NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN—LUCREZIA BORGIA—ERNANI.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—NICK OF THE WOODS—A HUSBAND'S SECRET—GOLDEN FARMER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MACBETH—MY WIFE AND MY OLD UMBRELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—KIM-KA—RAOUL.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—MIDAS—POPPING THE QUESTION—TOODLES.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—THE APOSTATE—PILOT OF THE SHANNON.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—THE STRANGER—SCHOOL FOR TICKES.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic' Hall, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

TRIPLER HALL—SOIREES MAGIQUES.

BOWERY CIRCUS—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

Volume XVI.....No. 338.

New York, Wednesday, September 17, 1851.

Weight of the Herald in Wrappers.

WEEKLY HERALD	1¾ oz.
DOUBLE SHEET HERALD	1¾ oz.
SINGLE SHEET HERALD	1 oz.

Telegraphic Summary.

Our telegraphic advices, received yesterday and last night, from all points of the compass, are highly interesting and important.

The political news from Europe, by the Europa, is of the most significant import. Reaction is at work, and the rumbling of thunder along the horizon does not more surely portend a gathering storm, than does the stir in the political elements on the Continent indicate another European convulsion. The seizure of sixty-five persons in Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the government, and the fitting out the French fleet at Toulon for a cruise up the Mediterranean, are only parts of the grand eruption that is kindling from the Bay of Biscay to the Adriatic. Altogether, our European intelligence affords abundant matter for grave reflection. It appears that the Prince de Joinville has resolved to run for the Presidency against Louis Napoleon. The Prince is a sailor, and is popular for a prince; but his name in the canvass will only add to the existing confusion and perplexity among the various parties into which France is divided, without probably advancing either the cause of the Bourbons or the cause of the people.

From Cuba, we have the information via Savannah, that the 160 prisoners of the Lopez expedition had sailed from Havana in a transport, for Spain—that before their departure, the Spanish Consul from New Orleans, to his credit be it spoken, interested himself in their behalf—as did also the Americans generally in Havana, excepting our Consul, who, it appears, sticks to the letter of the proclamation. Before pronouncing judgment upon his conduct, however, it is but fair to await the report of Commodore Parker.

A fearful riot at Key West is reported, in which, failing to seize a Spanish vessel in the harbor, the people turned their indignation against the property of the Spanish residents, and destroyed a considerable portion. The excitement, of course, grew out of the late terrible events in Cuba.

The proceedings of the Free Soil State Convention, at Worcester, Massachusetts, open another important chapter in our national politics, in the movement for a Free Soil National Convention, and the appointment of delegates to attend it, the delegation being headed by Charles Francis Adams. Quite likely it will end in another Buffalo ticket for the Presidency. The subject is one to which we shall recur more deliberately hereafter. The speech of Horace Mann, President of the convention, appears to have been concocted of all the bitterest dregs of abolition and nullification.

Dr. Gardiner, the somewhat distinguished Mexican claimant, charged with perjury, in obtaining his award of nearly half a million indemnity money, has returned to Washington, and given bonds in the sum of $40,000, for his appearance at the December term of the District Court, for trial.

Despatches to the latest hour from the great State Fair, at Rochester, and from the Boston railroad jubilee preparations, indicate that both these festivals will be on the most extensive scale, and brilliant beyond all example. Further intelligence of the progress of the investigations into the late negro outrage in Pennsylvania, with a variety of other interesting matter from various quarters, will also be found in our telegraphic columns to-day.

Virginia Politics—The New Constitution—The Old Dominion Awake.

The spirit of the age is eminently liberal, progressive, and utilitarian. Revolution is the order of the day. Over the face of the habitable earth, the pervading sentiments and the prevailing principles are, change, improvement, advancement, progress, revolution. When Burke declared that "the age of chivalry is gone," he proclaimed the day of practical things. It is upon us—we are in the midst of an all-pervading revolution. The press—steam—commerce—cotton—electricity, have effected, and are effecting, triumphs over hoary despotisms and barbarisms, before which the victories of Napoleon dwindle into mere scenes of human slaughter. The republicans of Europe, in arms, have failed, and may fail—the tyrant of Naples may glout over the victims who fill his dungeons—the despot of Austria, who owes his throne and his empire to the Cossacks, may, in servile imitation of the sturdy Nicholas, set up an absolute system—a temporary reaction in France may reinstate the Bourbons or the empire—but the modern idea that the rights of kings are usurpations of the rights of men, advances, and is diffused with the physical improvements of the day. Nor can we doubt its ultimate universal adoption.

