NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

☞ SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. ☜

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Friday Evening, Sept. 25, at half past 7 o'clock. By order,

THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman.
ALBERT GILBERT, } Secretaries.
JOHN D. LINDEN, } s24

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday Morning—4 o'clk.

We learn from Capt. CRUTTENDEN, of the Hendrik Hudson, just arrived, that the Whig State Convention yesterday nominated for Governor—

Hon. JOHN YOUNG, of Livingston,

and for Lieutenant Governor—

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of N. York.

☞ The *Union* has an article under the head of 'Dispatches by the Princeton,' which opens with the remark that

"Many of the presses of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, are under an erroneous impression about the dispatches from Mexico. They repeat the report which was originally transmitted on Sunday last by the Telegraph from Baltimore."

The report here alluded, it will be remembered, was, that Mexico had refused to negotiate for Peace except on condition of the withdrawal of our land and naval forces from her territory and harbors. The observations of The Tribune on this report are made the occasion of a fresh tirade about our taking the side of Mexico, our lack of patriotism, &c. All this we let pass, and merely copy the following luminous paragraph, with which the Union closes its objurgations:

"But The New-York Tribune takes ground for Mexico, which, as far as we are advised, she does not take for herself. Whatever decision she has made, if any, has not yet transpired before the public."

What a flood of light this throws on the nature of the dispatches from Mexico! In the presence of such effulgence we are forced to shut our eyes. The Union has an indomitable way of aiming at nothing and hitting it.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Passage in the Cambria—Lord and Lady Falkland—Capt. Judkins—Liverpool—Manchester—Mechanics' Institute—"The Dial"—Peace and War—The Working-Men of England—Their Tribute to Sir Robert Peel—The Royal Institute—Statues—Chester—Bathing.

AMBLESIDE, Westmoreland, 23d August, 1846.

I take the first interval of rest and stillness to be filled up by some lines for The Tribune. Only three weeks have passed since leaving New-York, but I have already had nine days of wonder in England, and, having learned a good deal, suppose I may have something to tell.

Long before receiving this, you know that we were fortunate in the shortest voyage ever made across the Atlantic—only ten days and sixteen hours from Boston to Liverpool. The weather and all circumstances were propitious; and, if some of us were weak of head enough to suffer from the smell and jar of the machinery, or other ills by which the Sea is wont to avenge itself on the arrogance of its vanquishers, we found nobody. The stewardess observed that she thought "any one tempted God Almighty who complained on a voyage where they did not even have to put guards to the dishes!"

As many contradictory counsels were given us with regard to going in one of the steamers in preference to a sailing vessel, I will mention here, for the benefit of those who have not yet tried one, that he must be fastidious indeed who could complain of the Cambria. The advantage of a quick passage and certainty as to the time of arrival, would, with us, have outweighed many ills; but, apart from this, we found more space than we expected and as much as we needed for a very tolerable degree of convenience in our sleeping-rooms, better ventilation than Americans in general can be persuaded to accept, general cleanliness and good attendance. In the evening, when the wind was favorable, and the sails set so that the vessel looked like a great winged creature darting across the apparently measureless expanse, the effect was very grand, but ah! for such a spectacle one pays too dear; I far prefer looking out upon "the blue and foaming sea" from a firm green shore.

Our ship's company numbered several pleasant members, and that desire prevailed in each to contribute to the satisfaction of all, which, if carried out through the voyage of life, would make this earth as happy as it is a lovely abode. At Halifax we took in the Governor of Nova Scotia, returning from his very unpopular administration. His lady was with him, a daughter of William IV. and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan. The English on board, and the Americans, following their lead, as usual, seemed to attach much importance to her left-handed alliance with one of the dullest families that ever sat upon a throne (and that is a bold word, too;) none to her descent from one whom Nature had endowed with her most splendid regalia, genius that fascinated the attention of all kinds and classes of men, grace and winning qualities that no heart could resist. Was the cestus buried with her, that no sense of its preeminent value lingered, as far as I could perceive, in the thoughts of any except myself?

We had a foretaste of the delights of living under an aristocratical Government at the Custom-House, where our baggage was detained, and we waiting for it weary hours, because of the preference given to the mass of household stuff carried back by this same Lord and Lady Falkland.

Capt. Judkins of the Cambria, an able and prompt Commander, was the one who insisted upon Douglass being admitted to equal rights upon his deck with the insolent slaveholders, and assumed a tone toward their assumptions, which, if the Northern States had had the firmness, good sense and honor to use would have had the same effect, and put our country in a very different position from that she occupies at present. He mentioned with pride that he understood the New-York Herald called him 'the Nigger Captain,' and seemed as willing to accept the distinction as Colonel McKenney is to wear as his last title that of 'the Indian's friend.'

