# THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20.

☞ For a Report of the Second Part of Dr. Lardner's Ninth Lecture upon the Moon and Meteoric Stones, see First Page.

☞ For a Poem, an Abstract of Mr. Sparks's Closing Lecture, Skill of the Ancient Egyptians, &c. &c. see Last Page.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C., from this city, and Hon. TRUMAN SMITH of Conn., for valuable Public Documents.

☞ The person who a few days since borrowed Howitt's "Student's Life in Germany" from out our desk, will save himself from a very disagreeable imputation by returning it forthwith.

☞ A friend writes us to complain of the ingenuity of our advertisers in writing commendations of their medicines. He should complain to our advertisers themselves who are not responsible to us for the style or language (if decent) of their advertisements, nor have we any control over them.

## Stocks and Stock Gambling.

It is high time that the attention of the community were fixed on the manœuvres of the Stock Exchange with a view to the removal of the enormous evils which, through a perversion of its machinery, are inflicted on public and private interests. Experience has abundantly shown that Law can do nothing toward their correction, but Public Opinion may; and, in the hope that it may be brought to bear efficiently on the action of the Board, we now approach the subject.

Public Stocks exist, and will exist; persons holding them will occasionally wish to sell, with a view to other investments or uses; while others will buy from time to time, either for personal investment, or as guardians of minors, trustees of institutions, directors of savings banks, &c. &c.—The process of transfer, of buying in and selling out, is constantly going on; and the interests of all but those who take advantage of others' necessities are promoted by the existence of an Exchange Board, where any Stock may at any time be purchased or sold at the current rates. But for some such organization, Stocks worth par might to-day be bought at 105 and sold at 95—in other words, the difference to the community between the buying and selling rates would be far greater than now, the facilities of investment and sale greatly diminished, and the ordinary value of Stocks much less than under a good system of Stock Exchange.

But the undeniable advantages resulting from the legitimate operations of the Stock Exchange are fully neutralized at present by the flagrant abuse of them to purposes of baneful speculation and gambling, through the medium of sales 'on time.' If a member of the Board purchase New York State Stocks, for instance, for cash, he makes a legitimate bargain, possibly for himself, but more probably for some one else who has employed him as his agent in making the investment. The interest of all parties concerned in the transaction is either favorable to stability, quiet and good faith, or, at any rate, not adverse to them. But he who bargains to deliver one thousand shares of New York or other Stock thirty, sixty, or ninety days ahead, has in fact made a bet against the integrity, solvency and prosperity of the country; public calamity is his good fortune; and he has placed himself under the strongest temptations to act the part of an anarchist or incendiary. If any State can be brought to dishonor her faith; if the fiend, Repudiation, can be coaxed to rear any where his horrid head; if general distrust, embarrassment and bankruptcy can be produced, and public swindling come to be looked on with complacency as a proper or necessary recourse, his chance of profit from the depression of the Stock—in other words, of winning his bet—is rendered a certainty. If by these means, the stock on which he has bet is depressed five per cent, by the time he has agreed to deliver, he wins $5,000; if ten per cent. $10,000—at a cost to the community of possibly not more than $100,000, but not improbably half a million.

We have here briefly described a process which is constantly going on. Three or four hundred men, betting against the integrity and solvency of the States, have made perhaps ten to twenty thousand dollars each the past year, at an expense to the community of at least One Hundred Millions.—They make the public calamities on which they fatten. Suppose a State Stock is to-day worth par, they stand ready to sell any quantity of it at 98, deliverable sixty days hence—in other words, they are ready to bet that it will depreciate two per cent. in sixty days. Where there are foxes, geese are seldom wanting; and enough stand ready to take their bets. Now the game is opened—its object to knock down that Stock, or Stocks generally; for any one affects all more or less. The very fact that a sale, though on time, has been made at 98 depresses the current value. Any rumor, exhibit or actual occurrence tending to show that the State is not perfectly solvent is worth its weight in gold to the seller on time. He can well afford to pay $100 for a strong 'Money Article' in the right quarter, proving that the State against whose integrity he has bet is not able to pay, or, if able, not willing. On the strength of this, he dashes into the market and sells five hundred shares (very probably to a confederate) at 97; five hundred to-morrow at 96; and five hundred next day at 95—all on time, mind you; he has never owned a share from the first. Or perhaps he will buy a few shares and sell them ostentatiously at a decline. By this time, the sensitive public takes the alarm; *the Stock is daily running down.* Holders throw their Stock into the market to get rid of it before it falls to the ground; every sale increases the alarm, and crowds more Stock upon the Board, until the alarm becomes a panic, and the retreat a rout, in which one tumbles headlong over another in dire confusion. The sixty days expire; the Stock has been run down to 90; the author of the mischief pockets $8,000 'difference' on his first dash, and perhaps as much more on the incidentals, without having owned or touched a share of the Stock, and is now ready to commence again by selling on time at 88, and so on.

