

For Literary Notices and a Communication on the Registry Law see First Page. For an amusing tale of Coquetry see Fourth Page.

THE APPEAL OF THE WHIG MECHANICS TO THE Whig Nominating Committee of the City of New-York, which we publish in another column, recommends itself to the serious consideration not only of those to whom it is directly addressed, but to every voter who has at heart the best interests of the Mechanic and Laborer. It was unanimously adopted on motion of CHARLES RIDDLE, Esq., by whom it was read, at a large and respectable meeting of the Whig Mechanics of this City, held last evening at Columbian Hall, which was organized by the appointment of Mr. WILLIAM A. COLEMAN, President, Edward H. Dominick and James McDonald Vice Presidents, and N. G. Bradford Secretary. It displays lucidly and with force the evils which now oppress the Mechanics of our State, and which can only be remedied by the prompt and energetic action of our Legislature; and leads boldly upon the Whigs not only in the City, but throughout the State, to send such men to the Assembly at its approaching Session as will be active, earnest and efficient in procuring deliverance. We trust that its statements and arguments will be widely read, thoroughly pondered and wisely carried into effect at the coming contest. Let the Whigs of this City and State see to it that the oppressed do not appeal to them for relief in vain.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—Our readers may remember that some weeks since we stated the opinion of a judicious and well-informed friend that not one man in ten of the Expedition recently sent out from Texas to Santa Fe would ever return alive; we gave as his reasons for this belief the facts that they are to march some eight hundred miles through an unknown country occupied by a fierce savage foe and at last, even if successful in reaching their destination, they are almost certain to meet the determined opposition of the whole population. Our statements seem to have greatly disturbed a St. Louis correspondent of the New-Orleans Picayune, who replies to them at some length, with remarkable stupidity, and at best a very slight regard for truth. The insolent abuse he lavishes upon our informant, he may rest assured, is quite thrown away; for, by a long acquaintance with the Texan people and character, and by the special pains he took to inform himself with regard to this identical Expedition, which he was urgently solicited to join, he has become, beyond all doubt, quite as well qualified to judge of its probable results as the champion of the party at St. Louis.

The latter, in the first place, flatly contradicts our statement that the party is, in a great degree, ignorant of the wild country through which they are to pass; and declares, with great emphasis, that 'the travel has been made before.' To be sure it has—but by whom? By a few trappers, half Whites and half Indians, who, from their intimate knowledge of the habits, and their sympathy with the character, of the latter, had nothing to fear from their enmity. They strolled through this wild region like the untamed beasts which they hunted; but of what possible service will their journey be to the present party? They made no explorations, marked out no path, and left no record of the route pursued. How, then, can this Expedition be well informed as to all the difficulties they must encounter in the travel of eight hundred miles from San Felipe de Houston to Santa Fe?—far we reassert that this is the distance, despite the contradiction of our courteous assailant.

There may occur difficulties with the Cananians, he admits, but thinks it quite unlikely, inasmuch as they probably never fight but at advantage; and now, moreover, quietly settled at a point quite out of the party's line of march. With all due deference, we submit whether it be not slightly hazardous to this Bobadil, valorous and all-wise as he is, to say precisely where fifteen hundred Cananians, the fiercest, wildest, least settled and most unamenable of all Western tribes, are to be found one day after another? The Expedition, consisting of but 300 men, may be marching on in the utmost confidence that their Indian foe is snugly ensconced far from their path; and they may be first awakened from this pleasant dream by the sudden onslaught of a thousand mounted, well-armed, blood-thirsty savages upon their flank or rear—for these Indians are noted for the rapidity of their movements, and the sure, swift destruction of their march.

The character and prospects of this famous Expedition may be fairly inferred from its history. It was at first announced as having in view merely trading purposes, as perfectly peaceful in its intentions, which were to open a commerce with New Mexico. It was organized under the supervision of the Texan government, and went out under its special patronage and protection; every thing like hostility to the citizens was expressly disavowed by all concerned, and repeatedly by the Texan Consul himself. By these assurances many worthy men were induced to leave their homes and join the party. Not a week had elapsed after their departure, when the Texan papers proclaimed the object to be what all civilized men must call plunder, pillage and the basest outrage upon an unoffending people, living remote from and unaffected by all the troubles that have agitated the Western country. The tale of peaceful trade and commercial purposes is thrown to the winds, and we are now told, with a very transparent though most circular mystery, of the 'grand and important results' upon which the 'reaching mind of Lamar' has been 'exhausting its energies' from the very first. This St. Louis Solomon expects, and soon too, to see the credit of Texas based upon a better foundation than any French banker can give it, and from the 'native soil of the young Republic' he expects to see it flow; which in plain English means that if the Expedition succeeds in its work of robbery and public plunder—if the soil of New Mexico can be wrested from its rightful owners, and transferred by most iniquitous conquest to the Texan rule, the coffers of the Santa Feans will yield far richer supplies to the Texan treasury than loans in France at any per cent. can give.

