to the support of a paper, in which our voices shall be fairly presented to the world. At our last convention in Worcester, I presented a prospectus for such paper, which I will request hereafter to be read here. We can do little or nothing without such an organ. We have no opportunity now to repel slanders, and are restrained in disseminating truth from the want of such an organ. The *Tribune*, and some other papers in the country, have treated us generously, but a paper to represent us must be sustained by ourselves. We must look to our own resources. We must work out our own salvation, and God grant it be not with fear and trembling. Woman must henceforth be the redeemer, the regenerator of the world. We plead not for ourselves alone, but for our humanity. We must place woman upon a higher platform, and she will raise the race to her side. We must have no more outcasts—no more judicial murderers—no more helots in the land. Frail, miserable women, and murderous men, must dissapear before the pure gospel of divine love which we design to preach. The newspapers and the lecture room have become greater than the pulpit—more effective in stirring up human hearts to great movements. Let us pledge ourselves to the support of those in the work in which we are engaged. We must work more diligently than in times past, that our sons may be fitted to nobler humanitarian purposes. We must help to cleanse the venality of the ballot box, and help also to free our legislative halls, not only from injustice, but rowdyism. Yes, we have looked to the pulpit, but in vain, and now, in spite of St. Paul, we must ourselves preach. We have looked to legislation, and now, despite of our legislature, must vote. Do not mind the prattings about woman's sphere, dear dear brothers; know, woman makes any sphere she chooses to fill, lovely. The maiden may be fair, the mother holy and tender, but the mature woman, grand in her serene wisdom, giving the law not only to her household, but to the country also, is more than these—she is beautiful, august. Again, I say, let us not talk, but act. We should have a literature of our own, a printing press and publishing house, and tract writers and tract distributers, as well as lecturers and conventions. We must show the world that we are in earnest; and yet I say this to a race of beggars, for women have no pecuniary resources. Well, then, we must work; we must hold property, and claim the consequent right to representation, or refuse to be taxed. Our aim is nothing less than overthrow of our present partial legislation, that every American citizen, whether man or woman, may have a voice in the laws by which we are governed. We do not aim at any idle destruction, but while we would pull down our present out-worn and imperfect structure of human institutions, we will help to reconstruct it upon a new and broader base, which shall hereafter show a perfect and harmonious temple. Mrs. Smith concluded by presenting the resolutions sent you by telegraph. Loud applause followed this address.

Mr. HOLLY, of Syracuse, then followed up the observations of Mrs. Smith, and said, their revolutionary fathers were all wrong in excluding women from the same rights as men.

LUCY STONE said the resolutions seemed such self-evident truths, had only to be announced, and the common sense of the jurors of our audience will always decide right. The foreigner who cannot even speak the language correctly, has more political rights than the wives and daughters of American citizens. The negro who has been so exalted by the friends of freedom that a pew has been selected for him in the corner of your churches, he has been made only a little lower than the angels. Yet you will not associate with him or take him to your table. But even he has privileges superior to the educated women of the United States, for in several States negroes can vote. Her husband had got to maintain her. What a conquest it was to gain the same right as a town pauper—the right to be maintained. They had taken from every married woman not only the custody of her own person but her children; her furniture, the very carpets she had made with her own hands. These evils she did not expect the present generation of women to overthrow, but they would be overthrown at last. Let them take broad radical ground, and never let them patch up fig leaves to hide the naked truth.

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN, of New York State, next addressed the convention. She said the reason why men did not right the wrongs of woman was, because they did not understand woman's nature, and could not represent her. All the world acknowledged the mental difference between man and women. If a difference occur between a wedded pair, and an appeal is made to justice, the judge and jurors are men, and will look at the question from that point of observation.

Mr. ROSE, of New York, then followed at great length, after which the convention adjourned till the evening session.

Second Day's Proceedings.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 9, 1852.

THE OPENING—PRELIMINARY BUSINESS, ETC.

The attendance this morning was large. The Convention was called to order, at 9 A. M., by the President.

LYDIA F. FOWLER read yesterday's report, and moved to prepare a roll of the members.

S. J. MAY said that five hundred season tickets were sold, and two hundred more ordered. Those desirous to identify themselves with the movement, were requested to write their names on their tickets before returning them.

Mrs. GAGE MANLIUS read a well written address.

RIGHTS WANTED—ANXIOUS TO VOTE.

