THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ Our friends who design to favor us with their advertisements will please bear in mind that our terms are CASH and however unpleasant it may be for us to refuse, we cannot hereafter permit this rule to be infringed. Our Ledger is full, and we have no Collector.

☞ 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 Sundays. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

☞ "B." of Philadelphia, will please leave his favors at the News Office of Zeibel & Burgess, in Ledger Building.

Important Intelligence—Mutiny on board a U. S. Brig of War.

We received information yesterday of a most important transaction on board the U. S. Brig-of-War Somers, Capt. McKENZIE, which our readers will recollect arrived at this port on Wednesday last from the Coast of Africa, where she had been cruising for some months, in order to protect American merchant vessels from the interruption of British cruisers searching for slaves. The Somers left Liberia on the 11th of November and touched at St. Thomas on her voyage hither. She left St. Thomas on the 5th of December; and on that day the Captain observed disorderly movements among the crew, which excited his suspicions of intended mutiny. He saw nothing definite, however, or sufficient to warrant the arrest of any. He contented himself, therefore, with ordering all his officers to wear their side-arms, and proceeded on his voyage.

He had been out but two days when some of the crew informed him of the existence of a plot on board, which was immediately to be put in execution. The plan was to *murder the Captain, the higher officers and all others who would not join them,—to seize the vessel and convert her into a pirate ship.* She is one of the swiftest sailers in the service: and it was thus supposed that she would be most completely fitted for the purposes to which they designed she should be applied. They intended first to watch for some one of the Liverpool packets—expected to bring out a large quantity of specie—to seize upon and plunder her and then sail for some more remote portion of the sea. This information was given to the Captain by one of those who had been originally engaged in the plot, but had subsequently repented and betrayed their murderous design.

This was on the 7th of December. The Captain immediately ordered all hands on deck, and ordered those of the crew who were opposed to him to go upon the forward deck. *Passed Midshipman* SPENCER, *son of John C. Spencer, our Secretary of War, the Boatswain's Mate and the Master at Arms, immediately led the way*, and were followed by thirteen apprentices, and about sixty of the crew. They arrayed themselves upon the forward deck, without doubt supposing that they would be followed by a great proportion of the crew. Captain McKenzie instantly ordered them to be put in irons. They were shackled and securely confined.

In the evening a Court Martial was summoned, Spencer and his two companions, as the three ring-leaders, were *tried, convicted and sentenced, and the next morning* WERE HUNG AT THE YARD-ARM. The rest were brought in irons to this port, where they are still kept in shackles and close confinement.

Thus, by the prompt, fearless decision and energy of Capt. McKenzie, one of the most bold and daring conspiracies ever formed was frustrated and crushed. The whole crew on board numbered, we believe, not far from four hundred; and had the plot been successful, as a day's delay might have made it, deeds of blood and of fearful atrocity, seldom paralleled in the horrid records of piracy and murder, would have blackened the sea and carried terror to the heart of the world. We presume that official accounts of this astounding affair will be speedily given, when more of its particulars will be spread before the public.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Somers, we understand, a messenger was despatched to Washington with the intelligence. It has been thus far kept secret here, we presume, in order that it might not first reach the ear of Mr. Spencer through the columns of the press. An official investigation will of course be immediately ordered, and all the particulars of the matter be soon made known. There are some portions of this account which lead us to suspect its entire accuracy: but we give it as it was told to us—upon authority, which we deem most reliable.

☞ The *Tribune* of yesterday is mistaken in giving twenty-one votes on the fourth ballot of the Georgia Legislature, for U. S. Senator, to Thomas Butler King (Whig); they were cast for John P. King, (Dem.) formerly Senator. [Plebeian.

Right, for once, Pleb.—at least so far as *our* confusion of names is concerned; but what sort of a 'Dem.' is *John P.* King? About the severest lashing ever given to Gen. Jackson's Financial Policy, and to the whole scope and bearing of Loco-Focoism, was given by this same John P. King "formerly Senator." Do you remember what he said about the "more grey hairs which had grown on the head of the Republic" since 1828 than ever before?

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gen. JAMES HAMMOND has been elected Governor of South Carolina, receiving 83 votes. R. F. W. ALLSTON received 76 and there were 2 scattering. The difference was purely personal, there being no anti-Calhoun candidate.

☞ The cars from Albany West ran foul of a snow-bank on Wednesday near Schenectady which they could not surmount. The mails were sent on by stage.

Mr. Upham's Lecture.

