THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 28th, at 7 o'clock. By order,
ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.
S. D. JACKSON, } C. K. TAYLOR, } Secretaries. d27 2t

☞ Wanted an agent for this paper at Paterson, N. J. One who resides there and is acquainted in the place will have the preference.

☞ THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER for the year **1843** may be obtained at this office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 12½ cents.

☞ 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.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. J. M. RUSSELL, M. C., for important Congressional documents.

☞ The statements of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Hon. THOMAS EWING, (which will be found on our First Page,) in refutation of the charges made against the Harrison Whig Cabinet by Hon. John C. Spencer, will naturally attract general attention. Not a word of comment is necessary. As the revelations of Cabinet secrets in this case must have been made by *President Tyler*, we presume no one can doubt the propriety of this self-vindication by the faithful, fearless and self-devoted servants of the People.

☞ From the mass of valuable documents appended to Mr. Secretary Forward's Treasury Report, relating to the National Finances and Expenditures and the proposed Warehousing System, we have selected such as we deemed of greatest interest, and they appear on our Last Page this morning. There are other answers from Revenue officers more favorable to the Warehousing System than those we have copied; and the more general sentiment probably tends that way. For our own part, however, we may state frankly that we believe the Warehousing System is calculated to increase perniciously the power and patronage of the Federal Government and the dependence of our Business interests on Politics. It strikes us as restoring indirectly but virtually the Government credits, which we had hoped were done away for ever. Let men import Goods when they want them, pay the Duties when they receive them, and get their money back when they export the goods from the country, if they ever do. We apprehend that no fairer or more uniform and equable system than this can be devised—certainly none more simple and unexpensive. The notion that the great importers will eat up the little ones, the Foreign merchants the Domestic, under the Cash System, is moonshine. Under the Cash System, goods will be imported whenever they shall be needed, and generally by the very men who have a demand for them; under the Credit System, the fewer will import (having established a credit at the Custom-House) and the many will be their customers. We trust Congress will act warily and wisely in regard to this important matter.

☞ *The Sun* of yesterday has a characteristic article on "City Affairs," instigated by its malevolent and sleepless hostility to the Whig party and cause. It praises the Market Reform, but says nothing for the party which originated and carried through that Reform, but for whose ascendency it would never have been effected. Pray, Mr. Sun, if the abolition of the Market Monopoly be so just and beneficent, why was it not effected during the last three years, while your party was in power?

So of the Street-Sweeping by Contract. The Sun pretends to be favorable in the abstract, but evinces hostility to every practicable means of putting it into practice. It raves against the plan of making the contracts for five years, well knowing that no responsible men would take them for a single year, providing carts, &c. nearly so low as they can well afford to do for five years, which gives them an opportunity to introduce, perfect and profit by improvements for labor-saving.

The Sun impudently asserts—

"*There was no dispute upon the contract principle.* Both Democrats and Whigs were in favor of trying the experiment of contracting."

Now the Editor knew right well that the Whigs introduced and pressed the plan of sweeping the streets by contract more than a year since, but *it was voted down by the then Loco-Foco majority—every Whig voting in its favor.* Is it not a gross imposition, therefore, to assert now that this same party and many of the same men who defeated this project so long as they had the power, are now unanimously in its favor? Does not every sensible man perceive that their friendship is that of the vulture for the lamb?

But The Sun pours out its vials of wrath on the Whig Aldermen because they have not restricted the Contracts so that they shall be given absolutely to the lowest bidder, and the grossest imputations of fraud and swindling are heaped on the Whigs on this ground. But was such a restriction ever imposed on a Committee? We are assured that Mr. Dusenberry, late Loco-Foco Water Commissioner, lately observed that *not one of the Contracts on the Croton Aqueduct was ever given to the lowest bidder.* Possibly this is too strong; but the fact is notorious that the lowest bid is often if not generally disregarded in such cases in favor of a more responsible and capable bidder.

But "the reasons!" "the reasons!" shouts The Sun. Why not give it to the very lowest at any rate? We have inquired of several Aldermen, and they tell us that they are well aware of combinations formed by politicians of The Sun's party *to take the contracts for nothing, and then appeal to the justice and mercy of the next Common Council for relief.* In other words, the object of the clamor for the lowest bidder is to break up and defeat the plan of contracting at all. Such are "the reasons," most luminous body! And we are authorized by members of the proper Committee to state that *the Contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidders, who appear to make their offers in good faith*, and with no intention to come whining for relief to future Councils. This is precisely the course followed by upright contracting officers in all similar cases. And farther, we are authorized to state that, *unless it can be ascertained that a saving to the City of at least $40,000 a year can be effected, no Contracts for future years will be made at all.* Is not $40,000 per annum for five years a sum *worth* saving to this suffering, tax-ridden City?

