

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

Job Printing Office.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CHECKS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, INSURANCE POLICIES, SHOW BILLS, ETC., &c., &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of The Tribune, 160 Nassau-street.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by note through the Post Office, at the publication office, 160 Nassau-street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a week, to be paid to the Carrier.

Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements intended for Monday's paper, must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sunday. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

The Meeting of Congress.

The third and last Session of the XXVth Congress commences at Washington on Monday next. Being restricted by the Constitution to a duration of three months, with a moral certainty that it is to be succeeded in December next, (if not sooner, under a Presidential call,) by a Loco Foco body, we trust that its attention will be early, ardently devoted to the maturing and despatch of the important business which demands consideration and action. The Members are now so well acquainted with each other, and with most of the topics which will come before them, that the delay even of a single week must be unnecessary, while he who shall undertake to postpone all action until the close of the Holidays, as is usual, should be regarded as an enemy to the Public Welfare. We trust the second week will see all the important business of the Session in the hands of the appropriate Committees, except such part of it as shall have been already reported for action.

What Congress will do at this Session it might puzzle a prophet to foretell. There will of course be a systematic, untiring effort on the part of the minority, and 'the Guard,' to stave off all definitive action whatever, so as to leave the Public Interests as unreservedly as possible at the mercy of Loco-Focoism in its approaching career of power—violent and brief as we are confident it will be. To this end, Wise will rave and Benton thunder through as many tedious hours as possible, while questions of order and bills introduced to be lost, will fill up the interstices of time. But this game must be met and defeated. Action—vigorous, concerted action—must be the rule of the Session. Every hour that our opponents can waste will be wasted, and then charged, as usual, to the account of Whig indifference to the public distresses, trifling, disregard of the public interests, efforts to lead Captain Tyler, &c. Forewarned, we should be forearmed.

We presume an ostensible effort to repeal or unscuttle the Protective features of the New Tariff will be made at this Session, more as a feint and a means of wasting time than with any serious hope of success. Of course, it cannot succeed; but it ought to be put down at once, and most emphatically. It should not even be suffered to go to the Committee of the Whole. There are probably some holes picked in the New Tariff by ingenuity and experience; these will be stopped, of course; but no opening of the main question should be indulged for a moment. If the enemies of Protection really desire to overthrow the Tariff, let them wait till their own Congress assembles, when they can have full swing.

We wish we could as confidently hope for the right kind of action in regard to the Bankrupt Law, but we cannot. We fear that law is doomed to exhibit at this Session another evidence of the instability of popular legislation, that fruitful source of the deepest National evils. The bankrupts of 1837-41 have procured discharges from the legal obligation to pay their debts, and they care little about it, since its future operations are rather against them as a class than in their favor. They will no longer besiege Congress with petitions or with personal representations of the justice and vital importance of a National Bankrupt Law. On the other hand, a large number of persons have lost their legal remedy for enforcing demands which, being against insolvents, had no intrinsic value; but no matter, they hoped to screw something out of the insolvents yet, and they curse Congress for dissipating that hope. Then there is a far greater number who have seen rescals and profligates evade the payment of their just debts by making sham transfers of their property, false swearing, &c., leaving their honest and deserving creditors to suffer, often adding insult to robbery—and these, too, are set against the law. We fear, therefore, that it will be repealed; and yet our conviction was never clearer that it ought not to be. Let it be amended and be made as stringent as you please, but a National Bankrupt Law is beneficial, is most necessary for two distinct purposes: first, to relieve the unfortunate insolvents from the grasp of inexorable creditors; next, to enable the creditor to collect his debts of able but unwilling debtors, who hold on for ever to their assets, sustained by State relief laws, stay laws, and other pernicious contrivances, hoping that their property will improve in value. The mischief of the Bankrupt Law was nearly all connected with its retrospective operation; its benefits, if it be preserved, will continue to be felt more and more palpably in the restriction of baseless credits and in the prevention of those incitements to knavery known as compromises, assignments, suspensions, &c. It will be a sad day for the Country when the Bankrupt Law, instead of being preserved and perfected, is repealed; and yet we fear it will be at the coming Session. At all events, Loco-Focoism will endeavor to waste time on the question of its repeal, and that should be prevented. If Congress will repeal it, with or without reason, let no time be wasted in hearing arguments which will have no effect. Let the vote be taken and the law demolished. Its overthrow will create a necessity for its re-enactment before many years, to be reached only through turmoil and convulsion.