The Lecture before the Historical Society last evening at the University Chapel, by Rev. CHAS. W. UPHAM, was a very model of chaste, compact and beautiful English composition, delivered with great clearness and remarkable force. We have listened to few less exceptionable discourses than his; and, though it is plain, from the local allusions in which they abound and the general character of the subjects he selects—connected as they all are with the history of the early settlers of New-England—that the Lectures were originally prepared for a Massachusetts audience, they are received with great favor by the very intelligent assembly before which they are now pronounced. His subject last evening was the Life and Character of Sir GEORGE DOWNING, who was a member of the first class that ever graduated from Harvard College, and who afterwards, by the force of his character, the high order of his abilities and the influence of favoring circumstances, rose to the very highest stations in the English Commonwealth, and will long be remembered as the author of the celebrated Navigation Act to which so many theorists solely attribute the subsequent greatness and power of the British Empire.

Born of a respectable family in England, but educated at the first University ever established in America, and graduated at the age of eighteen, after a few years devoted to the study of theology, and to teaching, to which he was compelled by his poverty, he left America in 1645—paying for his passage by instructing the sailors, and almost instantly upon his arrival in England making himself distinguished by his talents and address. He connected himself with the army of Cromwell, and soon became eminent as a military officer under this greatest general of his age. He was made an officer of his staff, and having once gained, he never lost his confidence and esteem. Becoming connected with the illustrious family of the Howards by marrying in 1654 Lady Frances Howard, he rose rapidly to the highest political rank, and acquired a reputation as a diplomatist never since surpassed. He was sent by Cromwell, whose government was then firmly established, to remonstrate with the Duke of Savoy against his relentless persecution of the Piedmontese. This step was taken by the Protector for the purpose of concentrating upon his own person the sympathies and favor of the Protestants in those states where they were predominant; but he was also careful to secure the alliance of France and Spain, then Catholic powers, by representing to them that England was the only nation which could effectually curb the commercial ascendancy of Holland, which then incurred the jealousy of all the great continental powers. Upon both these missions, requiring the highest ability and address, George Downing was dispatched; and the object of each was promptly and effectually secured. The ostensible purpose of his embassy was to interfere in behalf of the persecuted Waldenses, and to secure their safety from the enmity of the Romish Church. Yet we find him, while on his journey for that avowed purpose, in an interview with Mazarene, the Roman Cardinal in France, establishing amity and a good understanding with the leading Catholic States of Europe. In 1656 he went to Parliament from Edinburgh; and then, for a long series of years, was an acknowledged leader, especially on all questions of revenue and trade. He seldom spoke at great length, but briefly, to the point and with effect. His subsequent career Mr. UPHAM postponed until another lecture.

Mr. Upham, at the commencement of his Lecture made some excellent philosophical remarks concerning the reciprocal influence exerted upon each other by Great Britain and America, the former pouring in upon us refinement and all the influences of high cultivation and this country returning a new impulse, a fresh life, increased vigor and energy in all departments of society. He presented, also, some profound and true observations upon the power of Religious principle, especially as shown in the contest between the King's party, animated by the highest feelings of chivalrous loyalty, and the followers of Cromwell—urged on with resistless power by their religious zeal. He did not conceal the fact, that Downing became a time-serving intriguer, retaining place at the expense of principle and fawning upon those he had once hated and despised. This, however, we suppose will be more fully exposed at the next Lecture on Monday evening.

"OBERLIN INSTITUTE.—A bill to repeal the charter of this institution passed its third reading in the House of Representatives on the 8th inst., and was then laid on the table by a majority of *one vote*."

☞ There would be retributive justice in the result threatened in the above paragraph, and which may yet be effected. Oberlin Institute is an excellent seminary, which is doing great good, and which has ever encountered the deadliest hatred and hostility of Loco-Focoism. Its Faculty, supporters, &c. are Anti-slavery men, but the most of them have usually voted the Whig ticket. *This* year they went the whole hog for Abolition, and thus put in a Loco-Foco Senator and Representative from their County, which give a clear ascendency in the Legislature to their inveterate, notorious enenemies, and perhaps it is not too much to say that the influence of Oberlin, exerted in favor of the Third Party candidates, has given over the State to Loco-Focoism. The first instalment of *their* pay comes in the shape of a bill to destroy their institution, which is barely defeated (if it *is* defeated) by the very Whigs they have aided to eject from power! Well, Oberlin is an excellent school, and we hope it will not be destroyed; but if it *should* be under such circumstances, who is in fault? Not the *Whigs* any how.