The Sun is very liberal in its surmises that the Aldermen mean to enrich themselves by swindling contracts! Yet that base sheet has never uttered one word in exposure or condemnation of the *detected, undeniable* plundering, illegal jobs of Alderman 'Bunting & Co.!' It chooses to suspect Whig Aldermen of *designing to job*, and it abuses them without mercy; while a Loco-Foco Alderman is detected in most flagrant jobbing, and is elected and reëlected after it by his and The Sun's party, that paper never breathing a whisper against it! Is not this '*shining for all*' with a vengeance?

THE SOMERS MUTINY.—The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Secretary of the Navy commences its session to-day on board the North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The duty of this Court is merely to inquire into the facts of the case, not with a view to pronounce upon the innocence or guilt of Commander MACKENZIE in the course he pursued, but to collect all the circumstances of the transaction, to be laid before a Court Martial if the Secretary of the Navy shall then see fit to order one. The proceedings of this Court will of course possess high interest, as all the facts of this unparalleled affair will be fully developed. If the examination is publicly conducted, we shall lay before our readers full and accurate reports of all the proceedings of the Court.

SYLVESTER GRAHAM, (as will have been seen by a notice in our advertising columns,) will deliver a course of three Lectures in this City, commencing on *Thursday* evening, of next week, (Jan. 5th,) continue on the 7th, and concluding on the 9th. These Lectures will consider primarily the nature and kinds of Aliment best adapted to the Human System—to the preservation of Health, and the prolongation of Life, including mental with bodily vigor. But, though primarily Physical, it will be found that they contemplate Intellectual *results*—the developement and strength of the moral and spiritual being. No other man is so well qualified by profound research as well as natural ability to discuss this subject as is Sylvester Graham; and if the witlings who so laboriously sunburn their ivory at their own shallow jokes over his teachings could be brought to listen to him for an hour, it must be that even *their* small allowance of understanding would be penetrated by the great and important truths which he so forcibly sets forth.—We have not a doubt that his Lectures will be listened to by large audiences.

NEW LITERARY CONNEXION.—The *Sun* of yesterday announces that the HARPERS, "*in connexion with us*," are on the eve of issuing The Last of the Barons "in a style and at a price unparalleled in the annals of the publishing business." Of course they will. *The Sun* don't take hold to help along the business of any poor, ignorant publishers without putting them clear ahead. The Harpers will now see what it is to have a friend able and willing to give them a lift.

JUDICIOUS.—A gambler in stocks found, on settling his accounts with an associate, that he was about fifty thousand dollars in debt. I cannot pay it, said he. How much can you pay? asked his friend. Can you pay twenty thousand? No. Can you pay ten thousand? No. Can you pay five? No. Two? No. One? No. How much can you pay? Five dollars is all I've got. Very well, give me that, and call it settled. [Jour. Com.

☞ One of our anti-Bankrupt Law financiers would have spent $100 in trying to collect the whole debt, and got nothing at all, probably putting the debtor in jail or stripping him of his coat for costs. Such is the difference between a man of sense and a griper.

☞ The subscribers to the Lectures of the Mercantile Library Association were disappointed in not hearing last evening the Lecture which they had been induced and authorized to expect from CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esq. It is due to the Directors to state the fact that the fault is in no respect theirs. They had secured Mr. O'C.'s acceptance of their invitation to lecture before they announced him in their programme, and they declined to excuse him from the performance of the duty for which *they* at least stood pledged to the purchasers of their tickets when applied to for that purpose, not feeling authorized to do otherwise. Mr. O'Connor, we understand, based his desire to be released not on indisposition, but on the pressure of other duties.

☞ Prof. POTTER, of Union College, lectures this evening at the Tabernacle before the New-York Lyceum. Subject—"Self culture exemplified." Prof. Potter is too well known to render it necessary for us to do more than call the attention of the public to his lecture.

☞ T. S. FAXTON, Esq., of Utica, has been appointed Sheriff of Oneida County, by the Governor, vice David W. Moulton removed. Mr. Faxton is one of the best Whigs,—of course one of the best citizens,—of Central New-York, and will discharge the duties of the office ably and faithfully. We trust the good people of Oneida will be so well suited with this *extempore* specimen of Whig officers that they will insist on having more of the sort hereafter.