In our own country, though setting out far in the van of the nations, the progress of liberal principles, within the last ten years, has been unprecedented, but so silently and smoothly accomplished as almost to escape observation. The transition, distinct as the change from the chrysalis to the butterfly, and as beautiful, transpiring immediately before our eyes, has scarcely challenged our attention. For example—and it is a most remarkable and interesting example—of the old Commonwealth of Virginia, proud of her kingly traditions, and almost ridiculously vain of the hereditary reminiscences of her "first families"—haughty and scornful of Yankee innovations—as jealous of subterranean doctrines as of the theories of Hamilton—imperious, conservative, and distrustful of change—dead set against even judicious concessions, from suspicion of encouraging the mock philanthropists of the North in their deadly hostility to her social system—the old Commonwealth of Virginia, overcoming these and all other impediments, has, in a change of her constitution, effected a revolution in her government scarcely less than the change from King George the Third to our independent confederation. A brief statement of some of the most prominent features of the existing State constitution, as compared with the provisions of the new fundamental law, which is to be voted upon by the people on the fourth Thursday of the coming October, will amply sustain this assumption.

Under the present constitution of Virginia, the elective franchise is confined to free-holders, pot-boilers, and heads of families paying a tax upon a slave, horse, watch, or clock, and to such other free white male citizens as may hold a reversionary interest in real estate. A landholder, owning land in several counties, has the right to vote in each of said counties for members of the Legislature, but is only entitled to one vote in the district for representative to Congress. The Governor and State officers are elected by the Legislature; the sheriffs, and even the county magistrates, are appointed or commissioned by the Governor. Of all the officials of the State, the people, under the existing restricted and invidious electoral system, have only the choice of the Legislature. This constitution, invidious as it is, is a great improvement on the old one, and has been in operation for twenty years. It requires no argument to show that it is full a quarter of a century behind the times. But the State was getting *passe* and seedy in this old garment, and has just taken the measure, and given out the work for a new dress of the prevailing fashion—lace sleeves, closely-fitting corsage, (for which she has an excellent figure,) long waist, and flounces. The difference is as striking as that between the mode of the French Restoration, and the Parisian perfections of the present day.

By the new constitution of Virginia, the system of universal suffrage is established—all free white male citizens, of sane mind and of twenty-one years of age, having resided in the State two years and in the county one year, being entitled to vote. The Governor, State officers, legislature, judges, sheriffs, and even the magistrates, are made elective by the people. This is leaping into the front rank at a single bound. The invidious and mischievous privilege of a multiplication of votes to extensive landholders, is abolished; the ridiculous distinctions between freeholders and houseless working men, are superseded; and the right of the people to the choice of all the officers of their government is broadly and frankly admitted.

But the most liberal movement by the State is in the act of the Legislature, by which all that class of citizens who will be entitled to vote, if the new constitution is ratified, are admitted to vote on the question of its adoption. This will, no doubt, carry the question by an overwhelming majority. Under the existing restrictions, the aggregate popular vote of Virginia is but little above 91,000. It is estimated that the removal of present restrictions, and the introduction of universal suffrage, will add to it at least 50,000 votes. Others have calculated the increase at from 70,000 to 75,000 votes. At all events, the increase will be large, and the extension of the franchise will exert a most potential and salutary effect upon the destinies of the State. The heretofore proscribed citizens will be elevated to an equal footing with their wealthier neighbors; and their suffrages in the local elections will give them weight and social influence in the community. In a word, the effect of the new constitution will be to break down the barriers between existing *castes*, to elevate the free white working man, to harmonize society, and to give a practical impulse and direction to the spirit of enterprise and improvement which has been lately awakened in the State. It will tend to stop emigration from the State, and to bring immigration into it. After a sleep of twenty years, like Rip Van Winkle, Virginia has waked up, and is stirring herself in a very admirable manner to redeem her lost time, and to retrieve her lost ground.

The election for members of Congress, under the old system and apportionment, takes place on the fourth Thursday in October. The question of the ratification of the constitution is to be decided under the universal suffrage system, on the same day. Members of the Legislature are also to be elected, according to the old apportionment; but if the new constitution is ratified, the legislative election is to be superseded by a new election, under the new apportionment, in December next. At the same time, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, &c., are to be elected; and next spring, the county officers will be chosen in another election; after which the State elections will occur regularly from time to time. On the 21th instant the whigs hold a State convention, in Charlottesville, for the nomination of their State candidates, including the Governor; and on the same day the democrats hold their convention in Staunton, for similar nominations for the December elections. The impression seems to prevail that the new constitution will add to the democratic preponderance in the State; but however that may be, the ancient *regime* is passed, the supremacy of the stand-still policy is extinguished; and with the new constitution, a new epoch opens to Virginia, of progress and improvement. Then will she be on the high road to assume again her primary importance in the Union. The spirit of the age is progressive. They who do not advance with it must fall behind. Success to the Old Dominion.