☞ We did not intend, in our paragraph concerning the Post-Office yesterday, to charge the night clerks with 'inefficiency or negligence;' we merely stated facts to show that we are subjected, from some quarter, to a grievance which is severely felt in being forced to wait, from an hour to an hour and a half after the mail arrives, for Southern letters, at a time when every moment is to us of great importance. We learn from the Post-Office that the first part of the Southern Mail reached the Post-Office on Thursday night, at 33 minutes past 11; papers by that Mail from Philadelphia came to *our* office at not more than *five* minutes past 11. Now why should there be this difference?—We are told, too, that papers were delivered at 20 minutes past 12. One or two of them were; but our Washington letter, *which we need first of all*, was not to be had until precisely half-past 12. We have not the slightest disposition to complain of any one. We cheerfully award to all concerned in the Post-Office the merit of being prompt, efficient and most obliging; but we still think there are not night clerks enough, and that there is an unreasonable delay in transporting the Editors' Mail from the boat to the office.

FLOUR IN STORE.—There are 8000 barrels of Flour detained in store at Detroit. This will be a sad disappointment to those who expected the returns to pay their debts. [Rochester Dem.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1842.

To the House of Representatives:

Two bills were presented to me at the last session of Congress, which originated in the House of Representatives, neither of which was signed by me, and both having been presented within ten days of the close of the session, neither has become a law.

The first of these was a bill entitled "An act to repeal the provisions of the sixth section of the act entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September 4th, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one."

This bill was presented to me on Tuesday, the 30th August, at twenty-four minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon. For my opinions relative to the provisions contained in this bill, it is only necessary that I should refer to previous communications made by me to the House of Representatives.

The other bill was entitled "An act regulating the taking of the testimony in cases of contested elections, and for other purposes." This bill was presented to me at a quarter past one o'clock on Wednesday, the 31st day of August. The two Houses, by concurrent vote, had already agreed to terminate the session by adjournment at two o'clock on that day; that is to say, within three quarters of an hour from the time the bill was placed in my hands. It was a bill containing twenty-seven sections, and, I need not say, of an important nature.

On its presentment to me, its reading was immediately commenced, but was interrupted by so many communications from the Senate, and so many other causes operating at the last hour of the session, that it was impossible to read the bill understandingly, and with proper deliberation, before the hour fixed for the adjournment of the two houses; and this, I presume, is a sufficient reason for neither signing the bill nor returning it with my objections.

The 17th joint rule of the two houses of Congress declares that "no bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session."

This rule was evidently designed to give to the President a reasonable opportunity of perusing important acts of Congress, and giving them some degree of consideration, before signing or returning the same.

It is true that the two Houses have been in the habit of suspending this rule, toward the close of the session, in relation to particular bills; and it appears by the printed journal that, by concurrent votes of the two Houses, passed on the last day of the session, the rule was agreed to be suspended so far as the same should relate to all such bills as should have been passed by the two Houses at 1 o'clock on that day. It is exceedingly to be regretted that a necessity should ever exist for such suspension, in the case of bills of great importance, and therefore demanding careful consideration.

As the bill has failed under the provisions of the Constitution to become a law, I abstain from expressing any opinion upon its several provisions—keeping myself wholly uncommitted as to my ultimate action on any similar measure, should the House think proper to originate it *de novo*, except so far as my opinion of the unqualified power of each House to decide for itself upon the election returns and qualifications of its own members, has been expressed by me in a paper lodged in the Department of State at the time of signing an act entitled "An Act for the Apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the Sixth Census, approved June the twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-two"—a copy of which is in possession of the House. JOHN TYLER.

Matters in Philadelphia—Crime, Justice, Infamous Appointment, Depravity, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1842.

Within the last fortnight our City has been the scene of excitement. Never, within the recollection of the staid and sober denizens of this once moral emporium, have so many villanous, immoral, exciting and dangerous events occurred, which have engrossed to so great a degree, the attention of the community! In the first place, we had the commencement of the trial of ALEXANDER, for murder, which, having just terminated, will sink into oblivion. The bold assassination of the broker Lougee, the youth and beauty of the murderer, the respectability of his connections, the great and powerful array of talent engaged to defend him, the infamous character of several of the jurymen empaneled to try the case, and the long *suspected* distrust entertained toward the *two* presiding judicial officers, all combined, tended to excitement. Well, the trial commenced—two days were exhausted in empaneling a jury—one array of jurors having been set aside—matters progressed several days, when Judge and Jurors began to get sick—every day brought with it, renewed excitement. The commonwealth closes its case after having fastened, beyond a doubt, although by circumstantial testimony and the prisoner's confessions, the horrid crime charged upon him: the quick and learned zeal of the counsel for the defence, nothing daunted, *enter the plea of insanity!* Proof after proof is brought, which clearly demonstrates the truth of their plea, and after patient investigation, they too close. Now comes the able speeches of able lawyers: several days are exhausted, when the Court—that is Judge Barton—charged the jury, pointedly in favor of the prisoner, who, after a few brief hours' deliberation render a verdict of guilty of—*not murder*—but manslaughter! Thus has ended one of the boldest and most unjustifiable murders ever committed in this city, if I except that of the wretch Wood!