ELIZABETH JONES, of Ohio, said they should take their rights, and not talk, and men would not be alarmed. She wanted rights men were most unwilling to grant. She wanted to vote, and be voted for. (Applause.) Suppose most women don't want to vote; is that any argument for refusing suffrage to those who do?

LYDIA JENKINS, of Waterloo, thought women might vote—the law forbade it not.

BENJAMIN S. JONES said the elections would be invio late.

LETTERS FROM GARRISON AND OTHERS.

PAULINA DAVIS read a letter from Mrs. Mayo.

Letters were also read from Mrs. Andrews, and Garrison. The latter said that men conducted politics wretchedly. If women resolved to take the government, he consented; only don't treat men as men treat women. (Cheers.)

PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

ELIZABETH JONES wanted to act on Gerrit Smith's three resolutions—business should be conducted in a more parliamentary manner.

A FEW HARD WORDS FROM LUCY STONE.

LUCY STONE did not care a fig for precedents, she liked this discussion. Women must carry on this movement themselves. Be loyal to woman. Don't go to New York, and get Fowler's chart of a head, but patronize female phrenologists, patronize female enterprise. Men will shut us out from avocations. Some printers, in a Massachusetts office compelled their employer to turn off female apprentices. Harriet Hunt was suspended from Harvard (when she wanted to study medicine) after her fees were paid. We can't take rights silently—they must be struggled for first. Antoinette Brown will preach, thank God, but she cannot be ordained.

The body adjourned at twelve o'clock till the afternoon.

[Lucy Stone is a favorite with her audience, and her influence appears against Elizabeth Jones. She is a pleasant speaker, and was educated at Oberlin].

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MRS NICHOLS' POLITICAL POSITION DEFINED.

Mrs CLARISSA NICHOLS defined her political position. She was said to support Pierce and King, but she did not stand on a pro slavery platform. Nor was she a widow—she had a husband who sustained her in advocating woman's rights—she earnestly insisted that women should have an equal share in property rights. Which is the most important—the children a woman bears, or the bread they eat?

DISSERTATION UPON CHURCHES, ATHEISM, THE GALLOWS.

ABBY PRIER said the church had prescribed, and restricted woman. The friends had come nearest the standard of Galilatians. Woman is not represented in ecclesiastical bodies, crucifying the Son of God afresh in those his followers. The church needs a varied ministry—woman needs teachers of her own sex. They need the influences of each other. Taught only by his own, man becomes harsh, cold and apathetic. Excluding woman is practical atheism—heaven-daring usurpation. Would woman sustain the gallows in the sight of husbands, children or fathers.

MAN AND WOMAN—DISSOLVING VIEWS.

PAULINA DAVIS said the fall of man inverted his nature; there was derangement everywhere, in power and property. The servant of goodness is everywhere its master. From marriage our women are presented in a series of dissolving views.

THE SEXES INDISPENSABLE TO EACH OTHER.

EMMELINE ROSE (a Pole) said one of a downtrodden people speaks and strives against oppression. Woman is enslaved from the cradle to the grave. Heroism on the battlefield compares not with that of woman whose life is monotony. Man is indispensable to womam's happiness, as woman is to his. She would have the sexes, as at present, united.

PHILOSOPHY AND FLATTERRY.

LUCRETIA MOTT said philosophers said the French revolution of 1789 was a failure because woman was unrepresented. French women are dissatisfied with despotism. Flattery is given women instead of rights. She did not believe in keeping quiet.

The Convention then adjourned till the evening.

The audience was larger than ever during the afternoon.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was again crowded.

THE SHAKERS.

HARRIET HUNT said the Shakers are converts. Untold sorrows had driven women there.

MR. BRIGHAM AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

LUCY STONE read a communication from Mr. Brigham, and the reply.

Mr. BRIGHAM spoke on the subject of suffrage for women.

HARRIET HUNT asked what he would do with unmarried women?

Mr. BRIGHAM said they must submit like the unfortunates of the other sex if they could not fill their proper places, they must take lower ones.

A BIBLICAL DEBATE.

Mrs. PALMITA had preached a risen Saviour fifteen years. A preacher had told her that woman was the wickedest—she referred to it in her next discourse. A rib taken from man was formed into woman and was accepted as bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. If one rib was so wicked what a mass of wickedness the whole man must be. (Convulsions of laughter.)

ANTOINETTE BROWN took up the Bible argument. She argued that Paul did not forbid preaching. Woman had prophecied and taught in public from the earliest Bible times.