The evil effect is not confined to Stocks; it extends into every department of business, blighting and depressing. A. B. has a loan of $20,000, secured by a hypothecation of Stock at 95. He is soon informed that his security has become insufficient—he must add to it $5,000 or $10,000, and at length he is told that the Stock depreciates so fast that the lender cannot rely on it at all. In the midst of general perplexity and embarrassment, he must raise a heavy additional sum; if he fails certainly, perhaps, at any rate, his Stock is thrown out as a security, and forced upon the market to add to the panic and depression.

Such is the pernicious machinery of Stock gambling, which within two years has greatly aided to depress the value of $200,000,000 of State Stocks to $100,000,000, bearing down Property, Improvements and Enterprise in proportion. Other influences have conspired with this to produce the general disaster; we allude to this new, not as the basis, but as the one most immediately within reach.

The remedy we would propose is simple. LET THE BOARD OF BROKERS RIGIDLY PROHIBIT ALL SALES OF STOCKS ON TIME BY ITS MEMBERS. Individuals will game and bet: let them do so: but let not the Stock Exchange be tarnished by this nefarious business; let not its daily reports, which are in a measure the barometer of Prosperity and Public Weal, be contaminated by a record of the bets of Stock-gamblers, often made expressly with a view to such publication, and always promoted and cherished by the notoriety and sanction thus given them.

☞ Mr. J. FENIMORE COOPER has a long article on the subject of his difficulties with the Public Press in the last 'Brother Jonathan,' and another in Thursday's Albany Argus, wherein he announces that he has commenced *five* new libel suits against the Albany Evening Journal. He has only commenced two against us as yet, so far as we have heard. (N. B.—Mr. Sheriff, we are all at home now. Put on the other writ.)

Mr. Cooper will take his own course; but we do think it would be more manly to fight the Press either with our mutual weapons or appeal to the Law alone. Now he fires away upon us from some convenient vehicle, and if we shoot back he flies to the Law for shelter. If he means to write us down, let him come on; if he chooses the Law we will meet him there. But to 'flog and preach too' is coming it a little too strong.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Atlas, of the 18th, gives the official canvass of votes cast for Senators at the late election in that State, showing the election of 5 Whigs in Suffolk, 4 in Essex, 5 in Worcester, 2 in Hampshire, 2 in Franklin, 1 in Norfolk, 2 in Barnstable, and 1 in Nantucket and Dukes—total 22. The Locos have 4 in Middlesex, 2 in Hampden, 2 in Berkshire, and 3 in Bristol—11. No choice for 2 in Middlesex, 2 in Norfolk, 2 in Plymouth, and 1 in Essex—7. The Whig candidates ahead in all but the first, and will of course be chosen by the Legislature.

☞ SANFORD COBB, Esq. late Chamberlain of the city of Albany, has proved a defaulter to an amount supposed to reach $50,000. He therefore tendered his resignation to the Common Council, which was rejected, and he was unanimously removed. Much excitement was created by this development, as Mr. Cobb had long been regarded as one of the most worthy citizens of Albany, of strict integrity, and beyond the suspicion of pecuniary embarrassment. It is believed that his property will cover a good part of the default, though his security, not having been renewed when it should have been, is unavailable.

THE CREOLE.—It has been stated that the insurgent slaves on board the Creole confessed that they were incited to the act by a Baptist preacher at Richmond named Bourne. The Richmond papers say that there is no Baptist preacher of that name either in Richmond, Norfolk, or elsewhere in Eastern Virginia. The Compiler says that the slave property was all insured, but the Companies have refused to pay on the ground that they did not insure against mutiny. There is no probability, moreover, that the owners will recover indemnity from the English government for their slaves liberated by the British authorities.

THE MALEK ADHEL.—The Baltimore Patriot says that Chief Justice Taney has given his decision in the case of the Malek Adhel, confirming the decision of the District Court condemning the vessel, and ordering the cargo to be returned to the claimants.

FROM NEW PROVIDENCE.—The United States Gazette has received later news from Nassau, N. P. with further particulars concerning the slaves liberated from the Creole. Some of them have sailed for Jamaica to work on the plantations, and others are employed at Nassau in various capacities. Two of those imprisoned on charge of murder have since died.