Next comes the death of the good and generous MORRIS, High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, and son of the immortal, but abused, ROBERT MORRIS, of Revolutionary glory! Sudden and painful as the decease of the lamented Morris was, there were to be found those who were ready to exult at it, and hasten to assemble their myrmidons in a scramble for place and emolument! Yes, scarce had the life departed from the body of the kind hearted Morris, before there were several unfeeling adventurers contending and quarreling for the office of Sheriff!

Of course, these heartless office-seekers were Loco-Focos. The remains of the beloved descendant of a glorious sire, are consigned to their last resting-place, without the usual tokens of respect due to his station and his character on the part of the judicial or magisterial officers of this city! Those who aspired for his late station, filled with so much credit to himself and to the county, are foiled in their endeavors! The Governor, desirous of the "spoils," very *delicately* appoints his own son, Wm. A. Porter, a young man *not yet twenty-two years of age*, to the high and important office of Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia! "Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askelon"—that the Executive of Pennsylvania, David R. Porter, has actually appointed a mere boy, in the person of his son, to the most responsible office within the gift of the free and enlightened voters of the City and County of Philadelphia! Alas! for the honor, justice or principles of Loco Focoism! This is an insult which the People can never forgive.

Pending the above excitement, disappointment and outrage, in the appointment of a new Sheriff, three swindling operations of considerable magnitude occur! Two of them are located in Market-street and the third in Chesnut-street. Well, this furnishes an additional theme for gossip—and, heaven knows, Philadelphians love gossiping!—individuals are defrauded out of a large amount of goods—the firms turn the same into cash, and then slope to parts unknown! Thus ends these matters of 'raising the wind.'

Next comes a case of love, larceny, elopement, and final arrest and imprisonment of one of the parties. A Mr. McDowell runs away with the wife of Captain Blackstone, daughter of the late Mrs. Yone, and carries off his "goods and chattels" besides! Mrs. B., the mother of some three or four children, returns, after having gallanted her little loving paramour through the county and got him into a very naughty "fix," when the poor fellow is arrested and imprisoned on the charges of larceny, crim. con. &c. McDowell too, has a wife in this city! Alas! for the morals of our people.

McEwen and Shee, convicted of an infamous conspiracy to perpetrate a rape, an abortion, and a forgery, in order that the former might obtain a divorce from his wife, were called up a few days since for sentence, when their counsel began to talk of good character, &c.! They were most righteously, however, sentenced—the first to two years and the latter six months imprisonment in the County Prison.

But I am tiring the patience of your readers, and will conclude with the mention of another topic that now excites considerable speculation from the vast importance of the subject to our citizens. It is that of the appointment of President Judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions, in place of Judge Barton resigned. The most prominent, able, honest, and fearless man suggested, at present, is JOSEPH BREWSTER Esq., a young but respected member of the Philadelphia Bar, who would unquestionably give honor, dignity and high moral character to the administration of justice in this degenerating city. Mr. B. is one of the people—he lives and moves in their midst—and is every way calculated to render the most ample satisfaction to all who have the least interest in the proceedings of our Criminal Courts. Learned in all the various branches of his profession, Gov. Porter could render no greater service to the people of Philadelphia County than by selecting one so universally esteemed and respected to preside over the Court in question as JOSEPH BREWSTER Esq.

There are many other matters of importance that I will refer to in my next. B.

☞ THE HOMŒOPATHIC EXAMINER, Nos. 1, 2, just published by S. Colman, is one of the very strongest and most interesting to the general reader ever issued. It contains WILLIAM C. BRYANT's Considerations on Homœopathia complete; a strong paper on Homœopathic doses in Medicine, by Dr. C. Neidhard, Philadelphia, and able articles by Dr. Croserio of Paris, Dr. H. D. Payne of Newburgh, Dr. G. W. Cook of Hudson, Dr. H. G. Dunnel of this City, Dr. Noach of Leipsig, &c. &c. The cases of cures herein reported are truly astonishing. It strikes us that *mere* ridicule of Homœopathia will soon be out of place.

