chequer would be found in operation, and in possession of a certain quantity of specie: its notes would have become familiar to the public; it would have, in addition to its specie and its own established character, the amount of revenue, whatever that amount might be, to sustain its circulation. It would furnish notes for disbursement, and receive them for taxes. With these means, and by faithful and skilful management, though it might be embarrassed by the prostration of other institutions around it, it would still retain its own credit; and that credit would be a vivifying and fructifying germ amidst the general blight and barrenness.

But this part of the bill has another purpose equally or still more important. The measure is intended for the People as well as for the Government. The issue of Treasury notes always redeemable in gold and silver, and the use of them in payments from the Treasury and in the purchase of exchange, cannot but be beneficial, it is conceived, in a high degree, to the whole commerce and all the business concerns of the country.

In this part of its operation the system presents itself as beneficial and productive of essential good. It seeks not Government emolument or Government convenience only, but the public good, the good of the People, in the largest and most comprehensive sense. Its effect is to give to the People, to their labor and internal trade, the activity of funds which would otherwise be locked up, and to give them, at the same time, good money. It employs those funds to sustain credit, to supply a sound currency, and to favor useful intercourse between the States. And it does this without assuming undelegated powers, without alarming the jealousy or wounding the pride of the States.

Yet it cannot with any justice or propriety be called a Government bank. The essential elements of a bank are still wanting to it. Government seeks not to fill its own coffers by discounts, or to make gains by the use of its own credit, or to make the issues of the Exchequer a substitute for revenues in order to meet its own necessities. Nor does it propose to inflict on the People the evils and the scourge of an irredeemable Government paper, because no paper is to be issued which is not payable in gold and silver on demand—all paper thus resting on the double basis of immediate convertibility and the public faith. It is not easy to conceive how any paper intended for circulation could be more safe or more useful for the purposes of commerce; and it is believed that it is just such a paper as the wants of the country now loudly demand.

The extent to which this paper may be issued and circulated is, it must be confessed, in some degree uncertain. This must depend on the amount of revenue collected and disbursed, and on the degree of success which may attend the operations provided for by another part of the bill. But, whether the circulation of the notes of the Exchequer be larger or smaller, it must, so far as that circulation shall extend, be favorable to all interests. It cannot but conduce to the public welfare that there should be, in every part of the country, some one institution, or some agency, which shall be of undoubted credit; and whose issues be they great or small shall be equivalent to coin.

If the circulation of the notes of the Exchequer from hand to hand, in the common business of life, should be found to be small, that fact will arise from one or the other of two causes, or from the combined effect of both. If the amount issued should be small, then of course it can only fill the channels of circulation to a very limited extent.—And while the paper of the State Banks shall continue depreciated and yet remain in circulation, Treasury notes, it is highly probable, will often be taken out of the general circulation and used for the purpose of remittance. This limited circulation in such a case would arise from their superior value in comparison with the value of other paper. It would not be owing to want of confidence in them, but to their possessing the highest degree of confidence.

But if such use of Treasury notes should take place, and should diminish the amount circulated in daily transactions from hand to hand, yet that use itself would confer a general benefit of great importance, inasmuch as all such remittances perform the office of furnishing safe and cheap exchange, and coöperate directly with the results hoped to be produced by another provision of the bill. But if the Exchequer and its agencies be allowed to deal in exchange, this use of its notes, although it might exist to some extent, would be far less considerable.

Among possible objections to the issue of redeemable Treasury notes, one may be, that they will be returned on the Exchequer for specie for exportation.

States and companies, it is known, owe heavy debts in Europe, and these States and companies, it may be fancied, will obtain Treasury notes, harass the Treasury by demands for specie, and send the specie thus obtained abroad in discharge of their own obligations. A few words may dispel such imaginations.

In the first place, the argument, if it prove any thing, proves too much; for it proves that for the same reason all specie-paying banks ought to cease specie payments. But the truth probably is, that these States and companies find less difficulty in lighting on some convenient mode of remittance than of commanding at the present moment the means of making remittances in any form. The general depression, with the co-operation doubtless of other causes, has suspended the power of obtaining such means. We must continue to hope that, under a better state of things and in better times, this power will revive, and when it shall, we must look to our crops, to our freights, and to the general earnings of our industry, to enable us to meet the claims of our creditors abroad. In the mean time, since neither States nor companies can obtain loans of Treasury notes, nor otherwise possess themselves of them than by buying and paying for them, we need not distress ourselves with apprehensions of runs on the Exchequer from that quarter.