The Texan and New Orleans papers, since they relinquished the hypocritical cant of trading purposes, have abounded with assurances that the people of Santa Fe were waiting with open arms to receive this Expedition as their deliverers from the Mexican yoke, and language could hardly express with sufficient intensity their anxiety for their arrival. But now, forsooth, when it serves his purpose, this St. Louis scribbler says the people of Santa Fe know nothing of the Texans' coming, and maintains that they will be found quite unprepared, and will thus fall an easy prey to the advancing robbers. Unfortunately for the writer, as well as for the party, this is not true; the dwellers in Santa Fe and its vicinity have learned of the approaching crusade, both from the government of Mexico and from the St. Louis Expedition, which left that city more than a month before the Texan party got under way. In our opinion, too, they will be found well prepared for the coming emergency. The St. Louis gossamer, about one hundred American soldiers vanquishing in an hour the whole government force that can be mustered in the Department of Santa Fe, must sound extremely silly to men of sense, though doubtless the writer, from his rich personal experience and observation in things military, thinks it right valorous and patriotic. Valor is oftentimes very discreet, especially when exercised out of reach of musket shot.

The assertion that the St. Louis traders will from jealousy take part against this enterprise and stimulate the people of Santa Fe to oppose its progress to the utmost of their power, is said by the Picayune's correspondent to be unfounded and mistaken; and he states as a reason for this contradiction that a trading house in that city has already sent out to Santa Fe to make itself known in this expedition. As to the purpose of their mission we have no knowledge; but it certainly seems to us absurd in the extreme to expect that the Missouri traders, who have for a long while enjoyed a monopoly of the commerce with Santa Fe to the amount of nearly a million of dollars a year, should be anxious to forward this enterprise which, by their own representation, is not only to deprive them of the trade, but take it entirely from this country and give to Texas all the benefit and emolument arising from it.

These facts we have from authority on which we place undoubting reliance; we are quite sure that our informant has had as good an opportunity of making himself familiar with this subject in all its bearings as the St. Louis correspondent of the Picayune. What his motives are in upholding the Expedition and in vouching with so much emphasis for its safety, we neither know nor inquire; it is sufficient that we believe his statements, entirely unfounded, his opinion of the morality of this crusade of robbery and pillage, most hollow and detestable, and his vauntings of its high and sure success, illusory and vain.

THE ARREST AT ALBANY.—For the information of those who still steadfastly contend that the arrest of James Finnegan in Albany, was for the murder of Mary C. Rogers, we again take the liberty of stating that his arrest was not on that charge. From J. B. La Forge, Esq. the counsel of Finnegan, we derive the information that his client was arrested, and is now in prison, on a charge of having attempted the commission of an assault some months since on a young girl of this city, named Jane Ann Tool, but did not succeed in the undertaking, and that there is no other charge whatever against him. That on Sunday the 25th July, the day on which Mary C. Rogers was murdered, Finnegan, who is a private coachman, drove part of his respectable employer's family to church, both morning and evening, and was not out of the City that day—that on the night on which the frail girl Albany charged that he was with her and gave her a ring with the name of Mary C. Rogers upon it Finnegan accompanied his mother (who resides in Albany) to church, again accompanied her home and remained in the house with her all that night. Of all this our proof is so conclusive that we understand both the Mayor and Justice Taylor, who have investigated the facts and circumstances, unequivocally declare that there is not the slightest reason for believing that Finnegan had any participation whatever in the violation of murder of Mary C. Rogers. His own sins he should answer for—not for those of others.