☞ The Richmond Star says that the dead body of a free negro named John Cole was recently found in the street, half-naked and covered with mud. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that he was murdered by some persons unknown.—There were no wounds upon his body, and it is supposed he must have been strangled.

☞ **The Weekly Tribune** for the present week is for sale this morning: It contains a graphic account of the famous Libel Suit, or COOPERAGE OF THE TRIBUNE—with the entire Speech of Mr. Greeley to the Jury; Post-Master General's Report: Dinner to General Cass; Broadway, a Tale by Willis, from Sargent's New Magazine; Hydrophobia, a Tale; *Dr. Smith's Eighth and Ninth Lectures on Geology*—now complete; Notice of Brownson's Lecture; Political History No. II; Proceedings of Congress during the week; Abstract of the Reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and of War; several columns of Miscellaneous Matter, News, Markets, Grain, Flour, &c. &c.

Price 6¼ cents. Persons wishing to send to their friends in the country may obtain it in wrappers ready for mailing.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
d16 Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Annual Report of Secretary of Treasury—Appropriation Bill, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

In SENATE, to-day, Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial, numerously signed by merchants of Philadelphia, for the establishment of the warehousing system. Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition from citizens of Yates County, New-York, for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Several bills of an unimportant character were reported from Committees.

Mr. BATES on leave introduced a bill for the relief of the Steamboat Company of Nantucket—twice read and referred.

Mr. BENTON, on leave, introduced a resolution which was laid over, calling on the President for information with reference to the Quintuple Treaty, whether it has been communicated to the Government of the United States, by whom, for what purpose, what answer has been returned, &c. &c.

Notices were given of the introduction of various bills.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business and after a short session, adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill has been entered upon, in Committee of the Whole, being some weeks earlier in the Session than it is usually reached—a fact reflecting honor on the active and sagacious Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and evincing a desire for the dispatch of business on the part of the Whig House of Representatives.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the House by the SPEAKER, and ordered printed, (the usual number of 10,000 extra copies.) It gives the exhibition of the state of the finances referred to in the President's Message, viz: Balance on hand in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1842, (exclusive of the deposites with the States and Trust funds,) $230,483 68; receipts for the first three quarters of the present year from Customs, Lands, Treasury Notes, ($8,855,027 64,) Loan, ($2,296,129 67,) &c., $26,616,593 78; estimated receipts for the fourth quarter of the year from all sources, $7,886,000—making total estimated receipts for the year, and balance on hand 1st Jan. last, $34,733,077 46.

The *expenditures* for the three first quarters have been $26,264,882 20, and the estimated expenditure for the fourth is $8,238,278 15, to which add outstanding warrants issued prior to January 1, 1842, $805,474 03—making *total expenditures* $35,308,634 38, and *leaving a deficit in the Treasury* on the 31st Dec., 1842, of $575,556 92. No further particulars could be gathered from a hasty examination of the document, which your readers will soon be enabled to examine in full for themselves.

Mr. G., disclaiming any intention to detain the Committee, entered into a long 'retrenchment and reform' speech, expressing his belief that there were already in the employ of the Departments more clerks than were necessary, and his unwillingness to vote any appropriations for extra clerks, especially at this time, when they had no information that their services were required. He made this motion as a test of the sense of the Committee with reference to their action throughout the bill. He also opposed the system of miscellaneous appropriations, contending that the items of expenditure should be specified, as a means of great economy.

Mr. FILLMORE expressed his surprise at the long speech of Mr. Gilmer on so small an item and his understanding that after the repeated discussions and examinations of this subject at the last session, a regulation had been adopted which it was supposed would save the annual discussions on these small appropriations. He referred to the law of last session which legalized the necessary permanent clerks, but gave the power to the Heads of the Departments and bureaux to employ extra clerks at a specified compensation when indispensably necessary to enable them to answer the calls for information from Congress, and requiring of the Secretaries an annual report of the number of clerks employed in their officers, whether required by the service, their compensation, &c.

On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. BRIGGS in the Chair,) and took up the bill (yesterday reported by Mr. F. from the Committee of Ways and Means) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the half calendar year ending 30th June, 1843.

The bill was read through by the Clerk, and the Committee proceeded to consider it by items. Several were passed by without objection. Mr. GILMER moved to strike out the clause appropriating $750 for hire of extra clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This bill, he said, was framed to exact conformity with these provisions, and the item now in question provided only for the employ of extra aid when indispensable to the transaction of the public business; it might be required, or it might not.—The number of permanent clerks provided was only sufficient for the ordinary business. If the appropriation was not made, the public service would suffer, &c.