It remains to say something upon that part of the bill which authorizes the Exchequer and its agencies to buy and sell domestic exchange, under certain limitations and restrictions.

That an institution founded on a more extensive plan, with a larger moneyed capital, which should deal in exchanges on a broad scale, buying bills at long dates, or accepting bills on security, in order to enable drawers to anticipate their means, and thus afford capital and credit, as well as exchange, strictly speaking, might, but for the dangers attending it, produce more benefit than that now proposed, may be safely admitted. But such a scheme involves the idea of making loans and advances, of venturing largely on the strength of personal security, and entering in no small degree into the hazards of commerce. No such purpose is intended by presenting the present bill to the consideration of Congress. On the contrary, the utmost concern has been felt to guard the proposed measure against all tendencies to such a system of exchange operations.

In all its purposes, it looks to currency and to exchange, not to lending or to discount. And it may well be a matter of serious consideration, whether such large powers of discount can be safely lodged in private institutions, with the power of making such discounts by the use of their own notes.

This supervision and regulation of currency belong to the Government; the business of commerce and the borrowing and lending of money to individuals. And perhaps no conviction is more rapidly taking possession of the mind of enlightened men, than that Government should not commit the high and important function of superintending and regulating the currency of a country to the hands of those whose occupation consists in making loans and discounts, whether on promissory notes or bills on time. Whenever a bank makes a loan, or a discount, by the issue of its bills, it adds so much to the circulating medium of the country; and, in the absence of all other regulation or restraint, several hundred banks, whose palpable interest it is to increase the amount of circulation, are to decide, each in the exercise of its own discretion, to what extent that augmentation shall be carried. That to such system there must be some check, or that, in the absence of all such check, the emission of paper will be continually tending to excess, must be manifest to every reflecting mind. It is not proposed to enter fully into this subject at present; but as it has already in other countries, so it must necessarily ere long in this, command the most serious attention of Government.

It is hoped that the measure now proposed to Congress will have some effect, at least, in counteracting the tendency to excess in bank issues. While it may not accomplish all that is to be desired, it is believed it will effect something. To the extent of its means employed, its operations will be calculated to restrain issues and to correct excesses; because, in the first place, every accession of good currency to the general mass, tends either to render the bad worthless, so that in time it shall all give way to a better, or to compel those who issue such bad currency to raise its value by preparing for its redemption. If good currency could be put into circulation in such quantity as to meet the uses of the country, it must of course expel the bad, or bring about a change of its character: although it is equally true that, while the great mass is bad, and while it yet circulates, not having become entirely worthless, it is difficult for a small currency to share in the general circulation, since it is liable to be selected from the mass for purposes which that mass will not answer. And, in the second place, the Exchequer will act beneficially in this respect, by holding all State banks with which it may have dealings to a punctual performance of their obligations, and bringing them to an immediate settlement for such of their bills as may find their way into it, or into any of its agencies.

It is not intended to say that the proposed measure will of itself be able to arrest the progress of the great evil of excessive Bank issues, or that Government may not be obliged, hereafter, to adopt other measures. On the contrary, as already suggested, it is apprehended that these evils may yet imperatively call for other remedies. But it is believed that it will have a considerable effect, should its operations be as successful as is anticipated, in checking and limiting what it may not be able entirely to suppress.

But there is another very important consideration connected with this part of the subject. One great object of the whole measure is to furnish a sound Currency, in the form of Treasury Notes, redeemable on demand in specie. These notes can get into circulation, and be kept in it, only in two ways: first, by payment in such notes of debts and demands on the Treasury: and, second, by buying Domestic Exchange. And it is the last of these modes which is most confidently looked to as furnishing an active and continual circulation of this paper. When issued in Government payments, at distant points, the general tendency of the notes will be from those points to the great Atlantic cities, according to the course of trade; thus leaving the place of their first issue without the benefits of their circulation. But it is evident that if the agencies at those distant points shall be authorized to purchase Bills of Exchange, a new source for the issue of sound circulating paper will be opened, and the Exchange thus bought would be remitted, wherever the demands of trade should call for it.