PROSPECTS AT WASHINGTON.—We find the following Extract of a Letter from Washington to the Baltimore American: Amidst the gloom which at one moment threatened the dissolution of the Whig party, it is gratifying to know that brighter prospects now arise. I am persuaded that we are yet to realize all the results anticipated from the glorious revolution accomplished by twelve years' perseverance against the misrule of despotism and delusion of a majority of the Republic. The President admits that there is a virtual dissolution of the Union, for all commercial purposes, while exchanges are from one to ten per cent. between the States composing the Confederacy, and his mind is anxiously devoted to apply the corrective in any mode consistent with his constitutional scruples. The threatened outbreak on our borders, evidence the importance of Mr. Webster's being retained in the Cabinet. The confidence reposed in his wise, judicious and politic course, is manifested by the recent debates in the British Parliament. If any man can avert the horrors of war between two of the most enlightened nations, bound together by kindred sympathies and identical interests, DANIEL WEBSTER is the man. He also can and will successfully aid in devising a system of finance, which shall realize the anticipations first conceived by the triumphant success of the Whig party, in confiding the destinies of the Nation to a Whig Congress and a Whig President. Let us not despair of the Republic—all may yet be well.

It is understood that the PRINCE DE JOINVILLE is specially charged to convey the congratulations of the King of the French to the President on his accession to that station. The Prince will be received and entertained with all the honors due to his rank and worth.

Although Gen. Clinch, of Florida, and G. C. Verplanck, of New-York, are talked of as prominent for the War Department, nothing is or will be known until it is ascertained that the nominee accepts. In my opinion, this vacancy in the Cabinet will be filled from the State of New-York, with great propriety, as none of her sons now occupy prominent stations.

Green, the driver for the Herkimer County Bank robbers in their hurried excursion from Albany to Saratoga before their arrest, has been found and committed to jail for further examination. He confessed that the robbers gave him \$500 as a present, and \$150 more to secure the owner of the injured horse against loss.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, is still in this City, awaiting communications from Washington in relation to the affair of Col. Grogan.

The Prince de Joinville arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon.

APPEAL OF THE WHIG MECHANICS To the Whig Nominating Committee of New-York.

The Whig Mechanics of the City of New-York desire frankly and fully to lay before the Whig Electors and their Nominating Committee the reasons which impel them to ask the selection of an Assembly ticket composed in good part of practical Mechanics, and entirely of citizens decidedly and consistently favorable to such a change from our present system of State Prison Labor as shall deprive contractors of a lucrative and prejudicial monopoly, and relieve the Mechanics from the operation of an unequal and most ruinous competition.

We will not here go into a thorough examination of the existing system of State Prison Labor. It is not necessary. It is now generally known that the entire and most efficient labor of our State Prison convicts—each often for the whole term of his sentence—is leased out to contractors at agreed and very low rates—averaging some twenty-five cents per day. For this pittance the State furnishes to Contractors the labor of some hundreds of ingenious, able-bodied men, all fed, clothed, watched and compelled to labor faithfully without other expense to the Contractors than the meagre compensation already named. These felon laborers are employed in the mechanical occupations which are our only means of livelihood. They can probably accomplish as much work daily as we. The products of their labor come every where in competition with our products. The price of ours—the reward of our labor—is materially affected by theirs. If, for example, a felon Shoemaker, leased out by the State at 25 cents a day, makes two pairs of shoes in that time, their making costs the Contractor but twelve and a half cents a pair. He can richly afford to sell them at twenty-five cents a pair over the cost of the materials and be rapidly amassing a fortune. But we, who have families to support, and believe ourselves entitled to some share of the comforts of life, are thereby impoverished and deprived of employment. The State Prison shoes made for twelve and a half cents a pair are sold, we say, for one dollar a pair, while those made by us cost the manufacturer a dollar and a quarter. Now it is idle to assert that the average market price will not be affected by the prison-made shoes, for uniform experience demonstrates the contrary. The buyer to sell again soon finds that he can buy much cheaper of the Prison manufacturer, and he buys accordingly. The consumer finds the Prison-made shoes offered at the lowest price, and he buys them. The necessary result is that the manufacturer by honest men's labor finds his trade falling off or ruined. He must sell much lower or not at all. He stops his manufacture or demands that the work be done by us at starvation prices. Can any one fail to see that we are deprived of employment, or of its just reward, mainly by the operation of the State Prison system?

