

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1841.

For an Alphabetical List of each Party in the House of Representatives, Letter from Berkshire Co. Mass., and other original matter, see first page. For a notice of 'Arcturus,' and Literary Extracts, see Last Page.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings it will be seen that the Revenue Bill passed the House on Saturday by a vote of 116 to 101.

We are compelled, by a press of interesting intelligence, to postpone our review of the Park Meeting's Resolutions to Protection.

Our correspondent 'Stranger' writes us from Washington that the Bank bill will be vetoed by President Tyler, unless the right is reserved to Congress to establish Branches without the consent of the States be stricken out. We have not room this morning for the reasons he gives, nor do we think it necessary to publish them. If the President shall be constrained to veto that important bill, he will doubtless state his own reasons more clearly than any one else can state them for him. We shall await further developments on the subject.

We regret to add that our correspondent writes us that if the Bank bill is taken up first, there is great danger that the Bankrupt bill will be lost. We trust he is mistaken on this point, at any rate. However, we shall be glad to see the Bankrupt bill taken up first, since such is its proper order.

The Whigs in Congress, it will be seen by our reports, are still pressing onward with resolute energy. Not in twenty years before has any Congress done so much, so industriously, and so well. The REVENUE bill, it will be seen, has passed the House by a thirty-one majority—very Loco-Foco and three so-soes in the negative; the Whig Phalanx victorious by the largest majority of the Session. We rejoice to see the Georgia Delegation where they should be on this question. It shows that all the arts of the enemy are wasted upon the firm front and heavy union of the Whigs.

We rejoice that this bill has passed substantially in the shape reported and advocated by the able Chairman of the Ways and Means, Hon. MULLARD FILLMORE. It is thus clearly and undeniably a Tariff of Revenue; but if Tea and Coffee and various other articles not produced or raised in this country had been stricken out, it would have worn the semblance of Protection. This is not the time to open that subject; let it wait till the regular Session, when Congress may set about it deliberately, and give it a thorough investigation. By the insane frictions of Messrs. McKees and ROOSEVELT of this city, the proposition to appoint a Select Committee of Nine to investigate carefully the whole subject of the Tariff, collecting the testimony of all practical men calculated to shed light upon it, has been defeated, and Congress will have to waste a month next winter to procure imperfectly what a Committee could have collected much better in the recess at one-tenth the cost. Very likely this act of her perverse Representatives may be the cause of serious injury to the interests of New-York.

There would have been some little popularity but no wisdom or justice in exempting Tea and Coffee from duty. The tax on these two luxuries—in our judgement as utterly useless and quite as pernicious to health and vigor as any thing we import—will bring Two Millions to the Treasury, very hardly felt in the price of the articles to the consumer. Beside, the countries from which we import them by no means admit our products free; why should we theirs?

We rejoice that Congress has made provision to commence at once the payment of the National Debt entailed upon the country by Van Burenism. Let the work commence with the New Year; so that before President Tyler's term has expired we shall have paid off the last dollar, beside accretions to the States the Proceeds of the Public Lands throughout. We trust those of our opponents who are earnestly opposed to a 'permanent National Debt' will approve and sustain us in thus vigorously providing for its extinction.

ILLINOIS BANK ROBBERY.—THE MONEY RECOVERED.—The Springfield (Illinois) papers of the 23d ult. bring us news of the recovery of the money (about \$82,000) lately stolen from the Illinois Branch of the Illinois Bank. It was found secreted in a by-place by Col. Mather, President of the Branch, upon the strength of intelligence conveyed to him in an anonymous letter. Circumstances render it morally certain that the money was stolen by Mr. Town, Teller in that Branch, who was formerly from Connecticut, but who has lived at Springfield and Jacksonville for several years and borne a high reputation for integrity and business talent; but it was long since remarked that he lived extravagantly on a salary of \$600 a year. Recently, Mr. Rockwell, the Cashier of the Branch, resigned, and Town was a candidate for his place; but the Directors chose a man named Brothers, Town, who lived in the Bank, probably resolved upon the robbery of its vaults at once to revenge his defeat and to cover his own depositions. The robbery took place (by means of false keys, as was supposed,) about a week after the new Cashier was appointed. He is now in jail at Springfield, and the State Register says he has confessed pecuniations on the Bank through several years to the amount of \$4,000. The bail demanded for him is \$9,000, which his friends are trying to have reduced.

