New-York Tribune.

BY HORACE GREELEY. "I desire you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out---I ask nothing more."—Harrison. OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-ST.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Will be published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 30 Ann-street, New-York,

And delivered to City Subscribers for **One Cent** per copy.

Mail Subscribers, $1 per annum in advance.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

In the hope of securing a wide and general Advertising patronage, the favors of our friends will be inserted till further notice at the following reduced rates, viz:

FOR EACH ADVERTISEMENT OF

Twelve lines or less (over-size), first insertion	50 cts.
Do. for each subsequent insertion	25 "
Do. for **Six** insertions, or one week	$1 50
Do. for **Twenty-five** insertions, or one month	$5 00

Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates.

For **Five** lines, half the above rates; **Two** lines, one-fourth of these rates—payable in all cases in advance.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

CASH SYSTEM.

LESTER, HOLMES & CO.

167 PEARL-STREET,

ARE daily receiving from Auction and elsewhere constant supplies of new and fashionable **STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS**, which being bought with CASH, are offered to country and city merchants at unusually low prices for CASH. They invite those who wish to get a great many Goods for a small sum of money, to examine their present unequalled Stock. a17 tf

GERARD & KLINCK,

No. 167 Spring-street.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of LADIES to their stock of Dry Goods, comprising as great a variety of rich Silk Goods as can be found in Broadway, and at much lower prices. We will endeavor to convince all who may favor us with a call, that the above are facts worthy of attention.

Our assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Rich China Silks	Bombazines, of every description
Damask do., new style	Printed Lawns, a superior article
Rich figured do.	Irish Linens
Plain, of all kinds	Table Damask
Black and blue-black do.	French, English and American Calicoes, Jackonets, Cambrics, &c., &c.
Silk Shawls	
Silk Scarfs	

N. B.—Just received, a superior article of Gambroons and Crape Cambletts. a27 1m'

REMOVAL.

Z. GRISWOLD & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old stand, 26 Maiden-lane, to 53 Liberty, corner of Nassau-street, where they will keep for sale, at the lowest market prices for cash, a general assortment of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS.

They now offer for sale the following:

40 bales No. 5 to 10 cotton yarn,	4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Canton matting
20 do do 10 to 24 do do	Ingrain carpeting,
20 do carpet warp,	Venetian do
200 do cotton batts,	Paper hangings,
100 do do wick,	Russia diapers,
150 do do twine,	Woolen yarns,
150 do blk and white wadding	Worsted do
White knitting cotton	Turkey red do
Speed thread	Blue do &c. &c. &c. m1 1m

CHEAP SILKS.

RECEIVED This Day, from auction, 400 pieces of new and very rich Silks, just imported for city trade, comprising a very desirable assortment.

Ladies wishing to purchase silks, can have by calling at 281 Grand st. a large stock to make their selections from, and the prices will satisfy all who call of their cheapness. J. W. & S. BARKER. a30 tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, for sale at the United States Paper Hanging and Band Box Warehouse, 67 Canal-street, near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Rooms prepared in the neatest manner.

m10 1m JOSHUA BROWN, 67 Canal-street.

FOR IS PENCE, EXCLAIM THE LADIES.

YES, for Eighteen pence you can get a good Linen Handkerchief at EVANS' new Lace Hosiery and Glove store, 216 Bowery.

That is the place for cheap Laces, Collars and Gloves. Hose 1s., Collars 1s., Lace Veils and upwards. Black Lace Shawls, Veils, Chantilla do., Muslin do., Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!!! m29 1w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN R. PUDNEY, No. 361 Broadway, corner Grand-street, has just opened, and offers for sale, the following desirable Goods, at fair prices:

Rich Printed Mousselin de Laines.
Plain and Satin Striped do.
Black and Blue-black, Plain and Figured Silks.
French, English and American Prints.
Printed Lawns and Muslins.
Silk Shawls and Scarfs.
Scotch Ginghams, Linens, Lawns, Long Cloths, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., &c. a27 1m'

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

WM. H. PLACE, of 327 Grand-street, would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies of New-York to his stock of new and fashionable SPRING GOODS, consisting of Prints, Lawns, De Laines and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices. WM. H. PLACE, 327 Grand st.

N. B. Red Rock Buffalo Notes taken at a moderate discount. a26 1m

CHEAP STOCK AND READY MADE LINEN MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his friends to his entire NEW SPRING assortment of Stocks, Scarfs, Ready Made Linens and Pocket Handkerchiefs, all of which he has newly purchased for cash, and pledges himself to sell as low as any other store in the city.

