# THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25.

☞ The gentleman who leaned the Editor of this paper a gold-cased Pencil at the New-England Dinner, and left quietly without reclaiming it, is earnestly requested to call for it or leave his address at this office.

☞ We earnestly entreat all writers of rhyme to refrain from wasting their valuable time upon productions for the Tribune to be sent to us charged with postage. We have paid a considerable sum in this way of late, and should be happy to sell the productions for half the money they have cost us. Will our correspondents think of this? By what right do they tax us with postage?

☞ For notice of Mr. Eames's Lecture, abstract of the Fiscal bill, notices of New Books, &c. &c., see First Page.

☞ We are compelled to defer our report of Dr. Lardner's Third Lecture till our next.

☞ The able and excellent Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be found on our Last Page. Its exposé of our National Finances is lucid though not flattering, and effectually dispels the misrepresentations disingenuously built upon a perversion of the President's Message by the Loco-Foco press. We observe those who know better continually asserting that the Expenditures of the Government for the current year amount to Thirty-two Millions, concealing the fact that over Five and a Half Millions of this amount have been absorbed in the payment of Mr. Van Buren's legacy of Treasury Notes—to say nothing of at least as much more devoted to the cost of Gen. Jackson's heir-loom, the Florida War. Yet the Globe with the facts fully before it, declaims against a *Whig* Expenditure of Thirty-two Millions, and argues that Van Buren left no debt because only Five and a Half Millions of the Loan have yet been taken up, concealing the existence of Seven Millions of Treasury Notes and many other serious items of indebtedness! Can the People be blinded by such deception?

In behalf of the great Producing Interests of the Country, we thank Mr. Forward for his manly and powerful vindication of the policy of Protection. In spite of all hostility and cavil, the Country will hear and heed his arguments, and stand prepared to respond to them whenever a fitting opportunity is presented.

☞ The Resolutions of the 'HOME LEAGUE,' and the Memorial of the IRON MANUFACTURERS of this vicinity, will naturally arrest the attention of the friends of American Industry and Independence throughout the country. We shall not here attempt to add anything to the important deliberations which they press upon the consideration of the country; but we may respectfully entreat our brethren of the Press, especially those friendly to the Protection of Home Industry, to lay them before their readers, with such comments as they seem calculated to inspire. Congress must soon decide whether the hammer and the shuttle of the American Freeman shall be paralyzed, and the bread taken from the mouths of his children, to prolong the starving dependence of the hapless serfs of European Aristocracy. If our country has but the manhood now to proclaim and abide by the great principle of FAIR AND EQUAL TRADE OR NONE, our Industry and Business will revive as if by magic; while the shackles of Commercial vassalage which Great Britain fetches for the whole world will fall from the limbs to which they are now galling. RECIPROCITY IN TRADE, firmly insisted on, will overthrow the corn-law monopoly of the British Aristocracy, and give freedom and plenty to the famished millions of their victims. That American who would refuse to strike a blow for *their* emancipation, should at least be willing to make an effort for *our own*.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS is the universal wish at this season—a grateful and cheering one. We would not check the innocent hilarity of the occasion, though we may not improperly suggest that the festivity of Christmas should be chastened and hallowed by the consideration of its Divine origin and the stupendous exhibition of Benignity and Love to which that origin recalls our wandering thoughts. If we could hope that our Churches would be as eagerly filled, this morning, as our Theatres and other places of seductive resort this evening, and that the general observance of the day would be correspondent to this, we should not doubt that this would prove, indeed, a happy festival, foreshadowing years of serene and well-grounded happiness to come.

A Merry Christmas to you, young friends! but may its Mirth be entwined with Innocence, and its pleasures those which detract nothing from the health of the body or the purity of the soul!

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 17th, after a short Session, in which only 27 Acts were passed.

An Act to suspend the election of Members of Congress, from this State.

An Act to prevent the citizens of New York from carrying slaves or persons held to service, out of this State, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime.

An Act to prevent the emancipation of slaves and other persons.

An Act to make the unlawful whipping or beating of a slave an indictable offence.

The contemplated *rejection* of the State's share of the Land Distribution finally dwindled down to a resolution to let it alone for the present. A bill to extend the time for paying up the money borrowed by the State and loaned to the citizens of Charleston after the last Great Fire, passed the House, but was lost in the Senate.

The election of a President of the South Carolina College has been postponed one year. Hon JOEL R. POINSETT appears to be the most prominent candidate.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of this State convened at New Orleans on the 13th instant. The Legislature was chosen in 1840, but one new Senator and seven Members of the House elected to fill vacancies, appeared and took their seats. Hon. Wm. Debuys, late speaker of the House having resigned, Hon. W. C. C. Claiborne (whig) was chosen in his stead, having 33 votes to 1 scattering and 4 blanks.