Movements of Catherine Hayes.

We learn that the celebrated Swan of Erin was gratified beyond expression at the very enthusiastic demonstration made on Monday night, at the Astor House. When the Irish airs were performed, her feelings were wrought upon to such a degree that she suffered from the excitement, and was obliged to retire at an early hour, leaving her mother and friends to entertain those who had called upon her. Yesterday, a large number of persons called upon the great vocalist at the Astor House. At half past two, she unceremoniously dined at the ladies' ordinary, and proceeded at four o'clock to deliver the large number of letters of introduction addressed to the most distinguished persons in the city, which had been liberally presented to her in Europe. She afterwards visited the Art Union rooms, and expressed herself very much pleased with the talent and genius displayed by American and other artists, who have contributed to the exhibition. Last evening, she remained at home, having been too much fatigued to visit the Opera, as was intended in the morning.

The first concert of the lady, already announced, has attracted the attention of the musical circles of the metropolis, and tickets for the interesting event have been demanded to a very gratifying extent, showing that the genius of the vocalist is to be fully appreciated. It is understood that the arrangements for the concerts have been made on a very liberal scale, and that the first talent in the country, in addition to that recently arrived, will add to their importance and interest, so that every part of the entertainments may be of the highest order. To-day, the great vocalist proposes to make several visits to interesting places in the city.

Marine Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.—The Alabama arrived yesterday, from Savannah. We are indebted to Mr. A. Campbell, the purser, for a full supply of papers. No news.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The brig Cleveland, Capt. Sproul, bound from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, experienced a severe gale last Sunday, and when near the lighthouse on Cape Henlopen, she missed her stays and went ashore. The crew were for some time in a perilous situation, but finally succeeded in reaching the shore. They saved nothing but the clothes on their backs. The vessel will probably be got off when the weather moderates.

SHIP'S CREW DESERTING.—We learned, a few days since, that the ship Pekin, which arrived at Vancouver week before last, was almost entirely deserted by her crew. The wages allowed the sailors was about $11 per month. The prospect of making from $40 to $50 per month on shore, it seems, was too tempting for them to forego. The Columbia, lying about two miles below this city, was partially deserted by her crew.—*Oregon Spectator, July 10.*

Political Intelligence.

MICHIGAN WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig State Convention of Michigan was held at Jackson, on the 10th inst. The Albany platform was adopted as their basis of political action. Townsend E. Gridley was nominated for Governor, and George B. Hazeltine for Lieutenant Governor. David Smart, of Detroit, and H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, were appointed delegates at large to the National Convention. The district nominations were—J. M. Edwards, of Washtenaw; H. R. Williams, of Grand Rapids; George E. Pomeroy, of Lenawee; and Wm. N. Thompson, of Pontiac.

The Opera at Castle Garden.

To-night, Marini, the great *basso* of the great Opera company, will have his benefit. Marini is one of those very rare performers who has the power, at his will, of electrifying his auditors. He has made for himself a reputation of the highest character throughout Europe; and here his merits are everywhere acknowledged and appreciated. As a man, and as an artist, he claims on the public entitle him to a benefit of the best kind; and we trust that he will have it on this occasion. A considerable sensation will be created by the appearance of Clotilda Barili Thorne, who has not appeared in New York since she was allied by marriage to Mr. Thorne; and we presume our fashionable circles will send deputations to see how the lady has improved during her absence. Carolina Visetti will appear, also, on this occasion, as we learn, for the last time in this season, together with several other artists. "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Ernani" are to be performed—an entertainment of great promise.

The Crops.

RIVER COVERT, Md., September 9, 1851.—The crop of wheat is very fine, but the crop of corn is very short.

City Intelligence.

MISS LAURA ADDISON, THE TRAGIC QUEEN.—We understand that a serenade will be given to this celebrated actress to-night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, at her residence, Saunderson's Hotel, College Place.

JAMES CLEMENTS.—Clements, lately pardoned by the President, visited the U. S. Marshal's office, yesterday. He gave a long account of the murder of the second mate, and seems to be of opinion that Benson was not so deeply implicated in the transaction as to deserve his desperate fate. Clements intends proceeding to Pennsylvania. He says he can never be induced to go to sea again.