It appears that, after Col. Mather had secured the funds of the Bank, he attempted to carry them to the Mother Bank at Springfield; but, the tidings being noised about, the citizens of Jacksonville pursued him, surrounded his wagon and escorted him back to their own village—we suppose on a mandamus from Judge Lynch.

We understand that JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, M. C. from this City, is exhausting his ingenuity in manoeuvres to defeat the passage of the Bankrupt bill, and that he will probably vote against it at last, after doing it all the mischief he can by insidious amendments. This is just such a return as the two thousand Bankrupts and ten thousand advocates of Humanity who voted for him might have expected. Mr. Roosevelt must know that in opposing a Bankrupt Law he is grossly, cruelly misrepresenting his constituents.

The Sun, in its desperation, resorts to the poor trick of selling off its types while they are perfectly good and getting others, in order to counteract the general impression that its patronage is falling off by exclaiming, 'See what enormous editions we print! We wear out types out in three months!' Now it is very easy to wear out a font of type in a few months by having just enough to set up one day's paper and work it over every day; but we find a far more convenient and satisfactory to have three times as much in quantity and work it three times as long—say nine months, which we hope to make our hold out. But The Sun's assertion that no other paper changes oftener than once in two years is utterly false. In the eight years that we have printed newspapers, we have never used the same type as long as two years.

In the course of half a column of very poor blackguardism aimed at us, though it dare not name either paper or Editors, The Sun speaks of printing extra 'in addition to our uniform edition of thirty-four thousand.' This is a book handed falsehood, but a very gross one. The Sun prints nothing near thirty-four thousand copies; we dare, we defy the publisher to suffer an impartial judge—the pressman of the Brother Jonathan, for instance—to visit his press-room freely, and report the number of copies printed during the coming week. We will pay him for his trouble, and publish his report. We dare the publisher to give an affidavit from his own pressman, stating the number of tokens or reams which from the regular edition of that paper, or the average (extras excluded, of last week. The Sun is now obtaining money of advertisers by grossly false pretences in regard to its circulation, and is liable to an action for damages from any one of them. It ought to suffer for this base imposition.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Sunday morning week, Miss Cecilia Rogers, (who formerly attended John Anderson's Tobacco Store in Broadway, and was known as 'The beautiful Cigar Girl,') left her home, 126 Nassau-st., for a walk; and at the corner of Theatre Alley she was met and accosted by a young man, apparently an acquaintance, with whom she proceeded toward Barclay-st., as if for an excursion to Hoboken. Nothing farther was heard of her that day by her friends; and, alarmed by her non-appearance, they advertised for her in Tuesday's papers. Still nothing was seen or heard of her till Wednesday, when Mr. H. G. Luther and two other gentlemen, who were passing the Sybil's Cave, near Castle Point, Hoboken, in a sail-boat, were shocked by the sight of the body of a young female in the water. They brought it ashore, a Coroner's Inquest was summoned, and it was proved to be the body of Miss Rogers, and it was evident that she had been horribly outraged and murdered! The Inquest returned a verdict of Murder by some person or persons unknown.

We understand that the deceased was a young woman of good character, and was soon to have been married to a young man of this City. It is added that suspicious rests on a young man who has absented himself from the City since the murder was committed.

The great Musical and Social Festival at the new Hall of Temperance takes place THIS EVENING. We trust the Friends of Temperance who can consistently do so will make a point of attending, not only for their own gratification, but to encourage the great enterprise which has been so bravely commenced at that place. If the Friends of Temperance will it, that enterprise will be sustained, and vast benefits will be found to result from it.

A SLAVE CONSPIRACY!