In a country of such varied productions as the United States, some parts being highly commercial, others manufacturing, and others yielding vast amounts in raw material, the current and course of Exchange has periodical changes. It flows one way or the other, or in the same way with more or less force, according to the seasons. Nor is this course always direct, but on the contrary, often circuitous, winding itself through several distant markets. Commodities in many parts of the West seek a sale in the South, not expecting payment in Southern products, but in means available in the North and East. This happy diversity of products, and these useful ramifications of internal trade, demand imperatively not only a currency satisfactory to all, but the means also of easy, cheap and safe dealing in Exchange. And these two objects assist each other. A good currency enables him who needs Exchange to buy it, and he who has Exchange to sell, to sell it. Good Currency and safe Exchange being thus mutually convertible and acting together, all under proper limits and securities, form the most perfect system of paper circulation. The power to deal in Exchange seems essential, indeed, to any considerable circulation of Treasury Notes in the South and West. And it may be added that, nothing would tend more to counteract the concentration of moneyed affairs, at one or a few points, than the ability of buying Domestic Exchange with good paper, redeemable at the place of purchase. Commercial transactions, and the consummation of pecuniary engagements, naturally concentrate themselves in places where the Currency is good. There is no remedy against this concentration so sovereign as the supplying of a good Currency somewhere.

A safe system of exchange, though no more extensive than is contemplated by the bill, will be of great use to the commerce of the country in other respects, besides furnishing the means of keeping a good currency in circulation. The more direct advantages flowing from it are not inconsiderable. Although its objects be not to supply capital or credit for purposes of trade, or to make advances, although the whole system is limited to exchanges, strictly, yet it cannot fail to afford very important facilities, and to be productive of much general benefit.

The power or faculty of reaching to funds already accumulated in a distant part of the country, and of bringing them home immediately and without loss, is a power or faculty of no mean importance, in the hands of those whose business leads them to form commercial connections in such distant parts. This power or faculty the measure under consideration proposes to confer impartially on all to the extent of its means. And its capacity for good, in this respect, is confidently left to the judgement of those whose practical experience has rendered them most competent to decide.

As to any dangerous consequence from outward influences in buying or selling exchanges, it is to be again observed that the Exchequer can lend money to nobody; it can furnish capital to no one to begin, carry out, or uphold his business; it only seeks to enable any one to place his funds where he needs them; and this, as it will be seen, is to be under such restrictions as that all idea of accommodation, and therefore all idea of partiality or favor to individuals, is effectually repelled. All real borrowing and lending is excluded, and bills are to be taken on such time only as is necessary for ordinary notice, and the usual transmission of intelligence.

Over operations, begun and completed in so short a time, and which are to be carried on in the face of the commercial community—operations which allow so little of favor or accommodation to any—it is not likely that unjust or partial local influences, far less likely than any pernicious central influences, will exercise control.

It may be objected to all dealing in Exchanges, that parties on bills will become debtors to Government; that in case of any general pressure they will petition for relief, and thus embarrass Government, as well by neglect of punctuality of payment as by importunity for indulgence. It is readily admitted that the delicate relation of debtor and creditor should be avoided, as far as may be, between Government and People. But in many cases it must exist. The imposition of every tax creates that relation; every Custom-House bond creates it, and it is found in many other forms. But a better answer to this objection is, that the credit, so far as any may arise under the operations of this bill, will be a commercial credit, of all others the most unlikely to be violated—of a few days' continuance only, existing between the Government and each individual, by himself, out of which no common cause, no common interest in delay, no common importunity for relief, can well arise.

As the great object of the whole measure is to put an end to controversies, and give repose, it is left to the States to prohibit the practice of private deposites and dealings in Exchange within their respective limits, if any of them shall see fit. Of such prohibition no apprehension is entertained, yet the less scruple has been felt in recommending the provision, as it may avoid difficulties, by manifesting a disposition neither to tread on any questionable ground, nor to give rise to unnecessary differences of opinion.

The plan will present itself to all the States and all the People. It proposes general benefit to all; and no fear is entertained lest either the States or the People should examine it with too close a scrutiny.

The section which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, if found necessary, five millions of stock, is designed as a provision against contingencies incident to the fluctuations of trade. In an agent of Government, such as is now proposed to be created, it is proper that there should exist every security for the maintenance of its credits. Misfortunes may fall on private institutions, in the revulsions of commerce and business, and they may be compelled to stop payment; but whatever is identified with the character of Government should be placed on the safest possible foundations. As the means of the country are most ample, its credit high, and the burdens of the People light, there is wisdom in giving to the Exchequer the power of immediate resort, in case of necessity, to the unstained and unquestionable faith of the nation. There should be no hesitation, no scruple, no lingering doubt, about the ability of the institution now proposed to be established, to fulfil with punctuality all its engagements, under any occurrences, not of force, to disturb the Government itself.

Such are the general views of the important measure which now invites the consideration of the Legislature.