FROM HAVANA.—The schooner Savannah arrived at Savannah Ga. on the 12th, in four days from Havana. A Spanish brig, name unknown, was wrecked on the Punto on the 26th ult. and fifteen out of twenty persons were lost. It was reported at Havana that the John Taylor of this city, which had been ashore on the South Coast of Cuba, on her passage from Liverpool, had been got off. Business was dull and there was no demand for American produce.

THE GALE AT THE EAST.—The Storm which was severe here on Thursday night, extended East to Boston, where it raged with great violence until Saturday. The brig Mohawk, from Liverpool, went ashore at Point Oldertown. She lost all her masts and will be a total loss. She belonged to Mr. Grant, of Hallowell, Me., and was insured for $12,000. Her cargo was fully insured.

A topsail schooner was reported ashore on Thompson's Island.

☞ JAMES M. RUSSELL, of Bedford, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Somerset District, Pa. vice Henry Black, deceased. Mr. Philson of Somerset is the Loco candidate. Election to-morrow.

☞ We have a renewed rumor that Gen. WADDY THOMPSON has been nominated by the President for Minister to Mexico. We hope it may prove well founded.

☞ A quiet non-political Public Dinner was given to Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON at Richmond on Saturday week. Father Ritchie means to make him Governor next month, but we trust he will come two votes short of it.

☞ The Iron Manufacturers of this vicinity, and all interested in the business, are invited to meet at the City Hotel, on Thursday evening of this week, at 7 P. M. Business of importance will be proposed for consideration.

☞ The clerk's office of the Steamboat Packet Henry, on her trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis, was recently broken open and robbed of two packages containing $4,900. No traces of the robbers have been discovered.

☞ Mr. Dan Sperry, an aged citizen of Westfield, Mass. was killed on the 10th by falling from a high beam in his barn to the floor.

☞ The Atlantic Hotel at Lewes, Del. was burned on the 14th inst.

## Reference of the President's Message—Debate on the question of Protection or no Protection, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES to-day, an interesting debate sprung up on the reference of that part of the President's Message relating to the Tariff. Previous to this, and before the Message was taken up,

Mr. ADAMS inquired of the SPEAKER if the first business in order was not the disposition of the Abolition petitions that had been laid over for debate, and being answered in the affirmative, said he was willing to pass that over till the President's Message could be disposed of providing that it be taken up immediately after. The petitions were then passed by, and

Mr. FILLMORE—the Message having been taken up—offered a series of resolutions referring to the Committee on Manufactures, the part relating to the tariff, to the Committee of Ways and Means, that relating to the finances of the government, to the Select Committee; the plan of finance recommended in the President's Message, and the remaining parts to the appropriate committees.

Mr. WISE inquired, before the reading of the resolutions was completed, whether the Select Committee was to be confined to the plan of finance of the Message alone? Some conversation arose on this by various members, among whom Messrs. FILLMORE and EVERETT gave their opinion that the Select Committee were to have jurisdiction alone over the plan recommended by the President, and that the power was reserved to the Committee of Ways and Means to bring forward another fiscal plan, in case the Select Committee could not agree on one. Mr. WISE made some remarks on this subject, directed principally to enquiry as to the extent of the power of the Select Committee. The resolution was then adopted, after a modification suggested by Mr. EVERETT, and refers to the Committee of Ways and Means that portion of the Message relating to the ways and means of the Government, with the understanding as it appeared, that the plan of the President alone was to be referred to the Select Committee, who will have the usual power to amend it, as with other bills. Reference having further been made to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary of the appropriate parts of the Message, the resolution was read referring that part relating to the tariff, to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. ATHERTON moved to amend it, so as to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, alleging that if the reference as proposed in the resolution were made, it would be countenancing the principle of protection to its fullest extent. Here commenced a spirited debate, confined not to the question of reference alone, but merging into the general subject of the Tariff, and serving to elicit the feelings with which the Representatives from the various portions of the Country, have assembled.

Mr. TILLINGHAST contended that it was evident that the proper reference was to the Committee on Manufactures, from the very words of the Message itself, which recommended a Tariff for revenue, but under that object, admitted a 'discrimination of duties, with reference to considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures.' It could properly be referred to no other Committee.

Mr. WISE advocated the amendment, which he should himself have moved, had it not been moved. The question of the reference of this part of the Message had always been a test-question between the Tariff and Anti-Tariff parties, those who favored protection *per se* having gone for the reference to the Committee of Manufactures, and those [illegible] Means. The Message recommended a Tariff for revenue, admitting within the line of revenue a right of discrimination; and not one inch beyond a Tariff of Revenue did it go.