SAMUEL TORRANS, 281 Hudson-street.

N. B.—Stocks, wholesale, at reduced prices. m15 2w*

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND CALICOES.

DOMESTICS are selling at low prices at J. W. & S. BARKER'S 281 Grand street.

Sheetings yard wide, 6d. Very heavy, 8d. 4-4 yard wide 10d. Fine long Shirtings, 7d. Very fine, 10d. Merrimack, Dover, and Fall River Prints, 6d, 7d, 10d and 1s per yard, warranted fast colors. a20 tf

CARPETINGS.

L. & M. S. BROWN, No. 161 Chatham street, have just received and are now offering for sale:

2000 yards Carpeting at	2 6
3000 " "	3 5
1500 " "	4 0
1500 " "	5 0
2500 " "	6 0 all wool.

Also, mattings, oil cloths, rugs, table covers, window shades, stair carpetings and rods, at corresponding low prices, cheap at this, the cheapest Carpet Store in the City. L. & M. S. BROWN, a26 1m No. 161 Chatham-st., N. Y.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS TOOLS, &c.—The subscriber having just received, by the last packets from Liverpool, a large addition to his former stock of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools, &c., would invite house-keepers, builders, and others, in want of goods in the above line, to call at his old store, No. 96 Division-street, and examine for themselves, confident that the quality and great variety of his articles, and the lowness of his prices will be sufficient to induce those who do call, to favor him with their orders.

Country merchants are invited to call, and are respectfully informed that the above goods being imported expressly for retailing, will be found much better adapted to their trade than those imported by the wholesale dealers, and will be sold on as good or better terms than can be obtained at any other establishment in the city.

m17 tf JOSEPH WEED.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.—Leghorn and Straw Hats of every description cleaned or dyed, and pressed a fashionable shape, at L. PIGNOLET'S Dying Establishment, m20 1m' No. 8 Barclay, or 167 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

CARPETING—The Subscriber would apprise the Public in general, and his friends and up-town people in particular, that he has on hand at 276 Hudson, between King and Hammersley streets, a very neat and well selected assortment of Carpets, which in consequence of reduced expenses he can afford to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most economical. COME AND SEE.

m14 1m' THOMAS DORSET.

CARPETS.—The subscriber invites the attention of Merchants from the Country to the balance of his stock, Carpets, which he will close at very low prices. J. & W. SMITH,

m20 3t' Commission Merchants, 39 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS.—A splendid assortment, just received from the manufactures at Sheffield, England, and for sale at unusual low prices, at the Hardware store, 96 Division-street. m17

DRAPERY MUSLINS.—A large lot of Broche and Embroidered Drapery Muslin, for sale low, at

a23 tf P. GREGORY & SON'S, 175 Spring-street.

PRINTED LAWNS—Warranted fast colors and Paris manufacture at eighteen pence, at

a23 BIRDSALL & BURROUGHS, 150 Grand st. cor. Centre.

MATTING—At last year's prices, notwithstanding the embargo at Canton. A general assortment, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 at 150 Grand st. cor. of Centre, by BIRDSALL & BURROUGHS. a23

6-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, at 1s. per yard, at a23 BIRDSALL & BURROUGHS, 150 Grand, cor. Centre

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber having opened the store 27 Bowery as a fashionable Tailoring Establishment, offers to his Friends and the Public a very superior assortment of Spring Goods of the latest style, which he warrants to fit to the taste and fashion of all who will favor him with their patronage. ROBERT A. BOUTON.

The Cutting Department is superintended by Mr. Charles Bouton, formerly of the firm of Gray & Bouton. A good assortment of ready made Clothing always on hand. a26 3m

ALFRED SMITH,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 136 FULTON-STREET, has on hand a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, suited to the season, which he offers to make up for the public generally, in the very best manner, at extremely low prices for Cash on delivery. a26 1y

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE

AND FASHION.—MAGNE, TAILOR, 176 WILLIAM-STREET, respectfully announces to the gentlemen of New-York that he is permanently located as above, where, he flatters himself that, having had several years personal experience in the French Metropolis, and devoting his personal attention to his work, he will be able to make FASHIONABLE CLOTHING as cheap for cash invariably, and as perfect as can be procured in the Country. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage. a27 3m

TERMS CASH.