The Message of Gov. Roman was transmitted on the same day. It is one of these straight forward documents which become a Whig Governor. It states that the Annual Expenditures of the State are exceeding its income by about $200,000 per annum, and that the State Debt is now about $1,100,000. Gov. R. of course recommends Retrenchment and additional Taxation as the appropriate remedies.

☞ The Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans resumed Specie Payments on the 13th.

## "Home League."

At a meeting of the "Home League" of the State of New-York, held in the City of New-York, Dec. 22, 1841, agreeably to public notice inviting all parties, denominations and occupations, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That the Home League view with deep regret the attempt by partial and unfair statements and false inferences to prejudice the public mind against the association, and prevent that wholesome influence which it ought to produce; that the length and breadth of its doctrines extend only to "*The protection of Home Labor and the promotion of Reciprocal Commerce.*"

*Resolved*, That the doctrines as avowed by the Convention, do not warrant the charges alleged against it, viz. that "it is a High Tariff Concern, got up by the manufacturers for selfish purposes." So far from this, the manufacturers have taken less interest both in the Convention and the Home League than any other class—that they are the least sufferers by the calamities brought upon the country by the abandonment of the policy of Protection and the ruinous extension of the duty-free system—and the consequent balance of trade against us that has grown out of it.

*Resolved*, That it is not and never was the design of the Home League to enrich the manufacturers at the expense of any other class, but mutually to benefit each and all, and that a Tariff adjusted on the principles of common sense, and at the same time with a view to revenue, is not, as has been untruly said, opposed to the interests of the American Laborer or Consumer, the Merchant or Farmer, but highly for their interest.

*Resolved*, That when on the examination of the cost of the material and the value of the labor necessary for the production of a given article, it shall be apparent that by the aid of skill and experience will in a reasonable time, it can be afforded to the consumer as cheap as the imported article, that then it is manifestly our interest to extend protection to such articles and that ordinary industry and discrimination in the investigation will be sufficient to distinguish those articles.

*Resolved*, That the Home League claims affinity to none of the political parties of the day, as it is made up of American citizens, native and adopted, of all parties, ready to espouse the great interests of the country; and that all attempts of party politicians to involve it in partisan politics will be frowned upon by all its members.

*Resolved*, That the attacks upon the Home League from certain journals well known to be under the influence of foreign agents was to have been expected; but these attacks in the sequel are calculated to do good, as they lead to discussions which will inevitably conduce to a better understanding of the subject, and in the end truth must prevail.

*Resolved*, That the wide-spread ruin, produced by the change of the policy of the Government, which the last process of reduction of the Tariff without any discrimination in the amount of duties on articles whether they require it or not, must deluge the industrious and laboring classes into, demands the most vigilant attention of all who wish the prosperity of the Country. Much will depend upon the *Country Press*, fortunately beyond the reach of that *foreign influence* which in our commercial cities is insidiously and systematically employed in the aid of Foreign Industry to the sacrifice of *Home Industry*. We therefore invoke the salutary influence of the Country Press against this unholy warfare on the Productive Labor of the Country.

*Resolved*, That the principles advocated by the Home League, are the principles adopted by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and a host of other friends of the Constitution, as best calculated to promote National Wealth and permanent Independence.

*Resolved*, That the Protection of Home Labor is essential to a Sound Currency; that, so long as Bank paper is the medium of exchange, and based on metallic money, all our business transactions, and the value of our property with the price of labor will be regulated by it, and so long as we are exposed to the fluctuating influences which the surplus pauper productions of Europe thrown in upon us duty-free, and without reciprocity are able to produce in the balance of trade, we must be necessarily subject to continual painful fluctuations, occasionally producing wide-spread and ruinous Bankruptcies.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the friends of Home Industry in every section of the country to call public meetings, form Town and County Associations, correspond with this League and disseminate information, until this momentous subject is understood, and obtains the consideration its magnitude demands.

*Resolved*, That the State Leagues meet weekly in this city until the objects for which it was formed be attained, and that American citizens of all parties be invited to attend and contribute their influence and bear witness to the sincerity of our views and efforts.

☞ The Whigs of ILLINOIS have decided not to hold a Convention to nominate State Officers, as, on a comparison of views, it is found that they are all for Gen. JOSEPH DUNCAN for Governor. There is some disagreement yet with regard to Lieutenant Governor, but it is believed that all will be harmonized without a Convention.

☞ J. FENNIMORE COOPER has sued the Editor of the Oneida Whig for a libel.