At the first sight of the famous Liverpool Docks, extending miles on each side of our landing, we felt ourselves in a slower, solider, and not on that account less truly active state of things than at home. That impression is confirmed. There is not as we travel that rushing, tearing and swearing, that snatching of baggage, that prodigality of shoe-leather and lungs that attend the course of the traveler in the United States; but we do not lose our "goods," we do not miss our car. The dinner if ordered in time, is cooked properly and served punctually, and at the end of the day, more that is permanent seems to have come of it than on the full-drive system. But more of that and with a better grace at a later day.

The day after our arrival we went to Manchester. There we went over the magnificent warehouse of —— Phillips, in itself a Bazaar enough to furnish provision for all the wants and fancies of thousands. In the evening we went to the Mechanics' Institute and saw the boys and young men in their classes. I have since visited the Mechanics' Institute at Liverpool, where more than seventeen hundred pupils are received, and with more thorough educational arrangements; but the excellent spirit, the desire for growth in wisdom and enlightened benevolence is the same in both. For a very small fee the mechanic, clerk or apprentice, and the women of their families can receive various good and well-arranged instruction, not only in common branches of an English Education, but in mathematics, composition, the French and German languages, the practice and theory of the Fine Arts, and they are ardent in availing themselves of instruction in the higher branches. I found large classes, not only in architectural drawing, which may be supposed to be followed with a view to professional objects, but landscape also, and as large in German as in French. They can attend many good lectures and concerts without additional charge, for a due place is here assigned to Music as to its influence on the whole mind. The large and well-furnished libraries are in constant requisition, and the books in most constant demand are not those of amusement, but of a solid and permanent interest and value. Only for the last year in Manchester and for two in Liverpool, have these advantages been extended to girls; but now that part of the subject is looked upon as it ought to be, and begins to be treated more and more as it must and will be wherever true civilization is making its way. One of the handsomest houses in Liverpool has been purchased for the girls' school, and room and good arrangement been afforded for their work and their play. Among other things they are taught, as they ought to be in all American schools, to cut out and make dresses.

I had the pleasure of seeing quotations made from our Boston "Dial" in the address in which the Director of the Liverpool Institute, a very benevolent and intelligent man, explained to his disciples and others its objects, and which concludes thus:

But this subject of self-improvement is inexhaustible. If traced to its results in action, it is, in fact, "The Whole Duty of Man." Here, however, we must stop. Much remains, of which there may be an opportunity to speak hereafter. Meantime, I have sought to impress one great principle, rather than to dwell on minor points, however useful;—a principle which, to us in our relations here, is unspeakably important, identifying, as it does, intellectual improvement with moral obligation and moral progress. What farther of detail it involves and implies, I know that you will, each and all, think out for yourselves. Beautifully has it been said—"Is not the difference between spiritual and material things just this, that in the one case we must watch details, in the other, keep alive the high resolve, and the details will take care of themselves? Keep the sacred central fire burning, and throughout the system, in each of its acts, will be warmth and glow enough."*

To sum up in a few words what I wish now to say. If you seek the power of speech and thought, (and they reciprocally aid each other) let the service of your fellows ever be in view; and in this service be not too curious to inquire whether, how, and when, your own happiness will be the result; be prepared even for unhappiness; in this world both are but means: if prosperity renders benevolence more beneficent, adversity renders it more sympathetic; if joy is the sunshine which makes your purposes of good bear the richest fruit, sorrow is a wind that will their strength, and strike their roots deeper into the heart. All outward fortune will thus contribute variously, but not unequally to your moral welfare.

For myself, if I be asked what my purpose is in relation to you, I would briefly reply: It is that I may help, be it ever so feebly, to train up a race of young men, who shall escape vice by rising above it; who shall love truth because it is truth, not because it brings them wealth or honor; who shall regard life as a solemn thing, involving too weighty responsibilities to be wasted in idle or frivolous pursuits; who shall recognize in their daily labors not merely a tribute to the "hard necessity of daily bread," but a field for the development of their better nature by the discharge of duty; who shall judge in all things for themselves, bowing the knee to no sectarian or party watchwords of any kind; and who, while they think for themselves, shall feel for others, and regard their talents, their attainments, their opportunities, their possessions, as blessings held in trust for the good of their fellow-men. It may seem vain to aim at so high things with so humble means; but we must work with such means and such powers as we have; it is for us to seek what is right, it is for another to fix the measure of success which shall attend our search.

I found that The Dial had been read with earnest interest by some of the best minds in these especially practical regions, that it had been welcomed as a representative of some sincere and honorable life in America and thought the fittest to be quoted under this motto:

"What are noble deeds but noble thoughts realized?"