We have given but a single view of the evils inflicted on us by the State Prison Labor as now performed. Its effect in filling our workshops with prison-made associates, competitors and rivals, we have not insisted on. The utter prostration and abandonment to the Prisons of some trades, we have not urged. Yet we think we have even here adduced enough to convince any fair-minded, intelligent man, who intends to 'live and let live,' that the present system must be abolished. Let no one propose or hope for a compromise between right and wrong. One such device has already been tried, and the result was a miserable mockery of our hopes. Warned by that example, we demand that the internal economy of our Prisons be now so modified that the products of felon labor shall not come at all into market in competition with the products of the honest and free Mechanics of our State.

We ask of you, fellow-citizens and friends, your sympathy, your influence, and your hearty cooperation in this good work of Relief and Reform. We ask it on the common grounds already mentioned; but we ask it of you also as members of the Whig Party, to which we are attached by conviction, by preference, by mutual efforts—by the memory of reverses nobly borne and triumphs manfully achieved. We ask your cooperation as Whigs for the following reasons:

I. Because the Whig Party, with inconsiderable exceptions, have been uniformly favorable to the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Our Political Opponents may proclaim themselves advocates of that strange sort of 'Free Trade,' which consists in opening our own ports to the ships and commodities of all the world, leaving other nations to admit or shut out our productions at pleasure; but the Whigs as a body have uniformly and justly insisted on a reciprocity of benefits or a refusal to admit freely those foreign products which come in competition with our own. Others have advocated the policy of 'buying where we can buy cheapest;' but the Whigs have always insisted that the mere money value of the rival foreign and domestic articles did not constitute an absolute criterion—that we might buy for the fewest dollars of foreigners who exclude our productions, yet substantially pay much more than in buying at a higher nominal price of our own artisans. In other words, it is not the number of dollars paid for a thing, but the effect of buying it on the rewards of Industry in our own country—not how much is paid, but how it is paid—that is the great consideration. Need we urge that these propositions cover the whole ground on which we demand Protection from the unequal competition of State Prison Labor? Who can fail to see their application? And we will add that if it be unjust and impolitic to subject American Freemen to an unequal and ruinous competition with the ill-requited pauper labor of Europe, it cannot be otherwise where the laborers, driven by desperation to crime, have fled their country and at length become inmates of our State Prisons. It is still constrained, unpaid, debased pauper labor, and ought not to be employed to depress the rewards—never too liberal—of honest manual industry.

II. We ask the hearty co-operation of the Whig party in securing the overthrow of the State Prison Monopoly on another ground—that of consistency of character, and a completion of a system of wise measures having the same general tendency. Four years have now elapsed since the Whigs obtained the ascendancy in our State councils. With pleasure and pride do we regard them as years of substantial, beneficent Reform. For years before 1837, our State had been a proverb for Political Corruption—for that basest kind of corruption which pecuniary advantage is the means and almost the end. For ten years a monopoly of

the power and business of Banking had been enjoyed or sold by the partisans of the Albany Regency, under that strange medley of good and evil, of finance and politics, the Safety Fund System. The granting of Bank Charters and the distribution of Bank Stock were notoriously, and with scarcely an attempt at disguise, made the powerful instruments of Political influence and intrigue. The first year of Whig ascendancy witnessed the downfall of this scheme and the establishment of a better, if not yet perfect system—a system which, whatever may be its faults, abolished the Monopoly of Banking and the exercise of Political influence therein. This was a great and dangerous evil exterminated.

So with the Auction Monopoly. Prior to 1837, no man could act as an Auctioneer without a commission, which could only be obtained by party fealty to Van Burenism, or by purchase of some one who had so acquired it. Commissions were openly advertised in our journals, and their average price to political benefits was five hundred dollars per annum. In the Spring of 1834 the election of Mr. Verplanck as Mayor was doubtless defeated by the desperate efforts of the Auctioneers—men who were rewarded by the wanton plunder of the public for their services to the Albany Regency. This abuse has also been thoroughly corrected under the Whig ascendancy.