Mr. FOSTER, of Georgia, maintained the unconstitutionality of the Committee on Manufactures, which was created for purposes of protection, to which he was decidedly opposed; and at some length advocated the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. He declared that the question of Tariff for revenue or for protection would come up now, and must be settled—he cared not how soon it was known by his constituents, if a Tariff for protection was to be levied; with which subject he considered this question as having an immediate connexion.

Mr. RHETT advocated the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, opposing *in toto* every principle of protection or discrimination, maintaining that an equal *ad valorem* duty should be levied on all articles and arguing that a tariff for protection and one for revenue were entirely incompatible with each other, the one interest ceasing when the other commenced.

Mr. FILLMORE contended for the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, answering many objections that had been brought against it. This reference had been the invariable usage since the existence of the committee; the reason for which had probably been the less amount of business before that committee than before that of Ways and Means, and their greater consequent opportunity to investigate the subject so as to determine how discrimination might most wisely be made. He did not see why this sensibility existed, and how this could be called a test question. He had moved the resolution of reference to the Committee on Manufactures because they would have much more time to devote to it than the Committee of Ways and Means: if, however, the House saw fit to refer it to the latter Committee, he, as one member, should not object to it.

Mr. BRIGGS stated very succinctly the real question before the House, and advocated the original resolution, evincing evidently in his remarks a strong favor for Protection.

Mr. MERIWETHER took similar ground to his colleague, (Mr. Foster) holding the unconstitutionality of the Committee on Manufactures, violently opposing Protection and advocating the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH of Va., held the unconstitutionality of the Committee on Manufactures and of a Protective Tariff, and advocated the amendment. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, with a view to offer a resolution abolishing the Committee on Manufactures; but at the request of his colleague, Mr. Wise, withdrew the motion.

Mr. PROFFITT advocated the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, and with Mr. Wise, believed the Message not intended to countenance a Protective Tariff, but a tariff for revenue alone.

Mr. IRWIN of Pa., strongly urged the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, warmly advocating the principle of Protection, and appealing to the Whigs of the South, to fulfill the pledges of the great Harrison party—the lamented leader of which had openly flung out his banner to the breeze, in favor of the Compromise Act, and within that of all possible protection to domestic industry.

Mr. JONES of Va. took the floor, but gave way, and, without taking the question, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

IN SENATE, the Appropriation Bill from the House was received, and Mr. EVANS moved to take it up, with a view to its immediate passage. Some conversation arose between Messrs. EVANS and KING, the latter gentleman preferring its reference to the Committee on Finance prior to its passage—which course was pursued.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Senate, relating to the expenses from the Contingent Fund, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. LINN, on leave, introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of Oregon, and extend portions of the laws of the United States over the same; which was referred to a Select Committee of five members. He then gave notice of a bill to be introduced to-morrow to *repeal the Distribution Act!*

Mr. PRESTON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, with as little delay as possible, to communicate to the Senate the plan of finance recommended in the President's Message; which was adopted.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. WOODBURY, was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law the number of officers in each rank, of men, and of vessels in commissions, suitable for a peace establishment for the Navy, and of regulating such establishment like that of the Army, so as not to be changed except under express provisions of Congress.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

The SENATE did not hold a Session

In the HOUSE, the unfinished business came up, being the motion to refer that portion of the President's Message which relates to the Tariff. Mr. J. W. JONES of Va. spoke at length in favor of the reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, and against the principle of Protection.

Messrs. HUNT of N. Y., RANDOLPH of N. J., and J. R. INGERSOLL of Pa. followed successively on the other side. Mr. Hunt spoke ably and earnestly in favor of insisting on RECIPROCITY in our commercial intercourse with foreign nations. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll showed how domestic industry, in many instances, had prospered under a moderate protection, and how our manufacturers had thus been enabled, in several important branches of industry, successfully to compete with, and finally to excel, the foreign article. He denied the truth of the position advanced yesterday by Mr. RHETT, and by Mr. JONES to-day, that Protection and Revenue were incompatible with each other, and contended that the interests of the country were best promoted by imposing duties with a view to protection.

Mr. SLADE of Vt., next obtained the floor, but, being indisposed, asked an adjournment, and the House adjourned over to Monday. So neither House was in Session on Saturday. ARGUS.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—The Bangor Whig says that two men named Thurston and Brown, who lived in the same house at Ellsworth, Me., engaged in a quarrel on the 8th inst. when Thurston's wife interfered. Thurston turned on her and followed her flying into another room. In the meantime Brown and the family retreated up stairs, whither Thurston immediately pursued them, and was received by a blow from a club in Brown's hands. He then went to get his gun and on returning found that Brown had one also. They both fired and Thurston was seriously though not mortally wounded. The whole affair originated in *Rum*, and both parties have since joined the Washington Society.