The extremes of public sentiment on the subjects embraced in this bill, are embodied in the system of the Sub-Treasury on the one hand, and in a Bank of the United States on the other. The great problem now propounded to practical statesmanship, is whether repose and reconciliation of opinion can be attained, whether an end can be put to distressing doubts and exasperated controversies, touching the policy of the Government, by the adoption of an intermediate system; a system exercising no ungranted power, establishing no monopoly, bestowing no indefeasible rights, attempting no divorce of the Government from the People; but, on the other hand, converting the most austere, the most indispensable and plainly Constitutional duty of the Government, the collection of the taxes, into the very means of sustaining the industry, interchanging the commodities, and increasing the gains of those by whom taxes are paid.

This intermediate position, the plan struck out in the President's Message proposes to occupy.—On the one hand it performs one grand function which the sub-Treasury could not and did not perform.

It asserts and recognizes the constitutional duty of cherishing and sustaining the commerce between the States, by all proper and constitutional means, and turns away from nothing within the limits of the Constitution which may support general credit.

It admits the impolicy and impracticability, without violence to the business of life, of coercing an entire substitution of the precious metals for that convertible currency which has come to occupy their place.

But, on the other hand, it is not a corporation; it alarms nobody by the assertion of power to enter the States, to engross local business, or grasp at local gains, exempt from liability to local burdens.

If a measure may ever be accomplished, as the good sense, the fraternal sentiments, and the business necessities of the American people must lead them ardently to desire, by which existing elements of discord shall be withdrawn from national politics, and the country be suffered to enjoy tranquility in things nearly affecting men's daily labor and daily bread, it is confidently believed that it may be matured, by the wisdom of the Legislature, out of the general provisions of the bill now submitted to its consideration.

W FORWARD.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Beautiful Teeth.—All who value a good set of Teeth, should use Sherman's Orris Tooth Paste, a warranted article, and one recommended by Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, one of our most distinguished Dentists—Dr. Chilton, our well-known Chemist—and all who have ever used it. It is really delicious to the taste, whitens the teeth, keeps them from aching and decaying, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath. Use Sherman's Orris Tooth Paste, and be sure to get the genuine. Sold at the Warehouse, 106 Nassau street; and by agents, Sands, 273 Broadway, 459 Broadway, 77 East Broadway, and Rushton & Aspinwall's.

Rev. Mr. Randcock desires us to say, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges have cured him of a very bad cough.—They gave immediate relief, and he never knew any thing so efficacious, and advises all to use them. They are sold at 106 Nassau street, and by agents, 110, 273 and 459 Broadway; 188 Bowery, and 77 East Broadway.

We know several families who have used nothing for a year or two past, in all common ailings, such as colds, headaches, bad appetite, and all incipient and slight fevers, but Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, from 71 Maiden Lane. It is an alkaline preparation, that can hardly be called a medicine, and is yet more effectual than any family medicine we know of, without any of the bad effects of medicating. Those who have used the Dr.'s Headache Remedy, which is acknowledged a most efficacious article, will not find it hard to believe in any thing that Dr. S. puts forth.—[Ev. Post.

Holiday Present.—J. Pease & Son, 45 Division street, have made extensive arrangements for the ensuing Holidays. They have on hand all kinds of Rout Cakes, Plain and Ornamental Cakes, Pyramids, Temples, Charlotte de Russe, Calves Foot and other Jellies; and also an extensive variety of French Boxes, Cornucopias, &c. at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

Something New.—We advise those about to purchase Christmas Presents, to call upon A. C. Barry, 146 Broadway, the first artist in Human Hair in this country. Parties having a piece of hair of a living or deceased friend, can get it formed by him into any design the mind can conceive. In such a form it will be a "keepsake" invaluable. A rich treat is in store to those who have not yet seen his unique designs of Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Flowers, &c. &c. all made of human hair.

Humbug Expresses are all the go nowadays. He who can block up a Railroad against all competitors, and get through important news ahead, to sell or speculate upon, is deemed a most enterprising publisher and a great benefactor. To break down, fore-stall or jockey off the track, is the game of this modern sort of enterprise. It looks to us like poor business. Let every man mind his own business, and not interfere to embarrass his neighbors, is the fair rule. Then all things would run on as smoothly in the moral as they now do in the physical world with all those who appreciate the virtues of Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills. If they get a little out of fix internally, they know just what medicine to take to set them all right again. Dr. Peters' Principal Office is at 132 Broadway. Call and try.

The Storm exposes people to colds, coughs, and hoarseness, which may be expeditiously cured by Howe's Hygeine Horehound Candy.

For sale at 432 Broadway, corner of Howard street wholesale and retail, and by Chester Driggs, Dr. Kiersted, Peter Palmer, Wm. Ludlum and others.

