the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals; for, if the Government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The People would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong-doers, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st. Gold and silver; 2d. The paper of State institutions; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issus of some kind on the other.—That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and, being used only in the disbursements of the Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of restoring to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stocks, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will great ly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the maximum of $15,000,000, it is obvious that $10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge.—Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of re-imbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson at New-Orleans at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their majesty was fully vindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgement placed him. There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New-Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American People.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December, 1842.

THE MESSAGE was brought through by an Express Locomotive sent by the P. O. Department. It came through from point to point in the following time:

Left Washington	at 1 13	Arrived at Baltimore	at 2 15
" Baltimore	2 25	" Havre de Grace	3 40
" Havre de Grace	3 43	" Wilmington	5 00
" Wilmington	5 05	" Philadelphia	6 10
" Philadelphia	6 15	" N. Brunswick	9 10
" N. Brunswick	9 12	" Jersey City	10 10
		N. Y. Post Office	10 25

thus making the entire distance in *nine hours and twelve minutes*—nine minutes longer than last year.

Doings in Congress.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1842.

The second day of the session of Congress also fails to bring with it a quorum of the Senate, and consequently the reception of the President's Message, and the transaction of business in both Houses is delayed.

In the House of Representatives however, Mr. Adams is again agitating the reception of petitions on the subject of slavery, and with the present attendance of members, many of the Southern and Western members not yet having arrived, commands a majority of votes in support of his views.

The SENATE was called to order at 12 o'clock, and but twenty-six members (one less than a quorum) appearing in their seats, an immediate adjournment took place.

In the HOUSE, Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON gave notice that to-morrow, or at the earliest opportunity, he should ask leave to introduce a bill embodying his projet for the relief of the States and Territories by the issue and distribution among them of Government Stock based on the proceeds of the Public Lands.

Mr. HALSTED gave notice of the introduction of a bill similar to that passed at the close of the last session and not returned by the President, to regulate the taking testimony in cases of contested elections and for other purposes.

Mr. WM. C. JOHNSON moved the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject of a National Foundry. Carried.

Mr. ADAMS, in accordance with his notice of yesterday, offered his resolution to rescind the Twenty-first Rule, which prohibits the reception of petitions on the subject of Slavery. He said that, by the Constitution of the House, the first business of the session was to receive the petitions of the People; and his object was to abolish a rule by which a large share of petitions from one portion of the Union was excluded, while all from another portion were received. He had no wish to debate the subject, but was willing that the question be immediately taken by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. WISE raised the point that the resolution could not be received in order if objected to, except by a vote of two-thirds. After some remarks by Messrs. WISE, PICKENS and others,

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

Mr. WELLER moved to lay the resolution on the table; *rejected*, Yeas 85, Nays 93.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution Mr. EVERETT moved the previous question; which was seconded, Ayes 84, Nays 74.

Mr. WISE attempted unsuccessfully to postpone the subject. The Yeas and Nays were taken on now ordering the main question, and were—Yeas 84; Nays 99. So the question was not ordered, and under the rules the subject goes over till to-morrow.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON MASON of Md. announced the death of his colleague, Hon. JAMES W. WILLIAMS, and in a beautiful manner recounted the virtues of the deceased and gave utterance to the feelings the melancholy occurrence was adapted to inspire.

On his motion, resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased were adopted, and the House adjourned. ARGUS.

☞ Rev. J. N. MAFFIT, recently Chaplain to the House of Representatives and renowned for his 'elequence,' is said in a recent lecture to have called the rocky coast of New England the "Sounding board of the ocean." This is very much like his usual sublimities. He belongs decidedly to that class who, according to Benjamin—

"Heaven's thunder liken to a dreadful drum.
Invoke the stars bright wheeling round our globe,
As twinkling jewels on a purple robe;
And call fair Cynthia when she sails in light,
'Thou breast pin on the bosom of the night.'"

☞ Consul DELAVAN has arrived at Halifax. His first official act, so far as we have seen, was to give Mad. Celeste a *dejeune a la fourchette* (we hope he knew what that meant); and his second was to make a Temperance Speech, which the journals state 'made a decided impression.'

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S POLICY APPROVED. We have ascertained, from good authority, that his Excellency the Governor-General has received, by the Acadia, despatches highly approving of his policy as regards his recent Ministerial changes, and sustaining him to the fullest extent.

[Kingston U. C. Gazette.

A PROCLAMATION.

By WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

THURSDAY the eighth day of December next is hereby appointed to be observed by the People of this State as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD for the manifold blessings of the year. We have tilled the earth in safety and gathered plentiful harvests; relieved labor by inventions of art and new applications of science; brought to successful termination works of physical improvement designed to promote social intercourse and to guard against accidents to human life and augment its enjoyments; tendered our system of intellectual and moral instruction more equal and efficient, and acquired comprehensive knowledge of the agricultural, forest and mineral resources which Providence has supplied within the territory assigned for our habitation. The savage warfare which so long prevailed on the southern border of our country, scarcely less painful to humanity whether our arms were victorious or were unsuccessful against a rude and injured people, has ceased. Commotions which threatened to involve a sister State, and even the whole American family, in the calamities of a civil war, and thus repress the growing confidence of mankind in their capacity for self-government, have peacefully subsided; and our controversies with a distinguished European nation have been adjusted by a treaty securing reciprocal advantages and directing the efforts of both states to the removal of a great reproach of Christendom, by the extirpation of the slave trade. Philanthropy has not abated her zeal within our borders while extending her visitations to distant regions; and the labors of Philosophy throughout the civilized world have been crowned with discoveries tending to ameliorate human life and elevate the dignity of mankind.

Let us reverently acknowledge that these and all the blessings we enjoy, descend from HIM by whom the nations of the earth are governed in righteousness, and all human affairs are regulated and controled with infinite wisdom and mercy.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this seventh day of November, L.S. in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By the Governor.
HENRY UNDERWOOD, Private Secretary.

Later from Valparaiso.

By the barque California, Captain Fairfould, we have advices from California to the 30th of August. The intelligence from the interior of Chili is very encouraging, the troops sent by the Governor having returned victorious, after entirely subduing the zealots, who were very much discontented, wishing to settle their religious feud among themselves. The citizens of Valparaiso expressed much satisfaction at its termination. The accounts from Peru are very uncertain. It is said that the war there is about to end. The Provinces in the North of Buenos Ayres are anxious to make peace and are willing to do every thing in their power for that purpose. The Peruvians do not appear to be so disposed, and are continually harassing their opponents at every opportunity. The inhabitants of the Province of Coquimbo have at last succeeded in capturing a number of the mountaineers from Cataruarca; they immediately executed them all. The number is unknown, and the rumor is the only authority for the story. The California left at Valparaiso the ship Natchez, of New-York, which arrived on the 30th of August from that port; also the ship Orpheus, Capt. Hill, from New-York, for Coquimbo. A few days thence to New-York, ships Emily and Roscius, for Boston. On the 20th of September, in sight of Cape Horn, passed an American whaler, steering westward, showing a white signal, with black balls in it. The California has experienced very heavy gales during the passage. She made Long Island on the 27th November, and was blown off.

COLT AGAIN.—We heartily wish that the fate of Colt and the circumstances of his death might be allowed no longer to disturb the public mind, and regret exceedingly articles in the Knickerbocker, Democratic Review, and other leading periodicals, calculated to effect no possible good, but serving only for that morbid appetite for tales of blood which 'grows by what it feeds on.' But there is in the minds of very many of our citizens a suspicion, not very decided perhaps, but still a suspicion, that Colt is yet alive; and, until this is completely driven away, it must not be expected that the subject should cease to be a matter of discussion. A letter in the Commercial yesterday, from Dr. HOSACK, it would seem, should put this matter for ever at rest, even if the evidence before known were not amply sufficient, which it is. He states that he was well acquainted with Colt, and visited him the morning of his death. Some days before, Colt told him that he would never be hung, leaving him to infer that he intended, even then, to commit suicide. Immediately after his death, Dr. H. entered the cell of Colt, found him dressed precisely as he had been during the day, lying as has been already described. He thinks the deed must have been committed soon after 3 o'clock, with perfect deliberation and calmness, and that the dagger was thrust in with both hands, and not by a stab.

☞ The article credited to the Commercial Advertiser yesterday, in relation to Arthur Tappan, should have been quoted from the Evening Express. [Standard.

And if you will look a little further back, you will find that it originally appeared in the Tribune.

☞ A sale of useful and fancy articles will be held at Mr. PREST'S Long Room, Brooklyn, next THURSDAY, for the *benefit of the poor*. By a notice which will be found in this day's paper, it will be seen that articles for the sale will be received as donations at No. 9 Tillery-street. If any benevolent person should give any article upon which they set particular store or value, they can have a chance of buying it again at the sale. Of course, the greater the value the greater the competition.