AT the Old Stand, in Grand-street, No. 444, H. P. OSBORN & BROTHER have always on hand a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which on the above terms they will make up into Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, at a price which must (they think) secure a second call. Their work shall be done by the best of workmen, and they do not intend to be a whit behind the best in style. Both departments of making and cutting being attended to by them personally, they are certain of giving satisfaction to those who may call. They will make fine Coats from $8 to $14, of blue, blue black, and all the fancy colored Cloths; and super fine Dress and Frock Coats, from $15 to $21, from the best of wool dyed Saxony, Imperial, blue, blue black, olives and invisible green, and all the other fancy shades of West of England Cloths, which are selected with a particular reference to selling for cash.

Also, Cassimere Pantaloons, from fine to extra fine, for $5 to $8 50; Vests, from $1 to $3.

Cutting will be attended to personally by one of the firm, who will devote especial care to its being done well.

H. P. OSBORN & BROTHER, Between Pitt and Willett, at m10 444 Grand-st., junction of East Broadway.

AMERICAN TASTE AGAINST FOREIGN HUMBUG.—FOLWELL & BREVOORT, Merchant Tailors, No. 92 Fulton-street, between William and Gold-streets, take the present opportunity of informing their customers and the public, that they have just received a supply of West of England and French Cloth. Also, a large selection of single milled doe-skin Cassimeres, London Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills, &c., &c. Also, a large variety of Vestings, superior in quality and patterns to any they have ever offered, all selected from the latest importations.

They wish it to be understood that their business is conducted exclusively on the Cash principle, and that they do not promise to take off fifteen, twenty or twenty-five per cent., but on examination, it will be found that their prices are less than those that make such pretensions, for they are compelled to charge at an enormous rate to make the discount; but any body with common sense can see that is only a bait to catch the public, which they feel above using.

A couple of first rate pantaloon makers wanted. m10 1m

ESTABLISHMENT for Garments of the first quality, ready made, 229 Broadway, American Hotel. The same will be found of great convenience to Citizens and Strangers who in cases of emergency may require first rate articles. WM. T. JENNINGS.

a24 Late Lynde & Jennings.

HATS! HATS!!

C. WATSON respectfully reminds his customers and the public generally, that he has a full supply of Fashionable Hats, of the D'Orsay pattern, as well as other models, to suit stature and taste, at the old established prices, viz: Silk, $2,50, Mole, $3, Nutria, $3,50, and Beaver, $4,50, which are 25 per cent. cheaper than the same quality can be bought elsewhere. The regular increase to his list of customers for the last three years, bears ample testimony to their quality and durability.

WATSON, 150 Chatham-st., and 160 Bowery.

N. B.—Also, the most extensive assortment of CAPS of every description to be found in the City, at prices corresponding.

Wholesale dealers are particularly invited to look at his Stock of Hats and Caps while purchasing, and he assures them that every article is thoroughly inspected previous to delivery. m7 3m

COME AND SEE.

IN the building known as the COLUMBIAN HALL, 363 Grand street, the most spacious wholesale and retail SALES ROOM in the United States, the largest and best selected assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES exclusively, in all their varieties of pattern, width, color, shape and material usually called for, of our own manufacture. We would inform those ladies who have formerly been compelled to go to Broadway and elsewhere, that they are under the necessity of doing so no longer; and we invite them to "come and see," and save from two to eight shillings per pair, and be better served, without the delays and disappointments attending being measured.

We would also say, that having from 2 to 300 persons in our employ, and having been for a number of years the largest manufacturers in America, that our work is well known, approved of and sought after, in every market where good work is sold. The citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and the surrounding country, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. Wholesale and retail dealers for city and country trade, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing, as not only quality and quantity, but prices, shall make it a great inducement.

a10 3m' SMITH, BRISTOL & HALL.

THE GREAT CATHARINE BOOT & SHOE MARKET, 73 Catharine-street, corner of Monroe, SCRIBNER & CO. would inform the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, that they have opened the above store, with Boots and Shoes

Enough to supply half the Nation,
The Cheapest and Best in all Creation.

Ladies, you can find at this store a splendid assortment of black and colored Gaiters, tiped Cloth Buskins, Morocco, French Buskins, Slippers and Ties, at about two-thirds the price usually asked for the same articles.