Bowery Amphitheatre.—A magnificent display of Horsemanship, and other popular ring and stage performances, will come off to-night, together with the negro extravaganzas of Master Diamond, Whitlock and T. G. Booth. On Saturday, the Zoological Institute will open their Menagerie of wild animals for exhibition, to remain open during the Holydays.

Splendid Holiday Present.—The most acceptable and valuable present you can offer to a friend is one of Clirehugh's Ventilating Wigs or Scalps. The material, workmanship, beauty of finish, and elegance of style cannot be equaled. In fact, every thing that enhances a beautiful head of hair, is concentrated in these inestimable works of art. Whatever experience could suggest or genius could execute, C.'s Wigs have received the advantage of. They are formed to the head as the natural hair grows, covering no more of the brow than one's own hair does. They are strong without being heavy, warm without being thick, and elastic without being loose.—They give the delightful feeling of fitting the head with the ease of a silk cap, having no unnecessary weight and no disagreeable pressure. Such are the combined advantages of Clirehugh's Wigs and Scalps. So large an assortment is worthy of attention, as gentlemen can fit themselves in a moment. The prices will be found to suit the times. 207 Broadway, (up stairs,) entrance in Fulton street.

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

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.

THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24.

The Daily and Weekly Tribune may be obtained in Philadelphia from our Agent at the News Office, No. 39 North Second street.

The favor of a "Looker on in Venice" shall appear as soon as we can possibly find room for it. We are dreadfully crowded just now.

For a full and careful Report of Dr. Lardner's Second Lecture, Part II., see Last Page.

For City Intelligence see next Page.

The able and important Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, developing the Fiscal Plan of the Administration, is commenced on our first page. We have only room to say of it that it is emphatically the great State Paper of the year, and bespeaks a giant intellect in its author. Need we entreat every citizen to consider it earnestly?

The Home League for the State of New-York, held a spirited and interesting meeting at the American Institute on Wednesday evening. Animated addresses were made by several gentlemen from different portions of the Union, and the feeling of confidence and energy manifested gave earnest that the country is awaking. Resolutions defining clearly the objects and views of the League, were adopted, which are crowded out of this paper, but will appear in our next. We ask for them the dispassionate consideration of every American freeman.

The Mechanics of Pittsburg, Pa. held a meeting on the 14th inst.—John Jack in the Chair—and passed Resolutions warmly favorable to a Discriminating or Protective Tariff. They appointed a Committee of five to draft a Constitution for an Association auxiliary to the 'Home League,' another Committee of three to draft an Address to the People of the County, and adjourned to meet again on the 21st.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with much other important matter, crowded out this morning, will appear in our next.

For The Tribune.

Crops and Prospects of England.

Extract of a letter of a merchant in Liverpool to his Correspondent in this City.

The result of our harvest is, as I anticipated in a former letter, deficient in quantity and inferior in quality, besides bad in condition. The large importation of two million quarters of Wheat is nearly absorbed in being used to work up the home growth, but the averages being low in consequence of the inferior quality, there is no immediate prospect of further importations until the Baltic ports are open, in the Spring. If it were not for the doubt of our people being able to pay for wheaten bread, I should have said that importations from your side would be required, but I fear starvation will reduce the number of consumers so as to keep the price lower than it would be naturally, except for the best quality.

In addition to the high price of Corn our poor have to contend with that of their present only resource—Potatoes. This crop has also failed and a limited portion only, will keep through the winter. Lancashire is already receiving supplies from other parts of the kingdom, and although the price is comparatively low, from the farmers pressing supplies into the market rather than lose all by rotting on their hands, I expect Potatoes will be 4s. per bushel of 90 lbs. if not 5s. before the winter is over. I see in one of your papers that Potatoes are very abundant with you, and if they would keep on the voyage, the speculation would be a good one, if it were not for the abominable duty of 2s per cwt. which they would have to pay.

State Prison Statistics.—Mr. A. M. C. Smith, Deputy Sheriff, advises us that during the present month thirteen convicts were discharged from the State Prison at Sing Sing by expiration of sentence, and that on the 22d inst. there remained in the prison 743 men and 73 women—total 816.

Steamboat Explosion.—Both boilers of the Ferry boat, at St. Charles, on the Missouri, exploded as she was leaving the shore on the 7th inst. A Mr. Bell, standing near the boilers, was so severely scalded that he died in four hours after the accident. Four other persons were considerably injured.