The reduction of the exorbitant fees of certain Judicial officers, of the extravagant cost of the State Printing, the prevention of Election Frauds, &c. &c. are also the legitimate fruits of the Whig ascendancy in our State through the last four years. All of us know that to vote in a warmly contested Election in our City was formerly an operation of difficulty, delay and even danger to the feeble and infirm. Peaceful, inoffensive citizens were required to remain at the polls for hours, and at last to elbow their way through the ruffianly, the riotous, and the exasperated, often maddened by intoxication. Torn or bestrewn clothing was a light affliction; personal indignities or injuries were by no means infrequent. All this is now happily abolished; and the voter, instead of spending hours at the poll, in peril of personal violence, now bestows five minutes at the Ward Registry and three more at the District Poll, which is brought near his own door. Violence is unknown; the three days of drunken insanity are happily exchanged for one of peaceful, quiet effort. So far from being mobs, there are now not even crowds at the Polls. Fraud is almost banished from our Elections, so long a by-word for their corruption. And this glorious change has been effected solely by Whig effort, and, though originally proposed by our opponents, has been resisted at every step by them with desperate malignity and calumny. But the People perceive and know the reason of this hostility.

Whigs of New-York! You have long enough labored under the imputation of supporting the interests of the rich and great at the expense of the poor and depressed. We know the falseness of this accusation; our acts have proved that we despise it. But many of the ignorant though well-meaning are still influenced and poisoned by it, in despite of the evidence of the facts which we have briefly stated. You have now a glorious opportunity to answer it. Come out decidedly, efficiently, ardently in behalf of the injured Mechanic, and the blessings of thousands shall be your abundant reward.

ARREST OF GROGAN.—The Montreal Times expresses a ' fervent hope ' that there is no foundation for the representations of the American papers that Grogan was arrested by British soldiers on the United States side of the line, but says that if it was really so, the fact that he was connected with the firing of buildings on the frontier during the late rebellion might be pleaded in extenuation, as 'his reappearance on the scene of his former outrages most probably inspired apprehensions of a renewal of the injuries to which innocent families on the frontier had been exposed.' It will hardly do for the Canadians to plead their groundless fears as an apology for invading our territory and seizing by military force our citizens who are entitled to, and will without fail receive, the protection of the whole power of this Republic.

MURDER BY A SLAVE.—We learn from the New-Orleans Picayune, that Samuel S. Fox was murdered on his plantation, a few miles above Vicksburg, by a runaway slave of his own, on the morning of the 11th inst. He was riding out in one of his fields when he came upon the negro, who had a gun. The negro immediately fled, when Mr. Fox sent one of his boys back to the house for his gun, and galloped on after him. Before the boy could return a gun was discharged, and on approaching the direction from which the sound emanated, he was found stretched upon his back, weltering in his own gore. The murderer had not been taken.

NEW JERSEY.—The annual Commencement of the venerable College of New-Jersey was celebrated at Princeton on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo. The exercises are said to have been highly interesting; eighteen young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Address before the Literary Societies was delivered by Peter McCall, Esq. of Philadelphia.

The Hon. Benjamin T. Elmoro, presiding officer of the Council and Intendant of the town of Columbia, S. C. died at Glenn Springs on the 18th ult. He was an officer in the second war of Independence and in the Florida war. His loss is greatly deplored by his fellow citizens.

AN OLD McLEOD CASE.—A venerable and most respected friend has addressed the following letter to us, stating a case in the Revolutionary history of the country, which exhibits features analogous to that of McLeod. We write with our correspondent in hoping that the trial of this person will be conducted with unprejudiced intelligence.