Among other signs of the times we bought Bradshaw's Railway Guide, and opening it found extracts from the writings of our countrymen Elihu Burritt and Charles Sumner, on the subject of Peace, occupying a leading place in the "Collect" for the month of this little hand-book, more likely, in an era like ours, to influence the conduct of the day than would an illuminated breviary. Now that peace is secured for the present between our two countries, the spirit is not forgotten that quelled the storm. Greeted on every side with expressions of feeling about the blessings of peace, the madness and wickedness of War that would be deemed romantic in our darker land, I have answered to the speakers, "But you are mightily pleased, and illuminate for your victories in China and Ireland, do you not?" and they, unprovoked by the taunt, would mildly reply, "We do not, but it is too true that a large part of the nation fail to bring home the true nature and bearing of those events, and apply principle to conduct with as much justice as they do in the case of a nation nearer to them by kindred and position. But we are sure that feeling is growing purer on the subject day by day, and that there will soon be a large majority against war on any occasion or for any object."

I heard a most interesting letter read from a tradesman in one of the country towns, whose daughters are self-elected instructors of the people in the way of cutting out from books and pamphlets fragments on the great subjects of the day, which they send about in packages, or paste on walls and doors. He said that one such passage pasted on a door, he had seen read with eager interest by hundreds to whom such thoughts were, probably, quite new, and with some of whom it could scarcely fail to be as a little seed of a large harvest. Another good omen I found in written tracts by Joseph Barker, a working-man of the town of Wortley, published through his own printing-press. I have one of these before me. "On the blessings of Free Trade," whose opening passage conveys in brief and simple fashion the kind of instruction most needed by America.

Respected Chairman, my Friends.—All I ask is that you will hear me with patience.' I acknowledge that on various religious questions my opinions are different from those of most professors of religion; but I cannot consider myself as blamable on that account. My desire is in all things to know what is true and to reduce it to practice in my life. All I care for is to know what is right and do it. It is true I judge for myself what is right; but I leave others at liberty to do the same. I differ from others, but I allow others to differ from me; and there is not one of you but what differs as widely from me, as I differ from you: why then should we not bear with one another? Why cannot we each enjoy our liberty with thankfulness, and leave the rest to God. I am accountable to God both for my opinions and practices, and that is enough. If I do wrong, God will punish me, and you have no need to wish to help him; and if I do right He will reward me, and you cannot hinder Him. And you also are accountable to God, and should rather be carefully preparing for your own reckoning, than judging whether others are prepared or not. If we can *mend* each other's religious opinions, let us do so at the proper time, but don't let us hate or persecute each other. Let us teach each other in gentleness and love, and then leave each other in the hands of God. To our own master we stand or fall.

I meet you at present as friends of liberty, as persons who rejoice in the freedom and the welfare of mankind. We meet to express our joy and thankfulness for that measure of freedom in trade which has been lately granted to us. I stand forth to declare the joy and thankfulness of my own soul, and to state my reasons for them. I stand forth to express my hopes and wishes, and to show how they may be realized.

This is not mere talk, noise and bluster, it is the echo of a mighty voice from the very heart of the nation. Like the simple close of Sir R. Peel's speech on resigning the office of Premier, to retire to higher honors, it has that highest eloquence of a plain and adequate sense of great facts. We will not deny ourselves the pleasure of adding the working-man's tribute to the statesman who has acted in the spirit of truth, of honor, of the genuine religion of manhood, for a purpose which shall bear its harvest where no golden corn-field waves.

"I must add a few words about Sir Robert Peel. I know but little of his former life, and I shall therefore say nothing about it. But his conduct of late has been such as to incline me to believe that he has long been a lover of liberty and peace, of knowledge and righteousness, a well-wisher to the people of this empire, and to mankind at large. He has had his fears no doubt, as all reformers have; he has been afraid of offending his party, and of losing his friends; he has been afraid of losing his influence, and lessening his power to do good: yet still, in my judgment, he has leaned to the side of freedom and equity, and longed for the welfare of the people. I do not at all agree with those who give him credit for nothing but a selfish policy and superior tact and talent in what he has done: I believe him to be a truly well-meaning man, and to have been influenced by an earnest desire to promote the welfare of his countrymen and the welfare of the world. His conduct for some time past has been truly noble and admirable.—The way in which he removed the pressure of taxation from the poor to the rich; the manner in which he conducted himself in reference to the Oregon dispute; the eagerness, the anxiety, the resolution, the straight-forwardness, the great patience and perseverance with which he toiled and pleaded for Free Trade; the manly, the Christian fortitude with which he braved reproach and persecution; the sacrifices which he made for its sake; the firmness and calmness with which he endured the cruel and disgraceful taunts and insults of his enemies, deserve the highest praise. They have affected me very much. I never felt such a respect for a Statesman before in all my life. It is impossible that he should be a hypocrite. I should as readily think of questioning the sincerity, the integrity of the Apostle Paul as of Sir Robert Peel. If the conduct of Sir Robert Peel for a length of time past does not prove him to be a good, an upright man; a lover of truth and righteousness; a friend to peace and freedom; a real well-wisher to the improvement and the welfare of his country and his kind, then a tree can no longer be known by its fruits, then a fountain can no longer be known by its streams. For myself I look on Sir Robert Peel as one of the greatest and best-deserving men of our times. There is not a Statesman on earth in whom I have greater confidence. I believe him to be a sterling, Christian man, and I hope that the insults and persecutions with which he has met, and with which he may continue to meet, will only perfect his character, and prepare him for still greater usefulness in days to come.