Mediated Insurrection in Louisiana! The New-Orleans papers of the 23d ult. give accounts of a formidable conspiracy of the Slaves of that State, which was to have broken out on the 1st inst. (yesterday) all along the Mississippi from Bayou Sara to Natchez. The Commercial Bulletin says:

INTENDED REVOLT OF SLAVES. Intelligence was received yesterday by the packet steamer Clipper from Bayou Sara, of a systematized plan on the part of the negroes to rise upon and murder the whites. The news, greatly exaggerated in its reputation, has created quite a sensation in town. The plan truly is certainly sufficient to occasion serious apprehensions.

The particulars that we have received are these: The overseer of the plantation of Holt, J. Barrow, of West Feliciana, having occasion to arise from his bed late in one of the recent hot nights, heard 'what he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of a rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread abroad, arrests were made in various plantations, and it was found by the confessions that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise, and that the first of August was the day agreed upon.

A white man, a carpenter, who had lately done a job of work for Mr. Barrow, was also arrested on suspicion, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said any thing to the negroes on the subject, but acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were in the jail at St. Francisville, guarded by a company of volunteers. Their examination by a competent tribunal, was to have commenced yesterday at 10 A. M. At Woodville, we learn numerous slaves were confined in the jail, having confessed to the same facts as those arrested in Feliciana.

Capt. Laurent states that on stopping at Point Coupee, to communicate information of the situation of the affairs above, several gentlemen recollected occurrences of recent date which tended to confirm the suspicions that the slaves of their section were parties to the wicked plot. Doubtless had he been asked what day of the month it was, by more negroes, within the last few days, than in seven years before—and there had been unusual assemblies of the slaves, in rather bye-places, for several Sundays past.

Some of the negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez. It may not be amiss to remark, that the plantations in Feliciana and Wilkinson county from which the slaves were taken who are imprisoned, are owned by the most wealthy and respectable planters of the State, whose kind and humane treatment of their slaves is proverbial.

FARTHER PARTICULARS. The Bulletin of the same date says: At the time of the departure of the Clipper, the greatest consternation prevailed at Bayou Sara and the neighborhood, and the inhabitants were armed and maintained a constant watch. The negroes were to be tried on Wednesday, and it was believed that a short shift and a speedy doom would be awarded to the guilty.

In addition to this intelligence, we find in yesterday's Courier some statements corroborating the above. A considerable number of slaves, says that journal, fled to the swamps and swamps as soon as they heard of the arrest of the leaders. Many slaves among the plantations in the neighborhood of Woodville (Miss.) had been apprehended. The Courier publishes the following letter from a respectable inhabitant, dated 'Peters, Co. La., July 19, 1841.'

'The negroes on the other side of the river—say Bayou Sara and environs—have had a regular conspiracy. It was to have broken out some days since, but owing to the illness of the leader, it was postponed. Last evening was to have been their final meeting, and then was to have commenced their massacre; but fortunately some of the confederated slaves informed their masters. A body of men was immediately raised at Bayou Sara, and some 15 or 20 of the leaders have been arrested, and will no doubt be tried and executed immediately. This is no humbug.'

'Send me up a dozen of your best Bowie knives.'

'P. S.—It appears to have been a regularly organized conspiracy from this place to Natchez, (nearly 150 miles of coast.) The leaders have been white men, one of whom is now in jail at St. Francisville, and will no doubt be executed.'

We find another letter on the French side of the Courier, dated July 21st, giving the following details:

'We have had a negro insurrection, or rather it was on the point of breaking out, when the plot was discovered. All the white population from Natchez to Baton Rouge, and all the negroes refusing to join the insurrection, were to be assassinated.'

'There are in our prison 23 negroes who have been given up by their masters; about a dozen more are expected to-day, to be examined and tried. White men are implicated in this servile plot, and were to have been the principal leaders. One of them was taken yesterday near Jackson; he is safe in prison with the negroes. A rumor prevailed yesterday that he would be hung without form of trial. Since Saturday, no one has slept. The militia and citizens keep guard around the prison, and the patrol maintain an active watch, &c.'