GALE ON THE SOUND.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock, as the wind blew a tremendous gale on the Sound, the roof and hurricane deck of the steamboat Charter Oak were blown entirely off into the water; leaving the state-rooms over the ladies' cabin, almost a perfect wreck. Oliver M. Lownds, Esq. of this city, who was the only passenger in a state-room over the ladies' cabin, found himself suddenly covered with doors, windows and rubbish, as he lay in the under berth, when the deck blew off, and would have been killed, had he lain in the upper berth. He crawled out from the mass of ruins unhurt and arrived in the boat hither at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Much damage and no doubt loss of life has occurred to vessels on the Sound, the particulars of which have not been received.

☞ DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.—This eminent sculptor died suddenly on the 25th of November.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—We learn from St. John that the incendiary attempts, which have disturbed the town lately, still continue. A patrol has been organized, in the hope of detecting the incendiaries.

☞ The bodies of two men, named Edward Fitzpatrick and Stephen Warner, were found in the canal at Utica a few days since. The former was a man of temperate habits and good character. The latter, when last seen, was crawling out of a grocery on his hands and knees in a state of beastly intoxication.

☞ THE FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its regular Monthly Meeting *this* (Saturday) *evening*, at 7 o'clock, in the Lecture-Room of the Consistory Building of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Nassau and Ann streets. The Members of the Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and all persons connected with the Printing business are earnestly invited to come in. Now is the time to form good resolutions for the commencement of a New Year, and to guard against the temptations to evil which New-Year's day so bountifully proffers.

☞ TWELVE NEW, PLEASING AND INTERESTING little Books for Young Readers. We have seen a bundle of 12 pretty little volumes, with 100 illustrative cuts, published this week by Haven, 199 Broadway, which are worth more than many a Holyday toy costing much more money. Parents will surely thank us for mentioning them.

## The Iron Manufacture.

At a meeting of Iron Manufactures and others interested in the iron trade, held at the City Hotel, in the City of New-York, on the 23d of December, 1841, to take into consideration the present and prospective condition of the iron trade in the United States, under the operation of the Compromise Act:

JAMES BOORMAN, of the house of Boerman, Johnson & Co., was called to the Chair, and N. CASWELL appointed Secretary. The Secretary in behalf of a Committee of five appointed at a previous meeting, presented the following Resolutions, which, after mature deliberation and free discussion, were adopted, and ordered, with the Memorial, to be published, under the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

The memorial of the undersigned, engaged in the manufacture and sale of iron in the City of New-York and its vicinity, respectfully showeth, that your memorialists have directed their attention to the condition of the Foreign and Domestic iron trade of the United States, and the present and prospective operation of the revenue laws upon this important branch of commerce, and they have arrived at the conclusion that the rate of duties ought not to be below those collected in 1839.

Your memorialists have expressed in the accompanying resolutions their deliberate opinions as to the course which should be pursued by Congress in their action upon the tariff, and they respectfully ask for the early consideration of the subject, and the enactment of such laws as will give effect to those opinions, if well founded. Your memorialists beg leave to add some further suggestions that are not fully presented by the resolutions.

*First.* Those sections of the Union by which the burthen, if any, arising out of the existing rate of the duties on iron, must be principally borne are generally in favor of their continuance. The annual consumption of wrought and unwrought iron, in the United States, is not less than 100,000 tons, of which the States engaged in making and manufacturing of iron, use much larger proportions; this in part arises from the prosecution of employments in which large quantities are required, and in part from the climate, in consequence of which the people of the North require, in their entire domestic arrangements, the application of iron to purposes and objects not presented in Southern latitudes.

*Second.* The more extended examination and working of the American iron ores, the recent discoveries in the use of the American coals, the advantageous combination of coal, iron and fluxes in the same region, will, as is believed, under proper protection and management create a competition and enlargement in this department of trade, adequate to the supply of the whole country with iron of the best description, at prices as low as it can be obtained from other quarters of the world; but time and capital are required to produce the result. Much money must necessarily be lost in the early experiments, and adequate inducement and protection must be secured to those who are ready to undertake a new enterprize. It is from experience in each particular location that the necessary information is obtained whereby to prosecute the business with economy and success. A prosperous mine in Cornwall, might be ruined in Staffordshire, from the different modes necessary to conduct the operation, yet in neither are the natural advantages greater than are to be found in many parts of this Union.

*Third.* It is believed that our true interests require that the iron product should be equal, or nearly so, to the demand of the whole country. It is an article intimately connected with, and required for, national defence, and universally needed in all the occupations of life; and to rely for our supplies upon any other country than our own seems to be wanting in wisdom and prudence.