No doubt Sir Robert has his weakness, his failings; but so have the best of men. He has allowed himself to be influenced at times by his fears; but so have all reformers, from the days of Abraham to the present hour. He has hoped to gain by policy what could only be gained by self-sacrifice; but all good men have indulged such hopes. He has delayed good measures in hopes of winning over his party by time and the force of truth; but the bravest reformers that ever lived have done the same. I do not believe him to be perfect; much less do I believe him to have been always so; but I still regard him as a great, good man, a *friend* as well as a benefactor to his race.

There are many other things in the history of Sir R. Peel very much to his credit, besides those to which I have alluded, but I cannot even refer to them at present.

But what of his conduct toward O'Connell? I answer: it is only fair to suppose, that as he was one of a party who were not all as noble or as enlightened as himself, he might consent to certain measures which he did not quite approve. I cannot myself but construe his motives charitably. I like to illumine the darker portions of his life by the brighter, and not to obscure the brighter portions by the darker or the doubtful. In short, I have a right good, comfortable opinion of Sir R. Peel, and I am glad I have. I offer him my hearty thanks for his efforts in the cause of freedom and human happiness; I congratulate him on his great and glorious triumph; and I pray most heartily that God may spare his life, and favor him richly with the choicest of his blessings, and make him a still greater benefactor to his kind.

As for Cobden and his fellow-laborers, there is no need that I should dwell upon their merits. Almost every one praises them. Sir Robert Peel has made the greatest sacrifices, and has been the greatest sufferer; I therefore sympathize the most with him."

How great, how imperious the need of such men, of such deeds, we felt more than ever, while compelled to turn a deaf ear to the squalid and shameless beggars of Liverpool, or talking by night in the streets of Manchester to the girls from the Mills, who were strolling bare-headed, with coarse, rude and reckless air through the streets, seeing through the windows of its gin-palaces the women seated drinking, too dull to carouse. The homes of England! their sweetness is melting into fable only the new Spirit in its holiest power can restore to those homes their boasted security of "each man's castle." for Woman, the warder, is driven into the street, and has let fall the keys in her sad plight. Yet, darkest hour of night is nearest dawn, and there seems reason to believe that

"There's a good time coming,
Blest be those who aid—who doubt not that
"Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger;
'Twill be strong enough one day."

Other things we saw in Liverpool—the Royal Institute, with the statue of Roscoe by Chartney, and in its collection from the works of the early Italian artists and otherwise, bearing traces of that liberality and culture by which the man, happy enough to possess them, and, at the same time engaged with his fellow-citizens in practical life, can do so much more to enlighten and form them than Prince or Noble possibly can with far larger pecuniary means. We saw the statue of Huskisson in the Cemetery. It is fine as a Portrait Statue, but as a work of Art wants firmness and grandeur. I say it is fine as a portrait statue, though we were told it is not like the original; but it is a fine conception of an individuality which might exist, if it does not yet. It is by Gibson, who received his early education in Liverpool. I saw there, too, the body of an infant borne to the grave by women: for it is a beautiful custom here that those who have fulfilled all other tender offices to the little being, should hold to it the same relation to the very last.

From Liverpool we went to Chester, one of the oldest cities in England, a Roman station, Cestrea then, and abode of the "Twentieth Legion," "the Victorious." Tiles bearing this inscription, heads of Jupiter, other marks of their occupation have, not long ago, been detected beneath the sod. The town also bears the marks of Welsh invasion and domestic struggles. The shape of a cross in which it is laid out, its walls and towers, its four arched gateways, its ramparts and ruined towers, mantled with ivy, its old houses with biblical inscriptions, its cathedrals—in one of which tall trees have grown up amid the arches, a fresh garden plot with flowers, bright green and red, has taken place of the altar and a crowd of reveling swallows supplanted the sallow choirs of a former priesthood—present a *tout-ensemble* highly romantic in itself and charming, indeed, to trans-Atlantic eyes. Yet not to all eyes would it have had charms, for one American traveler, our companion on the voyage, gravely assured us that we should find the "castles and that sort of thing all humbug," and that if we wished to enjoy them it would "be best to sit at home and read some *handsome* work on the subject."