Gentlemen, you too can find a splendid assortment of stout and fine Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Pumps, together with any quantity of Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold lower than the same articles were ever sold before. Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves.

Please recollect that this store is 73 Catharine, corner of Monroe-street, the first corner below Lord & Taylor's, and next door to Han's large Dry Goods store.

N. B.—Country merchants and others in the trade, who wish to buy, (cheap for cash) would do well to call before they purchase elsewhere. m11 1m

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND THOSE DESIRING COMFORT.—I take this method to inform the Gentlemen of this city, those who wish a handsome and easy Boot, that Mr. FREDERICK SCHAFFNER, French Boot Maker, No. 35 White-street, near Broadway, is unsurpassed for making good, handsome, easy Boots, and would respectfully recommend all those desiring them to give him a trial, confident that he cannot fail to give full satisfaction.

m15 1t' BY A CUSTOMER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENTS.

OLD BOSS RICHARDS has just opened two of the most splendid Boot and Shoe stores in the City—one at 500 Greenwich, corner Spring, and one at 234 Canal-street, with all new goods, best quality and cheapest in the United States. All who want the real genuine, at the greatest bargains ever heard of, will give the old chaps a call forthwith. m14 tf

GOOD BOOTS! LATEST FRENCH STYLE!

GENTLEMEN in want of good and fashionable Boots would do well to call at 114 Fulton-street, where they will find an extensive assortment, at the following reduced prices:

Calf Boots, from	$5 to $6.
Seal " "	from $2 to $2,75.
Half Boots,	from $2 to $3,50.

Shoes, Slippers, &c., &c., proportionably low.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that his Boots are made of the very best material and workmanship, in the latest French Spring style. He has just received a few dozen Calf-skins, of superior quality and beautiful soft finish. Those who have been troubled by their Boots cracking at the sides, and who wish to have some made that will not do so, are particularly requested to call soon and leave their orders. JOHN L. WATKINS, 114 Fulton-street,

m15 1m near Nassau-street.

THE BIG WINDOW.

HURRAH FOR THE BIG WINDOW of Chatham Square, No. 154, one door below Mott-street, where OLD BOSS RICHARDS has fitted up an elegant store, filled with the most elegant Boots and Shoes, on the new and splendid glass front plan. All who admire his taste, in preference to the open, barn system, will easily find 154. Ladies, please look to this, and if you call the gentlemen will call also. m11 1m'

CHEAP AND GOOD.

ALL who want to get Boots and Shoes of the best quality and latest fashions lower than have hitherto been offered in the city, will please call at the CLINTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET, No. 204 Canal-street, northeast corner of Hudson-street, where can be found almost every thing in the Boot and Shoe line, cheaper than ever. Ladies, you can get Gaiters, Buskins, Walking Shoes and Slips at this establishment, of all colors and kinds, suitable for the spring and summer wear, cheap as the cheapest and good as the best. Country merchants are solicited to call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Don't forget the name and number, 204 Canal street, northeast corner of Hudson-street. A. KNOX & Co. m11 1m

E. T. HARRIS, Tin and Copper Smith, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Ware Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 5 Avenue D, between 2d and 3d streets, New-York.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Jobbing.

Orders addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Constantly on hand, late and improved Summer Ovens. m22 1w

CONANT'S Fashionable Hat Establishment, No. 280 Grand-street, New-York. m28 3m'

THE M'LEOD AFFAIR.

Governor Seward's Letter to Mr. Forsyth.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, February 24, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, with which was transmitted a copy of a recent correspondence between the Department of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister to the United States, relating to the case of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was arrested at Lewiston in November last, and is now detained at Lockport, on a charge of having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the steamboat Caroline in the year 1837.