*Fourth.* The manufacturing of iron, above any other employment, is calculated to rear a hardy, vigorous and intelligent body of artisans.

*Fifth.* The extensive lines of Railroad which have been constructed during the last few years, and now constitute the leading channels of intercourse and internal commerce should, we think warn the country of the necessity of bringing into full activity a branch of business, without which, in times of difficulty, these means of communication may be interrupted or broken up.

*Sixth.* We believe that adequate protection will secure competition, and competition will secure adequate supplies and reasonable prices; that American product has already tended to keep down the price of iron in our own market, and will continue to do so more and more.

*Seventh.* In connection with this subject, your memorialists cannot overlook the important consideration of the currency; in the derangement of which, the fair relation between debtor and creditor is disturbed, prices are unsettled, and the course of business interrupted. This must continue, with more or less intensity, so long as the admission of foreign merchandize, under reducing rates of duty, calls for the shipment of specie in the payment of balances.

*Eighth.* The commercial regulations of the leading nations of Europe show that, however true the theory of free trade may appear in argument, they are unwilling to adopt it as the basis of state policy; on the contrary, that a home supply of all the principle articles of consumption, and a steadiness of prices created by such supply, counterbalances all the advantages arising from allowing full scope and unregulated action in the enterprize of individuals. The British have pursued this policy under all administrations, only modified in cases of high necessity, and when modified, accompanied with the effort to introduce a substitute by encouraging or establishing the production in some section of their vast dominions.

RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That the home production of iron, and the manufacture of it in its various branches, deserves the fostering care of Government; that many descriptions of manufactured iron are largely required by the Government itself, especially in a state of threatened or actual hostility.

*Resolved*, That the rich contiguous beds of iron ore, coal and fluxes, in various parts of the United States, to be rendered extensively available, require legislative aid.

*Resolved*, That the business of manufacturing iron, requires a combination of large investments in constructing suitable works, practical experience, and, as far as possible, uniform prices, with moderate profits; that in this, as in other articles of extensive use, cheapness essentially depends upon securing, through large expenditures, the greatest facilities in every department of the trade, from mining until the iron actually enters into consumption; and we believe that the interests of every section of the country require a protection on this branch of industry, equal to that which arose under the compromise act during the year 1839, and that a rate of duties below those imposed in 1833 must endanger most of the existing establishments, and effectually prevent their further extension.

*Resolved* That although the present prices of English iron are, as we believe, attended with a temporary loss to the manufacturers, yet such loss will be more than compensated by advanced prices to follow the suspension of the manufactory of iron in the United States, and that the interest of the consumer will be secured by sustaining this department of American labor.

*Resolved*, That we view with anxiety and alarm, the efforts made to convert all matters connected with a development of the resources of the country, into party questions; that in a land where the bounties of Providence have been distributed with unequalled profusion, nothing is required but the aid of the government directed by wisdom, and uninfluenced by party politics, to secure to the American people their full enjoyment.

*Resolved*, That the principles of Free Trade to be true must be general, not partial in their operation; that closed ports, or high duties on the Eastern and open ports, and low duties on the Western shores of the Atlantic, are destructive to our national interests; that so long as American labor is denied the right of sending to the markets of the world the products of the soil, except under ruinous charges, it is entitled to claim from its own Government that protection which is derived from countervailing duties and restrictions.

*Resolved*, That a sufficient portion of gold and silver coin for the purposes of our internal trade, can only be preserved by preventing the excessive importations of foreign merchandise; that while our grain and breadstuffs, our provisions and tobacco, are charged with prohibitory duties in the markets of Europe, and the precious metals are withdrawn in payment to foreign manufactures, that our currency will continue deranged, and labor be deprived of adequate compensation.

*Resolved*, That the iron masters and manufactures, in other parts of the United States, be requested to take such measures and co operate by petitions to Congress, to produce the favorable consideration of the policy herein recommended.

*Resolved*, That a corresponding Committee of nine be appointed by the Chair, with power to add to their number, of which three shall be a quorum, whose duty it shall be to collect information relative to the present condition of the iron trade, to be submitted to Congress, setting forth as accurately as possible in detail, all such facts and evidence, as may throw light upon the subject; and in collecting such information, that the attention of said committee be directed to the amount of the consumption, as well as of the production of iron, in the different States of the Union.

It shall also be the duty of said committee to correspond with other sections of the United States, with the view of obtaining and communicating information relative to the present condition of the iron trade, and of procuring their co-operation in an application to Congress to revise the tariff laws, so that the duties on iron shall not be below those which were imposed during the year 1839.

JAMES BOORMAN, Chairman.