This question was further discussed during most of the day in refutation of the jaded and threadbare 'retrenchment' arguments of last session, by Messrs. GILMER, BLACK, DAVIS of Ky., and others in support, and Messrs. WISE, CUSHING, SMITH of Va., TILLINGHAST, &c. in opposition to the motion.

The question was then taken, and the Committee refused to strike out the item.

Several other items having been passed without objection, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

[A resolution of Mr. KENNEDY of Md., amended on motion of Mr. CUSHING, was yesterday adopted, providing for the renewal of the Select Committee of last Session on the International Copy-right, and on the Copy-right laws in general. Messrs. Kennedy of Md., Winthrop, Brockway, McKeon and Cushing constitute the Committee.] ARGUS.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamboat New-York sunk alongside the wharf at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock. The crew had barely time to save themselves, being awakened by the water rising in their berths. Efforts are now making to raise her, which will, it is believed, prove successful.

☞ **J. Fenimore Cooper vs. Horace Greeley and Thomas McElrath.**—The great demand for the Report of this celebrated Libel Suit has induced the undersigned to publish it in a more convenient and durable form than a newspaper, and they therefore announce that a Pamphlet edition, containing some additions and many corrections, is now published and for sale. Price 6¼ cents, or $4 for one hundred copies. Orders must be accompanied with the cash. GREELEY & McELRATH,
d13 Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—Loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, gastritis or inflammation of the stomach, all proceed from the same cause, being an unhealthy secretion of gastric juice and bile. Then follows acidity of the stomach, emitation of wind, distress after eating, oppression of the precordice, headache and nausea, tremulous sensation, and a variety of other peculiar feelings known only to the sufferer. For these and kindred diseases a new remedy has dawned upon the world, having for its object the relief of suffering humanity. Sands's Sarsaparilla, an entirely vegetable composition, is in its operation peculiar, entering into the circulation, thus coming in contact with the germ or cause of disease, and displacing unhealthy secretions by extending its influence to every part of the body, and causing a general reaction, when health succeeds debility and disease. For certificaets of cures, see advertisements in this and other daily papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co. No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chambers street, 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.

☞ Families should not fail to attend the American Museum to-day and see the wonderful Dwarf, and the rich and chaste performances which take place in the Lecture Room at three o'clock.

☞ The best and cheapest performances in the city are at the New-York Museum. The Dresses of Queen Victoria and the Duchess of Kent. Signor Blitz, Miss Clemence, the Danseuse, &c.—all for one shilling. A performance to-day a 3 o'clock.

SPARE US, GOOD FRIENDS.—Our brethren of the Commercial protest that they never write '*ameliorate*' and threaten us with 'Cooperage' for allowing a correspondent to say they do. Well, it's all one to us, whether they use the word or not—for should we be 'greeted' as threatened, of course the Supreme and Circuit Court of the Empire State won't allow us to *justify*. So we take back all we said, and as friend Weed rather unwillingly remarks in a similar emergency—"we desire this retraction to be as broad as the charge."

SARGENT'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We learn that this new and spirited magazine, edited by EPES SARGENT of this City, has met with an extraordinary measure of success. The engravings are extremely beautiful. For the verdict of the press in regard to its merits, see the advertisement in another column.

☞ An exchange paper states that Mr. Smith, Post-Master at Norwich N. Y., has been arrested and held to bail in $1000 on charge of a misdemeanor. He was appointed in place of Jonathan Wells, who received the office from Gen. Harrison but was ejected to make room for Smith.

☞ JACK HINTON, the Guardsman, by Harry Lorrequer, one of the most amusing novels of the day, has just been published complete in one volume, and may be had at Carvill's, cr of Israe Post, 88 Bowery.

☞ The Virginia House of Delegates, on Tuesday, passed a resolution, 75 to 45, instructing the Senators in Congress to vote for refunding to Gen. Jackson, *with interest*, the fine of $1000 imposed upon him by Judge Hall.

CALIFORNIA.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes:

"I regret to see the paragraph, quoted from the New-Orleans Tropic, in regard to the arrangement between the Mexican Government and our Minister, General Thompson, going the rounds of the press. There is not the slightest truth in it. I know from undoubted authority that Gen. Thomson has entered into no such arrangement, and that the President had no reference to it whatever in his message."