The Land Distribution, we suppose, must be left in abeyance this year. That most righteous, republican and equitable provision of the New Apportionment—the requisition that Members of Congress shall be chosen throughout the Union by Single Districts—must be vindicated and enforced. Several States have manifested a determination to nullify its requirements, planting themselves on the contemptible quibble that, although Congress has the power to prescribe that the States shall choose in one equal and uniform mode. In this case the fool should be answered according to his folly, by the passage of an act dividing into fair and convenient Districts every State that refuses, and appointing a day for

electing Members of Congress in each. If John Tyler chooses to veto such a law, that is his business; but the chance of it should not deter Congress from a fearless discharge of its plain duty. Faction and violence should not be allowed even a seeming triumph over the Constitution and Laws.

Last of all (we hope it may be first in effort and action) comes the necessity for Retrenchment in the expenses of the Government. There is great room for it in the Navy, and still greater in our Diplomatic service. The prospect of \$18,000,000 and one year's salary to figure as an Ambassador at some European Court has corrupted too many of our eminent men. The outfit ought at least to be reduced to \$5,000; though we should prefer to cut it down to \$1,000 and increase the salary to \$10,000. Now a Minister gets his \$18,000, and sometimes stays abroad but a few months; John Randolph staid in Russia but ten days.—We mention this because we are convinced that the evil is a flagrant one, corrupting our leading politicians and perverting a portion of our People. We see in the newspaper letters from Americans abroad a frequent clamor for the increase of Ambassadors' salaries in order that they may occupy more stately houses and give grander and more frequent entertainments to our citizens in Europe—to wit, the letter-writers.—Then there is Mr. Arnold's bill to reduce the pay and mileage of Members—we hope to see that introduced the first week of the Session, and pressed to the Yeas and Nays before the end of December. If delayed, it will be defeated by side-steps, as it was last winter.—The flagrant abuses now practiced in the appointment of Executive agents to travel in the service of the Post-Office, the Customs, and to act on Investigations, &c. &c. should be cut off. There is also a great want of Economy in the Judicial service of the Union, and heavy charges are made by and allowed to Marshals, Clerks, &c. for extra services under the Bankrupt Law, which ought to be scrutinized and cut down. The abominable perversion of Public Money to the support of rickety Loco-Foco journals by sops of Government Advertising, should be stopped effectually. And then, considering the high value of money, the low price of every thing else, and the hardness of the times, a general reduction of salaries and compensations, to the extent of twenty to thirty per cent, would be most acceptable to the country.

Whigs in Congress! the energy and resolution which you shall display during the Session about to open will measure and govern the manifestation of similar qualities by your brethren throughout the Country. The spirit in which you shall discharge your duties will electrify or paralyze every Whig heart from Mars Hill to Nagogoches. Need we entreat you to remember the perils and the wrongs of your Country?

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Atlas contains returns from all but three of the towns which held elections for Representatives on Monday last, showing the following result: Whigs 42 Locos 25 No choice 41. The three leading political journals in Boston make the net result as follows: Boston Atlas, Whig 179, Locos 175, No choice 174; Bay State Dem., Whig 179, Locos 173, No choice 174; Commonwealth, Whig 179, Locos 173, No choice 174.

This is close work, but we think the chance is decidedly best for Davis and the Whigs. A majority of one in the House will suffice to fill the vacancies in the Senate, and secure a Governor. The votes cast for Congress at the late Election have been officiously canvassed, and William Jackson (Whig) lacks 19 of being chosen to the present Congress in place of W. S. Hastings, deceased.—Mr. Winthrop is of course elected from Boston in place of Mr. Appleton, resigned; and Messrs. Winthrop, Adams (Whigs) and Williams (Loco) are the only Members elected to the next Congress. Mr. Parmenter fails by 11 votes.