☞ The greatest novelty ever presented to the public will be exhibited to-day at the New-York Museum. The manager has at a very great expense obtained from Europe the Dresses worn by Queen Victoria and the Duchess of Kent on the days of the Coronation and Marriage of Her Majesty. They are splendid and magnificent, being made of the most costly materials and richly embroidered with gold. The Ladies we expect will be particularly curious to behold how Royalty is attired. Signor Blitz will introduce a great number of his wonderful deceptions. Miss Clemence, the danseuse &c. There will be repeated performances during the afternoon and evening. The whole to be seen for One Shilling.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The discovery of the art of printing, in the fifteenth century, has done more to ameliorate and improve the mental condition of man than any other event since the introduction of the Christian Era.—From that period until the present time, the Press has exerted a powerful and controlling influence over the destinies of man. As the Press over the mental, so does Sands's Sarsaparilla over the physical, manifest its great healing and restorative powers in dispelling diseases and giving strength and vigor to the debilitated frame, by removing unhealthy action and establishing in its place a flow throughout the whole circulatory system. Hence diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Salt Rheum, Scrofula or King's Evil, Eczema, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, &c., are effectually cured by its use. Affection of the mucous membranes, such as Chronic Catarrh spreading through the nasal passages into the bronchial membranes of the throat, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, White Swelling and Hip Disease, will be removed by this invaluable medicine.

Sold at wholesale and retail, by A. B. Sands & Co. Druggists and Chemists, No. 275 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., New-York. Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands Druggists, No. 79 and 100 Fulton-st.; David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS.—It is rumored that Congress will in the course of its present Session grant a large appropriation to the inventor of the famous Peter's Lozenges for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumptions, but for the other varieties of medicines in the same shape which eradicates a Headache, depression of spirits, and another that destroys Worms in children. We incline to the opinion that if Congress made a proper appropriation to the proprietor of these Lozenges it would be an important one. Let every one who has an inclination to be cured from Coughs or Colds, depression of spirits, &c. &c. apply at the office for a box of Peter's Lozenges, No. 125 Fulton street, corner of Nassau st.

☞ This is Thanksgiving Day and Barnum of the American Museum has fulfilled its promise, to exhibit the most remarkable living curiosity that ever astonished the world. It is a fine formed little gentleman some ten or twelve years old, lively, talkative, and intelligent, less than two feet in height, and weighing only fifteen pounds—the weight of an ordinary infant. This is of course the most wonderful Dwarf ever heard or thought of, and none will fail to go and see him. The other attractions are unusually rich and diversified, and performances will take place throughout the day and evening.

459 BROADWAY.

☞ **The New World and Extras** and all the popular Books and Periodicals, are for sale at the above Office, corner of Grand street. Also,

DR. RUSH'S 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, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all complaints of the lungs, tending to consumption and death. Put in packages of 12½, 25, and 50 cents—also $1. Remember, **459** Broadway. d3 1w

☞ **We cut this advertisement** from the Sun and endorse the article with our own recommendation:

Will ye have Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, when you can be cured for one shilling. Read this:—I certify I had a dreadful pain in my side, with a coughing and shortness of breath. I used a one shilling package of Prof. Jones's Cough Candy, which relieved me wonderfully. I believe another package will effect a cure. HIRAM ANENTS,
11½ William, or 223 Washington-sts.

Mr. Robt. M. Cross, of 144 Delancy-street, was troubled with a hacking cough, and one shilling package of Jones's Cough Candy cured him entirely in the short space of a week. This has cured no less than 75 persons. The proprietor offers to return the money to any one who, after using it, are satisfied it is not all represented.

Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, 92 Chatham-st., New-York. Agents, 133 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. d7

☞ **Gen. Com. Dem. Whig Young Men.**—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, 9th December, 1842, at 7 o'clock. The members are earnestly requested to attend. ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.
S. D. JACKSON, } Secretaries.
C. R. TAYLOR, }

☞ **Historical Society's Lectures.**—The Rev. Dr. HAWKS repeats THIS (Thursday) Evening, Dec. 8, at the Broadway Tabernacle, his Introductory Lecture on Sir WALTER RALEIGH, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

Tickets at the door. Persons holding tickets for the Course are entitled to admission. d8

Office of the New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Co. }
No. 124 Bowery, corner Grand. }

☞ **This Company** continues to insure against Loss and Damage by Fire at reduced rates of premium from former charges.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to sunset.
JAMES LOVETT, President.
PETER PINCKNEY, Sec'ry. (2) d6 1m

☞ **The following Publications** are for sale at the office of The Tribune, Nassau-street, opposite the City Hall:

FRANKLIN EVANS, or the Inebriate. Price .. 12½ cents.
THE TWO ADMIRALS, a Tale by Cooper, 2 vols. .. 25 "
OLIVER TWIST, by Boz .. 25 "
RODERICK RANDOM, 1 vol. .. 25 "
WING AND WING, (Cooper's last) .. 50 "
LIEBIG'S ANIMAL CHEMISTRY .. 25 "
LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY .. 25 "
DICKEN'S AMERICAN NOTES .. 12½ "
PAULINE, a Tale of Normandie .. 12½ "
WESTERN CAPTIVE, or Times of Tecumseh .. 18¾ "
UNITED IRISHMEN, Their Lives and Times .. 25 "
LIFE AND TIMES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE .. 25 "
MORLEY ERNSTEIN .. 18¾ "
LIFE OF HENRY CLAY .. 6¼ "
PHANTOM SHIP, or Tales of the Sea, by Marryatt .. 12½ "
THE BACHELOR AND OTHER TALES, by the late Samuel L. Knapp .. 25 "
THE NEIGHBORS, a Tale of Every-day Life .. 18¾ "
LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS .. 25 "

☞ **Dr. Rush's Health Pills.**—The unpretending and uninflated form in which these highly valuable Pills are presented to the public, arises not from any doubt or absence of those merits with which they by universal testimony abound, and which require not the resort to long and pretracted homilies of virtues unattested and testimonies unauthenticated, tedious in detail, fallacious in theory, mercenary in effect. The sole proprietor of Dr. Rush's HEALTH PILLS has the public good at heart as forcibly as the philanthropic and publicly distinguished inventor. Like the benevolent testator of this invaluable legacy, he seeks only the fame and merit of giving a sound direction to the public judgement, by means honorable and faithful, without the aid of lengthy columns, as harrassing to the eye as the nostrums they eulogise are indigestible and nauseous to the stomach. He therefore briefly, fearlessly and frankly recommends in every family, of every sex, size and age,

DR. RUSH'S HEALTH PILLS.

He appeals to the testimony of him whose youthful constitution has, to all appearance, been mortgaged to immortality; to the Dyspeptic, whose tortures have consigned him to despair and the consequences of 'hope deferred;' to the afflicted with gout, rheumatism, and diseased liver; to the free indulger in the luxuries of the table; in fact, without applying the empirical term, ever abused, of an *infallible medicine*, giving confidence that, in all and any of the above catalogue, these Pills never have failed, and never (humanly speaking) can fail of performing a cure, under proper regimen and adherence to the directions. As such, they have succeeded to the full purport of their pretensions; and as such, they are extensively disseminated, and sincerely recommended to universal adoption.

Sold wholesale and retail at the principal office, 80 Ann-street, by H. G. DAGGERS; and retail by Wadleigh, 459 Broadway; 267 Broadway; 168 Bowery; 75 Chambers-st; 356 Pearl st; 241 Fulton-st; 604 Fulton-st. Brooklyn; 4 Stanwix Hall, Albany; 320 Broad-st. Newark; Thos. F. Pease, New Haven; J. W. Judd, Hartford.

Price 25 cents a box, neatly put up in a wrapper engraved by Durand & Co. on steel, with a *fac simile* of Dr. Rush's signature on each box, which is accompanied with full directions for use. (2) d5 1w

☞ **The Benevolent Society of Calvary Church**, propose holding a sale of useful and fancy articles for the benefit of the Poor, at Mrs. Prest's Long Room, formerly Log Cabin, on Thursday, December 15th, commencing at 2 P. M. Donations, whether of money or articles for the sale, will be thankfully received, and may be left at No. 9 Tillery-street. (2) d8 6t

☞ **1843—Elder J. V. Himes** will lecture at the Church corner of Catharine and Madison streets TO DAY, at half-past 10 A. M., half-past 2 P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. He will notice the objections of Messrs. Stuart, Dowling, Morris, and their imitators and copyists. d8 1t*

☞ **The Law Reporter** for December, 1842. This Day published by BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., No. 127 Nassau-street.