You will please make known to the President, that at a recent term of the general sessions of the peace held in and for the county of Niagara, Alexander McLeod, who is the subject of the correspondence, was indicted for the crime of arson committed in the transaction to which you have referred. The Executive Authority of this State is not informed of the nature of the testimony which was submitted to the grand jury, but no doubt is entertained that it was sufficient to justify the finding of a true bill. Notwithstanding the legal presumption against the prisoner, it is understood that he asserts confidently his innocence of any agency in the capture and destruction of the Caroline. A just regard for the honor of the State, as well as a due consideration of the importance of the case to the prisoner, and the possible influence of the result of the proceeding upon the relations existing between this country and Great Britain, has seemed to me to require that the accused should have a fair and impartial trial; that if he participated in the incendiary and murderous transaction with which his name has thus been connected, he should suffer the penalty which our laws prescribe; and that, on the other hand, if he be in truth innocent, the justice of our country ought to manifest itself in his acquittal, notwithstanding the public indignation which the crime laid to his charge has so justly called forth. Influenced by these views I had, previously to the receipt of your communication, declared it my duty to require the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State to preside at the trial of the cause, and directed the Attorney-General to conduct the prosecution. The trial will be brought on at the next court of oyer and terminer to be held in the county of Niagara on the fourth Monday of March next, unless the prisoner shall interpose reasons for delay, or avail himself of his right to demand the removal of the cause out of the court of oyer and terminer, with a view to obtain a change of venue to some other county than that in which the indictment was found. Be pleased to assure the President, that so far as shall depend upon me nothing shall occur in regard to the case inconsistent with the views I have expressed.

The views of the President as exhibited in the correspondence before me are fully concurred in, and his action in accordance with those views will be duly supported by the public authorities of this State. Those authorities desire that all the amicable relations of the country may be continued, and they are especially solicitous for the preservation of the harmony which happily for both parties has so long existed between the United States and the great nation, one of whose Provinces is upon our Northern borders. Nevertheless the public authorities of the State, as well as the whole people, are obliged by a proper sense of the national honor, and every consideration affecting the general security to regard the transaction in which the prisoner is alleged to have participated, "as an unjustifiable invasion in time of peace, of a portion of the territory of the United States, by a band of armed men, resulting in the destruction of American property, and the murder of one or more citizens" of this State. The crimes committed in the aggression, as you have well observed, fall within the jurisdiction of the authorities of this State, and those authorities, under the provisions of the Constitution, act in regard to those crimes, independently of the Federal Government. If the parties engaged in them could have been seized at the time of the aggression they would have been amenable to the laws they had violated. Alexander McLeod, having voluntarily come within the jurisdiction of this State, and while here being under the protection of its laws, it is not perceived how it can be made a subject of complaint by his government that he was arrested upon the same probable cause, has been detained by the same process, is required to answer in the same form and before the same tribunal for an alleged offence in the same manner that citizens of this State are charged, detained and brought to justice for crimes of the same description with that of which he is accused. Neither the laws of the United States, nor those of this State would permit the Federal Government to comply with the demand of Her Brittanic Majesty's Minister for the release of the prisoner, and the President is certainly very right in supposing that such an interposition on his part, if it were otherwise possible, could not constitutionally be acquiesced in by the authorities of this State. On the contrary those authorities not only deem the subject as falling within their appropriate province, but they have also unanimously approved of the application made by the President, upon the government of Her Majesty, for explanation in regard to the original aggression, and they respectfully assure the President of their satisfaction with his renewed demand contained in the correspondence under consideration.

I beg leave to state that I am not informed concerning any grounds for the representation of her Brittanic Majesty's Minister, that the prisoner's preliminary examination was tedious and vexatious. An examination before commitment is a proceeding which we have derived from the laws of Great Britain, and is enjoined upon magistrates here as well as there, and in all modern countries where liberty is known, out of tenderness to the accused, and not with a view to oppress or harrass him. Such was the object of the examination in the present case, and so far from its having been conducted so as to be unnecessarily tedious or vexatious, I am assured that the presiding officer was influenced throughout by a hope that it would appear on the examination that the prisoner was not concerned in the destruction of the Caroline.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister not only demands the release of Mr. McLeod, but insists that it is both just and necessary that the Government of the United States shall take such steps as may be requisite for preventing others of his countrymen from being persecuted or molested in the United States in a similar manner for the future. It is to be presumed that this extraordinary suggestion is made for some other purpose than to produce on this side of the frontier, excitement and indemnities corresponding with such as Her Britannic Majesty's Minister represents as existing in Canada. So far as it may be intended to apply to this State, I am free to say that no such immunity as seems to be desired for Her Majesty's subjects can be expected. The people of this State, determined to be rightly just, have seen without remonstrance, although not without sympathy, some of their fellow-citizens who under the influence of appeals made to them by British subjects had disturbed the peace of Canada and violated its laws, abandoned to the justice of the British Government. They have not complained or asked the interposition of their Government, although many of their fellow-citizens who have thus offended were tried and condemned, in some instances to death and in others to banishment to an island in the South Seas, under special laws and by extraordinary courts proceeding without the intervention of a jury and the forms of the common law. But the people of this State exact the same measure of justice and respect that they concede to others. It is certainly a matter of regret that the arrest, detention and trial of one of Her Majesty's subjects charged with the crime of arson, committed within this State, should be regarded by Her Majesty's representative as persecution and molestation. But such proceedings are necessary for the preservation of her public peace, and of the dignity of the State, whether the offenders be our own citizens or the subjects of other countries, and the supremacy of the laws must therefore be maintained.