Mrs. ROSE did not like Bible arguments. When Boston harbor was turned into a teapot, the Bible might have been quoted for British claims. Let principles stand or fall on their own merits.

LYDIA JENKINS made an eloquent appeal, declaring that tyranny seeks to pamper the tongue.

Execution of Samuel Ward at New Castle.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated New Castle, Sept. 8, gives the followirg particulars of the execution of Samuel Ward, for the murder of George A. Davidson:—

This was the day fixed for the execution of Samuel Ward, (colored,) who was convicted on the 23d day of June, of the murder of George A. Davidson, of Delaware City, committed on the 6th of May last. Mr. Davidson had been deputized to bring Ward from Delaware City to the jail here, to await his trial for stealing a watch. He searched Ward, and tied his hands before putting him in the carriage, but he neglected to look in an old coat, which he threw over his lap, and in which was concealed a dirk knife.

After riding to within three miles of this place, Ward managed to get the knife out, and cut Mr. Davidson in the arm and under the shoulder blade. Mr. D. then threw Ward out of the carriage, and, in running after him across a field, lost a large quantity of blood. He died the next morning, at the house of Mr. Stradley.

Ward, both before and after his trial and conviction, had showed the most perfect indifference to his fate, until Saturday last. On Friday, Dr. Spotswood, of the Presbyterian church, went to see him, when he told him "he did not want any preaching or praying then, but to come the next afternoon."

Since then there have been several meetings of colored persons with him, praying and singing hymns, &c.

A week ago he requested to have a perfectly black cat, which he wanted boiled, (without being dressed, at all,) and the water in which it was boiled to be brought to him boiling, with which he was to rub himself, to make him fearless, he said, and not to fear death, telling the sheriff it would be of advantage also to him, to rub with it. His sister brought him the cat on Saturday last, and took it away again to boil; but since his becoming penitent, he said nothing about it.

His mother, sister, and several pious colored friends, had a meeting with him last night, and left him in quite a happy state of mind.

This morning the sheriff brought him down into a large room, with his irons off, and the Rev. J. P. Spattswood, and the Revs. Messrs. Walton and Way, of the Methodist church, remained with him until the time arrived for him to be taken to the gallows.

At five minutes past 11 o'clock he was brought into the yard by sheriff Chandler and deputy sheriff Gimbb, and attended by his spiritual advisers. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by the sheriff, Rev. Mr. Walton, and Rev. E. J. Way, of Delaware City. The latter gentleman made a short prayer. The sheriff then fixed the rope around the neck of Ward, and while doing so, Ward asked to be allowed to say a few words. He stepped out on the trap and said, "he had nothing against any one, and he hoped no gentleman there had any thing against him; he knew that he was guilty, but that he died happy, and hoped to meet all who were present in heaven." The sheriff asked him, after he had made a short pause, if he had anything more to say. He answered, "No." While the cap was being drawn over his face, he said, in a low murmur, "The Lord have mercy on me!" The rope that supported the trap was cut, and, with a fall of five feet, he hung, with but a few slight struggles, and died in about eight minutes. He was cut down after hanging thirty minutes, and his body placed in a coffin, to be given to his sister for interment. He was a single man, about twenty-two years of age.

Meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

[From the Troy Budget, Sept. 8.]

The forty-third annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions convened at the First Presbyterian church in this city, yesterday, the 7th.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the Board; Hon. Mr. Williams, Vice President, and the Rev. Drs. Pomeroy, Treat, and Anderson, Secretaries, being present.

On motion of Dr. WORCESTER, Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Michigan, was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

Reports of officers being in order, Henry Hill, Esq., Treasurer, presented his report for the financial year ending July 31st, as follows:—

Receipts from all sources	$301,732 70
Expenditures for mission purposes	257,727 95
Liquidation of debt	43,999 40
Total	$301,727 35
Balance in treasury	5 35

Of the receipts for the past year, only $10,211 have been received from foreign sources.

The flattering state of finances was received with evident satisfaction.

Rev. Dr. POMEROY, one of the secretaries, then presented a condensed report of the state of the operative force in the field.