WISKONSAN.—The Legislature of Wiskonsan met on the 5th, notwithstanding a doubt whether they had authority to do so without an appropriation by Congress. After informing the Governor that they were ready to receive any communication he had to make, Governor Doty sent in the following laconic Message:

"Not conceiving that the Legislative Assembly have any authority by law to meet at the present time, I have no communication to make to them."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—It will be recollected that some time since the Establishment of the Harpers was fired—after the theft of a new work of which they had the exclusive copy. They have lately received a copy in manuscript of Bulwer's new novel, the 'Last of the Barons,' and of course took care that it should not be seen; on Saturday evening, however, when Mr. F. Harper went to the ware-room to let loose the dog, he found a light burning in the office, a man's hat upon the desk and on the floor a hammer, which had been used in breaking open the desk. The burglar had evidently been startled from his work by the noise of Mr. Harper's approach, but as all the doors and windows were closed and fastened, it is presumed that he did not break in but concealed himself on the premises some time during the day. His object is supposed to have been a copy of the new Bulwer novel; but it is believed that he did not succeed in getting one—at least not a perfect one. The Commercial states that a reward will be offered for any disclosures that may lead to the detection of this daring plunderer.

☞ A large leather trunk, containing books, surgical instruments, &c. and marked "Dr. Wm. Buckler, Baltimore," was yesterday found floating in the East River, at Brooklyn. A rope was attached to the handle. It may be found at Robert M'Dermott's Hotel, Brooklyn.

Mr. ANTHONAY BARCLAY an eminent merchant of this City has been appointed British Consul for this port.

SARGENT'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—By the advertisement our first page, it will be seen that this popular work has already reached a second edition.

Mr. Sargent's Lecture.

In consequence of the failure of Mr. O'Connor, JOHN O. SARGENT, Esq. delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Tabernacle last evening, a Discourse, prepared at very short notice, upon the Uses and the Rights of Literature. He presented, in polished and well-chosen language, and with great felicity of thought and diction, the more superficial influences of literature upon national and social character, in perpetuating from age to age the renown of warriors and of statesmen, in directing the popular mind to worthier objects of thought than the sordid pursuits of wealth and luxury, in ennobling and elevating the spirit of youth, and in cheering and sustaining the declining strength of old age. The slight regard in which men of letters, as such, are generally held, was pleasantly depicted and its unreasonableness clearly and forcibly exposed. Mr. SARGENT urged, pointedly and ably, the necessity of cherishing and building up a national Literature for our Country, as demanded alike by the welfare of individuals and the stability of our civil and political institutions. The first step toward the accomplishment of this, he said, was the recognition and adequate protection of the right of Genius to a property in its own productions. That such a right exists, and is as real and indefeasible as the right of property in corporeal things, he proved clearly and conclusively; and brought forward some very amusing sketches of debates upon this subject in the House of Commons, in which the most transparent sophistry was dressed in brilliant declamation and palmed off as the soundest and most effective reasoning against the cry and the claim of starving Genius. The establishment of an equitable Copyright law between this Country and Great Britain he regarded as the only measure from which aid to our own Literature could be expected; and he treated with pointed contempt the various subterfuges by which this most righteous claim of authors on both sides of the Atlantic is evaded. The man who steals brooms ready made, he said, can always undersell those who pilfer only the raw material; and upon this principle, as long as the works of English authors may be seized and reproduced here, at no expense of time or thought, it is useless to expect that an American Literature can ever be created.

The claims of authors in regard to their own rights, he said, were too generally answered as the Cardinal Mazarene answered the plea of the hireling libeler—that in some way he 'must live': 'I really do not see the necessity!' was the kind reply. Mr. SARGENT closed his Lecture by a very fine allusion to the capabilities afforded by this country, its character and its history, for the highest developement of the noblest Poetry and Romance. He presented them in a strong light, and in his enumeration of the various subjects for the exercise of genius, characterized very pointedly the several epochs and the crowded incidents by which American History has been marked.

The Lecture was written in a style of great ease and felicity of expression and discussed the points of the subject lucidly and with effect as far as it went. It was somewhat superficial, however, and concerned itself less with principles and the profounder relations of Literature and Life than the subject allowed and deserved. With the exception, however, of rather too frequent political allusions and that ever recurring offence in lectures that aim to be popular and *ad captandum*, a flagrant flattering of the Ladies, offered rather as an incense to their vanity than a tribute to their worth, it was a tasteful and finished Discourse. It was delivered with a very pleasing elocution and was received with marked favor by a large and most respectable audience.