FIRES.—At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a range of stables on Ninth avenue, near Thirty-eighth st., which immediately communicated with the adjoining dwelling houses. From the inflammable material with which it was surrounded, before its ravages could be checked, twenty-one frame houses were entirely consumed; these were all occupied by poor families, who have lost everything they possessed. Mr. Roe's (builder) shop is also burned down, with a quantity of valuable tools. Capt. Stevenson, with the entire reserved force of the Sixteenth ward, and Assistant Capt. Miller, with a section of police from the Nineteenth district, were quickly on the ground, and took charge of the property, which was scattered all around. About one hundred poor families have been left houseless by this fire.

On Monday night, at 12 o'clock, a fire occurred in the segar store, 11 Columbia street, owned by Maloy and Levi; the interior of the building was entirely destroyed. The amount of damage unascertained. About half-past 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire was discovered in the second floor of the house 180 Centre street, occupied by Messrs. Pierce and Smith, as a machine shop, by officer McQuade. Hose carriage No 3 was soon on the spot, when it was extinguished without much damage.

A FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE USE OF CAMPHENE.—About 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, a woman named Sarah C. Michails, residing at 269 West Thirty-first street, was engaged in filling her lamp with camphene, when it exploded, burning her in a most shocking manner. Medical assistance was called in, but without avail, as she expired immediately after the accident. Her husband, and a woman who came to her assistance, were also severely burned. Coroner Geer, yesterday, held an inquest on the body. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, born in New York. A verdict was rendered according to the above facts.

DEATH OF THOMAS M. HUNTINGTON, ESQ.—Thomas M. Huntington, Esq., formerly a merchant of this city, and well known to many of our citizens, died at his native place, Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, the 11th inst. He was the only brother of the late Jabez W. Huntington, United States Senator from Connecticut for many years, and son of the late Gen. Zachariah Huntington, who died about a year since. Mr. Huntington had been in the habit of spending part of his time in this city, and died in Norwich, for the last twenty years. He leaves a daughter and three sons, the only surviving descendants of Gen. Huntington, to inherit the large estate of which he died possessed.

ACCIDENTAL RAILROAD CALAMITY.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of the boy, Peter Gillen, aged eight years, who came to his death by being accidentally run over by a car attached to the Hudson River Railroad, and a verdict was rendered accordingly by the jury.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner Geer yesterday held an inquest, at No. 72 James street, on the body of a child named Theodore R. Bersenbrock, aged one year and ten months, who came to its death by accidently falling into a pan of hot water, during the temporary absence of the mother. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

FIREMEN.—Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Mount Prospect Engine, Company No. 16, of Brooklyn, accompanied by G. Whitworth's City Brass Band, passed the *Herald* office, yesterday, on their way home from the painter's. Their engines are very handsome. Lafayette Company had a large and fine specimen of the American eagle attached by a chain to their engine.

Another Conviction for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Chief Justice Edmonds, and Aldermen Kelly and Chapman.

MURDER OF GILLESPIE, THE POLICEMAN OF THE FOURTH WARD.

SEPT. 16.—Joseph Clark and John D. Brown were indicted for the murder of George T. Gillespie, on the morning of the 10th July last, by striking him on the head with a cart rung.

Mr. R. H. Morris, on behalf of the prisoners, demanded separate trials, to which the Court assented, and Clark was then put upon his trial.

The District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution. It appears that on the morning of the 10th July, some sailors were creating a disturbance near the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets, and that two policemen, (Gillespie, the deceased, and Sullivan,) went to the place from where ce the noise proceeded; some of the sailors ran away to their boarding houses, but Clark and Sullivan, (the prisoners,) attacked Gillespie with a cart rung, and felled him to the ground, and, when down, beat him until the back of his head was smashed.

George Palmer, a seaman, being examined, deposed:—I am a native of Louistown, Delaware county; in July last I boarded at 68 Oliver street; between twelve and one o'clock, on the morning of 10th of July, I was sitting on the steps of my boarding house, and fell asleep there; I was awakened by my cap falling off, and went into the yard to get a drink of water; in returning, I heard a blow, as if some one was striking a barrel; I went to see what it was, and saw Gillespie lying down, and Clark (the prisoner) with a club in his hand striking him while on the ground; I knew Clark by sight, and saw him strike the policeman three blows; there may have been five men there; I am quite positive it was Clark, as I spoke to him; I told him he had better go up stairs to bed; he said nothing but went up stairs; I went to the station house, and found Gillespie struggling with death; I was looked up there, and detained as a witness, in the Tombs; Clark had on black clothes and a black hat—not a sailor's coat, but a long one.

William Sweeney, also then residing at 68 Oliver street, deposed to the same state of facts.