There is a part of the ground upon which the Minister justifies the aggression at Schlosser which I cannot pass without remark. It is admitted that the act was committed within the territory of the United States, which was a friendly power; but it is contended that the United States had been deprived through overbearing piratical violence of the use of its proper authority over that portion of the territory, and it is added that the authorities of New-York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried out publicly at mid-day to be used as instruments of war against Her Majesty's subjects. The people of this State have seen fit to establish a system of government in which no armed military force is maintained in time of peace, and its militia, the only force authorized by its constitution and laws, cannot be called into active service without special legislation, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion. The ordnance belonging to the State, like its other property, is thus left in time of peace, in its accustomed depositories without the protection of an armed force. It would be out of place here to speak of the wisdom of such constitution. But it is pertinent to the present purpose to observe that the provisions of law for the preservation of the ordnance of the State have hitherto been found adequate for all emergencies resulting from any domestic cause. When, however, an insurrection unhappily occurred in an adjoining Province, and British subjects complaining of oppression on their side of the frontier fled to this State, cast themselves upon the hospitality of the people, appealed to their generous sympathies, and enlisted a small band from among the inhabitants of this State in a cause represented to them as the cause of liberty and justice, a new and unforeseen emergency occurred. For a brief period, and until that emergency gained the attention of the Federal Government, within whose province it belonged, some of the ordnance of the State was seized and transported to the frontier by the Canadian agitators and their allies. But the Federal Government was prompt in asserting and vigorous in enforcing neutrality, and it cannot but be remembered by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, that the public authorities of this State and its militia rendered to Government their cheerful and efficient co-operation. The good faith and energy of the General Government and of the government of this State in the emergency, were never questioned by any representative of the British Government until now. It cannot be unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the conduct of the authorities of this State would have continued to be regarded with candor and justice, if it had not happened that in order to maintain the recent extraordinary demand of Her Majesty's Minister, it was at last found necessary to justify the original aggression out of which the subsequent difficulties have arisen.

In his letter of the 8th of February, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister complains, that Mr. McLeod, after being admitted to bail by order of the judicial authorities of this State, was again made prisoner and replaced in confinement in Lockport jail, in obedience to a lawless act of popular violence. No official advices have been received by the Executive of this State concerning the transaction thus complained of. From the information which has reached this department, it is quite certain that you are correct in assuming that the conceptions of the Minister on that subject are erroneous. So far from its being true, as seems to be supposed by him, that the prisoner McLeod, after being admitted to bail by order of the judicial authorities of the State of New-York, was again made a prisoner and was replaced in confinement in Lockport jail, in obedience to a lawless act of popular violence, I am informed that the prisoner has not at any time been relieved from imprisonment. If the accounts which have gained currency be true, as they probably are, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas had taken into consideration an application made on behalf of the prisoner before the sitting of the Grand Jury, that he should be admitted to bail, and had made an order that he should be delivered to certain persons, who had executed a recognizance in the usual form, with a condition intended to secure the prisoner's appearance, if an indictment should be found against him, but before the order was executed the bail were at their own request permitted to cancel the recognizance, and the order was thereupon vacated, and during all these proceedings the prisoner remained in custody.