THOMAS RITCHIE, the veteran Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is proposed for Governor of Virginia. He is one of the ablest Editors in the Country, and has kept his party in the ascendant in Virginia when no other man could have done it. They ought to show him the evidence of their appreciation which his election as Governor would give, but we presume they won't. James McDowell of Rockbridge (brother-in-law of Senator Benton, and father-in-law of Gov. Thomas of Md.) will stand a good chance for the place, though Major Youcey of Buckingham, and several other totally unfit men are spoken of. The Whig thinks of recommending Andrew Stevenson can have the post if he will, and he will if he has no assurance of something better from John Tyler.

HON. THOMAS MARSHALL has been traveling through his District, and delivering harangues abusive of his Whig associates in Congress, and full of suppressed hatred to Mr. Clay. We have read sketches of several of them, and cannot make out what is the ground of hostility to Mr. Clay, or what course he proposes to pursue with regard to him. Mr. M. seems rather afraid of running again for Congress, and refuses to commit himself on that point.

We are indebted, as we have been almost every day, this season, to the Express of Messrs. ADAMS & Co. for Eastern papers.

Mr. Sherman, the Contractor, has called upon us in relation to the accident which occurred in the Third Avenue, an account of which we gave on Thursday. He states that he took all proper precaution to prevent accidents, by raising a barricade, and placing lamps in the cut; and that the planks, &c. used for this barricade must have been stolen. Mr. Allen, the Engineer, who has made inquiries in regard to this accident, has also called upon us, and states as his belief that Mr. Sherman did all his duty in the premises. From the opinions we hear expressed of Mr. Sherman's character, and from the evidence he produces, we are inclined to believe that he took proper measures to insure safety to passengers, but that some thievish or malicious persons carried away the lumber, &c. used for this purpose.

The Plebeian facetiously calls the following paragraph from the Vermont Lunatic Asylum Journal—"mocking the Whigs."

"If we succeed, as we think we shall, [in electing the Crazy Man's Presidential ticket,] no one need fear but that we shall be at least as well governed as we have been for the last several years."

JONATHAN CHAPMAN, the present popular Mayor of Boston, has declined a reelection and MARTIN BRIMMER has been nominated as his successor.

HENRY MORRIS, Esq., High Sheriff of Philadelphia Co. died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday last, at the age of 66.

Two men in Norwich, Ct., have been fined \$10 and costs for selling there some of the horribly obscene papers with which our city curses them.

The proceedings of the Senate in Secret Session upon the Ratification of the Treaty have been published, and we present the following, which embraces the only important portions of them: On the 19th of August, Mr. Williams of Me. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treaty and documents now under consideration be recommended to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report a resolution directing the President of the United States to take immediate possession of the disputed territory, and to report such contingent measures as in their opinion may be necessary to maintain the just rights of the nation.

This was rejected by the following vote: Affirmative—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Fulton, Linn, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams. Negative—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Calhoun, Davis, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Preston, Rives, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Young.

Mr. BENTON of Mo. moved to strike out the Eighth article. Lost 37 to 12.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the last clause of the first article. Lost 32 to 11.

Mr. BENTON then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Treaty and documents now under consideration be recommended to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report an amendment to the Treaty, stipulating the right of the United States, driven by tempest or carried by violence into any of the British West India Islands, to depart from the same, with all their contents of persons and property, with all competent despatches, and after receiving the hospitable treatment due to misfortune.

Lost, Yeas 11, Nays 37. Mr. BENTON submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Treaty and documents now under consideration be recommended to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report a resolution directing the President of the United States to take immediate possession of the disputed territory up to the line designated by the King of the Netherlands, and to maintain the State of Maine in possession of the territory south of that line.

This was lost, Messrs. Benton and Sevier alone voting in the affirmative. Mr. TAPPAN moved to strike out the section agreeing to pay Maine and Massachusetts \$300,000. Lost, 34 to 10.

Mr. RIVES submitted the following resolution: Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty to settle and define the boundaries between the Territory of the United States and the possession of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of criminals fugitive from justice in certain cases.