IN CONGRESS.....FRIDAY, July 30. The SENATE early took up the bill to recharter the Banks of the District of Columbia. The question was on Mr. BEN RICH'S amendment forbidding these Banks to receive or pay out the bill of any other than Specie-Paying Banks after the 1st of March next. Mr. WRIGHT opposed this amendment, as according to the Banks an unnecessary privilege. He believed the District would do better without Banks than with them. The amendment prevailed: Yeas 21; Nays 19. Mr. MERRICK moved an amendment to allow these Banks to issue notes of \$1 and \$2. Rejected: Yeas 21 (Whigs); Nays 22—(Messrs. Barrow, Graham, Smith of Ind. and 19 Opposition.)

The fourth section of the bill, which had been stricken out in Committee of the Whole, was restored: Yeas 16. Another amendment, allowing the Union Bank of Georgetown six years to wind up, was adopted.

The bill was now ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: Yeas 30; Nays 14. [Affirmative: 26 Whigs and Messrs. Clay of Ala., Fulton, Sevier and Young. Nays: 14 Opp.]

The bill making provision for Pauper Lunatics in the District of Columbia was now taken up and passed: Yeas 25, Nays 17. [Yeas 23 Whigs, with Messrs. Walker and Young. Nays: 14 Opp. with Messrs. Bates and Dixon.]

The Land Distribution Bill from the House now came up in order; but Mr. Smith of Ind. (Chairman of the Land Committee) gave notice that he should not call for its consideration to-day, but early in next week.

The House bill to establish a Home Squadron came up next in order. Mr. Benton moved an amendment requiring that American Hemp shall be used as the staple of its sails and cordage. This amendment was, after some discussion, withdrawn, and the bill considered in all its stages and passed. The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE, a great many memorials and other papers were presented, but objection being made, they could not be received at this time. Among these were the Resolutions of the National Hall Meeting in favor of a Bank; the Albany Meeting in favor of a Bankrupt Law, &c. presented by Mr. BARNARD. Mr. B. also endeavored to have the Bankrupt bill from the Senate taken up, read twice and printed; but this also was refused, as interfering with the prescribed order of business. So the House proceeded to take up the motion of Mr. W. W. IRVING, of Pa. to reconsider the vote by which it had been determined to take the Revenue bill out of Committee at 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. I. after a few remarks, withdrew his motion, asking only that his proposition to repeal the present exemption of Railroad Iron from duty be considered.

The Revenue Bill was taken up. Mr. WISE spoke his hour, and Mr. KEIM of Pa. briefly, against it.

Mr. FILLMORE followed in defence of the bill. He showed that more Revenue was absolutely necessary; that a general impost of 20 per cent., excepting only a few specified articles for obvious reasons, was the fairest and best mode of providing it, until full evidence could be obtained on the subject. He considered the proposed exemption of Tea and Coffee unwise and objectionable; the consumers would hardly know that 20 per cent. was levied unless told of it, while it would add \$2,000,000 to the Revenue. A temporary exemption was worse still; it would fill our store-houses with a two years' supply of Coffee; and when the duty took effect, the price would rise to the actual value; so the Revenue will have lost all, and the consumers gained nothing.—He trusted gentlemen were prepared to vote frankly and cheerfully the supplies needed for the support of the Government and Defence of the Country.

[Mr. F. was called to order in the midst of his remarks by Mr. SNYDER of Pa. The Speaker decided that he was not out of order. Mr. S. appealed, and the House sustained the Speaker's decision.]

The hour of 12 having arrived, the debate was arrested by rule, and the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions of amendment.

Mr. ABBOTTS'S motion to strike out the enacting clause was negatived: Ayes 32; Noes 118.

The question was now on Mr. LAWRENCE'S amendment to exempt Tea and Coffee from duty.

Mr. CLIFFORD of Me. moved to add 'Sugar, Molasses and Salt;' which prevailed: 112 to 84.

The whole amendment was now rejected: 112 to 57. Mr. FILLMORE moved that the new duties take effect on the 1st of September: Carried.