The following summary will show the condition of the working force of the board at the present time:—

Number of Missions	26
" Stations	111
" Out Stations	45
LABORERS EMPLOYED.	
Number of ordained missionaries (seven being physicians)	163
" Licentiates	2
" Physicians not ordained	5
" Other male assistants	19
" Female assistants	212
Whole number of laborers sent from this country	401
Number of native preachers	43
" Native helpers	202
Whole number of native assistants	245
" Laborers connected with the mission	646
THE PRESS.	
Number of printing establishments	11
Pages printed last year	52,225,203
" from the beginning	922,595,924
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of churches	93
" church members	24,386
Added during the year	1,278
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of seminaries	10
" other boarding schools	17
" free schools (441 supported by Hawaiian government)	783
" pupils in the seminaries (75 do.)	485
" " boarding schools	484
" " free schools (12,949 do)	22,595
Whole number in seminaries and schools	23,564

	FOREIGN MISSIONS. Totals.	Foreign Average Annual.	HOME MISSIONS. Totals.	Home Average Annual.
1836-39	$1,204,638	$301,159	$1,187,061	$296,765
1840-43	1,464,702	366,175	1,039,001	259,750
1844-47	1,435,751	358,937	1,524,461	381,112
1848-51	1,763,765	440,941	2,131,936	532,984
Total	$6,868,856	$1,467,212	$5,882,456	$1,470,611
Average	$1,467,214	$360,603	$1,470,614	$367,652
1848-51	$1,763,765	$440,941	$2,131,936	$532,984
1836-39	1,204,638	301,159	1,187,061	296,765
Increase	$559,127	$139,782	$944,875	$236,219

Rev. Mr. ANDERSON presented his report, with a general view of missionary enterprise.

Next followed the report of Rev. Mr. TREAT, containing the state of movements among the Indians.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met at 7 o'clock last evening.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. McGee.

Anthem by the choir "Praise to God on high, on earth good will to men."

The anniversary sermon was then delivered by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, from the text. "We work by faith, not by sight." The Church was crowded, and the audience listened with interest to the able discourse, which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery.

MORNING SESSION, SEPT. 8TH.

The Board met this morning at half past nine.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON read an abstract of the statistical history of benevolent contribution for the last sixteen years, interspersing pointed remarks and inferences.

The report was quite lengthy, and we only give some extracts from it.

THE GROWTH OF FOREIGN AND HOME MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. POMEROY then presented a report from a special committee, deducing the grand motives of the missionary movements, and the influence which the highest motives of philanthropy and Christianity are exerting on the unchristianized world, by means of resolutions and pledges among those interested in the cause of foreign missions.

Dr. HICKOCK next addressed the meeting on the "motives and objects of Christian sympathy."

At this time, the church being so crowded, and so many unable to obtain seats, it was announced that Dr Halley's church was open, where some returned missionaries would be in attendance.

There was soon a large collection of people at the latter place.

Rev. Mr. HUMPHREYS then addressed the meeting of the Board.

The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Kirk of Boston in an able and eloquent manner, and also by Dr. Hawes of Hartford, Conn., and by Dr. Bridgeman, returned missionary from China.

The Board then adjourned till the afternoon.

The Lobos Islands.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, August 24, 1852.

Dear Sire—I notice in the NEW YORK HERALD, of the 11th instant, an article copied into the *Times* of this morning intimating that I had "consented, on the part of the United States, to the mutual monopoly of the Lobos Islands between Peru and Great Britain." I have not spoken or written of these islands to any person connected with the British government. I have received no communication from the government of the United States relative to them. I have expressed no opinion about them; nor, indeed, have I made an examination to form an opinion. I am, therefore, at a loss to know the reason for such a statement. I am, dear sirs, very faithfully your obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Health and Mortality Reports.

ROCHESTER.—There were reported to the Board of Health between Monday afternoon and Wednesday, six deaths from cholera.

BUFFALO.—The records of the Board of Health show four cases of cholera and two deaths on Saturday last—six cases and no deaths on Sunday—three cases and no deaths on Monday.

NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL.]

Stated Session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1852.

Present—Assistant Alderman Barker, in the Chair; Assistant Aldermen Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Woodward, King, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGown, Wright, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brastow, McConkey.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman McGOWN—Of S. Van Nostrand, for a lease of Castle Garden. To Committee on Finance.

By same—Of Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church in One Hundred and Twenty fifth street, between Third and Fifth avenues, for two oil lamps to be placed in front of their church. Granted.

By Assistant Alderman BRASTOW—Of John Fitz Daniel Hennessy and others, to have sunken lots on north side of Fortieth street, one hundred and eighty feet from Third avenue filled in. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman BRASTOW—That Forty-first street, between Second and Third avenues be regraded, and curb and gutter stone reset, and street paved. To Committee on Streets.