The brig R. F. Loper, from Charleston, loaded with cotton, rice, &c., went ashore on the 16th, on Sinepuxent beach, some 125 miles north of Cape Henlopen. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged state, but the ship is a total loss. She was insured at Philadelphia for $8,000.

The Ten Commandments, beautifully printed on a medium sheet, embellished with fourteen spirited engravings representing scenes in Scripture History, is just published by J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall.

A negro woman in the family of Mrs. Heath, was murdered in Augusta, Ga., on the 12th, by some person unknown. Her head was split open with an axe.

The State Debt of Missouri is put down by the St. Louis New Era as amounting in all, including that for the surplus revenue of $435,154, to only $1,289,000.

An aged man, near Edwardsville, Mo., was horribly beaten on the 9th and robbed of $100 by three scoundrels, who have all been committed to jail.

The hat store of Gustavus O. Gale, at Boston, was robbed on the 17th of furs, &c. to the value of $400.

A son of Mr. Cyrus Farwell, aged 12, was drowned at Waltham, Mass. on the 10th instant while skating.

The Chillicothe Gazette, a spirited Whig journal, is now published tri-weekly.

The Upper Mississippi, at Burlington, Iowa, was running with ice on the 2d December.

At Milwaukie, the first snow fell on the 27th ult.

Bear Shooting in New-Jersey.—Last Wednesday week, as Mr. Bodine Coffin, of Hamilton Glass Works, (Cumberland County,) was out hunting, about four miles from the Works, he discovered coming out of the swamp a large Bear, which he shot: another sprang on the dead one, which he also killed, when a third came and made for him, but his dogs attacked him, and he sprang up a tree, when he shot him also. Coffin is considered the best shot in that part of the country. He had his three Bears in the Philadelphia Market last Friday morning.

Appropriate Heading.—That of a quack in Boston, who heads his nostrum advertisement with the words "horrible attempt at murder," in large capitals.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

The Creole Mutiny—Seizure of American vessels—The Bankrupt Law—The Tariff, &c.

Washington Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1841.

In the Senate, Messrs. Henderson and Morehead appeared in their seats to-day.

Mr. Barrow presented a memorial from the New Orleans Insurance Company, stating that they had insured thirty-eight slaves—the cargo of a vessel bound from Richmond to New Orleans, which by storm having been obliged to put into the port of Nassau, New Providence, in the British colonies, was boarded by British soldiers, and the slaves taken and liberated. The company now asked indemnification. Mr. B. considered this an important matter, involving the question of peace or war with Great Britain, and it should be acted on immediately by Congress. He moved the presenting of the memorial, and its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A cursory debate here arose, in which Messrs. Calhoun, King, Preston and Rives participated, and in which reference was had to several of the late seizures of American vessels by British subjects, and the necessity was urged of our Government taking up this subject, and placing itself on high and decided ground for the maintenance of its rights. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Several private bills were introduced, and petitions presented.

On motion of Mr. Preston, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Joint Committee of Three Members from each House to superintend the placing the Statue of Washington in the Rotunda, and direct as to the Pedestal.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill authorizing the attorneys of claimants under Treaties between three Powers to receive pay from moneys accruing thence to the Treasury.

Mr. Pierce reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of D. Pettibone, deceased.

Mr. Woodbridge offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of arranging with the British Government for the arrest of fugitives from justice, escaping from the United States into the British Provinces.

Mr. Woodbury moved a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a general statement of the imports and exports for the year ending 30th September, 1841.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law to July next, so as to bring in another bill to include banks and money-dealings corporations.

The bills for the relief of Samuel Crapin and Margaret Jamieson were ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Barton, of Va., having been unsuccessful in obtaining the floor on the question of the Tariff, gave notice that he should introduce a resolution amending the rule of giving the Speaker the power of naming which of two members rising at the same time shall first speak. He considered it as a despotic power given to the Speaker, and was evidently in much passion.

The Speaker replied promptly that it was now as the gentleman wished—the House could reverse the Speaker's decision whenever it thought proper.

Mr. Taliaferro subsequently explained, and said that his colleague's Mr. Barton's disagreement with the Speaker arose from misunderstanding.

Mr. Marshall then spoke for an hour and a half on the reference of the tariff part of the Message. He was listened to with much interest, both by members and crowded galleries. He advocated the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, and argued decidedly for protection, expressing the wish to see the time when the United States would produce every article they consumed, which he should hail as the consummation of our independence.

Mr. Rhett by offering a slight amendment to the amendment, directing the Committee, (of Ways and Means) should they deem it expedient to discriminate, so to discriminate as not to operate in favor of any particular class of the industry of the United States, succeeded in making his second speech on this subject, into the general scope of which he entered, in deadly opposition to the principles of protection, and in reply to various preceding arguments.