CONTENTS.

ART. I. The Case of the William Brown, or a Review of the Trial of Alexander William Brown for throwing overboard a portion of the passengers of that ill-fated ship.
II. Opinion of Judge Story, of Massachusetts, in the case of Parker & Muggridge.
III. Opinion of Judge Ware, of Maine, in the matter of Holmes.
IV. Opinion of Judge Conckling, of New-York, in the matter of Allen.
V. Opinion of Judge Betts, of New-York, in the matter of Livermore.
VI. Opinion of Judge Betts in the matter of Shaw and Wife.
VII. Opinion of Judge Betts in the matter of Delavan.
VIII. Opinion of Judge Betts in the matter of Smith.
IX. Digest of American Cases.
X. A complete List of Bankrupts in Illinois.
XI. Bankrupts in New-York.
XII. Bankrupts in Massachusetts.
XIII. New Publications.

☞ **Grand Temperance Fair.**—There will be a Fair holden at the Temperance Hall, corner of Dey and Washington streets, commencing on the 19th inst., to continue for four days. Donations in fancy articles, refreshments, &c. will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged, by sending them to the following Managers:

Mrs Collins, 229 Washington st; Miss Wilcox, 237 Henry-st; Mrs. Cohen, 100 Warren st; Mrs. Smith, 101 Warren-st; Mrs. Robinson, 1 Carlisle-st; Mrs Jones, 46 Greenwich-st; Miss Von Evely, 421 Greenwich-st; Mrs. Nald, 66 Robinson-st; Mrs. Eldredge, 220 Washington st. d8 3t*

☞ **Hamilton Literary Association Lectures.**—The fourth Lecture in the Course will be delivered at the Lecture Room in Washington-street this (Thursday) evening, at half past 7 o'clock, by O. A. Brownson, Esq. of Boston. Subject—'The Law of the Progress of Humanity.' J. M. VAN COTT,
Brooklyn, Dec. 8, 1842. Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ **Temperance Meeting.**—The Jefferson T. B. Society of the Ninth Ward will hold a Special Public Meeting on Thursday (Thanksgiving) evening in the Church at the corner of Bedford and Christopher streets, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses upon the subject of Temperance will be delivered by the Rev. Wm. S. Balch, Wm. Wallace, Esq. of Kentucky, the celebrated poet, and others. Singing by the Marshall Glee Club, Mr. Platt, and others. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society. JOHN V. GREENFIELD, President.
S. J. BOORSTAVER, Secretary. d8 1*

☞ **The Franklin Literary Association** will hold their Anniversary at Columbian Hall, 263 Grand-street, Thursday evening, Dec. 8th, 1842. The following exercises will commence at 7 o'clock:

1st—Paper by the Editor of the Journal.
2d—History of the Association.
3d—A Poem.
4th—Essay on National Literature.
5th—Debate on the following question, by four members: "Would the immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States of America be just?" Decision by the President.
D. S. KETCHUM, President.
J. C. REYNOLDS, Rec. Sec. d8 1t*

☞ **Grand Gathering of the Lady E. L. Snow T. B. Society.**—The Lady E. L. Snow T. B. Society respectfully inform their friends and the public that their first public meeting will be held at Washington Hotel, corner of Broadway and Reade streets, on Friday evening, Dec. 9, 1842, at 7 o'clock; and the following extensive arrangements have been made for the occasion: Rev. JOHN MARSH, President; Dr. Isaac Covert of Parent Society, and Thomas Denny of Merchants' Society, Vice Presidents. *Marshals*: Libbeus Chapman, Broadway Society; Hugh Pattison, Franklin Society; Dr. T. R. Kirby, Broadway Society; J. H. French, Chelsea Society; Major Allen, Marion Society; P. B. Manchester, Columbian Society; Leander Kelley. Rev. Dr. Dewitt will open the meeting with prayer. The officers of the following Lady Societies have been invited and are expected to attend:

Martha Washington,	Lady Broadway,
Lady Howard,	" Columbian,
" Washington,	" E. C. Delavan,
" Franklin,	" Marion,
" Phœnix,	" Mount Pitt,
" Hope,	" Mount Vernon,
" Chelsea,	" Manhattan,
" Mary Washington,	" Hand-and-Hand,
" Prospect,	" Good Samaritan,
" Neptune,	" Clinton,
" North River Union,	" Marshall,
" Lafayette,	" Montgomery,
" Hudson River,	" Niagara,
Young Ladies' Hope.	