By same—Of Asa Smith and others to have the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Forty second street flagged. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman WELLS—Of J. Sherman Brownell and others, for a new Hose Company in Ninth ward. To Committee on Fire Department.

REMONSTRANCES.

By Assistant Alderman WARD—Of F. G. Foster and W. H. Arthon, against proposed widening of Whitehall street. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman VALENTINE—Of Campbell and Moody, and others, against paving Twentieth street, from avenue A to East river. To Committee on Streets.

Of Wm. B. Cooper—For himself, and as attorney for Mary E. Woodward, against proposed widening of Whitehall street. To Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Assessments—In favor of remitting to J. V. D. S. Fowler $17 33, on account of assessment for sewer in Stanton street. Adopted.

Of same Committee—In favor of confirming the following assessment lists, and appointing Abner Sanford collector therefor, viz.:—For regulating Thirty-fifth street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenue, and setting curb and gutter stones therein; regulating Thirty ninth street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river, and setting curb and gutter; regulating and grading Eighty-third street, from avenue A to third avenue; grading Thirty eighth street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river, and setting curb and gutter stones therein; regulating and grading Bloomingdale road, between Fifty ninth and Seventy-first streets; for flagging sidewalk on south side of Eleventh street, between avenues B and C; south side Sixth street, between avenues C and D; in Thirty seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; for raising West street, at the foot of Jay street, to a grade with the pier foot of said street, and laying crosswalks across West street to said pier foot of Jay street; for sewers in Henry street from Jefferson to Rutgers streets; in Franklin street, from Broadway to Elm street; in Lewis street, from Broome street to Grand street; in Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; in Broome street, between Grand street and Broadway; in Hudson street, from Leroy street to and through Morton street to three hundred feet east of Hudson street; in Lexington avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth street; in Thirty-first street, from Lexington avenue to Fourth avenue; in Thirty seventh street, between Second and Third avenues; in Bridge street, from Whitehall street to State street; in Fifteenth street from Eighth avenue to and through Ninth avenue to Fourteenth street; in Duane street, from North river to the corner between Hudson and Greenwich streets; in Thirty second street, from Madison avenue to a point about one hundred and twenty five feet east of Fifth avenue, repairing sidewalk on the west side of Pine street, No. 87 to the corner of Water street; also on the south side of Water street, from the corner of Pine street to No. 129 Water street; for paving Nineteenth street, between First avenue and East river; Twentieth street, between First avenue and East river; Twenty seventh street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river; Twenty third street between Seventh and Eighth avenues; Ninth avenue, from Thirty sixth street to Forty-third street; or fencing vacant lots on block bounded by Lexington and Fourth avenues, and Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, in Eleventh street, between avenues C and B; for setting curb and gutter stones in Thirty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide; for grading Forty-sixth street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river, and setting curb and gutter stones; for filling sunken lots between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and First and Second avenues; for raising, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and paving carriage way in Wall street, from Front to South streets, and constructing culverts in Wall street, at southwest corner of Water street, and north and southwest corners of Front street. Adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Messrs. Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Woodward, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGown, Wright, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brastow, McConkey—14.

FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Return of Chief Engineer of Fire Department for July, 1852. Appointments and resignations confirmed, and expulsions referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report in favor of extending the time and changing the places of laying Dephuce & Co's pavement, from the Bowery to City Hall square, between Tryon row and Ann street. To Committee on Streets.

Granting petition for Croton pipes in Thirty third street, east of Third avenue. To Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

In favor of paying Health Inspectors $2 dollars a day, monthly. Concurred in.

Invitation to attend the inaugural addresses to be delivered by the Professors in the Free Academy. Accepted.

Resolution that Thirty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be lighted with gas. Concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. From the minutes.

EDWARD SANDFORD, Clerk.

Sale of Quicksilver at Havana.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE HERALD.]

The Havana papers, of the 23d August last, contains the following:—

Intendency of the Royal Revenue.—There are offered for sale, in this city, fifteen hundred quintals of quicksilver from Almaden, which are deposited in the custom house stores. His Excellency, the Intendent General, has directed that proposals be received within forty days from the date hereof, on the following conditions:—

1.—That the sale shall be for cash, or at a credit to the entire satisfaction of the Intendency.

2.—That, therefore, the bidder who shall offer the highest price shall be preferred, although the payments be on credit.

3.—That for bids of the same price, the preference shall be given to the one offering the largest amount in cash at contracting; and either part cash or no, the preference shall be given to the one who shall offer payment in the shortest time.