N. CASWELL, Secretary.

The Chairman appointed a Corresponding Committee, consisting of:

Wm H. Townsend, of firm of Townsend & Brothers, NY
Daniel Ayres, of firm of Bowman, Johnston, Ayres & Co., New York.
M. N. Stanley, of firm of M. N. Stanley & Co., "
D. W. Wetmore, of firm of Wetmore & Co., "
S. P. Tisdale, of firm of S. P. Tisdale & Co., "
Sam'l. T. Cary, of firm of Cary & Co., "
Nicholas Salters, of firm of Salters & Co., "
John Townsend, Albany.
J. F. Winslow, Troy.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—Silas Doty, formerly Postmaster at Adrian, Mich, and more recently liberated by the influence of friends from the Michigan penitentiary, whither he had been sentenced for ten years, has been arrested and is now in jail at Buffalo, charged with the recent mail robbery near Fredonia. Many of the letters and packages and money to the amount of some $12,000 have been recovered. In the confusion of overhauling the letters, the robber overlooked two packages, one containing $5,000 and the other $2,500.

FROM HALIFAX.—We have received Halifax papers to the 18th inst, inclusive. The British brig Science, bound to St. John's, N. F., and the schooner Endeavor, bound to Arrigonishe, with twenty-three passengers on board, came in contact at sea, and the schr was so much injured that she shortly after went down, carrying with her two women and three men. One boat was picked up by the Science shortly after, and carried to St. John's. Hopes were entertained that the other boats succeeded in reaching the land.

BRUTAL.—A wretch, named Peter Cauble, and his wife, have been arrested at Salisbury, N. C., for having whipped a little negro boy so cruelly that he was not expected to survive. They had, but a short time previous, buried a negro girl, who, it was supposed, had died a natural death: but the boy disclosed, and examination of the disinterred body confirmed the horrible fact, that she had been actually beaten to death. Both these brutes are in jail awaiting their trial.

RUM AND DEATH.—The New Haven Palladium says that a woman, named Susan Gillan, was found drunk and half frozen in a bed a few days since. Her child, some two years old, was also speechless with cold, and her husband was intoxicated. The child is likely to recover. Why does not the Palladium publish the name of the man who gave these wretched beings *rum!*

☞ The large rolling-mill, at Covington, Ohio, owned by Mr. Nichols of that place, was burned on the 15th. The fire was caused by the bursting of the engine, from the workman's throwing water into the furnace. Loss $5000.

☞ The barn of Nathan Blodgett, in Hudson, N. H. was burned recently, with its contents. Loss about $1,000, and no insurance. One of his neighbors, a Mr. Doyt, has been committed to jail on suspicion of having set it on fire.

☞ The Rochester Democrat, of Saturday, says that the mails for the East were obliged to return to that city by reason of the snow, which had fallen in such quantities as to render the road impassible.

☞ A man named Sacket Blakesbey, was frozen to death near Fairhaven, Ct., on the 22d. When last seen, he was in the road, too drunk to walk steadily.

☞ Watson's extensive Steam Bakery, at Philadelphia, was burned on Wednesday night. The machinery alone was valued at $20,000, and the total loss is estimated at $40,000.

☞ Charles and Mary Seymour have been convicted, at Rochester, of having stolen $7,300 in notes, and a certificate of deposite for $300, from Mr. Holmes.

☞ The barn of Mr. John Chapnel, at Flemington, N. J., was burned, with its contents and two stacks of grain, on the 14th.

☞ A young man named Melvin, at Richmond, Va. was arrested on the 13th, for attempting to pass a forged note for $70.

☞ A negro named Reuben, has been thrown into jail at Richmond, Va. charged with the murder of another negro named Stephen.

☞ A man named Maynard, in Columbus, Chenango Co., recently beat his wife to death. Both were drunk.

☞ Mr. Schuyler, a laborer on the railroad, was killed at Bridgeport, Ct., by a collision between the locomotive and the cars, on the 17th.

☞ The Raleigh Register states that the notorious Robbert Potter, formerly of that State, has been recently elected a member of Congress in Texas.