—— Plumbly deposed—My home is in Philadelphia; my business is a seaman; on the morning of the 10th of July I boarded in this city; I heard a noise in the street while I was in bed; the window was open; the noise I heard was from a policeman driving people home; the words were, "Go home, or we'll take you to the station house;" I heard nothing further before I got out of bed; I went to the window and saw five men in the street, on the same side of the way as my boarding house; three of the men went off that side walk to the opposite side; two of them came back again; those two went to where the policemen were standing; I knew they were policemen, because I saw their stars and clubs; I saw one of the two men strike a policeman on the head with a club; it knocked him on the side walk, with his head towards the curb stone; up to that time I had not seen either of the policemen strike any of those men; after the blow, I saw the second policeman try to get up an alley; I then saw the man who knocked the policeman down make a second blow at the policeman going up the alley; I saw three repeated blows struck on the policeman while lying on the street, by the same man who knocked him down; the blows were apparently given on the head; the club he had was about three or four feet long; when the man gave the three blows he "hove" the club in the street, and came into the house where I was (68 Oliver street), and went up stairs to the room over me; he entered in at the door under the window where I was; I did not, at the time the blows were being struck, know who struck them, but I recognized the man when he was coming up the stoop; his name is Clark; the prisoner is that man; I had seen him the evening before.

To the Court.—I saw Clark that night, afterwards, in the station house, after the police came and took him off; I then recognized him as the man whom I saw strike the blows.

To Mr. Blunt.—The second policeman was trying to get up the alley, and struck upon the flags with his stick, and cried murder.

To the Court.—I am second mate, and am paid $12 per month.

Cross-examined, but nothing material was elicited.

Doctor Le Roy, Physician of the City Hospital, deposed that Gillespie was brought there on the morning of the 10th of July; found several wounds on the scalp, which were bleeding; he was also bleeding at the nose and ears; I found a fracture on the head, left side, back of the ear; the other wounds were anterior, and at the side; there were seven wounds on the head, altogether; he was insensible when brought in, and did not recover his senses; he lingered two hours and died; I made a post mortem examination, and found an extensive fracture of the skull, extending from ear to ear, also a large clot of blood beneath the bone, on the right side; there was also a large clot on the left side; those injuries were sufficient to cause death; I think the wound at the back of the ear killed the man.

The Court took a recess at one o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On the re-assembling of the court, Michael Sullivan, police officer, was called and examined by the District Attorney. This witness deposed to the number of persons that were assembled on the morning in question; they were preparing to fight, and were very noisy; the night was dark; Gillespie remarked to them, "it is time you go home—go to your lodging house;" one of them who had on a spotted shirt, said he boarded there; I said, "you do not board here; it is a school;" we were then opposite to the public school; another said, "I board next door;" Gillespie then said, "go home," and at the same time put his hand on the man, who clenched Gillespie; I said, "don't do this, don't do this," and separated them; Gillespie and this man went away about three yards, and they had another tussle; the witness then went on to describe the difficulty, and said that Brown was the man who had the first difficulty; heard a blow, and saw Gillespie fall; saw the blow repeated; the man who felled Gillespie made a blow at me; I hallooed and got assistance; Gillespie was then laying on the sidewalk; Clark was not struck by any one.

On cross examination by Mr. Morris, this witness said that Gillespie struck Clark with his club on the arm.

Michael Wegan, policeman, of the Fourth ward, deposed that he arrested the prisoner at 68 Oliver street; he asked what he arrested him for; the constable present said to prisoner—"You know; put on your clothes, and go with the officer;" I had a conversation with him in another room, while the Coroner was holding his examination.

[Mr. R. H. Morris objected to any conversation of the prisoner while in the custody of the Coroner, being given in evidence against him. Objection sustained by the Court.]

John Neil deposed that he lives at 68 Oliver street, and on the morning in question, he heard a row and a noise "like as if some one was knocking a big dog down;" went down stairs, and after the transaction, heard one of the men say—"Served him right;" the man with the red shirt said this.

William Sutton, seaman, deposed that his home is Liverpool; boarded in Water street in July; belongs to the ship Columbia; I know Clark, the prisoner; he was in the ship with me; he joined it in Liverpool; the prisoner is a native of Liverpool; I was going home with the prisoner and second mate; met some friends; the officers came up to disperse us; one of the officers hit me a blow with his club; I went home, and did not see anything of the affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morris—It was a gentle tap with a policeman's club (laughter); I never stopped to ask why he did it, but thought it quite time to run when he gave me that one on the stern. (Laughter.)

Doctor Ritter, who lives in the neighborhood, deposed to having heard the noise, and three distinct blows, on the night in question.