On the question to agree thereto it was decided in the affirmative, as follows: AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Clayton, Crafts, Crittenden, Davidson, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—20.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Linn, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Williams—9. So the resolution was agreed to.

The other proceedings were merely formal.

Winter fares from New-York. To Boston, via Providence or Worcester. \$6 To Albany, via Housatonic Railroad. 5 50 To Hartford, via New-Haven. 5 50 To Philadelphia, by Railroad direct. 4

The fare to Albany by the River route via the Erie Railroad to Goshen is not yet settled.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURES.—The Lectures before the Historical Society, so ably and brilliantly opened on Wednesday evening by Dr. HAWKS's Lecture on Sir Walter Raleigh, will be continued this evening by CHARLES WESTWORTH UPHAM, Esq. of Massachusetts. This gentleman is well known to the Literary world as the biographer of Sir Henry Vane—and as a scholar of fine acquirements, a writer of polished elegance and an orator of eminent ability. His subject this evening is the Life and Character of Timothy Pickering—one upon which his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Pickering, and his extended researches into that part of the history of the United States in which he acted so conspicuous a part, enable him to speak instructively and with no little interest. We hope his Lecture will be well attended.

We understand that Dr. HAWKS has consented to repeat at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening next, before the Historical Society, the brilliant and most able discourse on Sir Walter Raleigh, to which a large and most intelligent audience listened on Wednesday last. The extreme inclemency of the weather prevented the attendance of many who who will rejoice at this opportunity of repairing their loss.

"SARGENT'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE" of literature, fashion and the fine arts, announced some time since in preparation by Epes Sargent of this city, will, we understand, be published the latter part of next week. The steel engravings are fine in number, and very beautiful. The music is by Dempster; and the original literary articles by John L. Stephens, James K. Paulding, O. W. Holmes, John Quincy Adams, N. P. Willis, N. Hawthorne, Mrs. Mowatt, Mrs. Wickliffe and others. This work cannot fail to command an immense circulation.

NEBBIT has just published his neat and very convenient Diamond Diary for 1843. Every man should have one for his own convenience and the order of his business.

FATAL ACCIDENT BY THE UPSSETTING OF A BOAT.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, as the Herald news-boat Ariel was out in the bay, near Ellis Island, with Commodore Bassett and three men, named John King, Martin Casey and Wm. Wood, on board, the wind being high, by the sudden giving way of the balyards, the boat was upset, the four men falling backwards into the water. By this catastrophe, John King soon disappeared and was drowned. Casey held fast to the boat, and Wood mounted astride of the bottom of the same; and Bassett, who was washed off, was seized by the hair by Wood and held, but his face being down in the water, he was also drowned.

In this situation they remained more than an hour, when the sloop Atlas, from New-Jersey, came to their rescue, and taking the dead body of Bassett, and Casey and Wood in a state of exhaustion—the former completely insensible—on board, brought them to the foot of Vesey-street. Mr. Samuel Wyckoff, grocer, immediately stripped the bodies and rubbed them, and sent for Dr. McCombs, who instantly came. He had the bodies put on warm blankets, rubbed them with hot mustard and vinegar until animation was restored, and after the administration of warm liquids they were able to speak. Through the active exertions of Dr. McCombs and Mr. Wyckoff, the lives of Casey and Wood were, though with difficulty, saved. Bassett, being cold and stiff in death, could not be resuscitated.

Commodore Bassett was formerly in our service as News Collector for The Tribune; but when Mr. Martin left the Herald, Bassett left us and took Martin's place.

After the above was in type, we understood that Bassett was alive after he was taken on board the sloop, but died while coming up, those on board the sloop making every possible endeavor to resuscitate him.

We would call the attention of families in want of good Lamp Oil to the advertisement of Mr. J. N. Luckey, to be found in another column, as he sells a good quality very low. See advertisement.

Sentence of the Prize-Fighters. Correspondence of The Tribune. WHITE PLAINS, Saturday morning. Judge RUGGLES this morning passed the sentence of the law on the parties convicted of manslaughter in causing the death of Thomas McCoy, as follows:

JAMES SULLIVAN alias YANKEE SULLIVAN to the State Prison for two years.

