was laid on the table, and which, if passed, would be of service and greatly economize the public moneys. Complaints were numerous, particularly in relation to private streets.

Alderman Miller understood that any private street in the city could, if not paved with wood, be surrendered to the city, who would take charge of the paving.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was taken. Ayes 8—noes 2. The resolution was adopted.

Corporation Attorney.—Alderman Schieffelin—I have another amended ordinance and resolution to offer, which proposes that the Corporation Attorney give security in a sum of $10 000; but I shall withdraw it for the present it being so late, as the matter is likely to lead to some discussion.

The Board then adjourned at 11 o'clock, to meet on Monday week next, at the usual hour.

Cowan's and Dilk's Bazaar, Mercer street.—This is the most extensive and best regulated establishment of the kind in the city. Those buying or selling horses should by all means visit this depot and govern themselves accordingly. See advertisement for particulars in another column.

Health of New Orleans.—It affords us great pleasure to be able to announce to our distant friends, that the city continues perfectly healthy. Up to this date, we are informed that not a single case of yellow fever has been exhibited in the Charity Hospital which is the fairest possible indication of the entire healthiness of the city.—*N. O. Tropic, Aug. 31.*

Indemnification.—The *Montreal Courier* cites a "rumor about town," to the effect that it is in contemplation to bring a bill before the House of Assembly, to obtain from the public monies of the province the sum of ten thousand pounds, as a remuneration to Dr. Wolfred Nelson for the destruction of his property by the royal forces during the rebellion.

Amusements.

Ethiopian Minstrels—Palmo's Opera House. The attraction of these gifted minstrels has increased so much as to induce them to engage, for a few nights, Palmo's Opera House.