At the hotel in Liverpool and that in Manchester I had found no bath, and asking for one at Chester, the chambermaid said with earnest good will, that "they had none, but she thought she could get me a note from her master to the Infirmary!! if I would go there." Luckily I did not generalize quite as rapidly as travelers in America usually do, and put in the note book—"*Mem:* None but the sick ever bathe in England;" for in the next establishment we tried, I found the plentiful provision for a clean and healthy day, which I had read would be met *every where* in this country.

All else I must defer to my next, as the mail is soon to close. *

* The Dial, vol. 1, p. 188. October, 1840. Musings of a Recluse.

Maine Election.

We give below from the Boston Atlas returns for Governor from 340 towns and plantations, comprising the entire State, with the exception of a few small towns and the County of Aroostook. In these 340 towns the majority against Dana is more that **3,000**, and the towns and plantations to come in will not materially reduce it. The Whigs will have a small majority in the House, and we have hopes of their increasing it at the second trial.

The Locos have elected 3 Senators in Oxford, 3 in Waldo and perhaps 1 in Aroostook and 1 in Waldo—6 certain, with a chance for 2 or 3 more. The Whigs have elected 3 in Kennebec, 1 in York—4 certain, with almost a certainty of 3 in Lincoln.

In regard to Members of Congress, the Atlas says: Hammons (Loco) is elected to Congress by about two hundred majority in the First District, and Belcher (Whig) in the Third—but we are inclined to the belief that there has been no election in any other District. A careful revision of the returns of the Seventh District convinces us that there can hardly have been an election. In our table of returns of Saturday we set down Gouldsboro as giving 70 votes for Williams—but, according to the returns given us by the Postmaster of the town, these votes were given to W. Godfrey, and not to the regular Loco-Foco candidate. If this is so, this correction will make a difference of 140 votes against Williams, and render his defeat almost certain. We have returns of the Congressional vote in twenty-five towns in the District, including Vinalhaven and part of Aroostook County. As compared with the gubernatorial vote of the present year, these returns show a loss for Williams of 417. Add this to the gubernatorial loss, as compared with the last year in these towns and the rest of the District, and Williams's net loss is greater than the whole Loco-Foco majority of last year. In fifteen towns, compared with the Governor's vote of 1845, Williams's net loss is 670. Aroostook may save him, but we do not believe it can, if the Gouldsboro vote is correct:

Co's.		1846. Bronson.	Dana.	Oth's.	1845. Morse.	Dan'ls.	Oth.
York,	25 is...	2850	3628	720	2574	3840	501
Cumber'd	29 " ...	3993	3057	1400	3380	4927	1145
Waldo,	24 " ...	1336	2229	774	1480	2627	279
Somerset	18 " ...	1966	1708	827	2073	1849	561
Kennebec,	35 " ...	4333	2209	1191	3815	4177	503
Piscataquis	8 " ...	509	965	368	783	988	224
Penobscot	45 " ...	2694	3869	1458	2825	3867	832
Oxford,	26 " ...	1433	2869	611	1920	2833	267
Franklin,	14 " ...	849	1048	311	794	1166	441
Hancock,	21 " ...	1211	1524	208	1014	1368	113
Washing'n	12 " ...	1967	2226	304	1309	1814	95
Lincoln,	35 " ...	4407	2865	684	3772	3664	488
Total, 340 ts...		28,410	32,792	9,464	24,319	33,257	5,706

Majority against Dana, 5,156; do for Anderson, 502. Nett Loco-Foco loss, 5,658.

☞ Col. STERLING PRICE, (Loco) Member of Congress from Missouri, has resigned his seat, and the Governor has ordered a new election to be held Oct. 31st.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday Evening.

Nothing new by the Southern Mail. Our advices from the West report a succession of skirmishes at Nauvoo, during the 15th inst. between the Mormons and the Illinois mob, in which the former are said to have had several killed, and the latter only three wounded. This is the Anti-mormon account. Reinforcements had joined the mob, with supplies of ammunition, and they were making arrangements for a final attack upon the Mormon City. No local occurrences of note.

THE MIAMI INDIANS.—The Union gives an extended exposition of the causes which have led this tribe to refuse to fulfil their treaty stipulations by removing from the lands they occupy in Indiana.—They have been brought to this determination, if we may believe the Union, by the interference of persons who are seeking their own private ends.—The purposes of the Government in this state of affairs are thus stated:

In view of this truthful history of Miami affairs, it affords us sincere gratification to state that we have ascertained that all the efforts to thwart the purposes of the Government in its plans of removal, and to wrong the poor sons of the forest, will certainly fail of their intended effects, and that the work of emigration will now go forward. Another council will assemble shortly, (or has already been held,) at which it is hoped the Government will be able, through its agents, to succeed in inducing these people to look alone at their own interest, and, as the only means of promoting it, to resolve at once to remove voluntarily and immediately; and thus avoid the ruinous and most disastrous consequences to themselves, which would inevitably follow their continued repudiation of the treaty stipulations and the violation of their plighted faith. If honest and truthful persuasion should unfortunately fail, and malign influences still prove superior to all prudential and honorable considerations in their minds, the Government is determined to compel their removal.