4.—That proposals will also be received for a part, or whole quantity, of the quicksilver, on condition that the quantity shall not be under two hundred and fifty quintals; in the preference shall be given to him that should purchase the whole.

5.—That the proposals shall be signed and sealed, and which shall remain in the bureau of the superintendency until the appointed day for the opening of the proposals.

6.—That, on that same day, there shall also be opened a paper, which until then shall remain sealed, in which will be designated, by the Intendency, the minimum price that shall serve as a basis for the disposal of the quicksilver.

7.—That on Saturday, the 2d of October next, at twelve o'clock, on which day expires the term appointed, all persons who shall have made proposals, will resort to the bureau of the Intendency, when their respective bids will be opened, as also the paper stating the minimum price of the quicksilver, all in the presence of the Intendent General.

8.—Finally, that after a careful examination of the proposals made, by his Excellency the Intendent, the adjudication thereof will be declared by him.

Which, by order of his Excellency, I announce to the public, for the knowledge of those who may wish to take part in this negotiation.

ANASTACIO DE OROZCO, Secretary.

HAVANA, August 23, 1852.

THE LOPEZ OBSEQUIES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The torchlight procession which was got up last night to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Gen. Lopez, must have exceeded in magnitude the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the movement. About eight o'clock the procession commenced moving down Royal street from Canal, where an immense crowd assembled to see it form. First went the different companies of the Washington regiment, under the command of Colonel Wood, who was surrounded by a numerous staff with brilliant uniforms. Next came the returned Cuban prisoners, with a large illuminated lantern, bearing on one side an inscription designating them, and on the other, "Beaten, but not conquered!" A hearse, with all the insignia of mourning and bearing on its sides the names of Lopez, Crittenden, Kerr, and others, was the next and most striking feature of the procession. Three pall bearers walked at each side. Then came a large body of Cubans who are exiles in this city; and then followed a multitude of firemen and citizens, whose unbroken line as they marched past where we stood, seemed interminable. A large number of the members of the Society of the Lone Star, and a German association, organized for the purpose of practising gymnastics, called the "Turners," also joined in the procession. Last of all followed a number of well known citizens on horseback and in carriages. As all moved along, the gleaming torches, the glancing bayonets of the military, the gay uniform of the officers, the shining caps of the firemen, the stars and regalia on the breasts of many of those who composed the purely civic part of the procession, the flags of the United States and Cuba, and banners with various devices, gave the pageant a truly imposing aspect. There were several bands of music. Messmer's celebrated band played a very fine piece which had been composed by him for the occasion, and is called "The Lopez Dead March." Every street through which the procession passed during a march of nearly two hours, was crowded by persons of both sexes, and all ages and conditions. The balconies and windows in the line of march were filled with ladies. The principal streets appeared as if the population of the city had turned out *en masse*. When the procession filed into Lafayette square, Col. Scott Haynes ascended a stand, and introduced W. J. A. Roberts as the orator of the occasion. That gentleman delivered a very spirited address, which was received with repeated applause. All passed off in the most harmonious manner, and we did not hear of an accident or a breach of the peace during the progress of the procession through the city and the meeting that followed. At the close of the procession religious services were held in the Cathedral, when speeches were delivered by Lieut Haynes and others. Interesting ceremonies were also held on board the steamer Pampero.—*New Orleans Picayune, 2d.*

The Webster Movement.

We find the following call in the Boston *Courier* of Sept. 9th:

"All citizens of Massachusetts who are in favor of an organization by which their votes can be given to Daniel Webster for the Presidency are requested to assemble at Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, the fifteenth of Sept., to take measures for the nomination of a Webster Electoral Ticket."

Attached to the above is a list of nearly four thousand names.

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city at five o'clock yesterday morning, from Washington. Mr. Corwin is staying at the Astor House, and our national flag floats from the staff, in honor of his visit.

General Scott arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, and put up at the Girard House. He leaves for Washington this morning.

Commodore Perry, of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, is at the Revere House in Boston; also, Commodore Smith of Washington.

The President of the United States returned to the capital yesterday, from his visit to Berkeley Springs, Va.

General Wool has arrived in Washington, and taken lodgings at Willard's Hotel.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon. S. Anderson, Ohio; Maj. E. A. Ogden, U. S. A.; Maj. R. B. Lee, U. S. A.; Gen. W. M. Peyton, Virginia; C. Grover, U. S. A.; B. E. Edwards, Texas; B. F. Nurse, Florida; Capt. Tyler, U. S. N.—and 230 others.