Professor Potter's Lecture.

Professor POTTER'S Lecture last evening before the 'General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen' was an able and philosophical outline of the Rise and Progress of the Useful Arts; and the impressiveness of his delivery gave full effect to the force and polish of his style. He opened with an allusion to the progressive tendency of the age, which has produced within the last seventy-five years greater changes than were made in the preceding three hundred years. Among the many causes of this striking result, one of the most prominent is INDUSTRY, *as manifested in the Useful Arts.* A rich, and, as yet, almost untouched, subject is a sketch of this progress, under the form of a 'Material History.' One of the leading features of modern as contrasted with ancient industry is the substitution of intelligence for physical force—of mental for physical labor. The ancient temples are monuments of magnificence and patient toil, but the modern, by their profound study of the laws of material force, are enabled to produce equal effects with a tithe of the labor. The ancients found it so difficult to satisfy their wants that they called him wisest whose desires were fewest; but the moderns rather stimulate wants that they may have the pleasure as well as power to gratify them. The ancients contemned the study of bodily comfort, but the moderns remember that the soul has a clay tenement, which needs constant repair.

One striking effect of this change is a diminished respect for physical force, and an increased regard for mental strength. Men are no longer valued for their thews and sinews, and even battles are gained by skill and science. In all ages has the maxim that 'Knowledge is power' been true, but never so much as in the present day.

Another result is a combination of theory with practice. We now consider science and art as united and indivisible. Until lately they lived apart, took different routes, and were unfriendly, if not unknown, to each other. This happy union is in a great degree due to the father of inductive philosophy.

A third effect is that the Industrial arts are rendered more respectable. The ancients thought them degrading and fit only for slaves and women. As luxury and knowledge increased, they raised the arts to be the work of "freemen," till it was at last confessed that "the true end of all science is to enrich human life with useful inventions and arts." But the ancients thought not so. When Posidonius in a eulogy on philosophy ventured to attribute to her the discovery of the arch and of the working of metals, he was sharply rebuked by Seneca, who disclaimed for Democritus and Anacharsis any such degrading credit. From the cant of this philosophy—which at the same time was praising poverty with two millions out at usury, and lauding virtue while defending parricide—it is delightful to turn to the great English philosophers.

Among the fruits of Science applied to the Arts we can enumerate lengthened life, diminished suffering, increased fertility of soil, guidance for the mariner, improved arms for the warrior, bridges over rivers and estuaries, protection from thunderbolts, illumination of darkness, extended vision, increased strength, annihilated distance; power to ascend into the air, to enter the depths of the sea, and to penetrate the interior of the earth; cars which fly without horses, and boats which move against the wind. These are only parts of its effects, for it is ever progressive. What was its goal to-day will be its starting-point to-morrow.

When we contrast the comforts and luxuries which are universally enjoyed at the present day with the condition of the people fifty years ago, we find a wonderful advance. It is but a hundred years since Prince George of Denmark, in his progress through England, could travel but nine miles in six hours, and then his carriage was saved from over-turning only by "the nimble boots of Sussex."

But if we go back to the times of Elizabeth, of Raleigh, Spencer, Sidney and Shakspeare—we find a still greater deficiency in domestic comfort. Beef and ale, for want of tea, formed the breakfast of the maids of honor of the Queen; potatoes were luxuries for the rich, and knit hose were sparingly used even by royalty. What then must it have been in earlier days, when it was a luxury to wash in rain-water and comb the hair once a day. If we go back to Greece, we admire the magnificence of her temples and statues, and thrill with her eloquence and poetry; but her citizens had no linen, no shoes nor stockings, no buttons on their coats, no stirrups nor saddles, no telescopes, and no wind or water-mills.

These physical gains of industry are not its only ones. It also advances man's moral welfare. The same power of steam serves to spread over the world the lessons of the wise and good, and to impel the vessel which bears the light of learning and Christianity to savage nations. The exercise of thought and trade, demanded by the gratification of our physical wants, developes also the higher faculties and sentiments. Agriculture, Manufactures, Architecture, all work for this end. Mind and matter, intellect and feeling, conscience and appetite, are so wisely intermingled that one is not developed without the other, and by a wondrous alchemy, the savage child of nature is transformed into the refined and civilized man. The first wants of man are of the earth, earthy, but their gratification demands labor and thought. Hence proceed the arts, science, government, jurisprudence, and finally literature and philosophy as crowning blessings.