In the event of a repeated refusal to emigrate immediately, the presence of a well-appointed military force in the nation will convince these avaricious creditors that their hopes of a golden harvest, by such means as they have resorted to in this case, must prove as delusory and unsubstantial as the false promises they have made to their poor Indian dupes. And, for their own safety, these interested intermeddlers against the Government will soon join in urging the Indians to a peaceable surrender of the lands upon which they are now little better than trespassers. We learn that the Adjutant General of the Army has already ordered one or two companies to repair to the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, towards which point they are now probably on the march; but it is not supposed that any active operations, on their part, will be at all required, as their presence alone must accomplish the faithful prosecution of the liberal plan of emigration, long since projected, and now ready to be executed.

Departure of the Princeton.

We copy the following from the correspondence of the Mobile Herald and Tribune:

PRINCETON, off Pensacola, Sept. 13, 1846.

I have barely time to scrawl you a few lines, and send them back by the pilot. We left this evening at about 6½ o'clock, direct for Chagres on the Isthmus of Darien, taking out Lieutenant Lee as bearer of dispatches to the Pacific squadron. You will remember we arrived here on the 11th instant, and have provisioned, watered, taken in two hundred tons of coal, and got under weigh again in two days—a thing, I believe, unprecedented in our naval annals. Our instructions are to carry Lieut. Lee to Chagres, whence he will cross in two days to Panama, deliver his dispatches to Captain Nicholson, and return immediately, should he find him there; but should he have left, he is to be followed until found, in which case Lieut. Lee will write back at once: the Princeton remaining at Chagres until he returns in person or communicates by letter, after which the ship returns again to Pensacola.

The object of the great expedition used in getting the Princeton ready and at sea in two days is to get our dispatches to the Pacific squadron before those carried out by the steamer Spitfire can be acted upon. The present instructions being as pacific as the former ones were hostile.

FROM MEXICO.—We give the following extracts from the article in the New-Orleans Picayune of the 15th, the principal portion of which has been anticipated by Telegraph:

The Princeton at Pensacola brings word that the squadron has seized a vessel from the North of Europe, which attempted to violate the blockade, and sent her a prize into this port. When she first attempted to enter Vera Cruz, she was warned off by one of the ships of the squadron, and appeared to comply with the intimation given her. Twenty-four hours after she reappeared and attempted to run the blockade, but was cut off and seized by the Somers, Capt. Graham. This time she sought to avoid the penalty of her offence by the pretext that she was short of water; but upon being searched, she was found to have a supply sufficient for twelve days. A prize crew was at once put on board under command of Lieut. Berryman, and the vessel sent to this port. The crew of the prize were placed on board the Princeton and sent to Pensacola. The cargo thus seized is very valuable, and estimated at $80,000.

As the Princeton left Vera Cruz, she encountered the steam schooner Spitfire, off the port, with Commodore Perry on board. As this was on the 6th inst. and the Spitfire sailed from New York on the evening of the 29th ult., her voyage has proved her to be a very fine sailer. But let us come to matters purely Mexican.

Gen. Santa Ana is represented by our correspondent to be busily engaged in the organization of affairs at the capital, which he found in the utmost confusion. He acts, however, through his agents, professing to entertain insuperable objections to assuming the Presidency without some formal provision for such purpose by law or a new constitution.

Speculations were indulged in in the squadron as to the tenor of the reply of the Mexican Government to Mr. Buchanan's dispatch, but they amount to nothing more than idle conjectures.

Whig Nominations.

XXIXth Congressional District (Ontario and Livingston)—ROBERT S. ROSE of Ontario. Mr. Rose is an able and indomitable Whig; his election is certain. The District is now represented by Hon. Charles H. Carroll.

Cayuga Co.—For the Assembly, WILLIAM J. CORNWELL, SAMUEL BELL and JOHN T. RATHBUN (the present Members); for Clerk, EBENEZER B. COBB; for Coroners, GEORGE B. CHASE and J. D. SCHOONMAKER.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

Columbia—WILLIAM H. TOBEY and WILLIAM W. JANES.

Sullivan—CORNELIUS WOOD.

Madison—GEORGE T. TAYLOR and W. H. PHILLIPS.

Cayuga—CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, DAVID PEARSON and J. A. BARKER.

Genesee—HORACE U. SOPER and CHARLES B. THOMSON.