JOHN McCLUSKEY to the County Jail for eight months, and to pay the sum of \$500.

JAMES KENNETT to the County Jail for four months, and to pay a fine of \$200.

WATSON SIMMONS, the negro who was convicted of an assault on a farmer's daughter, to the State Prison for five years.

ALBERT HAMILTON, convicted of burglary, to the State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned.

Terrible Storm at Boston. We find in the Boston papers of Thursday an account of a severe and very destructive storm which visited the harbor of that city on the night of Wednesday last. It began in the evening and raged with great fury until morning. The following summary of the damage done is condensed from the Post:—

At Fort Hill wharf, several small vessels were more or less damaged. A small schooner, the Jane Fish, of St. George's, Me., was driven from her anchor against the wharf, and Nathan Fuller, an elderly sailor, in attempting to leave the vessel, fell between her sides and the wharf, and was drowned. The crew of this vessel state that the brig Uncle Sam had been blown drift, and was then driving about the harbor; and that the ship Tyrone had parted her head-basts, had swung round, and sustained considerable damage.

The space between India and Central wharves was filling up fast with drifting wrecks, and those vessels at the ends of these wharves were careening as if their tall masts would turn them over.

The end of Long wharf brought up several craft, which probably were sunk. The space between this wharf and Central wharf, was also the scene of great destruction. The noise of falling masts and the crashing of drifting wrecks rose, at intervals, above the storm, and might have been heard even at the centre of the city.

At the northern wharves, and, in fact, at all the wharves, more or less damage was sustained by a great portion of the shipping. Such was the terrific violence of the gale, that it was dangerous for an individual to venture to the ends of the wharves; and such was the confusion that reigned around, that little if any thing definite could be obtained of the people who had left their vessels.

We were informed that more than a dozen vessels had been sunk, and that the crews of one or two of them had perished, but the names of the vessels we could not learn. This leads us to hope that such reports are exaggerated.

Perhaps no gale that has visited this place for some time has destroyed so much property in this port in so short a time. We fear that a few days will unfold tales of shipwreck and death along our coasts, that will bring pain and sorrow to many a bereaved bosom; for no vessel close in with land could carry sail or ride at anchor, in exposed situations and weather such a tempest.

We have taken no notice of the damage on the land, but, undoubtedly it is considerable—for nothing fragile, exposed to such fury, could escape unscathed.

P. S. We understand the Revenue Cutter Hamilton parted her cables, and drifted ashore.

TRIAL OF ALEXANDER.—The following is the most material portion of the testimony adduced on Thursday afternoon, on the trial of this man at Philadelphia for the murder of Lougee:

Thomas Teese, sworn.—I remember the day of the occurrence; I was standing at Third and Chestnut-streets; as I got in front of Mr. Johnson's exchange office, a gentleman passed me crying "stop him," "stop him!" I turned and followed him; at the corner, he threw something away; I did not stop to see what it was; I ran after him down Chestnut to Second, where his hat fell off, and he did not stop to pick it up; he went down Second to Norris alley; down Norris alley; just above Front-street I stumbled; this caused me to wheel somewhat around, and then I saw a small boy coming down just below Second-street; then the gentleman had just turned Front-street; he ran down Front towards Walnut-street; he had turned up Walnut-street before I got to the corner of Norris alley; I next saw him up the stairs, and brought him down; I did not know what he had done; I took him to the lock-up house at the Mayor's office; the prisoner and I had two conversations on the way; said I "my God, young man, what did you do that for?" said he, "we got into an argument about notes and he gave me the word liar, and I plunged it into him."

A gentleman, either Mr. Raymond or Mr. Brenton, came to me, and said—"The gentleman is dead, secure the prisoner;" I walked some yards with him, and I said to him "the gentleman is dead!" he said, "I could not help it now; he said nothing else—then we went to the police station under the Mayor's office—we arrived there between half past six and seven o'clock—when I was coming up, in Walnut, below Second-street, two strangers came up, and caught me by the arm—I at first they said nothing to me, nor I to them—they came up to me by the Last-maker's shop below Second-street—these two persons were together—after I went down to see the man that was killed; I saw them again, at Third and Chestnut-street—they were by the gas light at Manley's corner—I never saw the prisoner speak to them, nor they to the prisoner.