The intercourse of nations is powerfully affected by the progress of industry. The steam engine, as well as the schoolmaster, is abroad. The cotton plant has been a great pacificator by supplying the poorer classes with a cheap decent fabric, and raising them in social rank, and giving them a taste for comfort, which leads them to avoid and detest war.

Another effect is increased economy by the powers of machinery, by substituting rapid artificial for slow natural processes, and by the division of labor. The most worthless articles become useful materials. Rags make paper, and even sugar; bones supply grease, lamp-black, Glauber's salts, hartshorn and sal-ammoniac; and bread has been made of saw-dust.

Here examples teach us that the power of man over nature has scarcely any conceivable limit.—The next seventy years may be more prolific in discoveries and improvements than the last. Science has only commenced her career, and but prepared herself for still greater achievements. Our inquiry should now be, what part shall be taken by the mechanic and artizan of the United States? They are subject to no restrictions, no constraint on their exertions. A wide field is open before them. They have the privilege to select their occupation, and liberty to pursue it to the extent of their ability. They should study the laws of nature, especially those which apply particularly to their own art. They are within the reach of great powers, yet to be unfolded. It may be their lot to discover them, to become the teachers and benefactors of the world, and to tread in the footsteps of Franklin, of Whitney, and of Fulton.

Later from Valparaiso.

The ship Orpheus, Capt. Hill, has arrived from Valparaiso, bringing advices to the 14th October, (five weeks later.) To Mr. Tyler, a passenger, we are indebted for the following: The news from Peru is important. Hercellis, a young general who was banished some time since from Peru, had secretly returned with about 300 men, and in a battle with the General Torrico, who had a much larger force, obtained a complete victory, destroying a great number of the enemy. He has possession, now, of all the northern Provinces in Peru, with a large force under his command, which is increasing daily. Peru was never in so unsettled a state as it now is, and there are no prospects of peace for some time.

Chili is in a prosperous condition; there is no Republic in South America so well governed; the people are perfectly satisfied with the Constitution and inclined to agriculture.

Bolivia is at present quiet, though temporarily. There is nothing of importance going on at Valparaiso. Mr. R. Hivere of Chili, son of General Hivere, came passenger in the Orpheus. Left on the coast the whale-ships California, 100 bbls. oil; Spartan, with 1700 bbls. sperm oil; ship Clematis, 2500 do.; Philip, 2500 do.; bark Emerald, with 1500 do., and a number of others.

SAD AFFAIR.—A few weeks since a man named Montgomery at Harpersfield, Ohio, about three weeks after his wife's death, married a girl who had previously been living in his family. Several young men in the vicinity being indignant at the impropriety of it, serenaded him at night with horns, &c. A neighbor named Ferguson rebuked them for so doing, whereupon, they entertained him in a similar manner. He ordered them to be off or he would shoot them. While they were going away he seized his gun and discharged it, lodging some sixty shot in the neck of a young man named Jerome, who is not expected to recover. Ferguson has been held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

CALIFORNIA.—AMERICAN EMIGRANTS THITHER.—The Mexican Minister at Washington, J. N. Almonte, has addressed a letter to the Madisonian contradicting a rumor started in the St. Louis Republican, that the Mexican Government will give liberal grants of land to persons in California who shall take the oath of allegiance, and conform to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic faith. The Mexican Government, he says, has never thought of colonizing the said territory with foreigners, and that so far from it, it has expressly provided a law, enacted the 11th of March last, that *no foreigner will ever be permitted to colonize, or purchase lands or property in the said country, without an express permission of the Government of Mexico.*

DEATH OF COL. GREENWOOD.—Col. Bela Greenwood, of the 4th Regiment of Mass. artillery, died at his residence in Brighton, on Tuesday evening last. He was buried on Friday, with military honors, by the artillery companies the 4th Regiment, under command of Capt. J. S. Parker, of the Lexington Artillery. [Boston Atlas.

LADIES' FAIR.—We are happy to announce that the *Ladies'* of the *Ladies' Sailors' Home Society* are so much encouraged as to render their *Fair*, which they have re-opened at La Fayette Hall, increasingly attractive, by engaging the BAND of the U. S. ship North Carolina, and this evening a short address by G. O. Gifford, will be delivered at 8 o'clock, after which the admirable National Song, composed by a lady for the occasion, will be sung, accompanied by the stirring music of the Band. Notwithstanding their large sales, they still continue to exhibit a full supply of choice articles, evidences of their ingenuity, patience and skill.