SPENCER'S TRIAL, BERGEN, N. J.—Yesterday Mr. Scudder concluded his argument on the part of the State, and Mr. Williamson occupied the remainder of the day in behalf of the prisoner. On the law of insanity, he cited the opinion of Lord Hale as being an extreme one, which is that insanity to excuse crime must be of such a degree as to deprive the prisoner of all memory and understanding. Under this law no insane man ever was or ever could be acquitted. Since then discoveries relative to the nature of this disease had modified the decisions of Judges. He cited as a safe guide the opinion of Chief Justice Parker of Mass. in the case of Abner Rogers, in which he regards one not legally accountable when he has not control over himself, when not a voluntary agent. The opinion of Drs. Brigham and Doane he said could not be disregarded, and cited from an opinion of Judge Edmonds, where he had instructed a Jury to this effect, on the ground that experienced medical men were more competent to form an opinion on this point. He went into a searching analysis of the testimony to show that it showed conclusively the insanity of the prisoner. Mr. Williamson will conclude this morning, and will be followed by Mr. Graham. The case can hardly be given to the Jury before Friday afternoon.

ALDERMAN BENSON.—It seems that a report of the proceedings in the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 14, stated that Alderman Benson voted *in favor* of the Resolution appropriating $250 for a Stand of Colors for the California Volunteers. This is exactly the reverse of truth. Alderman Benson was in the Chair when the vote on that Resolution was taken, and *voted against it*, as the record shows.

NOT AT ALL STRANGE.—Sawyer, of sausage notoriety, has openly identified himself with the lawless portion of the citizens of Mercer Co. Ohio, in their opposition to the settlement of John Randolph's emancipated Slaves. His 'Democracy' will now commend him to the favor of his masters.

☞ The Loco-Focos of Cayuga have nominated Daniel Cook, Isaac Bell and Walter G. Bradley for the Assembly, and Charles Shepard for County Clerk.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The Union publishes the official report of proceedings of the Board of Regents at their first meeting recently held at Washington. It has been anticipated, however, in all essential particulars, by unofficial reports.

☞ Capt. AARON R. LEVERING is the Whig candidate for Mayor of Baltimore.

☞ We have received papers from St. Jago de Cuba to the 1st inst. but they contain no news.

CITY ITEMS.

IMPRISONING WITNESSES.—Among the many outrages to which the present system of imprisoning witnesses has given rise is the following, vouched for by responsible authority: A young woman has been confined in the City Prison for upward of three months as a witness, in a case where the defendants were on bail, and when the case came up for trial yesterday, it was dismissed!

Now we do not pretend to say that any one is to blame in this case—we know nothing of the circumstances except the mere statement furnished by our correspondent. But what are we to think or say of a system which thus punishes the innocent witness while the criminal (if crime there be in the case) escapes without punishment? The above is only one of many, many cases of oppression of a similar nature which have come within our knowledge, but if there never had been another this is enough to authorize the complete demolition of the system. We have never yet heard a good reason why a witness in a criminal case may not be examined and the testimony taken in writing, at the time of committing the prisoner.

☞ SAMUEL DOWNER, Esq. a much-respected merchant of this City, died very suddenly on Tuesday morning. He had gone down town as usual in the morning in company with his son; but while at a friend's in William-st. he complained of indisposition, and returning home, died in a few minutes. Mr. Downer was one of the Board of Managers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and was greatly beloved. His funeral will take place this afternoon from No. 34 Clinton-place.

THE APOLLONENNS.—These wonderful children give one more concert This Evening at the Apollo. It is no exaggeration to say that, all things considered, theirs are the most extraordinary musical performances ever listened to in this City. We do hope that the Fashionable World will turn out on this occasion and fill the Saloon. These dear little creatures are richly deserving of such a compliment, and will well reward it.

☞ A little boy about two years old has been for a couple of days as the Essex-Market Police-Office. As well as he can be understood he calls his name Johnny Dunn. He is dressed in yellow calico frock and striped apron.

☞ THE INFLUENZA is very prevalent in the City at the present time, both among strangers and residents. Mrs. Carroll's Medicated Vapor Baths, at 140 Fulton-st. are in most cases the quickest and surest remedy, and have been resorted to with great success by multitudes.

☞ Haley, of 84 Nassau-st. was the philanthropist who first introduced the sliding scale school of eating houses. He hit upon the golden idea of spreading a table with all the lighter articles of food, and let all comers help themselves, thus economising the time and money of his customers. Here one can graduate his feeding precisely to his appetite, and can luxuriate from a penny's worth of bread and butter up to the full capacity of his purse. Warm cakes morning, noon and night, good coffee, tea and chocolate, good steaks, &c. pies, cakes, &c. and one may fill with these for a York shilling.

☞ Madame MARONCELLI continues to give musical instruction at her residence in Brevoort-place. Those who desire a delicate and expressive execution, in connection with a thorough knowledge of the principles of music, cannot fail to attain their object by placing their daughters under the care of this accomplished lady. She has taught for many years in this City, and is perfectly conversant with those acknowledged and marked peculiarities of imparting the science which rendered her lamented husband, the late Pierro Maroncelli, so great a favorite with his numerous pupils.