☞ At Mobile a man named Blanc recently had a quarrel with his wife which resulted in her death. She was terribly beaten and her body shockingly mangled. But a few days before he had been brought before the Recorder charged with maltreating her; but at her solicitation he was acquitted only to murder her for her kindness. What is still worse, the murderer has been allowed to make his escape.

☞ A new and beautiful steamboat was launched at Shelburn Bay, Vt., a few weeks since. She is the property of the Champlain Transportation Company, and is to take the place of the Winooski, in the route from Burlington to St. Albans, via Port Kent and Plattsburgh.

☞ We ask th eattention of our citizens to the Report of the Trustees of the New-York Fire Department. This noble association has the best wishes of all among us, and we doubt not that the present winter will prove the warm sympathy of our citizens with its wisely benevolent operations.

☞ A. H. Gazzam, who murdered Mr. Owen on the 24th August last, on the Court-House steps at Mobile, has been tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and to an imprisonment of three months.

☞ The great storm commenced with rain at Washington on Wednesday night, and on Friday had only changed to snow, which melted as it fell.

☞ Thomas Moore, a deck hand on board the steamboat Randolph near New Orleans, was crushed to death by the fly-wheel on the 7th.

☞ The dwelling of Mr. John Sullivan, of Hampden, Me. was burned on the 6th inst. with all its contents. Loss $2,000, and no insurance.


RIGHT OF SEARCH.—This seems still to be claimed by Great Britain with as much determination as before the last war. Almost every week we hear of some new instance where our merchant ships have been boarded by British cruisers under the plea of searching for slaves.—They pay no respect to our flag on the African coast, but treat it with as much indignity as they would the black one of pirates. Shall such things be? Shall we allow our rights to be trampled upon? our commerce subjected to insult and oppression? No! the spirit of a free people who own no master, will ere long be aroused that will make the eye of the British Lion quail beneath its power. Much better would it be if England would turn her searching propensities to finding something equal to Sherman's Medicated Lozenges for the relief of her subjects, who now seek the means from 106 Nassau street, where coughs and colds, headaches and palpitations, heartburns dyspepsia and consumption can be sooner and easier cured than any where else. The Doctor has agents at 110, 273 and 450 Broadway, 77 East Broadway, 128 Bowery; 221 Bleecker st., 227 Hudson st., and 58 and 139 Fulton st. Brooklyn.

☞ Short Facts to the Afflicted.—It is sometimes urged that the Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. Howes' Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application, and by a few repetitions removes more effectually and speedily Rheumatic pains, than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once and they must be convinced. Shubael Howes, M. D.

To be found only at 71 Maiden lane.

☞ Our indefatigable Agent, at Paris, in soliciting a fresh and heavy supply of Pease & Sons, Horehound Candy, has obtained from Doctor Recambier, the distinguished member of the Royal Academie of Medicine and Physician of the Hotel Dieu the following brief but powerful corroboration of the merits of a medicine that has now reached the highest eminence of foreign and domestic popularity: "I certify that I have used with great success, Pease & Sons Horehound Candy, in the most obstinate catarrh, spitting of blood, contraction of the lungs and suspension of the powers of breathing and articulation, and fearlessly recommend it as a useful medicine. Signed, Recambier, Paris, October 10th, 1841."

☞ THE GREAT STORM of last week proves to have been most extensive and sweeping in its ravages. Many steamboats have been driven ashore, and innumerable vessels lost or shattered. The sufferings of seamen and others exposed to its relentless fury, have been dreadful, and many widows and orphans will trace the origin of their sad bereavement to the great North Easter of December, 1841. The whole Continent from Labrador to Carolina, has been covered with snow, generally to a great depth, obstructing the roads, causing repeated failures of Mails, and throwing the business of the country into still greater confusion. Colds, coughs, frost-bites, and such afflictions cover the land. Happily, however, these are but temporary evils. Medical science has triumphed over the ills that flesh is heir to; and the sufferers can find relief in Dr. Peters' celebrated Vegetable Pills, which are sold at the new Medicine Store, 454 Broadway.

☞ COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.—This valuable medicine for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs and windpipe, is advertised in another column of this paper. All afflicted with the above diseases, would do well to give it a trial. It is daily performing the most astonishing cures.