Also, the following Fire Companies, No. 2, 10, 19, 41, Volunteers 36 and Hose Company 19 are expected to attend in uniform with their splendid Lanterns and Banners.

Also, 25 Orphan Children from the Farm School will be present and go through an interesting exhibition, under the charge of Mr. Guest. Mrs. Lee and Mr. Parkhurst, who have in the kindest manner accepted the invitation to assist us upon this occasion. The infant Charles Hughes, only 3½ years old, is a prodigy and will deliver an address. Also, a choir of 8 Boys and 10 Girls will sing a Hymn. The exhibition of these children is full of touching interest and will afford the purest pleasure to the heart of the philanthropist.

One of the most pleasant features of the evening will be Fire Company No. 10 will appear with their splendid Banner representing the saving from the flames of a Wife and Child, both of whom will be present surrounded by the Firemen. Addresses are expected from William Wallace, Esq. of Kentucky, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq. and Alexander Welsh. During the evening several Temperance Odes and Songs will be sung by the Ladies, Firemen and others.

The Nassau Guards of Brooklyn, who signed the pledge last week, have been invited to attend; also the 1st company Washington Temperance Guards of this city, (first teetotal company in the U. S.) have been invited to be present.

In order to have room for the exhibition of the children, to accommodate the friends of the society and to prevent an overcrowded house, the Committee have been induced to charge 12½ cents admittance. Tickets to be had of H. Pattison, corner of Ann and Nassau-sts., office of the Organ, office of the Am Temperance Union, Clinton Hall, and at the door on the evening. The number of tickets are limited. d8 2t*

☞ THE POPULAR REMEDY for all those forms of disease which, when neglected, end in Consumption, such as cough from any cause, sore throat, hoarseness, and the like—the Hygeine Horehound Candy—is the most popular and successful remedy, and is noiselessly supplanting all the other pretended compounds vaunted so impudently by fictitious and manufactured certificate makers. Sold wholesale and retail at 432 Broadway.

☞ **A Card.**—The Members of the Sixth District Watch, under the charge of Capt. Batchelor, beg to return their most grateful and sincere thanks to those Honorable Members of the Common Council who so nobly advocated the even handed justice between the employer and employed, of restoring their pay to the former sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per night; and we beg leave, most respectfully, to assure Messrs. Jones and Gedney of the Board of Aldermen, that their determined efforts to reduce the pay of the poor man will be ever borne in remembrance by the Sixth District Watch. d8 1t*

Passengers Arrived.

In the Caledonias from Liverpool—Mr and Mrs Davidson, child and female servant; Gen. Cass, Mess Phillips, J L Thierman, Montgomery, Hagan, Cass, John Bentley, A B Thompson, Graham, Woodhouse, Stevens, Chas Rock, Carroll, and Mrs Butler's nurse.

For Halifax—Capt F Ledger, Alcocke, Major Henderson, Capt Mellish, Lieut Jopp, Mr Thos Simpson, Mr Hall, Mr & Mrs Nelson and child.

From Halifax—Miss J Hill, Capt Cummins, Capt Baker, Mess M O'Barry, W Porter, Donnell, and W Herd.

In the bark California, from Mazzatan and Valparaiso—Mr Glasgow, of St Louis Mo., supercargo.

In the ship Silvie de Grassee, from Havre—Madame C Lohse and Madame Maroncelli, Messrs Geo Plumpett, F Korn and Thomas H Parish.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1842.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY

THE SUN		THE MOON		FULL SEA
Rises 7 25	Sets 4 35	Sets .. 11 7	Eves 5 14	Morn. 0 28

Latest Dates.

LONDON ..... Nov. 5 | HAVRE ..... Nov 1
LIVERPOOL ..... Nov. 4 | NEW-ORLEANS ..... Nov. 2

CLEARED.

Ships Emerald, Howe, Havre, Wm Whitlock; Independence, Nye, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Catharine, Berry, Charleston, Geo Sutton.

Brigs Emily, Sherwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Tam O'Shanter, Thomas, Curacoa, J Foulke & Sons.

Schrs Emma, Johnson, Baltimore; Barbara, Squire, Baltimore, A B Cooley & Co; Lodi, Sprawl; Franklin, La Brett & Vose; Elizabeth, Bragdon, Franklin, La, J Sewell & Co; Regulus, Hawkins, Wilmington, N C, E S Powell; Wane, Philadelphia, A B Cooley & Co.