At the Howard—Hon. J. Taylor, Newport, Ky; C. Harris, N. C.; S. D. Talbot, Boston; T. C. Clark, Cleveland; S. M. Walsh, Danville; J. Blackard, St. Thomas, Vt.; U. Gray, Vt.; Dr. H. Vanderker, N. J.; C. C. Moore, Wilmington, N. C.; Mrs. Marion Stephens, Boston—and 105 others.

Superior—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Campbell.

SEPT. 9—*Injunction against a Clergyman—The Elders and Deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church vs. The Rev. Frederick Potuché.*—This case, which was an injunction to restrain the defendant from officiating as a clergyman, was again submitted to the Court. The judge advised the parties to leave it to the arbitration of some religious friends; but, at the request of counsel, he took the papers on both sides, and will decide on the matter in a few days.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—This old established Thespian Temple continues uninterrupted in its career of success. The pieces which are advertised for this evening, are exceedingly attractive, and must ensure an overflowing house. They consist of the dramas entitled "Ingomar" and the "Corsican Brothers," both of which have always attracted large assemblages.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. Collins, the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, is to take his benefit this evening. The bill of entertainment comprises those popular pieces, the "Irish Genius," the "Happy Man," and "How to Pay the Rent," in all of which Mr. Collins will appear. Mr. Collins' claims as an actor and vocalist must ensure him on this occasion, a house crowded in every department.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The play of the "Honeymoon" is to be represented at this establishment to-night. The characters of Juliana and Volante will be sustained by Miss Fitzpatrick and Mrs. John Drew. Mlle. DeMeitose Senorita Soto, and Mlle Pougaud, will also appear in a grand divertissement, supported by a full and efficient *corps de ballet*.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The "School of Reform," with Mr. L. Thompson as Tyke, which has been so successfully received this season by overflowing houses, is to be represented this evening at Burton's. The very popular farce of "Chloroform" will also be played, with Mr. Logan in his great personation of Aminadab Sleeum.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama styled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," tight rope evolutions by those unrivalled performers, Leon Javelli and Charles Wintner, and the pleasing drama of "Land Sharks and Sea Gulls," comprise the amusements to be given at this popular theatre to night. Those who desire comfortable seats should be early in attendance.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The Bateman Children, whose performances have always given the greatest satisfaction, and attracted crowded houses, are to appear this evening in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Richard the Third," and the entertaining piece entitled the "Young Couple." The farce of "Founded on Facts" will terminate all.

WALLACK'S LYCEUM.—The attendance at this establishment has been very flattering so far, and the audience seemed highly pleased with the performances. This evening the fine old English comedy called "John Bull," will commence the entertainments. The character of Job Thornberry will be sustained by Mr. Blake, that of Hon. Tom Shillleton by Lester, Dennis Bulgruddery by Brougham Peregrin by Mason, Mary by Mrs. Hale, and Lady Caroline Braymore by Mrs. Buckland. The entertainments close with the farce of "The Boarding School."

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The second grand concert of Maid Alboni comes off this evening. For particulars, we refer to the programmes.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The new prize drama of the "Orphan's Dream" continues to attract crowds to the lecture room of this establishment—it will be repeated this evening, with the same excellent cast. Two attractive pieces are announced for this afternoon.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—Christy's Minstrels are to appear again this evening in several of their best songs, dances, instrumental solos, burlesques and wittiesms.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS continue as successful as ever. To night, they announce many attractive features. Horn Briggs and Winchell, keep their audiences in roars of laughter.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES.—We heard that 90 bbls. pots and pearls changed hands at yesterday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour seemed firmer, the sales embracing 8,600 bbls ordinary to choice State and mixed to fancy Western, at $4 31¼ a $4 50; common to good Ohio, at $4 37½ a $4 56¼; and ordinary to straight Southern, at $4 43¾ a $4 62½ per bbl. Nothing new occurred in rye flour or corn meal. There were 57,000 bushels of wheat bought, including Genesee white, at $1 08 a $1 10; Ohio, at $1 07 a $1 08; Michigan, at $1 04 a $1 06; and Canadian mixed, at 93 a 95c. Rye and oats were unsettled. Corn tended upward, the sales reaching 25,000 bushels, unsound and Western mixed, at 70 a 71c, and 72 a 72½c.

COFFEE.—Included in the day's business, were 300 bags Rio coffee, at 8¾ a 9c.; some Maracaibo, at 9½c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c. per lb.