An extraordinary number of small amendments were successively offered and nearly all rejected; among them one to reduce the duty from 20 to 18 per cent.; one to exempt woolen blankets costing under 75 cents; one proposing duties on French Wines and Silks retaliatory of that levied on our Tobacco. Several attempts were made to limit the effect of the bill to two, two and a half, and three years, but neither prevailed. Finally, the amendments being all disposed of, the Committee rose and reported the bill, and the question was now on ordering it to a third reading.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON of Tenn. moved that the bill and amendments do lie on the table.—Negatived: Yeas 39 Opposition, and Messrs. Gilmer, Wise of Va. and Shields of Tenn.,—total 92; Nays 123—all Adm. Majority for the bill, 31. The Main Question was now ordered by 113 to 96. An amendment of the Committee repealing the exemption of Railroad Iron from duty was negatived: Yeas 73; Nays 119. And the bill was now without opposition ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

STATE PRISON LABOR.—The Mechanics of Troy held a meeting on Thursday evening last in opposition to the present oppressive system of State Prison Labor. D. G. Eggleston presided. The following preamble to their Resolutions sets forth very clearly the abuses which the Mechanics are now aversely to overthrow:

Whereas, the State Legislature did, on the call of the people, pass a law in the year 1835, forbidding the agents of the prisons of the State the teaching of trades to the convicts of the State; and provision was made therein, that in letting convicts to labor, no more men be let to work at any trade than came to prison possessed of such trade; and whereas, the Mechanics of the State, in consideration of said law, did make investments in materials and machinery, to secure themselves the profits of their labor, looking forward to the time when that system, so oppressive to their interests, would be abolished, and thereby leave them a fair chance for competition with each other; and whereas, the violation daily practiced of the law of 1835, passed as a compromise act, is a gross violation of the rights of the citizen Mechanics, and calls for the severest denunciation; and whereas, the grossest fraud is practiced under the miserable special plea, that teaching mechanics, under the new system of 'division of labor' is not forbidden by this law, we hereby pronounce this course a gross outrage, and insult to the understandings of the whole people—that neither the public interests nor common justice is consulted by sacrificing our interest to save the balance from taxation; that the frequent commitment of old offenders proves that the felon is not reclaimed by the system of teaching him a trade—that the trade of locksmith, which is taught in prison, demonstrates the care the public agents take to qualify their pupils for fresh depositions, under improved circumstances—that the whole system is bad, and that we will use all honorable means to reform it.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—A man by the name of Joshua Anthony, of South Adams, Berkshire Co. Mass. was instantly killed by lightning on the 24th ult. The fluid descended the chimney of his house and killed Mr. A., who was sitting by the fire-place.

For The Tribune. WATER COMMISSIONERS vs. COMMON COUNCIL. That difficulties have existed between the Water Commissioners and the Common Council is, I believe, notorious.—One of the charges made by the Commissioners was that the Common Council were paying too much for pipe-laying, and that it ought to be done much cheaper.

I am informed, from undoubted authority, that it has cost the City for most of the pipes laid \$1800 per mile for digging the trenches, and in consequence of the stand taken by the Commissioners, it has resulted in a contract being made, by which it is done for about \$640 per mile, making a clear saving of \$1,160 on each mile.

I also understand that there is one person who on a contract had already made twenty miles, and whose contract has expired, is now progressing in the business and receiving \$1,000 per mile, without any agreement by the proper Committee. After pocketing \$1,160 for every mile more than it should have cost, is this man to be allowed to continue his depositions on the unsuspecting citizens who have to pay for all this extravagance and waste, for no other reason than to put money into the hands of a political favorite?

If the Water Commissioners were allowed to lay these pipes it would save the City a large sum of money. If the true state of the case could have been placed before the People at the Spring Election, the present Common Council would have been Whigs. Tax-payers! how long will you suffer yourselves to be imposed upon—not alone in this, but in every other branch of the fiscal affairs of this doomed City!