MILITARY.—The Third Company National Guard, Lieut. Crawford commanding, proceeded on Tuesday to Fort Lee for target practice. Their correct marching and general soldier-like appearance was highly creditable. Their prizes were a gold medal and silver mounted musket—the former awarded to Mr. A. Wooding, the latter to ex-Capt. Mount.

☞ John Dick & Co. 109 Nassau-st. have introduced the Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's Boots. The best judges consider their boots superior to any imported, both in style and quality.

SHARP PRACTICE AT THE TOMBS.—Yesterday afternoon a grand flare up took place in the Magistrate's examination room at the Tombs. An examination was about to take place in the case of Camp & Wilkes, Editors of the Police Gazette, against whom A. M. C. Smith has entered a complaint for libel. Previous to the commencement of the examination some hard words, hard looks, and harder gestures passed between the parties, which resulted in an assault then and there committed by Smith upon the person of Mr. Wilkes, who immediately entered a complaint against the assailant for assault and battery. Both Smith and Wilkes were held to bail to keep the peace.

☞ A gentleman named S. P. Ellis, of Natchez, Miss. while standing in the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, had a gold watch snatched from his hand by a villain who made off so fast as to escape with his booty. The watch thus boldly stolen was worth $150.

☞ It is rumored about town that a notorious pannel thief of the 5th Ward left the City suddenly with $1100. Who the money belonged to doth not appear, except that the owner was a Southern gentleman.

SESSIONS.—Thomas Slater was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill. Guilty, and remanded. ....Andrew Baker was tried for burglary. Guilty—State Prison two years....Margaret Kenoble was tried for grand larceny. Guilty, and remanded.

THE CALIFORNIANS, ONCE MORE.—We are now told that the Californians are not to go to California—that the Expedition has fallen through, and that the regiment is to be disbanded! This we hardly believe—but the unnecessary delay in getting off certainly hides some mystery. We were informed yesterday of some things relating to the clothing sold by Col. Stevenson to his men, which, if true, place his conduct in a still more odious light. it is said that these clothes were made in Baltimore some years ago on a contract with the Haytien Government—that they were *refused* by that Government and sent back, and that now they have been bought (we may readily imagine for a very little price) and peddled out to the men at an immense profit.

But we have more disgraceful truths to unfold respecting this Expedition—always premising that our authority is a communication which we have received from 'Company G,' and which we are promised shall be substantiated by the names of the men in that Company, if it is denied. First, then, it is alleged that the men were told by Col. Stevenson, on enlisting, that a certain number of acres of Land would be reserved for them in California, *which Province* (the Colonel assured them) *the Government was secretly negotiating for*, and would eventually obtain with out fighting. Continues our communication: 'We were, therefore, engaged to go out more in the character of emigrants than soldiers.—Farther, 12 months' pay ($84) was to be paid us *before we embarked*, in order to allow us the means of procuring the necessary implements we should require for agricultural purposes, &c. &c. But the developments that leaked out, in the Circuit Court, pending the examination of the *habeas corpus* cases there, soon dispelled those illusory dreams. The veil was raised, the curtain withdrawn, and the whole scheme of atrocious villainy stood out in mockery before us. No land was to be given us—no negotiations for obtaining California had been on foot; and we found ourselves entrapped into a *regiment of soldiers*—an invading force, destined for a far distant and eminently perilous descent upon the West Coast of Mexico. And, although we now clearly saw through the monstrous imposition of which we had been the victims, yet on conferring with one another—now that we had, many of us, disposed of our means of living in New-York, and knew not in what direction to turn in order to regain a livelihood—we calmly resolved to bear all, and take our chance with the concerts "for better or for worse, richer or poorer." Such was the position of affairs, and the state of our minds, when, on Friday last, we received orders to embark, without *as had been previously expressly stipulated*, first receiving our advance pay. This the most of us peremptorily refused to do—*the most of us*, I say; for there were, I blush for the honor of the Regiment to admit, *two companies*, mostly Germans, who went on board, content to be cheated out of their just dues. Stevenson charged them $42 for the miserable, mountebank, Merry-Andrew garments we were forced to wear, and attempted likewise the fraud upon us; but, by this time, he has probably concluded that we are not serfs nor cowards, but men who know our rights, and will not shrink from maintaining them. Stevenson threatening us still, the other day we made known our case to Col. Bankhead, but he too turned a deaf ear to our remonstrances. Our next step was on Sunday to dispatch a respectful statement of our grievances to the President of the U. S. and solicited therein a speedy reply; but as yet we have had no official acknowledgement thereof or response thereto.—from which we are left to infer that all redress is denied us in that quarter. If our own country will not