☞ We have heard during the past week, says the Norwich Aurora, that a man who had been lecturing on Animal Magnetism, in Thompson, has been arrested at the Franklin House, in this city, for stealing the gold head of a cane belonging to a gentleman in Thompson, while lecturing in that place. On being charged with the theft, he immediately gave up the property, begged not to be exposed, which was agreed to provided he would instantly leave the State. He accordingly made swift tracks for New-York.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—Receipts last week:—

Passengers	$3,507
Freight, Mail and Harnden	5,024
	$8,531

☞ In all our exchange papers we find that the would be called sane people are killing themselves every where. We are not so big fools here. There has been no suicide at the Vermont Asylum since it was first opened. [Asylum Journal.

For The Tribune.

Shopping and Shop-keeping.

We well remember the good old arrangement of the retailers. One of the wisest of all, was the residence of the merchant and his family in the same building in which he 'kept store.' The times require a return to this excellent, prudent and economical 'fashion.' A great number of our rich families began in that way. Those who have not large capital will go to business by the same method. The profits now will not justify the occupation of a store 'down town' and a splendid mansion 'up town.' Men can no longer afford to be always from home. Favorable locations can readily be obtained. Among others, Liberty-st, from Broadway to the North River, is very eligible and promising. This street has become a great thoroughfare for the traveling public. It is well lighted with gas, which can be cheaply introduced into the buildings. Its termination on the North River is the landing place for all the passengers going or coming upon the various railroads commencing in Jersey City. The part of the city surrounding Liberty-street is full of inhabitants. Rents are very low.—The houses generally are well built, commodious, and so situated as to allow the first story to be made into good stores; or they may be connected into Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Shops, &c. The basements and cellars are perfectly dry, and most of the tenements have the Croton Water. This street is located very near to the Auction Stores, the Post-Office, City Hall, Exchange, Battery, Custom-House, &c., and no nuisances are in its neighborhood. Liberty-street crosses the Island from the East to the North River. Let all those, of every business, looking for *a place to make money*, examine the advantages to be found in Liberty-street, between Broadway and the North River.

OLD TIMES.

THE NEW WORLD.

☞ **Contents for Saturday, Dec. 17, 1842.**

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, an eloquent discourse in opposition to this barbarous custom, by Rev. W. S. Balch.

A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY IN 1832, a translation from the French, for the New World.

A VOYAGE TO TURKEY—Melos, Tenos, Turkey, Smyrna. Retrospect of the voyage.

LIFE IN A LINER, a letter from James Aldrich, Esq. First of a series.

PRIZE ESSAY ON DUELLING, by William Jay, for the Savannah Anti-Duelling Association.

TYPE COMPOSING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINES, illustrated by two fine engravings.

THE LAW OF LIBEL—A Muzzled Press; Poems by Arthur Cleveland Cox; Copious Foreign Files; Political World: Scrap Book; News, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Subscription price $3 a year, in advance—single copies 6¼ cents. (2) 1t

☞ **Singing at Sight—Advanced Class.**—A very fine opportunity is offered to person who would like to pass through a series of drills in the *Chromatic Scale and Minor Mode*, by Mr. WARNER'S advanced class, which meets on Monday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock. The class has just commenced their fourth term, furnishing a convenient opportunity for new members to unite. Room No. 145½ Fulton-st. (2) n16 1t*

☞ **McNamee & Sanford, 64 Beaver-st.** respectfully announce to the gentlemen of New York that they have in store their usual assortment of fine Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Linen Collars, Gloves, white, black and colored, Chosson's and Bajou's make, winter Under Garments, &c. &c.

To the above they have added, with especial reference to CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR, an extensive assortment of the RICHEST SATIN SCARFS in this market, all of which will be sold at a small advance on cost. d16 1Jan1*

☞ **Medical Society of the City and County of New-York.**—A special meeting of the Society will be held at the Sessions Court Room on Monday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing the charges preferred against Dr. Charles H. Jackson, of alledged misconduct in the practice of his profession.

d7 10t H. D BULKLEY M. D., Rec. Secretary.

☞ **Mrs. Farnham's Lecture** on Physical Education To-Morrow at 3 P. M. at Concert Hall, 406 Broadway. (2) 1t

☞ **Notice.**—The Fourier Association holds its annual meeting This Evening at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Officers for the ensuing year. (2) 1t

☞ **Ward's Bakery.**—The subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has removed his well known Baking Establishment from No. 179 Greenwich st. to the commodious situation No. 219 Fulton st. one door above Greenwich st.