Gluck in Paris' is the title of the leading article in the current number of this popular Monthly; it is translated from the German by the graceful pen of Mrs. E. F. ELLET, to whom our readers have been frequently indebted for similar favors. The interest of the tale is made to depend upon the warm, and even violent contention which prevailed at Paris upon the relative merits of Gluck and Piccini, when the great German composer first visited that city. The quarrels between individuals on this point, the contests between the musicians themselves, and the final and acknowledged triumph of Gluck when his opera, 'Iphigenia,' was publicly performed, are described with interest and spirit.—Robert Wylie' is the title of a tale by S. B. Smith, founded upon an incident in the life of an early settler in Maine. No. 1 of a series of tales and sketches, under the general title of 'Legends of Old Houses,' is published this month; and the Book contains several other stories, some of which are cleverly written. The Poetry of this number is quite common place, half-a-dozen 'Leaves for the Lyre' by Geo. P. Morris not excepted. A well executed steel engraving, called 'The Light-Keeper's Daughter,' prefaces the magazine, which contains the usual monthly plates of the Fashions.

MORTIMER M. JACKSON, Esq. formerly of this City, has been appointed Attorney General of Wisconsin by Gov. Dwyer.

Laurent Como was found guilty at New-Orleans, on the 22d of shooting his wife with intent to murder her on the 25th of last May. It appears that she had abandoned him on account of his brutality and intemperance about three weeks before; and on that day he called and asked her to walk with him. She refused; on which he drew a pistol and shot her in the neck. His sentence has not reached.

Portions of several kinds of Iron Ore, as also Feldspar and Porcelain Clay have been found in Horicon, Warren county, in this State, where it is said deposits of them exist.

The Harlem Stages are determined to keep up a spirited opposition to the Railroad, and to vie with public favor by despatch, careful driving, and courteous treatment of passengers. Success to them!

A Camp-Meeting commences at Chelsea, Staten Isl. and this day. Capt. Fisher of the Raritan is determined to carry passengers to and fro cheaper, safer, and more comfortable than any body else. Try him!

A man named Wood has been arrested at Cleveland, O., on a charge of forgery upon a Bank at Poughkeepsie in this State, by which some \$4,000 or \$5,000 were obtained. He was pursued nearly 3000 miles before he was discovered.

A Cotton Factory was burned at Barnard Bridge, N. Y. 15 miles from Pittsfield, Mass. on Thursday, the 29th ultimo. Four dwelling-houses were also consumed. The property was owned by a Mr. Hastings, Albany.

The improvements in Dentistry advertised by Dr. CANDEE will arrest attention. We believe his theory is sound and important.

FROM TEXAS.—The packet Savannah arrived at New-Orleans on the 21st ult. from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 17th. The Bulletin says:

President Lamar arrived at Galveston from Austin on the 18th; and it was believed an expedition would shortly be fitted out to operate in conjunction with the Yucatan forces, against the Mexican commerce and ports.

The schooner San Antonio, Com. Moore, had returned to Galveston from her surveying expedition of the passes of the Sabine.

The Telegraph urges the necessity of treaty stipulations between Texas and the United States, relative to the restraining of the Indians on their frontier, to the manner of collecting debts, and other matters. It says—'Agreeably to our Constitution, a citizen of the United States may be indebted to our citizens, and yet he cannot be imprisoned on account of his inability to pay the demand; but on the contrary, a citizen of Texas owing a debt in the United States, may be imprisoned at the will of the creditor. There is no reciprocity here. Again, the planters of the United States may remove to this Republic with slaves in any number; but our planters cannot return even with the servants they brought from that country, without rendering themselves liable to many penalties. There are many other subjects of a similar nature that should be provided for by treaty; and we hope our Government will lose no time in effecting an object so desirable.'

Franklin Temperance Society.—At the third regular meeting held at Washington Temperance Hall on Saturday evening, July 31st, the President, JAMES HARPER, in the Chair—The Committee to attend signatures to the Pledge made a partial report, showing the addition of One Hundred and Fifty Members to the ranks of the Society. Committees were appointed to make inquiries on the subject of providing a Reading Room for the Members of this Society; also to procure a suitable and more central Room for our Meetings.

Dr. REESE, in introducing to the Members Dr. DAVID M. REESE, made an interesting statement of facts with regard to Dr. R.'s early and efficient labors in the cause of Temperance. He stated that, as early as 1825, Dr. R. was an earnest and consistent advocate of Total Abstinence, and that he then wrote a series of 'Sermons on Public Health,' showing that the use of Ardent Spirits was the cause of a frightful amount of disease, suffering and premature death. These essays were published in the 'Mechanics' Press; and thence widely copied throughout the country. These essays first urged the formation of the Franklin Temperance Society, and the next year the first Society of this kind was formed at Boston.