☞ Where are the head-quarters of Santa Claus? Where those of General Tom Thumb? Both of these great characters have one favorite place for the Holydays—the American Museum. There the Saint left his choicest curiosities—there the brave little General stays all the week—there are the beautiful moving pictures, fancy dancing figures, glorious old Punch and Judy, and capital singers and dancers, every afternoon and evening. The afternoon performances commence at three o'clock.

☞ There will be a most entertaining performance this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the New-York Museum. Nellis, born without arms, is without exception the greatest wonder of the age; Jenkins, Diamond, Young, &c Children, accompanied by their parents, are admitted at half price. The admission to the whole, including Museum, splendid Picture Gallery and performances, is only one shilling.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Another Fire—Indiana U. S. Senator—Illinois U. S. Senator.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock.

There was another fire in this city last night. It broke out in a clothing store of Mr. McLaughlin, in Light-street, opposite Lee-street, and soon extended to the grocery of R. McWilliams adjoining, and then to a small building occupied by Mr. Myers as a tin shop. All burned down, belonged to Mrs. Amistead and was insured for $4,000.

We have accounts from Indianapolis to the 20th inst. No election for U. S. Senator had then been made, and there was no prospect of an early election. A letter from Indianapolis says:

"Of the election Senatorial, I can only say that all is doubt. By the intrusion of the Loco-Foco member in the House, the parties are balanced. There is an instructed Loco-Foco who promises to obey his instructions; but there is also an instructed Whig. One Loco-Foco member is dangerously ill, unable to attend the sittings of the House, and doubtless on his death-bed. Among the Whigs there prevails the most self-sacrificing spirit. If their union with the impracticables will secure either the election of Smith or Marshall, they will cordially yield. My own impression is that the election may be postponed until the next session."

The Whig who is said to be instructed is from Monroe and Brown Counties, but upon what fair ground it can be pretended that he should obey, while several Loco-Focos—such, for instance, as Homer, from the Whig County of Wayne—will not, it is difficult to tell. I think, from present appearances, there will be no election this winter.

The election in the Illinois Legislature for a Senator of the United States was to take place on the 17th inst.

No Southern mail this morning, and no Washington papers, as they did not publish to-day.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 27, 1842—P. M.

Christmas is now over; but the aches and pains, cuts and bruises, with the numerous other et ceteras which usually follow the immoral and licentious use made of this holy day, time alone can heal or eradicate. Never did I witness so much drunkenness in our streets, or so great an inclination among the dissipated to create disturbances. But the conduct of a portion of the members composing the Fire Department was most outrageous—disgraceful to the city. Alarm after alarm of fire was continually raised throughout yesterday, for no other purpose under heaven than to bring some of the belligerent companies into contact, which at a late hour in the afternoon was somewhat successful.

The Franklin Hose Company, composed of a desperate gang of ruffian rowdies, located in Moyamensing, made an attack upon the Washington Engine House, one of our most respectable companies, which they succeeded in entering, when the new costly apparatus of the Washington was dragged off amidst the hellish shouts of these demoniac wretches into Moyamensing, where its splendid paintings were shamefully mutilated, and the entire apparatus otherwise injured. All this was transacted in open day, within the sight of several officers of justice! Stones, clubs, and other dangerous missiles were seen flying and brandishing in the air to a frightful extent. Our able Mayor and a portion of his *inefficient* officers were soon on the spot and several arrests took place.

Alderman McClean, of Moyamensing, caused the apparatus of the Washington to be returned into the city, when it was restored to its house, not the beautiful specimen of Philadelphia mechanism, but the wreck of a brutal and fiendish mob! Yet these same Firemen, who have been guilty of the above flagrant outrage, prate of their temperance, moral character and usefulness!

But, I unhesitatingly declare, that as the Fire Department now exists, it is a disgrace to the city and county of Philadelphia, and in this nine-tenths of the people agree.—Already have fire-arms been resorted to—blood spilled—and the torch of the incendiary applied—in these frequent broils among our firemen! *Murder* alone remains to be accomplished, in order that one of the blackest catalogues of crime and outrage ever perpetrated by an association of men, shall be completed. As matters now stand, this dreadful event is not unlikely to occur. This morning, the scene of yesterday's occurrences are occupied by numerous persons

The Good Intent Engine House, Kensington, was also attacked on Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock, by a band of ruffians, who came near destroying the lives of some of the members of the above company, in consequence of the stones thrown into the house wounding several very seriously.