ARRIVED.

Ship Silvie de Grassie, Thompson, from Havre, sailed Nov. 3, with mdse, to Bolton, Fox & Livingston.

Ship Lorena, Urquehart, from Mobile, with cotton, to E D Hurlbut.

Bark Martin W Breet, Avery, 8 days from Machias, with lumber to Brett & Vose.

Bark California, Faifoal, from Mazzatan and Valparaiso, 30th Aug, with specie, to order.

Brig ——, from New Orleans, with mdse, to master.

Brig Alabama Williams, 23 days from Apalachicola, with cotton, to Sturges & Clearman.

Schr Sterling Taylor, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores, to J Powell.

Br 3-masted schr Sea Bird, Grant, 33 days from Kingston, Jam, via Long Island Sound, with pimento, &c. to Dunscomb & Beckwith.

Schr Mary, Baker, 2 days from Philadelphia, with coal, to J Rice.

Schr Crator, Davis, Newport, ballast.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Brown, Fall River, sails and iron to Tisdale & Bordon.

Sloop Corinthian, Shepherd, from New Bedford, with oil and candles.

BELOW—1 ship and 2 brigs unknown.

SAILED.

Ships Vicksburg, for New Orleans; Cahawba, Charleston; bark Merchant, Lisbon; brigs Princess Royal, (Br) Bermuda; Wilson Fuller, Charleston, and others.

DISASTERS.

LOSS OF THE SCHR. LYCURGUS.—Extract of a letter to Walter R Jones, Esq. Secretary of Board of Underwriters: Schr. Lycurgus, of Warren, Me., from St. Domingo, with a cargo of mahogany, hides, honey, &c. went ashore on Wednesday last, about 20 miles south of Chincoteague, and will probably be a total loss, lying 7 feet in the sand and full of water. The cargo will be mostly saved. All the crew but one man were sick. The crew were saved by hauling from the vessel through the surf by a line.

We learn from the Philadelphia Exchange Books, that on the 3d inst. the bodies of two men (one colored) were washed ashore on Brigantine Beach, Atlantic county, N J, supposed to be part of the crew of the schr. Factor, of New York, stranded on said beach on the 30th ult. The white man is supposed to be Eli Carey, or Cavy. It is understood that Mr. C. has left a wife and several children in the city of Philadelphia to mourn his loss.

Ship Henry Goldsmith, Johnson, from Boston, at Digby, passed 19th ultimo, about twelve miles to windward of St. George's Island, the wreck of schr. Independence, of Salem, of about 99 or 100 tons, waterlogged, with spars, rigging and sails floating alongside—one man on deck, apparently lashed between the pumps and the stump of the mainmast. Asked him if there were any other persons on board, and he answered no. Got within ten feet of him, but as he made no exertion to save himself, could render him no assistance. Tacked again but could not get near him. A large American schr. tried at the same time to render him assistance, but could not on account of the sea running very high and the wind blowing a hurricane at the time. [Undoubtedly the Enterprise, of Salem, fallen in with 19th by the packet schr. Penjajawock, at Bangor, which tried in vain to render assistance.]

☞ **The December Number of the Southern Literary Messenger** is received and for sale at 160 Nassau street.

Contents:

1. LETTERS OF AN ITALIAN EXILE: Landing at Boston; First Impressions; Characteristics of Bostonians: Their shyness of Strangers; Seeking a Livelihood; Teaching School; One Scholar and he a queer one; The Dinner Bell; Dandies; Ladies—their Dress in Winter, &c. &c.
2. FRANCES AND FANNY.—Visit to Fanny; Her accomplishments; Fairly in love with Fanny; Proposal; Acceptance; Announcement thereof to Francis; Embarrassments, &c. &c. &c.
3. HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.—How ships are welcomed to Malta, &c. &c.
4. THE FRENCH DRAMATISTS.—Corneille; Carlyleism and Transcendentalism; Criticism; a German Sentiment, &c. &c.
5. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER; A Crazy Midshipman; Duel; A young Reefer and his Step Mother; A ludicrous scene; Havana; Midshipman Lindsay; A Gale; Sufferings in an open Boat; Cruizing after Pirates, &c. &c.
6. LORD BOLINGBROKE.—He a Rake; Unhappy Marriage; Returned to