When I went up he did nothing to molest me; he acted much like a wild man; maybe I looked wild too; don't know how high up it was; it was very dark up there, he was on the stairs; I don't think there were any rooms open; could not see his features distinctly; did not speak to him; one of the men with clubs, who had been waiting for the dog-catchers, caught hold of him first; he never uttered a word but what I have related, nor did he attempt to get away; a man named Brown, a black man, came and told me to "hold on to him, he has stabbed a man, and we have found the dagger." This was when I got down to the door in Walnut street; I grabbed his arm, felt it up to see if he had a weapon; then I started for the Mayor's office; on the way he said what I have stated. He is here; that is him; I am sorry to point him out; I wish he was at home—and I was too.

HORRIBLE AND ATROCIOUS MURDER.—A man named Andrew Bodine, residing in Southfield, near the Quarantine, Staten Island, murdered his wife some time last night, under (as we understand) the most atrocious circumstances. Bodine was arrested this morning, and an inquest was to be held on the body of his wife during the day.

The Weekly Tribune for the present week may be obtained at the Desk this morning. It contains the Fifth and Sixth Lectures of Doctor Smith on Geology; Rev. Mr. Perry's Lecture on Texas; Parker's Fifth Discourse before the New-York Lyceum; do Rev. Mr. La Touche before the Mercantile Library Association; Reviews and Literary Notices of New Works; EDITORIAL on Thanksgiving; Can Loco-Focoism retain its Sway in the Empire State, Protection, Labor and Currency, Manufacturing Statistics, Exchanges, &c. &c. Several columns of interesting extracts, items of News, &c. &c. Election Returns, New-York and Massachusetts; Careful Revision of the Markets in New-York; Commercial and Money Matters; Table of Prices; Stock Table, &c. &c. Price of Cents. For the convenience of those wishing to send it to their friends in the country, it may be obtained in wrappers ready for mailing, at the same price.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is one of the largest newspapers printed in the United States, containing 42 columns of closely printed matter. Price of cents, or \$2 a year.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

Dr. Smith's Lectures on Geology. NO. VII.

Dr. SMITH's Lecture, last evening, was mainly upon the Geology of this Country; but at its opening he spoke of Coral Reefs, and presented some very beautiful views of atolls, as they are called—circles of the coral reef surrounding an island or sheltering an open bay of water—copied from drawings made by Capt. BECHREY in his Voyage round the World. For a long time, he said, it was a wonder how these atolls could be formed—as always just outside the circle the water was found to reach a much greater depth than the insects, from the immense pressure of water above, could possibly work. The commonly received conjecture, which he thought at least plausible, is that these are the craters of volcanoes—the insects having built upon the sides of the mountains before upheaval and continuing to build as they gradually subsided. Still the fact that there is always in the circles one opening to the sea and sometimes more, operates as an objection to this theory. Mr. Lyell accounted for it by supposing that streams of fresh water flowed down the sides of the mountain after its upheaval; and as it is known the coral insects will only work where the water is very salt it would naturally result that gaps or openings would be left in the paths of these fresh water streams. Some reefs are of great extent—one upon the coast of Newfoundland reaching many thousand miles. There are few coral reefs in the Atlantic, though they have existed largely upon this Continent. The limestone which forms the Cave of Kentucky has evidently been made up of coral; and we are of course led to the conclusion that the climate here has been far warmer than now. This whole theory of coral formation, Dr. S. said, was very beautiful; but he wished for its more rigid proof.

Dr. S. presented a very fine representation of the Natural Bridge of Virginia—which the whole country being under water the shell fish and other animals, encountering a huge bank of sand, wrought upon either side till they came to its summit, and then upon its top—thus forming an arch with sand beneath. The cause of the upheaval of the whole country; rains washed away the sand and left the arch complete, as we now find it. Thus, also, were the Kentucky caves formed; and nothing is more natural than to suppose that, ages hence, when the Banks of Newfoundland are upheaved and the land washed away, we shall have remaining there caves and arches of the same description.