☞ The value of property assessed in the city of Baltimore, is $63,170,512.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—The Courier of last evening contains some details copied from Mexican papers to the 16th ult. received by the Virginia Antoinette, which are in confirmation of the news we have previously published. Another official account states that the Texian Santa Fe traders had been captured—that twelve wagons, five of which were filled with merchandize worth $25,000, and the other seven containing provisions and ammunition, were taken, with 200 stand of fire-arms, a piece of cannon, 76 horses and 70 oxen. This account states that the Texians were captured at the Lagoon of Colorado, in the middle of the plain of Estacado, without a shot having been fired; they having surrendered at discretion, on the first summon from Lt. Col. Archuleta, having under him 230 men, the advanced guard of Gen. Armijo's division. Lieut. Quintano had arrived at Chihuahua with a Texian Colonel, three Captains, a Doctor, and two boys. Capt. Salazar also started with 132 other prisoners. It is stated in the papers that an army of 3,000 men had already marched from the Capital for Texas; and that the whole force of the nation is to be set in motion for the same destination, to be led on by President Santa Ana in person. The Texian prisoners, if taken, as above represented, have probably ere this been put to the rack, or placed in the mines. If the former, will their fate be avenged? Or if the latter, how long will the *friends of humanity* permit them to remain there? [N. O. Com. Bulletin, 14th.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—We learn from competent and highly respectable authority, that New York has already been determined upon as the port at which the French Atlantic steamers will arrive and depart in this country. Phil. Inqr.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.—A magnificent performance comes off here this afternoon, commencing at half past two o'clock, and another in the evening. The Zoological Institute will open their large Menagerie of wild animals during the Holydays. Entrance in Hester street. (2)

THE PANORAMAS.—Parents and School Teachers are reminded that Jerusalem and Thebes, two of the most interesting pictures ever exhibited in this country, are now to be seen at the Rotunda in Prince st. and will continue through the Holydays. They may be viewed every day, and this evening they will be splendidly illuminated. 1*

## By this Morning's Southern Mail.

☞ The Mail from Baltimore and Washington had not arrived at Philadelphia yesterday when the cars left for this city; we are consequently without Southern news.

ROBBERY.—Last night the store of G. W. Taylor, jeweller and silver-smith, was entered and robbed of about $50 worth of goods. The fire-proof, containing articles of value, was tried severely, but it would not yield, and the villains got but poorly paid for their trouble. [Phil. Gaz

ROBBERY OF THE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—Nothing yet has transpired to detect the rogues. People talk sagely, with finger upon nose, about it. Some say, it was done by foreigners, having learned this trade, perhaps, in London. Others think we ought to look nearer home, and not far from the Patent Office, among those who had every chance, for a long time, to watch every opportunity. It is a singular transaction any how, and ought to be looked into, if the rogues are not soon caught. The real value of the articles was not probably over $7,000, rather less than above that sum. [Phil. Gazette.

BLOODY BUSINESS.—A man named Leonard, was struck several times by another man in Louisiana, not long since. Leonard told him that if he repeated it he would kill him. The man struck him again, when he killed him with a bowie knife, and then escaped. A large party was in pursuit of him, had captured his gun and blankets, and caused him to swim the river twice. But his known resolute character renders it probable that he will never be taken alive. [Rich. Star.

☞ THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is said, says the Baltimore Clipper, that Don Pedro Blanco, the great slave dealer on the African coast, has been in New York, and also in Philadelphia and Baltimore, within the past month, and has been instrumental in having a vessel purchased in New York, fitted out and loaded with a cargo for Africa, suitable for the slave trade.

LAWYER'S DIARY.....Dec. 25

SUPREME COURT, THIS DAY—Notice Supreme Court for January.

SUPERIOR COURT, THIS DAY—Last day of term.

☞ PIRACY on the high seas is ranked as one of the worst of crimes, and punished as such with the utmost rigor and severity. The human heart shudders at the thought of a fellow creature being compelled to plunge himself into the briny deep, or have a dagger thrust into his heart, that the wretch who takes his life may avail himself of a little plunder. To be met by the highwayman with a pistol at your breast is bad enough; but how much worse is it for the poor mariner to be attacked by a gang of pirates? The very thought makes our blood run cold. He who, by some specious pretence, induces you to destroy your health or sacrifice your life that he may pocket a few dollars for his worthless nostrums, is as much a robber as the highwayman or the pirate upon the ocean. He who steals the writings, or ideas and particular manner of conducting business of another, is also a thief; and what are those who attempt to build themselves up on the reputation of our neighbor, Dr. Sherman? His Lozenges are just what the people like and want; they cure sooner than any thing else, and are very pleasant. All who have a cough, cold, or headache, will find them all that could be desired. They are sold at 106 Nassau st., wholesale and retail; and by agents 77 East Broadway, 188 Bowery, Sands, Broadway, cor. Chambers, Rushton & Aspinwall—three stores—139 Broadway, 221 Bleecker, and 227 Hudson street.