Mr Atherton took the floor and the House adjourned. Argus.

Emigration.—The number of 'movers' which has crossed the Arkansas at this place this fall, is much larger than for several years previous. We had supposed they were bound to Texas; but a gentleman from Saline County informs us that many, if not most of them, remain in this State. About two weeks since, one hundred and eighteen persons, all from Alabama, with a large stock of cattle and other property, passed here and settled in Saline County, on the waters of Saline and Harricane. Others are settling all along between this place and the Texas line. This looks well for our State, and we hope it may continue until our dreary wilderness shall become a fertile cotton field, and our poor settlers wealthy planters.

[Little Rock Adv. Nov. 29.

'The Syracusean and Mechanics' and Farmers' Advocate,' published at Syracuse by Joseph Barber, formerly of the Columbian Register, New Haven, is an excellent weekly journal. No. 5 appears this morning.

The store of Major Tyler, at Montrose, Pa. was broken open and robbed of goods to the amount of $200, on the night of the 10th.

We ask the attention of the Charitable to the Ladies' Fair, which opens this morning at Washington Hall, Harlem. If our fashionables will improve the sleighing by a ride to this Fair, they will combine Health, Duty and Pleasure, in an eminent degree.

"Saint Nicholas's Book, for all Good Boys and Girls," a very neat, beautiful Holyday present for Young readers, consisting of moral and interesting stories, fairly illustrated, is published and for sale by S. Colman, 14 John-street.

Our friends who desire anything in the way of Confectionery, Cake, &c., &c., need only to be reminded that the well known and esteemed manufacturers, Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart, corner of Greenwich and Chambers sts. have prepared a rich assortment of every thing desirable in their line, expressly for the Holydays, which they are ready to supply on the most favorable terms. Their new French fancy boxes can hardly fail to please the young. See their advertisement.

In another column will be found an advertisement of a Classical Boarding School, at Tarrytown. Mr. Dunn, the Principal, was formerly a Teacher in this city, and was eminently successful in his manner of communicating instruction to his pupils.

SELLING OFF.

SUTTON & RUNDLE, in closing the Season have concluded to offer for the coming Few Weeks their large stock of Dry Goods at prices that will warrant their immediate sale. Our assortment is complete, and in closing our present stock, we pledge ourselves to give great Bargains to such as may be pleased to give us a call.
177 SPRING-STREET.
N. B.—Our good are all sound, and no deceptions practiced. (2) d23 1w*

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

December 25.

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Subscriptions, $2 00 a year, in advance—single copies, 6¼ cents. GREELEY & McELRATH, 30 Ann st.

INTERESTING FROM ENGLAND.

THE NEW WORLD of this week, will contain an exceedingly interesting letter from Donald McLeod, Esq. the London Editor, received by the Columbia. It presents by far the most copious details of Foreign Intelligence—political, literary, musical and dramatic—of any paper in the City. Also, the 'Threefold Destiny,' a fairy tale, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq.; the Conclusion of Barnaby Rudge and Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; Mr. and Mrs Follet, a capital story by N. P. Willis; Our Christmas Pastime, the New England Dinner; More 'Victims of Society' or the History of the late 'Affair of Honor;' and the usual variety of Editorials, Criticisms, News, &c. &c. Terms, $3 a year, 6¼ cents single. Office 30 Ann street, where subscriptions for city and country will be received for the New Volume, commencing next week.
d21 (2) J. WINCHESTER, Publisher.

Mercantile Library Lectures.—Persons who attend these Lectures that are in the habit of chewing tobacco, are requested not to spit from the galleries upon the audience below. As this indecent and filthy practice was practiced on Tuesday evening last to such an extent as to cause the ruin of several valuable pieces of wearing apparel, and to the infinite annoyance of the audience, we hope this will serve as a caution to all such as are in the habit of thus amusing themselves. d24 1t (2)

Splendid Holyday Presents.—The most acceptable and valuable present you can offer to a friend is one of "Barry's Ventilating Wigs or Scalps." The material, workmanship, beauty of finish and elegance of style cannot be equalled, in short, they are the ne plus ultra of Wig-making. Barry's Wigs have received the advantage of whatever experience could suggest and genius could execute. They are formed to the head as the natural hair grows, covering no more of the brow than one's own Hair does. They are strong without being heavy, warm without being thick, and elastic without being loose. They give the delightful feeling of fitting the Head with the ease of a silk cap, having no unnecessary weight nor disagreeable pressure, such are the inestimable advantages of Barry's Wigs and Scalps. So large an assortment is worthy of attention, as gentlemen can be fitted with a Wig by him in a moment. The prices will be found to suit the times. To be had only at 146 Broadway, up stairs. All others are contemptible imitations.