Coming to the Geology of the United States, Dr. S. pointed out upon a map its prominent features. The first thing that strikes the eye, he said, is that the whole country is a series of peninsulas, and many one by the union of the Mississippi and the Lakes, have been an island. All New-England, except Cape Cod, is made up of primary rocks, composed of granite—or of rocks of that description. Cape Cod is tertiary; Long Island is tertiary, and then all Westward, until you reach the Highlands, is primary. The sea here washes the granite, as it does not further South. All the section along the coast of the Atlantic, reaching back until you come to the fall of the rivers, is tertiary, down to Alabama; though many geologists think that Florida is coral limestone. The New-England primary passes Westward of this tertiary; and when that region is reached we have the best portion of the United States—the most healthy and productive; and the proof of this is that the stoutest men are produced.

When you go back to the Highlands, we get to the Trenton limestone, and the Silurian or primary Fossiliferous formation. This has been traced as far west as Iowa; and so gentle has been the upheaval of the country that there is scarcely a fracture to be found through its whole extent. On the upper branches of the Potomac, in the Cumberland region, we find all the strata one above the other, and the whole upheaved 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here, then, the coal may be dug above ground; and the miners are spared the trouble, which causes so much difficulty in England, of pumping out the water. This adds greatly to the advantages of the district.

In speaking of the Geology of this Island, Dr. S. said that at the Battery the rock is gneiss; though, before we get out of the enclosure, we come to diorite. The Park is 27 feet above high water; and at Union Place the granite crops out, and the Highlands, is primary. A little above this we find serpentine; and at Manhattanville a deep cut, ascending from which we meet with hornblende. It is a fact, Dr. S. said, that the Island is a number of subject to autumnal diseases; and this fact puzzled physicians for a long time—especially as it was found that as the city extended its limits it became more and more healthy. There seemed to be no water—no pools or lakes to explain the fact; but the Geology of the Island made it plain. The whole Island is a series of basins; and the water falls through the soil and lodges upon rock, beneath which it cannot go. Thus it remains and makes the atmosphere impure. As the city extends the water is prevented from settling down, but runs off through streets or gutters.

The last subject connected with individual rocks, of which Dr. S. said he should speak, was the Palisades upon the other side of the river, which rise to a height of 700 feet, and are stratified by old red sandstone, as may be seen at Hoboken when the tide is low. That they were produced by subterranean heat no one doubts. The matter was formed beneath New-Jersey and thrown up by some volcanic action; but it seems singular that it should have cooled and remained thus upright, like a wall, instead of floating off and descending gradually.

It seems necessary, he said, to suppose that there must have been a deep channel—two parallel ridges of sand—between which the liquid matter flowed; and when it was cooled, the sand was washed away by the river, and the face of the Palisades was left standing.

After a few remarks concerning the general geological structure of the country, Dr. S. said that it remained to consider the effect produced upon the Earth by animals upon its surface; and proceeded physically to define animals as organized beings, provided with stomachs for the digestion and assimilation of the food upon which they live. Metaphysically defined, he said, they were beings conscious of their own existence—susceptible of feelings, of pain, and in this respect, he said, the smallest were nearly upon an equality with the largest.

The question has been often discussed whether animals or vegetables first existed upon the Earth. Dr. S. thought there could be little doubt that vegetables were the first in order of time because, first, they can live in a much more impure state of the atmosphere; and secondly, because they are necessary for the food of animals. When vegetables had suitably prepared the atmosphere, it is probable, then, that the lower orders of animals were created. The earliest animal which we find is the trilobite.

It is in the older rocks that the precious metals are found, which are becoming less and less plentiful. The Earth, Dr. S. said, was becoming less and less fitted for the habitation of man; and, in the progress of time, it must necessarily become entirely unfit for living creatures to live upon. The time must come, Dr. S. said, when it would be submerged—covered with water to the depth of two or three miles; so that no animal could possibly live upon it.