## Report of the Trustees of the New-York Fire Department for 1841.

At the close of the last year, the Trustees in presenting their Annual Report, remarked, that owing to the depressed state of the times, it would require great exertions to enable them to meet the current expenses of the present year, and they now have the gratification to inform the public that the appeal has not been made in vain, and that the Friends and Members of the Department have again displayed a spirit of philanthropy and liberality towards our Institution worthy of all praise, which has enabled the Trustees, by the blessing of a kind Providence, to meet the expenditures of the year, and also to add one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars to the Permanent Fund.

In connexion with this happy result, they take pleasure in informing you that the honorable the Common Council has again contributed the Annual Donation, many benevolent individuals, and likewise many of the Fire Insurance Companies of this city, and of the cities of Boston, and Hartford, (who have agencies here,) have generously given us donations, and also several Fire Companies of this city, which, with the benefit at the Bowery Theatre, and the proceeds of the 12th Annual Ball, have collectively been conducive in placing the financial affairs of the Department in its present prosperous condition.

By reference to the Treasurer's Report, there was in his hands last year a balance of four thousand two hundred and thirty three dollars and seventy cents; since which period he has received the sum of twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-seven cents, making in the aggregate sixteen thousand and six hundred dollars and sixty-seven cents; of the balance remaining in his hands last year, it included three thousand dollars, arising from the foreclosure of a Bond and Mortgage; this money was immediately thereafter re-invested, and again composes a part of the Permanent Fund; since which the Trustees have also re-invested four thousand five hundred dollars; making in all seven thousand five hundred dollars; they have furthermore expended in various deeds of charity to the sick and disabled fireman, his widow or children; in the payment of Widows' Pensions, and for School Committee's orders for upwards of two thousand pairs of shoes for children attending the various Public Schools, and for wood, (of which three hundred loads have been distributed,) &c. &c., eight thousand seventy dollars and thirteen cents; leaving a balance deposited in the Mechanics' Banking Association to the credit of the Fire Department Fund, of one thousand thirty dollars and fifty-four cents. Of the amount added this year to the Permanent Fund, one thousand dollars of the same was given to the Department upon the condition of their paying the interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to the Widow of the late James S. Wells, or his children, until the youngest attains the age of twenty-one years.

The Permanent Fund of the Fire Department now amounts to thirty three thousand and ninety dollars and twenty five cents. Twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents is loaned on Bond and Mortgage, at seven per cent. per annum; the interest of which is payable semi-annually. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars of the balance is invested in Bank Stock, and one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, being the balance, is invested in Fire Insurance Stock.

The proceeds arising from the Permanent Fund are estimated at about twenty two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; while the expenditures for 1842 will amount to at least nine thousand dollars. In announcing this fact, the Trustees feel confident, that it will stimulate the friends and members of the Department to renewed efforts in behalf of an Institution which, for nearly half a century, has gladdened the heart of the widow and the orphan, and spread comfort and happiness around many an otherwise cheerless fireside.

It is a source of much gratification for the Trustees to state that, notwithstanding the expenditures have been steadily increasing from year to year, the exertions of the benevolently disposed towards the Fire Department have, in a corresponding degree, kept pace with these constantly increasing demands for assistance.

Since the last Report, the number of pensioners has increased from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy: these persons are all of unblemished moral character, and are in every respect worthy of the assistance they receive from the Department; many are old and feeble—the widows of those who devoted the best part of their lives in the service of our citizens; some are very aged, and have received their pensions from the Fund of the Department from the earliest period of its establishment down to the present time; and among the whole number now upon the books, there is scarcely one but whose case is calculated to awaken the strongest sympathies in their behalf.

The School Committee report that there are upwards of nine hundred children of Firemen attending the Public Schools, of whom it is said they evince a disposition to improve the opportunities afforded them, of receiving a good education.

In conclusion:—The Trustees cannot too strongly recommend the Members of the Department to cultivate a spirit of harmony and good feeling towards each other—and to hold as enemies to our Institution, all who would, either directly or indirectly, attempt to create discord or insubordination; regarding every such attempt as a blow aimed at the prosperity and usefulness of one of the noblest charities in our city.

No further action having been taken by the heirs of Jeremiah B. Taylor, the suit remains in Chancery undecided, as at the last report.

The terms of service of George W. Sturges, Martin W. Emmons, and Forsyth Labagh, expire at the annual meeting. It will, therefore, be necessary to elect three Trustees for three years each; and in consequence of the passage of the new law relative to the Fire Department, it will also be requisite to elect a Trustee for one year, for the unexpired term of service of Mr. John Coger, Jr.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

(Signed.) JOHN T. ROLLINS, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1841.


BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.—Every visit we make to this establishment enlists us more and more in its favor. It is conducted with such strict attention to good order and decorum, and its almost endless variety of attraction is characterized with such good taste and a desire to please those in favor of rational amusements, that we do not wonder at its receiving the extraordinary patronage which it has enjoyed throughout the season. A man may accompany a wife or sister there without fear of seeing or hearing aught which will cause a blush. We are glad to learn that extra arrangements are making to please families and children on Christmas afternoon. This evening an entire new bill is presented, including many splendid performances by the whole company.

☞ We would recommend to all afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, &c. to try "Peers's American Cough Candy." For sale at 265 Broadway, and at 114 Canal-street, 367 Greenwich-street, 227 Hudson street, 45 Carmine-street, Smith's, corner of Fulton and Water streets, and Jas. W. Smith, corner of Fulton and Middagh streets, Brooklyn. (2) d18 tf

☞ **Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Horehound, and Pleurisy Root.**—This medicine, we understand, is obtaining high repute with the public. It is endowed with a kind of magic action that cures or alleviates almost every disease the human frame is heir to. For coughs, colds, liver complaint, consumption and soreness of the chest, it is invaluable. We know several individuals who have been greatly benefited by it; and the proprietor at 88 Barclay st. will obligingly show certificates from the most unquestionable authority, of the efficacy of this palatable medicine in curing the above diseases.

☞ **Fire! Fire and Water**—The subscriber, having had their Stock of Dry Goods damaged by fire will offer great inducements to purchasers. Among their stock may be found a large assortment of Dress Silks, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Ladies wishing great bargains. Also, Bombazines, Taglionis, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shawls, Prints, &c. &c. all of which must be sold immediately.

d17 1w (2) GERARD & KLINCK, 167 Spring-st.

☞ **Gentlemen's Scarfs.**—McNAMEE & SANFORD, 79 Beaver-street, have just received per last arrival a superior assortment of Gentlemen's Scarfs, which they will retail at wholesale prices.

McN. & S. have also an excellent assortment of Cravats, Gloves (Bajou's), Suspenders and Umbrellas, silk and gingham, manufactured by them, with especial reference to rainy weather, and which are in all respects *a la mode.*

(2) d15 3t

☞ **M. Hulse, 122 Grand-st.** near Broadway, in conformity with his annual practice, will offer his whole stock of Dry Goods, till the 1st of January, at cost. As his stock has been bought at auction, great bargains can be had. On hand, Silks, Merinoes, Mouselin de Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes Flannels, Muslins, and every article usually kept by the craft. (2) d14 2w

CHEAPEST CASH TAILOR YET.

☞ **Peter V. Husted,** No. 1 Chatham square, corner of Chatham street, makes Clothes to order in the neatest style, 10 per cent cheaper than the cheapest cash Tailor in this city. A good fit in all cases warranted.

d2 tf (2)

☞ **Surtouts, Cloaks, &c.**—A large assortment of beaver and milled Cloths, for Surtouts and Winter Frocks. Also, Cloak Cloths, received and will be made up to order, at the Emporium of Cheap Garments, a such prices as must offer inducements to purchasers.

The style and finish of garments will be found to compare with any house in the trade.

WM. T. JENNINGS, 228 Broadway, American Hotel

A good assortment of the above Garments constantly on hand. (2) n24 1mos


## In Democratic Whig General Committee,

TUESDAY, 7th, 1841.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic Whig Electors of the City of New York be recommended to meet at their respective Wards, at the following places, on Monday Evening, 20th December instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to select five Delegates from each Ward, to compose the Democratic Whig General Committee for the ensuing year.

1st Ward, Thresher's, corner Broad and Pearl.
2d " Second Ward Hotel, 87 Nassau st.
3d " North River Coffee House, Washington st.
4th " Shakspeare, Duane and William sts.
5th " Marion House, 165 West Broadway.
6th " Monroe Hall, corner Centre and Pearl sts.
7th " Franklin Hotel, cor. Cherry and Rutgers sts.
8th " Tivoli Saloon, late Richmond Hill.
9th " Northern Exchange, Bleecker st.
10th " Columbian Hall, Grand st
11th " as shall be designated by the Ward Committee
12th " do. do. do
13th " Tippecanoe House, 5 Sheriff st.
14th " Broadway House, corner Grand st.
15th " Constitution Hall, Broadway
16th " Hazelton's, 6th avenue and 17th st.
17th " Henry Clay House, avenue A and 1st st.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Electors to re-organize the Ward Committees for the ensuing year, at the same meeting.