Gentlemen: It is yet uncertain whether McLeod will be acquitted. There may be contradictory evidence as to the material fact of his being present at the taking and burning of the Caroline. Whatever may be the result of the testimony adduced, I hope the Court and Jury will remember the celebrated case of the British soldiers who, before the Revolution, fired upon the mob in Boston; they were indicted and tried for murder, but in consequence of the able defence of the great patriot, John Adams, the Court and Jury acquitted them on the ground of their having been mere instruments, obliged to obey the orders of their commanders. This is an American case exactly in point. I hope there will be found a John Adams among the counsel of the prisoner, and a Judge equally learned, and a Jury equally just as those of Massachusetts on the occasion above mentioned. The times were then disastrous, and the minds of the people much more exasperated than they can be at the present moment, even on the frontiers of the British Provinces. [Philadelphia National Gazette.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The brig Plymouth and Georgian arrived at Boston on Tuesday, bringing dates from Buenos Ayres and the River La Plata to the 6th of August. The long expected action between the fleet of the Banda Oriental and that of Buenos Ayres took place on the 31st of that month. Commodore Coe in his official account of the engagement, says that his squadron had a very disadvantageous position, but that a lively cannonade was kept up until after midnight, when the enemy abandoned their position, sailing towards Point Indio, whither they were chased until the darkness rendered further pursuit impossible. Commodore Coe's loss was slight. The Commanders of the opposing fleets are thus described by the Daily Advertiser's correspondent: Brown is the same that figured so honorably during the war of this Republic with Brazil, some years since. He is a Scotchman by birth, and a brave white-headed old man of seventy years. Although his wounds and disappointments have crippled both his mind and body, yet he walks with a quick step, and manifests some strength of intellect. His men are a medley of various nations—but few that are truly serviceable belonging to the country for which they have enlisted. Coe is a native American, from the State of New-Jersey—served under Brown in the Brazil war as Captain, and is admitted by all to have distinguished himself as a brave man and good officer. He married the daughter of the late Governor Balance, who, previous to the last revolution, was compelled to vacate his office and flee the city, by the power of the armies of Rosas. Mr. Coe is about thirty-eight years of age, rather below the middle stature, a good figure, has a quick, piercing eye, and apparently a determined, resolute man. He has, from his own confessions, undertaken for the Oriental in consequence of the provocation of Rosas in confiscating his entire property in the province of Entre Rios, where he had some years since retired to pass a quiet life as an Estanciero or Farmer.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans papers all agree that in no previous season for the last ten years have the ravages of the yellow fever been so terrible as at present. The Picayune says that business is in the main suspended and the principal occupation of those who have been so fortunate as to escape the disease, is ministering to the sick, tending the dying, and burying the dead. 'New-Orleans is literally shrouded in mourning and sorrow.' Still the mortality is confined almost entirely to those who have recently gone thither from the North; persons who have become acclimated are comparatively safe from its attacks.

PRINTERS, ADY.—Messrs. Young & DeLancaster, of London, are said to have constructed an ingenious machine, which will place the movable types used in printing in the same position, with regard to the spelling of words, as they are now placed by the compositor. By means of this machine, a column of a newspaper, containing 12,000 types, is composed, including what is called 'justification,' and putting into lines, in two hours, which is six hours less than an expert compositor will accomplish the work by hand. Go ahead, locomotive! [Boston Transcript.

BANKER'S HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising a general and complete of the most interesting facts, traditions, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes &c. relating to its History and Antiquities, with geographical description of every township in the State, illustrated by a Map—230 Engravings, by JOHN W. BECKER, Author of Connecticut and Massachusetts' Historical Collections, and HENRY HOWE, Author of the Memoirs of Eminent American Mechanics. New-York, Published for the Authors, and for sale by the Agent, 145 Nassau-street, J. H. BRADLEY, Esq. \$3.

This work is one of real value to all the sons and daughters of the Empire State. It is on the same plan as the preceding one of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Authors spent untold more than two years of close and laborious application in collecting the materials for the work. 'It is a mine of interesting information, in which you may dig at your leisure and always find something new to repay your toil. Here you have views of the Cities, Villages, Monuments, Ancient Houses, with the most romantic scenery which the State furnishes. These views greatly enhance the value of the work and are correct as far as we are acquainted with the originals. The frontispiece contains Portraits of Peter Stuyvesant, Philip Schuyler, George Clinton, Jan Jay, and De Witt Clinton. This, with the engraving of Albany and New-York, are in a high style of the art of engraving. As a work of reference, it is unrivalled; useful to the Traveller, man of business and man of leisure, and should be placed in the Library of every family in the State.

GREENS.—A fine large basket of beautiful and delicious Isabella, from Croton Point, with 'Dr. Underhill's respect to the Fillets,' were sent to our office yesterday. We like to believe our friends pay their respects to us in manner and style as this; it is evidence not only of good feeling on their part, but it likewise implies confidence in the good taste of the Editors. The generous confidence of the Doctor in this case we assure him was not misplaced. In such matters we profess to be connoisseurs. If any doubt, let them call at A. G. Croston's agency in the Astor House, Vesey-street, and purchase a basket of the same article, and judge for themselves.

MOVEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will notice in another column, in a more extended form than we have yet published, the proposed terms of sale of the Village of New-Berlin, and its splendid improvements. The plan is identical the same by which the large 'Heritage Estate' was sold in this city in 1825. We understand that out of 500 shares, more than one half are already taken. The object of the Trustees is to close the affairs of the Company within the period to which its organization is limited. It seems to us that the conditions of the sale are exceedingly liberal, and that those who are able to subscribe, cannot do better than investigate the merits of the prospectus. The characters of the Trustees, Messrs. Nicol, Dyer, Patterson and Robinson, are a sufficient guarantee to all that it will be fairly and properly conducted.

FIRST JOHN NAGLE.—The second concert of this splendid violinist takes place at the City Hotel this evening. We believe that no musical debutant has been received in our city with so unbounded or so well deserved applause as the pupil of Paganini. His purity, power and delicate grace of his performances have never been surpassed by any artist whom we have heard. He came to this country heralded by the loudest, most unqualified applause of the best European judges; and he is fast fulfilling all the expectations those praises excited among our music-loving people. He will of course have a crowded house and those who intend to hear him will do well to secure their tickets early.

Official. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 27, 1841. Proposals will be received at this Department under the provision of the Act of Congress passed July 12, 1841, entitled 'An Act authorizing a Loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars,' until Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, inclusive, for a loan of two millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, payable quarterly, and irredeemable before the 31st December, 1841, being part of the loan of twelve millions of dollars authorized by the said Act. The proposals will state the amount offered to be loaned, and the rate at which such loan will be made; the rate, however, must not be less than the par value of the stock upon the acceptance of the proposal by the Secretary of the Treasury, the payment for the stock must be made in specie, or the notes of specie-paying banks, convertible into specie at the place of deposit to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in such depositories as may be designated by the Secretary, in Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia. The stock will be inscribed on the books of the Department, and certificates bearing interest from the day of deposit, will be issued for the respective amounts loaned. WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury.

To be published in the Courier, Boston, Journal of Commerce and the Tribune, New-York, and the Inquirer, Philadelphia, daily, till the 4th of October.

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail, TO THE HON. S. R. HOBBS, Acting Postmaster General. Sir: Information having been received in a letter, entitled to attention that the Postmasters at Pennsylvania, and Ohio, have so far neglected the obligations which they implicitly assumed on taking office under my Administration of abstaining from any active partisanship, or any way connecting their offices with party purposes, I have to request that inquiries shall be instantly instituted into their conduct, and that if charges against them be found to be true, they be immediately turned out of office, and citizens appointed in their places who will otherwise conduct themselves.

The Post Office Department, in all its operations, should be conducted for the single purpose of accomplishing the important objects for which it was established. It should in an especial manner, so far as is practicable, be disconnected from party politics. It is established for specified purposes of equal importance to every citizen. To convert it into an engine of party, to be used for party purposes, is to make it the fruitful source of the most alarming evils. Ranned as it is, extended to every neighborhood, the purity of administration, and necessity of its agents, should be particularly guarded.

For a Deputy Postmaster to use his franking privilege (a privilege bestowed upon him for no other purpose of exonerating him from express charges in the necessary correspondence of his office) in scattering over the country pamphlets, newspapers, and proceedings to influence elections, is to outrage all propriety, and most not for a day be tolerated. Let us be left to the politicians, I should be happy if one or two examples shall be found sufficient to correct an evil which has so extensively prevailed. I will take this occasion, also, to add for your instruction, that the appointment to, and continuance in the office of Postmaster of any one edging a political newspaper is in the highest degree reprehensible. It involves most of the consequences above stated—introduces politics into the Post Office—diminishes the revenue—and causes privileges on one side which all cannot enjoy on a word, it is my fixed purpose, as far as in me lies, to separate the Post Office Department from politics, and bring about that reform which the country has so loudly demanded. JOHN TYLER, September 28, 1841.

The Mexican Consul at New-Orleans has given notice, by direction of the President of the Mexican Republic, that all persons traveling in California without obtaining passports, will be subject to be driven from the territories, without rendering the Government liable for any indemnity, inasmuch as they will have failed to comply with the formalities required by the laws of the Republic.

The Charleston papers state that the radicals named James Dunn and Charles Greenwood, have been arrested for defrauding a merchant of that city of the proceeds of a check for \$1,300.

There were 24 deaths of yellow fever in New-Orleans on the 19th and 19th.

The PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, son of the King of the French, arrived in this city yesterday, with his suite, from New-York, where the Frigate which he commands is now lying. He is at Brown's Hotel. [Nat. Int.