Dr. BRISTOW, the celebrated teacher of Writing and Short Hand, has reduced his prices, and his Academy is now crowded with pupils. He is, beyond dispute, the most successful teacher that we have yet had among us. His system of Stenography is simple, perfect, and easily acquired.—Ladies and gentlemen will do well to call on Mr. B., No. 235 Broadway, and see the beautiful specimens of improvement.

Dr. RUSH'S INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS. Come authenticated by the practical experience of their immortal author, by the testimony of many a living monument, the therapeutic, the curative, the salutary, the beneficial, in all cases, ages and sizes. Where is the constitution that has not been renovated by this quest to falter nature? and in what case has the vital spark, glimmering between hope and despair, not been renovated? They are the legacy of the immortal name whose signature alone would be their urse, did not the experience of thousands testify to their efficacy by practical illustration.

Sold, wholesale, at the principal office, 39 Ann-street, New-York; by H. G. DOUGLASS, (and retail) by W. G. B. at No. 45 Broadway; 27 Broadway; 164 Broadway; 75 Chambers-street; 69; Fulton-street, Brooklyn; 1 Stanwix Hall, Albany; 320 Broadway-street, Newark.

459 BROADWAY. The New World and Extra and all the popular Books and Periodicals, are for sale at the above Office, corner of Grand Street. Also, DR. RUSH'S INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS, the most valuable medicinal preparation ever offered to the public for the cure of diseases of various kinds—25 cents a box. ALSO, RING'S MEDICATED CANDY, so long and justly celebrated for the cure or alleviation of Consumption, Colds, Gout, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption of the lungs, in packages of 12½, 25, and 50 cents—also \$1. Remember, 459 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN. May obtain, at wholesale prices, an outfit of fashionable Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Byrons and other Collars, Drawers and Wrappers, Cloth, Velvet and Fur Caps, Underwear, &c. at the wholesale establishment, 137 Pearl-street, corner of Cedar.

Royal Gurley, Auctioneer. Valuable Private Library, Books, Cyclopedia, &c.—THIS EVENING, will be sold by Gurley & Hill, at the New-York Loan Room, 160 Broadway, an extensive and valuable collection of Books from the private Libraries, embracing many valuable works on Geography, and the history, Civil and Ecclesiastical History, of the New-York State illustrated Books. Also, a set of the New-York State Library, and a subscription of 40 vols. of Rev. Dr. Estlin's pedia, in extra cloth binding, 75 cents quarto.

RHODE ISLAND.—TRIALS FOR TREASON.—The Supreme Judicial Court is now in session at Providence, and the trials for treason have commenced. The Journal says: The special plea in the case of Cooley was filed yesterday. It sets forth that the charter of this State, and the form of government under it, has existed since its first grant in 1663, until the formation of the People's Constitution by the people of the State in their primary and sovereign capacity; that that Constitution was adopted in December last, and became the paramount law of the State; and that in pursuance of the provisions of that instrument, the defendant was elected a representative to the General Assembly under the same, and took the oath of office prescribed, and performed the duties of a member of the House, as he might lawfully do under that Constitution, which became the paramount law of the State upon the first Tuesday in May last. Among other things, it is stated that the male people of the State, over twenty-one years of age, after legal notice, met in mass meeting at Newport in May, 1841, and passed the resolutions authorizing the election of delegates to a convention to frame a Constitution, and appointing the Executive State Committee. By this statement the impression would be given, where the fact was not known, that all the people of the State assembled at that meeting; whereas it is well known it was composed of most of a few hundreds, being a small load for a steamboat from Providence, with a few from Newport, and a great many from Fall River. The effect of a demurrer would be to admit the truth of such facts; and of course the counsel of the State were obliged to reply new matter, setting forth the whole truth.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—Loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Gastritis or Inflammation of the Stomach, all proceed from the same cause, being an unhealthy secretion of gastric juice, &c. &c. It follows acidity of the stomach, eructation of wind, distress after eating, oppression of the precordia, headache and nausea, tremulous sensations, and a variety of other peculiar feelings known only to the sufferer. For these and other kindred diseases, a new remedy has dawned upon the world, having for its object the relief of suffering humanity. SANDS'S