☞ Attracted by the prominent advertisements of the Balm of Columbia for the Restoration of the Hair, in No. 71 Maiden Lane, the undersigned purchased and applied it faithfully for about six months, without derive any benefit whatever from its use. In despair of finding any remedy, I was about procuring a wig, when, while at Newburgh a short time since, I was urged to try BATCHELOR'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, by a gentleman who had used it himself with perfect success, and was personally acquainted with several others who had had their hair restored by its use. I called on Mr Beals, on my return to the city, and stated if he would satisfy me that his preparation was no humbug, I would purchase or have it applied at this office, No. 61 Cedar-street, on the terms he advertised to apply it, viz: "No charge until the hair is restored." The testimony adduced and personal references given were sufficient to overcome the strong prejudices created by the entire failure in the use of other specifics for the same purpose: and now, at this time, I do not hesitate to recommend it, with full confidence of its being what the name purports, a 'Hair Restorative.'

d25 1t* JNO. T. A——N, 71 Beekman-st.

☞ CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Just in time to-day; for the right way to do the thing is not to buy your gift a week before-hand, and wear off the nap in showing it confidentially to half the neighborhood. Buy the best thing you can find on Christmas morning, and send it in quietly before the sharpest eared old maid in the family can have heard of it. 'But what shall I buy?' says a timid inquirer, who is letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would.' Friend, that is a difficult question. A choice Annual is a good thing, though not particularly novel; a good book will do for the studious, a gold ornament for the dashing, and a ring for any young lady you are particularly cozy with. But if you have a sick friend or relation—if you know a poor man broken in health or a young lady of delicate constitution, why not regard the useful rather than the showy, and send a box of Dr. Peters' inestimable Vegetable Pills? There are thousands now suffering from disease which they would conquer; why not have compassion on their infirmities? Remember that the Doctor's Principal Office is at 450 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—The most acceptable and valuable present you can offer to a friend is one of "Chirehugh'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 Chirehugh'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.

☞ $1000 REWARD.—Whereas, it has been published by the 'Widow in the Bowery' that I am not the brother of her late husband, F. A. Thayer, or that I do not possess the original recipe for Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, or that I never made and sold this medicine at my late residence, 375 Bowery. The above reward will be paid to any person who will prove her assertions true.

W. W. THAYER, 241 Spring street, formerly 375 Bowery.

Agents and others are supplied with Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort by the dozen or single bottle on the most favorable terms.

CAUTION.—Beware of the fabrications of the interested and fraudulent. Daily most shameful attacks are made to deceive purchasers of this medicine, and to deprive the rightful proprietors of their just claims. Buy none made by those who are trying to deceive you by false assertions. Buy only of the original and present proprietor, at 241 Spring st. formerly 375 Bowery. d25 1m*

☞ As a Family Medicine, to have always at hand, and use with freedom, without any of the ordinary sickening effects of pills or potions, we know nothing equal in all colds, hoarseness, and beginning of fevers, with a bad stomach and irregularity, to Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, from 71 Maiden lane. It is truly a valuable alkali medicine, that every body should keep on hand as an almost sure preventative of any fit of sickness. In fact it keeps the stomach in that state that it is quite impossible for any serious sickness to occur without some great irregularity or exposure. We think families who value health should always keep it on hand. It will be remembered that Dr. S. is the author of the Headache Remedy that is so popular.—[N. Y. Herald.

☞ **Historical Military Lectures**—Captain PARTRIDGE of the Vermont Military University, will deliver a Lecture at the Tompson's Hall, corner of Canal and Elm streets, THIS EVENING, Dec 25, at half past 7 o'clock, on the Campaign of 1776, embracing a description of the Battle of Long Island, the Capture of New-York by the British, &c. Tickets at 25 cents each can be had at the Bar of the Hall.

Battle of Waterloo on Monday Evening. d25 1t*

☞ **Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.** A lecture will be delivered in the Universalist Church, (late the Bowery Church,) to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. I. D. Williamson. Subject—Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost; in continuation of the subject of the history of the doctrine of Endless Misery. d25 1t*

☞ **Preaching by Rev. Mr. Nahan.**—On Saturday at 11, 3, and 7 o'clock, at the Second Congregational Church, corner of Delancy and Chrystie sts. Also on the Sabbath at the usual hours, and every evening next week. Christians of all denominations are invited to attend d25 1*

☞ **The Sixth Anniversary of Sabbath** SCHOLARS' MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION connected with the Pearl st. Presbyterian Church will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Church between Broadway and Elm sts. Several addresses may be expected, and the Annual Report will be read. Sabbath Schools and those favorable to the cause of Missions are invited to attend. d25 1*

☞ **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.

J20 2w* (2) JOHN McGEAGH, No. 179 Bowery.