FROM FLORIDA.—The correspondent of the Savannah Republican, dating East Florida, Sept. 22, writes as follows:

GENTLEMEN: COL. WORTH, the Commandant of Florida, has again been successful. A party of Hostipaki's people, numbering sixty, according to promise met him at Punta Rosas, and were safely taken care of. The balance of the tribe, numbering some two hundred and twenty, now to meet him to-day on Pointe Creek. No doubt but they will come in, and it is equally certain if they do they will emigrate, as the Colonel makes it a point of honor not to disappoint these infernal rascals in that particular. The officers of the Army expect to finish the operations in Florida by the 15th of January.

Hon. G. G. Deshon, from Texas, was attacked by a cough, on arriving in this city, that confined him to his room; six of Sherman's Couch Lunging water, rubbed into his chest, has had much effect from before he left Texas, but, up to the time we were separated, he did not think it possible to cure severe cases in a few hours, which he now freely admits and believes. Henry as the Queen of Sheba said when she returned from her visit to the King of Saba, 'I had not heard that.' They are sold at 100 Nassau-st.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—PRELIMINARY COURSE OF LECTURES.—The preliminary course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 4. Dr. Jos. M. Smith, Lecturer on Hygiene, at 10 A. M., and Dr. Tenney on Medical Jurisprudence at 11 A. M. Lectures will be delivered at the same hours during the whole month of October. Drs. Parke, Watts, and Gilman, following Drs. Smith and Tenney. Those Lectures will be free to the Students of the College, and the Lecturers would respectfully invite the members of the profession generally to attend whenever it may suit their convenience. 23-104.

The Cheapest Cash Tailor Yet.—PETER V. RUSTED, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Chatham Square, corner of Catherine street, makes Clothing to order, 10 per cent. cheaper and 10 per cent. better than the cheapest Cash Tailor in the city.

N.B.—A good fit in all cases warranted. 23-104.

Emporium of Cheap Garments, by W. T. JENNINGS, 23 Broadway, under American Hotel. 23-104.

THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.—If the purchaser is dissatisfied with Chapman's Razor Strip with Metallic Edge, manufactured by W. Williams—Retail price 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50. Five minutes will be ample time for putting 10 dull razors in perfect order. 23-104.

A Gentleman of Literary tastes and acquirements, who is ready to give any desired testimonials of his integrity and capacity, wishes to obtain a situation of Editor or Assistant Editor of some Public Journal—the Literary, impartial or Whig, the latter preferred. A list (post paid) to B. R. case of the Editor of this paper, will be given immediately. 23-104.

Why will ye get Sick and Die from Cold, when ye have the best Remedy at every door, will cure you in twenty-four or forty-eight hours? Mothers, Ladies, and Public Speakers, and Auctioneers, I yet want a cure, full value to accompany a clear head, better than foot long and two and a half inches diameter. Sold wholesale and retail, 45 Division-st. 23-104.

Plain Montmorencie de Laines.—75 pieces best quality plain De Laines, all desirable colors for Fall Dresses. 100 pieces plain colors with Satin stripes, 3/6 per yard, opened this morning at 50 Centimes-street. We will supply them as low as our customers will do well to supply themselves immediately. The assortment of colors will be found superior to any in the city. BROWN & BURGHEAT, 61 3/4 No. 20 Catherine-st., cor. of Market.

Five Dollars Reward.—Lost yesterday morning, between St. Paul's Church, Broadway, and the foot of Mott-street, East River, a Suction Hose, four feet long and two and a half inches diameter. The above reward will be paid for it, if delivered at the office of the New York Poudreite Company, 109 Nassau street, or at the yard, foot of 11th street, by the East River, by D. K. MISOR. 23-104.

No Charge until the Hair is Restored.—BEALS'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is now applied at the following places:—No. 100 Broadway, at the corner of the office, No. 104 Broadway, up stairs. N.B.—Personal references given to some of our first customers as to its success. Prices \$1 and \$3. 23-104. L. I. BEALS & Co.

Goldsmith's WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING ACADEMY, 221 Broadway, Rooms opening daily, 10 to 12 o'clock. 23-104.

Particular Notice.—Those persons who are furnished with any description of deposit of or who are in possession of or all of their goods, by sending their address, calling upon the subscriber. Goods to any amount purchased. 23-104. F. COLTON, 197 Chatham-st.