Boys' Boots.—The best assortment of warranted qualities of Boys fine calf and kipp, sewed and stout pegged Boots, can, as usual, be found at the Franklin Boot and Shoe store, 355 Pearl, cor. of Frankfort street, Fitch Cole & Co.
N. B.—A large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Over Shoes and Rubbers. (2) d24 3t

Kaleidoscopes.—The Subscriber having made many improvements in the article of Kaleidoscopes, through the inducement of his friends, has made an assortment for the approaching holydays, and respectfully invites the public to call and examine.
d24 1t (2) G. SAUNDERS, 163 Bowery.

Ladies' Fair at Harlem.—The Ladies of Harlem will hold an Annual Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, on the Afternoon and Evening of Friday, 24th Dec. at Washington Hall, Harlem. The Room will be tastefully decorated, and every exertion made, to give entire satisfaction to visitors.
Stages will run to and from the Fair during the Day and Evening. Fare 12½ cents. (2) d23 2t*

Elegant Books for Christmas and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.—All the English and American Annuals published for the year 1842.
Various Standard and Religious Works in fine bindings, suitable for Presents.
A very large assortment of Books for children, including several new publications.
Together with Games, Puzzles, Dissected Maps, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.
All for sale at the lowest prices at
H. & S. RAYNOR'S Bookstore,
d23 2t* (4) 76 Bowery.

TO RETAIL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

The Advertiser being about to retire from the above named business, wishes to dispose of his stock and lease of one of the best stores in the city, at a low rent. To a person with a cash capital of $2,000 or $3,000, and good credit, he will offer great inducements. Address W. G., Jr., at the Tribune office. (3) d22*

The "Centre-street Mission Sabbath SCHOOL," (No. 10) intend giving an entertainment to the Poor Scholars and their Parents on Christmas Morning at the School Room in the basement of St. Philip's Church in Centre street, between Anthony and Leonard streets. Any provision or clothing, new or old, will be thankfully received at 159 Water st. corner Fletcher, or on Friday afternoon at the School Room. Whatever may remain after supplying those present will be faithfully distributed among sick and destitute families in the neighborhood of "Five Points." (2) d22 2t*

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) d11 2w

Fruit, &c.—The subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms and in lots to suit purchasers, the following goods, viz: New Raisins, Grapes, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Currants, &c.; together with a large and choice assortment of Wines, Cordials, Teas and Groceries.
d20 2w* (2) JOHN McGEAGH, No. 179 Bowery.

A FEW MORE

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS AND SCARF STOCKS.

To be Retailed at Wholesale prices, at 152 Pearl street, corner of Wall. Also, Caps, Drawers and Wrappers, ready made Linens, &c.
Those wishing to purchase had better apply, soon.
d24 2tFr&M

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

OVERCOATS AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS will be required for New Year's Day, and to be sure of having one in time, made in the best style, and at a low price, you will do well to call on the

CHEAPEST CASH TAILOR YET.

Peter V. Husted, No. 1 Chatham square, corner of Catharine 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.
d21 6t (2)

SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.

To Merchants, Merchants' Clerks, Lawyers, and GENTLEMEN in the vicinity of Wall street, and down town generally. Greeting.
McNAMEE & SANFORD, 79 Beaver street, corner of Hanover, manufacturers of Umbrellas, Stocks, Collars, &c., would beg leave to say that they have just received by late English packets, a superior assortment of gentlemen's Scarfs designed and selected expressly for Christmas and New Year's, evening parties, &c.
McN. & S. have also a complete assortment of Kid Gloves, (black, white and colored) of Bajou's & Crosson's manufacture. Also linen Collars, Suspenders, winter under garments, traveling Caps, &c. &c. all of which will be Retailed at Wholesale Prices.
d22 3t* (2)

To Journeymen Printers.—Wanted immediately, a first-rate workman at both case and press, on a Weekly Paper and Jobs. Such a hand, giving satisfactory evidence of "total abstinence from all that intoxicates," industrious habits and general good moral character, will find an advantageous, permanent situation. One who can produce a certificate of membership in good standing from the Bar or of some Christian Church in his city, would be preferred. A line addressed "Z. A." Tribune office, immediately, (before 2 P. M. this day if possible,) giving real name and residence, or present place of employment, will receive attention. (2) d24 1t*