Having enlarged his Bakery he is now enabled to supply all orders sent to him for his celebrated Cakes and Crackers, which are so well known as to require no puffing. He intends to bake for the Holidays Cakes of every description, the quality and cheapness of which shall be unsurpassed.—The following is a list of prices of some of his articles:

Plumb Cake	1s. 9d.	per pound.
Do. do. plain iced	2s. 0d.	"
Do. do. ornamented, best style	2s. 6d.	"
Almond Cake	1s. 6d.	"
Citron do	1s. 6d.	"
Currant do	1s. 6d.	"
Macaronies	2s. 0d.	"
Scotch Cake	1s. 4d.	"
New-Year's Cakes, first quality	0s. 10d.	"

Some may think the above prices too low for a good article; to such he would say call and judge for yourselves, *at No. 219 Fulton st. one door above Greenwich st.*

N. B. All orders thankfully received, and purchases sent to any part of the city. (2) d13 tJ1*

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) d8 1m

Dr. Brownlee's Second Sermon on the Millenium.

DEAR DOCTOR: We read that when the Apostles commenced preaching the truth as it is in Jesus, "there stood up in the Council, at Jerusalem, a Pharisee named Gamaliel a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people," who, while he rejected the doctrine taught, earnestly enjoined his hearers to refrain from *opposition* to it, lest haply they might be found to fight against God."

Regarding you, sir, as eminently the antitype of this ancient D. D., I hoped that in your Sermon on Sabbath evening you would abate somewhat your characteristic pugnacity, and approach the discussion of the solemn and interesting subject announced with the gravity of a theologian, the courtesy of a gentleman, the candor of a Christian, and with reverential caution, at the least, not less than was manifested by the unbelieving Jew; but I was mistaken. Your discourse reminded me, rather, of one Diotrephes, who, as we read in John's third epistle, impelled by the "love of pre-eminence, was continually prating against his brethren with malicious words; and, not content with this, not only would not himself receive the brethren, but forbade them that would."

Bear with me now, my dear sir, while I briefly examine some of your positions, and the arguments by which you sustain them.

"The reign of Christ during the Millenium will not be a bodily reign but a spiritual reign."

In support of this you ventured the remarkable assertion that "the doctrine of the bodily reign never was a doctrine of the Church and never was embodied in any creed; the Church in general believed as I do." Now, Dr. *supposing* that your bold assertion is correct, it proves nothing. *Neither is the doctrine of a spiritual reign* embodied in any creed: pray tell me, how do you account for *this* singular fact, if the Church "*in general*" believed as you do? If they did so believe, would they not have expressed this belief in their creeds? The fact is, the Church of late years has been about *equally divided* on this point; and thus, as a *majority* is requisite to establish a creed, Ecclesiastics Courts have been compelled to be *neutral*. This we know was the case with the Westminster Assembly which framed the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church.

Again, sir, your remark is not exactly correct, in point of fact. In the first and second centuries, before Creeds were invented, when every man based his faith upon the Word of God without the aid of Councils, this doctrine was almost universally believed. This we know from the writings of the Fathers, who, though they are not *authority* as to what *should be* believed, are credible *witnesses* as to what was believed. We know also that the Nicene Council (A. D. 325) which consisted of over 308 Bishops, in their Ecclesiastical Forms or Constitutions thus spake:

"The world was made meaner, or less perfect, providentially; for God foresaw that man would sin. Wherefore we expect *new heavens* and a *new earth*, according to the Holy Scriptures, *at the appearance and kingdom* of the Great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. And then, as Daniel says, the Saints of the Most High *shall take the Kingdom*, and the *Earth* shall be pure, holy, the *land of the living*, not of the dead; which David, foreseeing by the eye of faith, cries out (Ps. 27. 13) 'I *believe* to see the good things of the Lord in the *land of the living*.' Our Saviour says, 'Happy are the meek for they shall inherit the *earth*.'"

Your next argument was—"The extravagance of some who hold this doctrine Irving made the awful assertion that Jesus Christ was born into the world as corrupt as any other man" Well, does that prove *that Christ will not reign upon the earth?* D., you are a Minister of the Gospel of Peace; you are also very belligerent; now, would it be legitimate for me to conclude from the latter fact that the Bible inculcates strife? About as much so as is your conclusion from your premises.

"There is not a text in all the Bible on which this doctrine can be based when it is justly, naturally, and according to the rules of exegesis, explained."

That is a very bold *assertion*, Sir, and I regret that you did not see fit to cite some of the abundant texts upon which Millenarians rely, and give us *your* explanation of them. For instance, Dan. vii. 13, 14 and 21, 22, and 2 Thes. ii. 3-12, and 2 Tim. iv. 1. By these texts it appears that the Roman Empire, (to which all commentators admit the 4th beast refers,) in its last state, the Papacy, shall be destroyed at the coming of Christ, and that