## A Card to Irishmen.

I observed in the "Sun" of yesterday, an advertisement of a daily paper, "to be edited by Catholics," and proclaiming war on the P. S. Society. Also another, some days ago, in the "Tribune," professing the higher aim and wider object of elevating the character and improving the condition of the Irish population of this city and country, by the "diffusion of moral, literary and scientific intelligence;" but omitting to promise the Catholicity of its editors. By a sentiment of the present urgency and opportunity for this undertaking—a sentiment at length pervading the Irish portion of the public, and of which indeed, the competition in question is a symptom—I have been led, disregarding lesser rumors, to inquire about the authors and auspices of both the published proposals.

The first is, on its face, partizan in principle and temporary in object, and so might be condemned even from its own promises. Such a paper, if it could be successful, would prove to the Catholics, what flattering friends are apt to do, the worst of foes. But from the mischief of the design we should probably find safety in the insufficiency of the designers, whose best titles to patronage according, it seem to be the negative virtues of incompetency and imbecility. These gentlemen (I write entirely from information, and submit myself to corrections) are three in number, and surrounded, it is well to note, by the pure and Parnassian atmosphere of the Sixth Ward. As to the qualification of these new instructors and advocates of the Catholics, one is said to have been late a respectable free vender, but unable, for the head of him, to see any higher or other requisites to make an editor, he means in future to vend intelligence instead of oranges. The next appears in the unsuspicious character of an office-holder, a martyr to the Carroll Hall scheme, who thinks that he, too, has caught enough of inspiration from suffering in turn from inspecting the streets to respecting the morals of the city. The third does not disgrace this triumvirate.

Seriously: is this what the condition and circumstances of the Catholics demand? How long is the contemptuous silence of the educated and talented of our country men here to be taken by the stolid presumption of such men for assent to their impudent pretensions? Is the history of the Repeal Society of this city, with a thousand previous examples, lost upon them? The Society was at precisely the same stage of suspicious preparations that its paper project now is, when a similar, perhaps partially honest, band of interlopers rushed in, took it into their own management, and, in our long days and nights, have barbequed that noble cause by the associations in name of persons which we see attached to the original Carroll Hall, a city of fifty thousand Irishmen, of two hundred thousand freemen. But on the present occasion, should this language seem to you doctrine—a doctrine not exactly in the vulgarity and none of the virtues of mere party—this spirit of tomfoolery cannot exist in such an prospect, I am, I hope, warranted in saying it will be met with a general burst of long merited indignation. Reserve would any longer be pusillanimity, and contemplative silence but criminal indolence. Do I, in all this, disparage these men? I have never seen or heard of any of them, to my knowledge. It is, then, not the persons, but the class, the qualities that I censure—not the man, but the vices. With me, the lowest of honest callings is respectable—it is only when the cobbler outsteps his last that he incurs just ignominy.

The second of these advertisements takes the proper ground—an American, not a Catholic nor an Irish ground—broad as Reason, equal as Justice, and recognizing in the Irishman or the Catholic, only the citizen injured in or abridged of his civil or religious rights. This is, accordingly, the paper (as I am informed) which the intelligent portion of the Irish and the clergy, with their Bishop, (what will the slanderers of their liberality say to that?) are engaged or expected to support. These, too, will be also a good guarantee for its editorial respectability.

It cannot be dissembled that the advertisement in the "Sun" implies opposition, inasmuch as it was published some days after, and, of course with the knowledge of that in the "Tribune." But if this should not be so, and that these men are prompted by benevolence to their countrymen, not by the self sufficiency of adventurers in generosity or notoriety—or, what worse still, by the purpose of working themselves into office through the miserable machine, they will give their co-operation where they can be useful, and lose no time in joining those gentlemen who are now making extensive preparations for what shall have been the first American attempt to present a full and faithful reflection of Ireland and Irishmen.

AN IRISH MAN.

☞ We would recommend to all afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, &c. to try "Lovett's Balsam of Tough Candy." For sale at 265 Broadway, and at 114 Canal-street, 367 Grand-st., 227 Hudson-street, 45 Chatham-street, Smith's, corner of Fulton and Water streets, and Jas. W. Smith, corner of Fulton and Myrtle streets, Brooklyn. (2) d18 2t

"——You should be women,
And yet your breeds forbid me to interpret
That you are so." [Shakspeare.

Thus spake the great bard of females with hairy on their upper lips. All such fightful excrescences may be permanently eradicated, as well as the superfluous hair from the sides of the face, back of neck, the brow, or the more stubborn beard of man, by using Gourand's penetrating Powders for uprooting hair. To be had at his office, 67 Walker st. 1 door from Broadway. $1 per bottle.

d25 eod1f (2)

**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 deception practiced. (2) d25 1w*

# THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

**December 25.**

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