Dr. REESE then proceeded to deliver a Lecture on the 'Effects of Alcohol on the Human Constitution,' and after he had concluded, Mr. JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Vice-President, took the Chair, and the President, JAMES HARPER, offered the following resolution: 'Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be hereby tendered to Dr. D. M. REESE for his admirable Lecture this evening; and that he be requested to continue his elucidation of the effects of Alcohol at our next monthly meeting; to be held on Saturday Evening, the 26th of August.'

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Society adjourned. [Extract from the Minutes.]

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail. Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune. SATURDAY, July 31, 1841.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, Mr. GOODE, from Committee on Public Lands, reported two bills: one to extend the time for issuing military land warrants for soldiers of the Revolution, which was three times as long as the other to extend the time for the surveys of Virginia land warrants, which was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reported a bill for the repair of the tennae Bridge at Washington, and also a bill for the purchase of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, which were twice referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON of Ga., from the Military Committee, reported a bill to purchase sites of forts, and authorize such which was referred to the same Committee.

A resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs, adopted, directing an inquiry into the cost and expediency of adding companies in fitting out lines of steamers between the ports of this Country and foreign ports, and for selecting dock-yards on the bays, lakes and rivers of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. BARNARD, the Bankrupt Bill was twice referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed—a motion by Mr. SPRAGUE of Ky. to lay the table having failed, by Yeas 93, Nays 123.

The REVENUE BILL was then taken up, the questioning on its passage. This was carried by Yeas 116, Nays 101, after a protest by Mr. PROFFER against passing the bill with indecent haste, and a desire for the yeas and nays, every amendment in the House.

A motion for reconsideration of the vote was made by J. C. CLARK, and negatived: Ayes 99; Noes 115. Thus the bill was passed.

Mr. WISE moved, as the title of the bill, 'A bill to amend the Compromise Act of March 3, 1833.' After much a long debate on the merits of the bill, contending that it would be a proper title, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. BEDLACK, a new Loco-Foco member from Pennsylvania, who has manifested an excessive desire during the Session to distinguish himself in some manner, followed the example of Mr. WISE, and moved as his title, 'a bill to lay tax on the producing classes, to make up the contemplated deficiency in the Treasury, arising from the anticipated distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, for the benefit of stockholders, landholders, and speculators.'

After very powerful remarks by that gentleman, at some length, in favor of this title, he withdrew his motion.

The original title, 'A Bill Relating to Duties and Draw-backs' was adopted, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

The merchant vessel 'Sea' of Norfolk arrived at New-York this morning, bringing the Statue of Washington wrought in Italian marble, at Florence, by the distinguished American artist, Greenough. It is to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and appropriations of upwards of twenty thousand dollars have been made by Congress for its purchase.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS. NOTWITHSTANDING the tremendous rain storm of Saturday, the city edition of the NEW WORLD amounting to 8,000 copies, was sold before 5 o'clock, P. M. This has never been equalled, unless by any weekly newspaper in the country, and but once exceeded by this, which was on the occasion of Mr. Dewey's Sermon on the last of Lexington, when our city sale reached ten thousand copies. The sale of Saturday's paper in the face of a furious storm, is a gratifying evidence of the great popularity of the New World, with the most intelligent classes of our community.

To supply those ladies and gentlemen who were prevented by the storm from obtaining their copies, we put an extra edition of a thousand to press at a late hour on Saturday evening. The whole edition printed was 21,120 Copies, and is considered one of the best numbers ever issued. Please call at the office 30 Ann-street, and examine it. 4211

[From the Courier and Engineer.] CHAPMAN'S METALLIC HONE and RAZOR STROPS, much commended by the inventor, and from a trial of its virtues we admit that he has some reason to 'crow' over it. Manufactory 103 William-street. 1330 1a

Association and Re-Organization of Society. The works of Fourier and his disciples in French can be found at BERARD & MOSHES'S, Bookellers, 32 Cortlandt-street. Those who wish a complete knowledge of the system of Association discovered by Fourier can obtain it by procuring and reading these works.