The latter order was as certainly within the legal province of the Judge as the former, and the bail exercised a lawful right in receding from the responsibilities they had agreed to assume. There is indeed ground to believe that the occurrences were attended by manifestations of popular excitement. But in the absence of authentic evidence I should not willingly assume that those manifestations had any influence upon the Judge in vacating the previous order, or upon the bail in retiring from their obligations. Whatever may be the truth on that subject, it belongs to the Federal Government to decide whether any just cause of complaint has been presented to the British Government. I trust that it is not improper to state on my part, for the information of the President, that all the proceedings of the Judge in this transaction were upon his own responsibility, in the exercise of discretion conferred upon him by law, and were altogether unknown to the Executive authority of this State. The Executive learns with equal surprise and regret, that without reference to the authorities of the Federal Government or those of this State, and before any session of a grand jury for the county had occurred after complaint was made, the Judge had thought himself bound to admit a prisoner to bail in a capital case, upon which, inasmuch as it is known that it had been in its preliminary stages made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between her Majesty's Ministers and the Federal Government, it was not unreasonable to apprehend that consequences of peace or war might depend. Since the grand jury had passed upon the charge and affirmed its truth, the opinions previously entertained concerning the precipitancy of the Judge have been necessarily confirmed. It does not seem singular that under such circumstances some excitement should have arisen among the citizens who lived on the frontier in the vicinity of the scene of the original aggression, who remembered the indignity their country had suffered, and who knew that the British Government had not only neglected during a period of almost two years to answer the demand of their government for explanation, but had by its Minister recently justified the offence and demanded the unconditional release of the prisoner, whether innocent or guilty. Nevertheless, no authority of this State has justified or excused or will justify or excuse any popular demonstrations by which the judge may have been overawed in the discharge of his duty, much less will the public authorities approve his submission before such demonstration. To me, whatever may have been the nature of the proceedings referred to, and with the most respectful deference to the President, it does not seem that either the prisoner or his Government has any just cause of complaint against the United States. Upon the principles assumed by the Federal Government, the aggression at Fort Schlosser was a forcible, unlawful violation of the laws of this State, resulting in arson and murder. The prisoner was arrested in due form of law, upon a charge of having been concerned in the proceeding. He was properly committed after a preliminary examination. The grand jury to whom the evidence was submitted has affirmed the charge. No one will contend that under such circumstances the prisoner ought to be allowed to go at large. The justice of the country requires that the case should be fairly and impartially tried, and that the accused should not avoid a trial by being admitted to bail. The national honor requires that the plea interposed in the prisoner's behalf, by the representative of her Majesty should be submitted, together with all the facts in the case, to a court and jury, that the prisoner may have a legal deliverance if innocent, and may be punished according to his deserts if guilty. The prisoner has suffered no personal violence, either from the public authorities, or from any act of the citizens of this State. Under these circumstances it is respectfully supposed that President will not deem himself called upon to answer the application of her Majesty's Minister, at least until the British Government shall have answered the demand of the Federal Government, and render proper satisfaction for the original offence.

Nevertheless, I desire you to assure the President of my entire willingness to institute any inquiry on the subject which may be deemed essential, to contribute all the information I may receive, and to render him all the aid and support in my power in prosecuting such measures as he shall deem just and proper, with a view either to maintain the dignity and honor of the United States, or to preserve relations of peace and amity with Great Britain.

The occasion seems to render it proper that I should suggest to the President, that while the transactions referred to, and others deeply affecting the public interests, indicate a possible disturbance of those relations, both the Atlantic and northern frontiers of this State are without any sufficient works of public defence. I, therefore, respectfully beg leave to submit to his consideration the expediency of such preparations for the security of the people of this State, as in his better judgement, concerning the probabilities of war, may be deemed necessary.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your ob't servant WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Gov. Seward to Mr. Webster.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, March 22, 1841.

SIR: The Attorney General of this State having been informed that the trial of Alexander McLeod would not take place at Lockport during the present week, as was supposed, did not receive the instructions sent to him at that place, which in my letter of the 13th inst. you were informed had been transmitted to him. Measures, however, will be taken to ascertain at what time, after the May term of the Supreme Court, it would be convenient for the counsel for the people and the prisoner to bring on the trial at a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer for Niagara County.

It is understood that the aspect of the correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has materially changed since the date of my letter of the 27th of February last to the Honorable John Forsyth, late Secretary of State; and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has formally assumed the responsibility of the destruction of the steamboat 'Caroline,' and demanded the surrender of Alexander McLeod. It seems proper, therefore, for me respectfully to state, for the information of the President, that the views contained in my aforesaid letter to Mr. Forsyth have undergone no change—that in accordance with the opinions previously intimated, in the letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, the question of the responsibility of Mr. McLeod, individually, for what is now maintained by the British Government to have been a public duty, is one exclusively of judicial cognizance, and can be determined by no other department, either in the Federal Government or that of this State, and that in the present condition of the proceedings against that person it must be decided by the Court having charge of the indictment against him.