Wm. Galloway deposed to the disturbance on the night in question; they were all pretty well tipsy; I had on a red shirt that night, and another man who struck me had on a red shirt also.

A witness named Gleason, deposed that he lives in Oliver street; he is a carter; kept his cart in the street the night of the transaction in question; two of the rungs of his cart were gone the next morning; those produced in court are the rungs belonging to my cart.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was merely cumulative.

For the defence, Mrs Blythe deposed that Brown (the prisoner not on trial) had his dinner and tea at her boarding house on the day of the transaction; he showed her some wounds on his head some time after the affair.

Counsel having summed up, the Judge charged the jury defining to them the law, which, he would remind them, they were bound to take from the court, their province being to find a verdict upon the facts. He thought this necessary, from the feelings of mistaken humanity which too frequently induced jurors to compromise their consciences, and render verdicts of a mitigated nature in cases of undoubted murder.

In half an hour the jury rendered a verdict of Guilty. Sentence deferred.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Lynch.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA—A CAPTAIN IN MANY DIFFICULTIES.

SEPTEMBER 16.—*Cronin vs. Savage and Church.*—The plaintiff in this case was carpenter on board the ship Kalamazoo. The defendant, Savage, was captain, and Church was mate, and are the same parties who have been already convicted in the sum of $200 for cruelty to a passenger on board, during her late voyage from Liverpool to this port. The present was a similar action, and judgement was given for $50.

In the case of Doctor Hunter, physician to the vessel on her late voyage, reported in the *Herald* of the 14th instant, being an action for cruelty and false imprisonment, the Judge will give his decision to-morrow. The damages are laid at $1,000.

U. S. District Attorney's Office.

SEPT. 16.—Henry Jones was arrested and committed for trial for an assault on the Captain of the bark Baring Brothers.

THE LATE STORM IN FLORIDA—LOSS AT NEWPORT.—The Wakulla *Newport Times*, of the 3d instant, furnishes the following estimate of the losses sustained in Newport by the late storm:—As to the loss sustained in Newport, the following figures will show how "moderate" our estimate of $12,000 was:—John Denham—damage on wharf, $150; loss and damage on mdse, $1,200; McNaught & Ormond, damage on wharf, $100; loss and damage on goods, $1,500; Daniel Ladd, damage on wharf, $125; loss and damage on goods, $1,600; T. J. M. Richardson, damage on wharf, $75; loss and damage on goods, $50; J. Caverly & Co., damage on goods, $200; E P. & J. W. Smith, loss and damage on goods, $500; Maund & Groover, loss and damage on goods, $75; Mr. Barrow, damage on goods, $50; damage on unfinished house, $200; A. H. Wilson, damage on drugs, $150; damage and loss at turpentine distillery, $500; Geo. Miller, damage on house and stock, $150; damage in other parts of the town, to fences, &c., a high estimate, $1,000; total, $7,925. Nearly all the damage to the wharves has already been repaired, at the above estimates—common negro laborers receiving $1 50 a day for their labor.

Court Calendar for Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos 560, 564, 574, 576, 577, 578, 583, 584, 584½, 585, 586, 588, 589, 590, 591.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos 644, 645, 647, 648, 653, 654, 656, 657, 658, 660 to 666, 281, 443, 539, 540, 562, 575, 582, 180, 594, 599, 601, 603, 605, 611, 639, 640.

Green Turtle Soup, of a quality and style not elsewhere to be had, will be served by the undersigned, at No. 8 State street, and families supplied by sending their orders, at any time. Lunch at the usual hour. To day, pepper pot, turtle soup, and salamagundi. N. B.—Soup per bowl 25; per quart, 6s. PETER BAYARD.

Genin's Fall Hats.—Opening of the Season.—At length the thermometer, as well as the almanac, announces the opening of the fall campaign, and Genin lays upon the altar of the season as brilliant an offering to fashion as her most fastidious votaries could desire—a Hat peerless in quality as in shape, in cheapness as in beauty. This hat he commends, as the best efforts of his skill, to the inspection of every gentleman who wishes to select from the various styles before the public, the best and handsomest hat of the season, and would just as leave pay $4 for a superfine article as $5 for one of second quality. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The Hat Finisher's Union are ever ready to add the crowning adornment to the outer man, while they feel a pride and pleasure in introducing their beautiful style, which, in all of the essentials of a finished work of art, stands unrivalled. Hat Finisher's Union, No. 11 Park Row, opposite the Astor House.

Fall Style.—W. P. David, 301 Broadway, near Duane street, extends most respectfully an earnest invitation to gentlemen to visit his sales room, where they can inspect his fall style of Hat. Give him a call, and try one of his elegant Hats.