*Resolved*, That the Delegates so elected to the Democratic Whig General Committee for 1842, be requested to meet at the Broadway House, on Tuesday, 4th January next, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

SAM'L G. RAYMOND, Chairman.

H. C. WEATHERSELL, } Secs.
E. M. BACKHOUSE, }

d16 6t

☞ **First Ward**—In pursuance of a recommendation of the General Committee, the Democratic Whig Electors of the First Ward are requested to meet at the house of M. S. Thresher, Broad street Hotel, cor. of Pearl and Broad streets, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent said Ward the ensuing year in the General Committee, and to appoint a Ward Committee.

OLIVER COBB, Chairman.

OTTO WM. VAN TUYL, Secretary. d18 2t

☞ **Second Ward**—The Democratic Whig Electors of the Second Ward are requested to meet at Jones's Second Ward Hotel, No. 87 Nassau street, this (Monday) Evening, December 20th, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Five Delegates to the General Committee, and select a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. By order of the Ward Committee.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

HENRY HANNIS, } Secretaries.
K. W. BOOTH, }

d20 1t

☞ **Fourth Ward**—The Whig Electors of the Fourth Ward are invited to meet at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of William and Duane streets, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst. at 7½ o'clock, to appoint five Delegates to the Whig General Committee, and a Ward Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the Ward Committee,

WM. HALL, Chairman.

THOS. M. ADRIANCE, Secretary. d18 2t

☞ **In Pursuance** of a recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Electors of the Fifth Ward are requested to attend a Public Meeting to be held on Monday (This) Evening Dec. at 7½ o'clock, at the Marion House, 165 Chapel st. to select five delegates to represent the Ward in the General Committee, and also to appoint a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. By order of the Ward Committee.

WARREN CHAPMAN, Chairman.

THOS. L. HARTNESS, } Secretaries.
JOHN BENSON }

d20 1t

☞ **Eighth Ward.**—The Democratic Whigs of the Eighth Ward are requested to meet at the Tivoli Saloon, on Monday evening, December 20th, at 7½ o'clock, to select Five Delegates to represent the Ward in General Committee, and also to choose a Ward Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the Ward Committee.

JAS. T. M. BLEAKLEY, Chairman.

W. J. VAN BUSKIRK, } Secretaries.
A. H. STOUTENBURGH, }

d20

☞ **The Democratic Whig Electors** of the Ninth Ward are requested to meet at the Northern Exchange, 273 Bleecker st. on Monday (This) Evening, Dec. 20 at 7½ o'clock, P. M. pursuant to the call from the General Committee, to select five Delegates to represent the Ward in General Committee, also to reorganize the Ward Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the Ward Committee.

H. BURDETT, Chairman.

A. P. BERRY, Secretary. d20 1t

☞ **Tenth Ward**—Democratic Republican Whig Electors of the Tenth Ward, are requested to meet on Monday Evening, December 20, at half past 7 o'clock at the Columbian Hall, No. 263 Grand street, for the purpose of selecting Five Delegates to represent this Ward in the Democratic Whig General Committee, to act as Ward Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Ward Committee

N. G. BRADFORD, Chairman.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Secretary. (2)

☞ **Public Meeting**—The Whig Electors of the Thirteenth Ward are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 20th, at 7 o'clock, at No. 5 Sheriff st. to accept the District's selection of General Committee men and elect one Delegate from the Ward to each of the General Committees, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Ward Committee,

ORADIAH NEWCOMB, Chairman, pro tem.

JOHN L. SEARSE, Secretary. d17 2t

☞ **Fourteenth Ward, Dec. 17, 1841.**—Pursuant to resolutions of the Whig General Committee, the Democratic Whig Electors of this Ward will meet at Central Hall, Grand-street, on Monday Evening next the 20th of December instant, at 7½ o'clock, to select five Delegates from the Ward to the General Committee to elect a Ward Committee for the ensuing year.

By order, JOHN STEWART, Chairman.

CHAS. R. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.
JOHN CINAVELLO, }

d18 2t

☞ **Sixteenth Ward**—In pursuance of a recommendation of the General Committee, the Democratic Whig Electors of the Sixteenth Ward, are requested to meet at Hazelton's, corner of Seventeenth street and Sixth Avenue, on Monday evening, 20th instant, at half past 7 o'clock for the purpose of Electing Five Delegates, to represent the Ward in the Democratic Whig General Committee, and to elect a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. By order of the Ward Committee.

JAMES NICOL, Chairman.

JAS. P. CUMMING, } Secretaries.
A. VEDDER, }

d20 1t

☞ **Seventeenth