COTTON.—The market has been firmer to-day, there being less disposition on the part of holders to sell. The sales amount to 700 bales.

FISH.—The sale of 1,500 quintals dry cod was effected, at $2 25 a $2 37½.

FRUIT.—Sales have been made of 250 boxes bunch raisins, at $2 25; and a few lots currants, at 8c.

FREIGHTS.—Shippers were inclined to await the receipt of the steamer's news, before engaging to any considerable extent. About 10,000 bushels wheat were reported for Liverpool, at 5d., in bulk, and 1,000 barrels flour, at 12d. Cotton was ¼d. A vessel was taken up, to load with salt at one of the Salt Islands, for New Orleans, at 9c. Flour to London was at 2s. The California clipper tonnage was confined to only one or two vessels, which obtained as high, in one case, as 90c. per foot. The range however, was from 45 to 90c. There was no change to other ports.

Hors tended downwards—old commanding but 30 a 37½c., and new 35 a 45c. per lb., cash.

IRON.—80 tons Scotch pig were taken at $24 cash, an improvement.

LICORICE PASTE.—Some 50 cases solid Spanish brought 17c. per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—With a firm market, we have only to report sales of spirits of turpentine, in lots, at 44½c per gallon, cash; and 500 bbls. crude do. at $3 37½ per 280 lbs.

OILS.—Sales of 3,000 gallons linseed were made at 78 a 79c. per gallon, cash.

PROVISIONS moved to the extent of 500 barrels prime and mess pork at $17¼ and $19¾ a $19⅞; 2,000 barrels prime lard, of which number 2,500 were taken by a Philadelphia house for export to Havana, at 11¼ cents per pound, and 150 barrels mess and old prime beef at $12 a $15, and $5 a $7 per barrel.

SPIRITS.—There have been sales made of 950 barrels Ohio and prison whiskey at 24 and 24½c. cash; and some drudge in hhds at 25c. time and interest added.

SUGARS.—With a continued active demand, we have to notice sale of 2,300 hhds. Cuba, at 4¾c. a 6c. per lb., showing a firm market.

TALLOW.—About 10,000 lbs. prime realized 11c. per lb., cash.

TOBACCO.—Sales were made of 806 bales Baracoa, at 14c.; and 150 Yguana, at 18c.—short price.

Telegraphic Report.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9, 1852.

Sales of cotton for the last three days 5,000 bales, with an active market and advancing prices. Middling, 10¾c. Receipts since first of September, 11,000 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, seven sixteenths. Exchange on London, dull at 10¼.

ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1852.

Receipts of the past twenty-four hours have been, flour, 8,000 bbls.; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 do.; barley, 3,000 do.; flour continues steady, sales 1,500 bbls.; oats and barley, no sales; corn opened dull, but closed with a better feeling, 16,000 bushels sold at 67½c. for unsound, and 68½c. a 69c. for sound; mixed Western closing at the latter figure.

Married.

On Thursday, September 9, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, ALEXANDER T. GALT, Esq., Commissioner for the B. A. Land Company, Sherbrooke C. E., to AMY GORDON, youngest daughter of John Torrance, Esq., of Montreal.

On Wednesday, September 1, at the Broadway Baptist Church, by Rev. A. D. Gellett, Mr. STEPHEN S. HATHAWAY to Miss CATHARINE O. CUTBELL, both of this city.

Newburg, N. Y., and Morristown, N. J., papers please copy.

On Monday, September 6, at 169 Greene street, by the Rev. J. Thomson, the Rev. ANTONIO DE MATTOS, formerly of merly of Madeira, now of Jackson Ill., to ISABELLA, second daughter of James Paterson, Esq., LL.D., of St. John, N. B.

On Wednesday, September 8, FELIX NEUFELDER to Miss ANNA AUGUSTA WOODBURY.

On Wednesday, September 8, by the Rev. James T. Hamlin, Mr. WILLIAM H. WOOD, of this city, to Miss MARY E. COX, of Matitituck L. I.

At Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 9, by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, EDWARD HENRY BALDWIN to MARY ELIZABETH CLARK, both of that city.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 9, by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, Mr. EDWIN PITCHER to Miss MARY JANE BEVAN, all of this city.

In Brooklyn, L. I., by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSTON, of New York, to Miss ELIZA LAHEY, of Brooklyn, both from Killefessy, county Cavan, Ireland.

On Wednesday evening, September 8, by the Rev. Geo. Renwick, Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND to Miss MARY L