Paris Hats.—Just received, a few cases gentlemen's Paris Hats, of the present prevailing Parisian fashions. WARNOCK, Hatter, 275 Broadway, Irving House.

Lopez.—The Death of this Adventurous man is one of the most important pieces of news that has lately been received; but even that has not drawn the public attention from the fact that the Hats of KNOX are the most beautiful articles for decorating one's head that has been got out lately. Just pop in at 128 Fulton street, and convince yourself of the fact.

Excelsior.—Beebe & Co., Fashionable Hatters, 156 Broadway, have just introduced the fall fashion for gentlemen's Hats. Also, a style peculiarly adapted to young men. They still adhere to their old motto (Excelsior), and assure the public that the quality of their Hats excels any of former years, and that no pains will be spared to please the most fastidious.

The first thing a Stranger does on arriving at the capital, is to call in at 82 Nassau street, and get himself a pair of the cheap and beautifully fitting Boots sold there. The Bootmakers' Union is known now, world wide, as the glorious Union of the States.

Phenix Safes.—It has been fully demonstrated that the Phenix Safe, sold by Peirce & Valentine, No. 122 Water street, will resist twice as much heat as the Salamander Safe. Therefore, those who want a real safe, will purchase a Phenix, at No. 122 Water street.

Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c., devotes his attention especially to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at the same offices he has occupied for the last seven years, 261 Broadway, entrance 1½ Warren street, where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye," price 50 cents. Also, a great variety of Artificial Eyes.

The Eye.—Drs. Wheeler and Robinson devote their attention to diseases of the Eye, and surgical operations thereon. Artificial Eyes, of the finest Parisian make, inserted without pain or inconvenience. Drs. W. & R. have discovered a new and successful mode of remedying near-sightedness. Offices, 28 Barclay street.

To Southern and Western Merchants.—I will sell to dealers, Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy, at wholesale prices, which will insure good profit. The good reputation of this Cough Candy, all who can read must know. MRS. W. JERVIS, 356 Broadway, principal office.

Oxygenated Bitters.—The value of this remedy for Dyspepsia cannot be estimated, and those who doubt its astonishing efficacy are advised to examine the statements given in its favor by distinguished and well known citizens. Sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street; C. H. King, 192, and A. L. Scovill & Co., 316 Broadway.

The Fall style of Hats is very becoming, but ever so good a hat will not compensate for the loss of the hair, or present dandruff; but be not discouraged, gentle reader—Davis's miraculous Hyperion will effectually prevent either of these direful calamities and whoever prizes a beautiful head of hair, should not be without it. For sale at the principal depot, No. 205 Ludlow street, and No 42 Maiden lane, and by all druggists and perfumers. Price, 25 cents in large bottles.

Professor Alexander C. Barry's Triophe-rous or Medicated Compound.—The efficacy of this justly celebrated embrocation for invigorating, beautifying, and improving a fine head of hair, which suffers to the hair, is now so widely known and acknowledged, that it has gained by its merit a reputation which is not for a day, but for all time. It is the province of science to subdue and control those physical evils which refined civilization has brought in its train; for so long as warm rooms and tight hats, with the combined agency of water in infinite excess, will thousands of unhappy victims be troubled with bald heads and gray hairs, to say nothing of the various cutaneous diseases to which the head is subjected. It was to relieve those evils that Professor Barry introduced his invaluable remedy, and among the thousand and one who have been his competitors, he now stands alone on that pedestal of success, hewn out of Barry's Triophorous or Medicated Compound, and sustained by the favor and universal patronage of a discerning and intelligent public. For restoring the hair to its original growth, or preventing it from falling out, this compound has been pronounced by all who have used it, and by medical men, to be a sure remedy. For eradicating scurf, dandruff, and curing diseases of the skin, glands, muscles, stings and bruises, the Triophorous will always be found a safe, speedy, and unfailing cure; and so long as

"Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair,"

will Barry's Triophorous be essential to the toilet of every lady and gentleman who desire to give a soft, glossy and luxuriant appearance to the natural drapery of nature's throne. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York; and by the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c.

If your Hair is gray, as white as snow,
BALLARD'S Dye will make it black as crow,
Auburn, or brown, as you may desire,
Ten minutes time is all it will require.
For sale, or applied, No. 415 Broadway,
Corner Lispenard street, at all hours of the day.

Red Head and Grey Beards—Use no other than Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye. Pimpled, freckled, tanned, eruptive skins quickly cured by Gouraud's Italian Soap. For dry Subtile eradicate hair from low foreheads or any part of the body; Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss at 67 Walker street, near Broadway; Callender, 89 South Third street, Philadelphia; Jordan, 195 Washington street, Boston.