In the Court of General Sessions this morning—present Judges Barton, Conrad and Doran—Milton J. Alexander, convicted of Manslaughter in killing Noah Lounge, was brought before the Court for sentence, when, after the usual question of "What have you to say why sentence shall not be pronounced?" the prisoner responded, that he "was innocent of the crime of which he stood convicted, having killed Lougee in selfdefence!" Judge Conrad then sentenced him to "pay a fine of one dollar, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for *four years*," to all of which Alexander bowed and smiled most respectfully! The crowd in about the Court room was immense, and the "young Kentuckian" left for his new place of abode in a cab, no doubt full of sanguine expectation of Executive interference. Indeed, it was very currently reported this morning, that the Governor had acquiesced in his petition and granted an immediate pardon! Of this, however, I do not vouch. Thus has ended *this* bloody drama!

The trial of *Alderman* Spaine for forgery was then commenced, but in consequence of the death of J. HALL BREADY, a young and intelligent member of the Philadelphia Bar, the Court adjourned at about 12 o'clock.

Thomas S. Nicholson is now *positively* dead, having departed this life in the Eastern Penitentiary yesterday morning, in whose dreary cells he has lingered for several weeks past.

The following transactions took place at the regular Board of Brokers to-day. They are to a limited extent, and evince no material improvement in prices: 20 shares Philadelphia Bank, 40; $5000 Tennessee Bonds, 61½; 10 shares Mechanics' Bank, 10.

Second Board.—4 shares Commercial Bank, 80½; 60 do. Kentucky Bank, 4¾.

Ship News.—No arrivals or clearances up to half-past 4 o'clock.

Below.—Brigs Wm. J. Watson, from Savannah; Sulla, from Halifax; Wm. M. Rogers, from Boston.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Thousands have been restored to health by its healing and regenerating efficacy, who were considered past the reach of remedial means, as various certificates heretofore published abundantly prove. It has received the entire approbation of many practitioners in this and other cities, and its rapid growth in the estimation of the public has placed it beyond the reach of detraction or the efforts of competition. Diseases which arise from impurity of the blood or vitiation of the humors generally, such as Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism and incipient Gout, Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases, Fever Sores, Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Chronic Catarrh, Ulceration of the throat and nostrils, painful affections of the Bones, chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Female Derangements, General Debility and Prostration of the System, are all removed by its use.

For particulars see advertisements in this and other city 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, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ ANIMAL MAGNETISM vs. NEUROLOGY.—Dr. Buchanan outdone. Magnetism is sometimes productive of good, be its theories true or false. The following is an extract from a letter, dated SYRACUSE, Dec. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: One circumstance has greatly helped the sale of the Balsam of Wild Cherry here. A young lady was magnetized, and requested to prescribe for her father, who has an affection of the lungs. She said there was a medicine at Hough's, accompanied with a small book, that would help him. It was the Balsam of Wild Cherry. He took it, and it cured him. She has since prescribed it to another, who has taken it with the same result. Yours, &c.
HOUGH & BRIDGES.

Hough & Bridges are heavy druggists at Syracuse. Their letter may be seen at 125 Fulton street, corner of Nassau, where only the Balsam is for sale. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ A remedy for Chapped Flesh may be found in the Italian Chemical Soap, sold by Mr Jones, sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham-st. It makes the skin smooth, clear, soft and healthy, cures all eruptions and gives a fine healthy clearness to the skin. We have known persons with dark yellow and freckled faces quite cured by this. All should try it. Agents—8 State-street, Boston; Zieber, Third and Dock street, Philadelphia, and next to the American Hotel; Washington, D. C.; 57 State-street, Albany; 207 King st, Charleston, S. C., and 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

☞ 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.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, UTICA, December 26, 1842.

☞ THE subscriber having been appointed *Sheriff* of *Oneida County*, and having entered on the duties of his office, requests all letters and papers on official business to be addressed to him at *Utica*.
T. S. FAXTON,
d23 3w Sheriff of Oneida County.

FIRE AT ALBANY.—The Albany Atlas of Monday afternoon states that a fire broke out on Sunday night which destroyed the large brick brewery on the dock owned by D. G. Gregory—lately occupied by Howard & Ryckman. The malt house adjoining and several other buildings took fire, but were soon extinguished. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—On the 17th instant, a fire at Charleston, S. C. broke out in the dwelling of Mrs. Beekman and swept the entire range of the street. Twelve stores and habitations were destroyed with thirty cords of wood and 35,000 staves and shingles. The names of those who suffered loss were as follows: Hagar Beekman, three stores, kitchen and bake-house, and all out-buildings; W. S. Croft, three stores; A. L. Mariano, store and out-buildings; Mrs. Miriam Henry, two stores; Miss Charlotte A. Myers, two stores and kitchens; Mrs. Zachariah Cogdell, two stores, kitchens, &c.