The Southern Literary Messenger.—A full and sterling monthly for the year 1840, in good order, may be had at this office. Price \$5. 1330 1a

M. Hulse's Cheap Dry Goods Store, 122 Grand st. between Broadway and Crosby st. New rich style printed Law and Muslin at remarkable low prices. Also History and Globes of every description, very cheap. 1321a

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2, 1841. SUN RISES.....4 56 MON SETS.....10 11 SUN SETS.....6 04 HIGH WATER.....5 39 LIVERPOOL, July 4. [Havre, indirect, June 24. N. Orleans, July 21.]

Ships Enroute, Marshall, 8 P.M. E.H. Marshall; Ontario, Bradish, London, Grinnell, Minton & Co.; Baltimore, Funck, Havre, Boyd & Micken; Emily, Crane, Kingston, J. C. Morgan; Montezuma, Christianson, Philadelphia, Brown & Brothers. Brig Annawan, Jenkins, Caracas, S. W. Lewis; Br. Brig Allison, Hunter, Hall, R. Irwin; Br. Brig D.B. Boudich, St. Peter, S. J. H. Brown. Schrs. Sultana, Hall, Bermuda, Godot & Borely; Cornelia, Kelly Baltimore; Koonah, Langley, Boston; Jasper, Howes, do; Victor, Hallett, do.

ARRIVED. Ship Gledithorpe, Tharnhill, 42 ds fm Greenock, with mds, to A. Knox—1300 stowage passengers. Packet Ship Albany, Watson, 35 ds fm Havre, with mds, to W. Whitlock, jr. Br. Bark Carre, Garrier, 21 ds fm Quebec, with lumber, to B. McEvers. Bark Mason, Barney Wikstrom, fm Germany, 11th June, with mds, to P. & C. Wiseman. Brig Caladonia, Page, 13 ds fm Windor, with plaster, to Kirk & Johnston. Brig Barker, Rider, 10 ds fm Pieton, with coal. Sardinian Brig Diligent, Ripe, 37 ds fm Saffo (Morocco) with hides, &c. to P. J. Francis.

Brig Douglas, Kelly, 26th June, fm Messina and Gibraltar, with fruit to Kirk & Draper. Br. Schooner, Her Majesty's Brig Janney, with mds, to order. Br. Sch. Mermaid, Dennis, 14 ds fm Windor, (N.S.) with plaster, to J. H. Brown. Sch. Mary Walker, 4 ds fm Eastport, with plaster and 27 passengers. Sch. Mary Walton, Westcott, 2 ds fm Havre, with mds, with iron, W. Tisdale. Br. Sch. Admiral Calpoys, Tucker, 22 ds fm Demerara, in ballast, to Middleton & Co. Br. Schooner, Capt. Bush, 8 ds fm Turk's Island, with salt, to Capt. Br. Cutter Cattle, Townsend, from Pernambuco, went aboard on Sandy Hook on Friday night last and went to pieces, so that nothing remains but the keel.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 28, 1841. The following authentic communication has been received at this office, and being regarded as interesting to American Navigation in the Mediterranean, publicity is given to it. EDWARD CURTIS, C. Collector, &c. H. B. M. STRAIN VESSEL, Lizard, Tangier Bay, 12th May, 1841. I beg to acquaint you for the information of the Masters of Vessels trading from the Eastward to Tangier, that there is a rock, well marked in any chart, situated near Cape Bousa, one mile off shore, on which Her Majesty's Brig Janney, was wrecked. Its bearing from the town of Tangier, half open of Cape Malabata and Cape Bousa, S. E. 1/2 E. The least water is 16 feet, at high water, deepening quickly to 5, 7, 10 fathoms all around it, leaving a good passage between the rock. A vessel coming from the Eastward will be clear of all danger by keeping the town of Tangier just open of Cape Malabata. 1330 1a (Signed) W. G. B. ESTERHILT, Lt. Comdant.

Consignees per ship