Wigs and Toupees.—Batchelor's celebrated Wig Factory is at No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the best selection of Wigs, Scalps, and Toupees. They are all manufactured on the premises, of the best material and workmanship, and offer great inducement to purchasers. Copy the address.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's genuine Liquid Coloring for the hair, eyebrows, and whiskers, can be procured at all the wholesale druggists and perfumers in town and country; also, at the principal office and manufactory, 4 Wall street, wholesale, retail, or applied. Beware of imitations.

Dr. Kellinger's Magic Fluid—This truly wonderful sanative is carrying every thing before it upon its merits; we do not positively know whether Mr. Edwin Forrest was under its magic influence, on Monday night, in playing "Damon;" it would really seem too much to expect, in this very dry time, for such an immense flood of tears to be shed on one occasion, without the aid of some magic influence. However, where such a volume of dramatic and pathological science is poured in, the natural fountain must be set in motion. So go to Edwin, you have a right to draw from the masses, who ever have, and always will be with you. The good sense of the discriminating people was strongly manifested so as not to let domestic shades interfere with the light of public amusement.

Johnson Rabineau, M. D., from Virginia, has located at 43 Lispenard street, where he is paying special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and stomach. These three maladies have occupied his attention for a number of years. He, therefore, guarantees a scientific course of treatment. The most chronic or long standing cases need not despair. Consulting hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., only.

Fashionable Clothing.—One price, no de-viation.—Persons in want of good clothing, well made, are invited to call and examine the assortment at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S one price store, 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.

Gentlemen's Shirts.—Not every one profess-ing to make gentlemen's shirts, can make shirts fit for gentlemen. At GREEN'S, 1 Astor House, style, fit, material, and workmanship are guaranteed, and every garment promised is sent home at the appointed hour.

Special Notice to Ladies.—The attention of ladies is requested to the exposition, this day, at the Paris Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, 351 Broadway, the largest and richest assemblages of these elegant fall garments ever seen in this country, imported and manufactured by the proprietor expressly for city retail trade.

Carpets Cheap, for Cash.—Wm. McGrorty, 138 William street, three doors from Fulton street, offers for sale his entire stock of splendid English and American Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Covers, &c., &c. at prices unusually low for cash. Families about purchasing, will do well to call and supply themselves, at wholesale prices. N. B.—$100,000 worth of Carpeting, of every description, is offered at wholesale, on reasonable terms.

Only One Dollar the Yard for splendid new fall patterns of English and American imperial three ply Carpeting, at No. 99 Bowery. HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, beautiful ingrain Carpets at 75., 4s., and 5s. per yard; and well seasoned floor Oil Cloths at 2s 6d., 3s., and 4s. per yard. Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., all at a reduction of 25 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, Sept 16—6 P. M.

There was not so much activity in the stock market today as we have noticed for some time past, and prices were very unsettled. At the first board, Morris Canal declined ⅛ per cent; Erie Railroad, ¼; Harlem, ⅜; New Haven, ¼. New Jersey Zinc Company advanced ¼ per cent, with large sales; Norwich and Worcester, ⅜. We hardly know what to make of the market. Speculation is confined to small cliques of brokers, and the fluctuations are not sufficient to give either party much advantage. There is no disposition, out of the street, to purchase, and the fancies are concentrated in few hands. The movements in Erie Railroad have for some time past been of an extraordinary character, and the result is likely to be similar to that realized a few months since. Large purchases have been made for a rise, by parties concerned in the previous corner, but they labor under greater disadvantages than those experienced at the time. The decline in prices since last July, has brought into the street a large amount of stock. It will, therefore, be more difficult to manage the corner this time, notwithstanding the reduced market value of shares. The brokers probably hold more Erie R. R stock at this moment than ever before, and those who have been induced or compelled to realize, will not be drawn again so easily into the movement. The position of our merchants is not calculated to give much of an upward impetus to prices for fancy stocks; most of them have as much as they can possibly do, to raise money to meet their business engagements, and many of them who had invested large sums in these securities, at high prices, have been obliged to realize at ruinous sacrifices, to sustain themselves in their legitimate operations. Our merchants are too often caught in this way, and they generally pay very dearly for their folly. Losses, out of their regular line of business, have been the cause of more failures among the commercial classes, than all ever realized in any other way, and five failures out of every six can be traced directly to stock or some other equally hazardous speculations. The recent stringency in the money market, and the suddenness with which it came upon the community, have had a favorable effect upon