MISSING.—About the 19th of Nov., 1842, Lorain West, of Vesper, in the town of Tully, Onondaga County, left home, and after leaving some cloth with a tailor to be cut and sent home to him, and getting a note of $100 cashed by a neighboring merchant, left his store and has not since been heard of. Mr. West is of middle size, light complexion, blue eyes, light or brownish hair, a little pitted with the small-pox. Information may be directed to Jonathan Terry, New-Woodstock, Madison County. Buffalo Com. Adv.

Cheap Publications.

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

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES, by URE, in 5 parts of 320 pages each—first part.....1 00
HANDY ANDY.....50 "
HANDY ANDY, with plates.....1 25 "
TOM JONES.....50 "
THE TWO ADMIRALS, 2vls.. } uniform edition of Cooper's } 50 cts each or 25 cts. per vol.
THE SPY-2vls.....
WING AND WING, 2vls.....
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, by Boz.....50 cents.
ROMANCE OF BORDER LIFE—Kabaosa; or, the Warrior's of the West. By Mrs. Snelling.37½ "
JACK HINTON.....31¼ "
ENCYCLOPÆDIA, (Brande's) Nos. 1 and 2.....25 "
MEMOIRS OF QUEENS OF FRANCE.....25 "
LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS..25 "
LIEBIG'S AMIMAL CHEMISTRY.....25 "
LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY..25 "
UNITED IRISHMEN, Their Lives and Times..25 "
LIFE AND TIMES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE...25 "
DOCTOR LARDNER'S LECTURES.....25 "
OLIVER TWIST, by Boz.....25 "
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THE BACHELOR AND OTHER TALES, by the late Samuel L. Knapp.....25 "
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.....25 "
RIENZI, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES..25 "
PELHAM, DISOWNED, AND OTHERS OF BULWER'S, EACH.....25 "
SELF-DEVOTION, or Katharine Randolph....25 "
NABOB AT HOME, or The Return to England..25 "
VIVIAN GREY.....25 "
ROMANCE AND REALITY, By L. E. L.....25 "
GUY MANNERING..... } Beautiful uniform Edition of Scott's. } each.25 "
THE ANTIQUARY.....
ROB ROY.....
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR,
KENILWORTH.. .....
VENETIA, by D'Israeli.....25 "
GEORGE ST. GEORGE JULIAN, The Prince 25 "
PHANTOM SHIP, or Tales of the Sea, by Marryatt.....25 "
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WESTERN CAPTIVE, or Times of Tecumseh.18¾ "
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THE WHIG ALMANAC AND U. STATES REGISTER for 1843.....12½ "
HECTOR O'HALLORAN and His Man Antony O'Toole—8 numbers now ready, each No...12½ "
FRANKLIN EVANS, or the Inebriate. Price..12½ "
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PAULINE, a Tale of Normandie.....12½ "
LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY—20 Nos., 15 ready—each.....12½ "
LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.....6¼ "
SPEECH OF Mr. CLAY AT THE LEXINGTON FESTIVAL, AND ON HIS RETIRING FROM THE U. S. SENATE..... 6¼ "
MARSHALL'S TEMPERANCE SPEECHES.. 6¼ "
COOPER. vs. GREELEY & McELRATH..... 6¼ "
RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE'S LECTURE ON MAGNETISM AND ASTRONOMY..... 6¼ "
THE AMERICAN LABORER, 6¼ cents per No. For the entire volume.....75 "
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE and SURGERY, Parts 3, 4 and 5—No. 6 will be published in January—Nos. 1 and 2 are in press. Price per No..50 "
ALISON'S SPLENDID HISTORY OF EUROPE in 16 Numbers. The first No. is ready.....25 cents.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.....25 "
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.....25 "
SARGENT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Jan. No.25 "
THE LADIES COMPANION—Plates, &c.—January No.....12½ "
NEW WORLD, ANNUAL.....12½ "
THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Vol. I. bound.....$5 00 "
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Vol. 1., bound..$3 00 "
THE NEW-YORKER. Vols. X and XI.....$3 00 "
THE LOG CABIN, complete, both series.....$2 50 "
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