I cannot, consistently with a proper regard for the rights of this State, omit the opportunity of renewing the expression of my anxiety that the most prompt and decided measures should be taken to obtain from the British Government suitable reparation for the outrages committed in the burning of the 'Caroline,' and the death of an unoffending citizen, the responsibility of which that Government has taken upon itself.

I beg leave to assure the President that the officers of this State will be particularly instructed to afford every reasonable accommodation to the prisoner consistent with his safe custody, and that every facility will be afforded necessary to secure to him a fair and impartial trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

For The New-York Tribune.

MR. EDITOR: I perceive you have published my communication of the 15th inst. with some remarks of your own appended, which are generally approved. As you did not catch the spirit of my article, permit me to add, by way of explanation, that I by no means intended to convey the idea that men of influence should feel under obligations to provide for all who unwisely rush to this great central point to seek their fortunes. The young and healthful should adopt your well-timed advice—seek the country for a residence—and in the glorious West lay the foundation for their future happiness and fame. But, my dear sir, all cannot do that.—There are many in this city who have spent some of the most valuable years of their lives in preparing themselves for a knowledge of business and for usefulness here; who are thoroughly qualified for any department in mercantile life; whose character fit them for any station or circle.—Such persons with families cannot break up and change their course of life, without great hazard, as your kind heart well knows. It is for such, who are now in misfortune, that I speak. For virtuous, capable, intelligent, experienced men, having in many instances relatives and friends or acquaintances, who, if they would but stop a moment in their hurried career and just think of them, could render them services that might save them from wretchedness, if not from ruin.

To 'love our neighbor,' to feel for another's woe, is a divine injunction; a sacrifice most acceptable to our Father in heaven—and I would cultivate those virtues and practice those duties which redeem man from the selfishness with which we are all too greatly chargeable, and which spread such a halo of moral beauty around his character.

To men of influence, affluence, and leisure, I would say, Look around you, and see if you have not some acquaintance or friend in adversity. While you are prosperous and happy in your business and family, do not, I pray thee, forget thy neighbor, thy acquaintance, who is poor and neglected. Perhaps if you would take him by the hand ere his spirit is broken, you might confer a blessing upon him and upon those dear to him, the vale of which eternity only can reveal. Let him feel the warmth of your friendship and love, and help him on the rugged journey of life with your counsel and aid. What costs *you* but very little, will be of immense value to *him*. For it may save his immortal, sensitive spirit many a bitter pang—*perhaps* his soul from death! Such a noble, generous action, would commend the admiration of all good men, and the blessing of Heaven. Let us all strive to fix our attention to the responsibility which our Maker has placed upon us in reference to suffering humanity. There was a noble character once, who lived not for himself, but for *others*, and we all admired him! Ought we not then to follow his principles and to imitate his example?

May 20. A CONSTANT READER.

[We heartily approve the spirit and design of our correspondent's suggestions. Ought not our merchants to give a preference in employing Clerks to old residents and men of family? *Ed. Tribune.*]

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.: For the New-York Tribune.

Dear Sir: It appears that your candid answer to my interrogatory respecting the non-publication of theatrical advertisements in your daily paper, has drawn down upon you the ire of a portion of the press. My object in asking the question was not to excite any theatrical discussion; but, since it has taken that direction, I do not regret the communication, and am happy to say that, although I have been amused, and perhaps sometimes instructed, by witnessing performances of the legitimate drama, yet I am firmly convinced that theatres, as they *now* exist, are not a whit better than you described them to be, a few days ago, in your spirited little paper, and I, for one, am prepared to raise my voice against them. In relation to licenses granted to theatres and grog-shops, I have a few remarks to make: In the first place, I hold it as an eternal principle of Truth that, if it be proper that such places should exist at all, it is *monstrous injustice* to impose a tax of license; and if it is improper that they should exist, then they should not be tolerated at all. This doctrine of giving a certain class of men license to destroy the morals of the community and fill our penitentiaries and alms-houses with the victims of crime and misery, and receiving payment in advance for the same according to law, is shocking in the extreme and an outrage upon common sense. Such a law ought to be consigned to the *Tombs* of the Capulets at once. A LOOKER-ON IN GOTHAM.

May 20, 1841.

☞ The splendid dwelling house of Charles L. Bristol, at Detroit, was consumed by fire on the 17th inst. with the Central Railroad House, a hundred rods distant, which caught by sparks from the former. Mr. Bristol's caught from the burning of a chimney in the house of Gen. John R. Williams. Mr. B's. loss is $3000.