

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

In Democratic Whig General Com...

PHILIP HONE, Chairman, pro tem. JOSEPH P. FRANKLIN, Secretary, pro tem.

Many Sufferers wish to know if there are any remedies against the oppressive and illegal exaction of a Militia Fine...

Americanism, who wishes to write as three or four articles in relation to the...

We have a great many more communications on hand than we can possibly publish...

For Letters from Massachusetts, securing the election of Morton from Illinois...

For a Synopsis of Mr. GRAHAM'S Lecture on the History of Parties, and an Ancient Case of Mutiny, &c. &c. see Last Page.

The Vice Presidency.

What does it mean? We learn that a great deal is now said, in the knowing circles at Washington, about some arrangement in which Hon. SAMUEL YOUNG, of this State, will be put on the ticket with JOHN C. CALHOUN, instead of Levi Woodbury...

Our Public Charities, No. 2.

CITY HOSPITAL, BELLEVUE.—There are some meliorations of the condition of Paupers when they are pronounced so sick as to require removal to the Hospital. They have excellent Medical attendance and good Nursing; the rooms are large with lofty ceilings, their doors are less rigorously closed, and there is a slim chance for ventilation by pipes running up through two or three of the corners of each room...

Another point: the Small Pox department was last year moved to Blackwell's Island; so of the Ophthalmic. Now there are advantages in this arrangement, but they are purchased at great cost to the children of Misfortune.

Our correspondent 'Manhattan' writes us from Washington that the President and his more especial clique are now desirous of getting rid of Mr. WEBSTER, having made all practicable use of him, Alas for the day when Mr. Webster, at the close of a long and lofty career, felt constrained to ask in bewilderment: 'Where am I to go?'

Mr. T. W. WHITLEY, of this City, will speak on the subject of 'ASSOCIATION' and Attractive Industry this evening, at Paterson, N. J. We are confident that he will develop truths of deep interest and beneficence to all classes of the Capitalist, as well as the Laborer; and we trust he will be very generally heard.

FROM EUROPE.

We find little intelligence from Europe in the papers received by the Garrick in addition to that which we gave yesterday in a Postscript. Full details are given of the bombardment of Barcelona by Espartero and his troops.

The Captain General, has dissolved the National Guards, and every individual who does not give up his arms will be punished with death. A forced contribution of £40,000 is imposed upon the population of Barcelona, and the state of seige is maintained.

Major Malcolm, Secretary to the Legation at China, and Captain Richards, had arrived from China.

Major Malcolm is the bearer of the treaty of peace concluded by her Majesty's plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, with the Emperor of China. It bears the signatures of the three high commissioners deputed by the Emperor and sent to Nankin to arrange the terms, &c.

The failure of J. L. Fernandes & Son, orn dealers, &c. at Wakefield, is announced. Their liabilities are £90,000.

MISSION TO CHINA.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts intend establishing a mission at Hong Kong, and will raise a special fund for that purpose.

Lord Morpeth, in a brief note to Mr. J. S. Buckingham, contradicts the report that he is about to publish a work on America.

The Moniteur publishes returns of the Minister of Marine and Colonies of the number of slaves emancipated by virtue of the Royal ordinances since the end of 1830.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Martinique, Guadaloupe, French Guiana, Bourbon, and Total.

RUSSIA.—We learn from St. Petersburg that an imperial ukase has been published there, reducing the period of service in the army to ten years.

The brig Mavis, while on her way from the West Coast of Bombay to Canton, on the 1st of Sept., was struck by lightning and instantly blown up—the electric fluid having passed through the magazine. Her commander, Jones, and several of the crew were killed; others escaped by clinging to spars, &c.

The Artesian Well, in Paris, (at the Porte de Grevelle,) continued to pour out a uniform stream of clear water of warm temperature, of one thousand gallons per miure.

An accident occurred on the London and Birmingham Railway, on the 9th Dec., by which a Mrs. Bye, once the nurse of the late Lord Byron, lost her life, and several others were seriously injured.

The correspondent of the Evening Post says: 'The most important item of intelligence to Americans, however, is the news from Bengal, announcing the complete failure on the part of the American planters to raise cotton in that district of Hindostan, in consequence of the hot winds and bad climate. United States cotton growers, it would seem, have little to fear from that quarter for some time.'

We can well afford to let The Plebeian speak twice to our once and go off with the last word. Its pettifogging attempts to set up a difference between Loco-Focos in the Massachusetts Legislature voting their own minority candidates into the Massachusetts Senate and Whigs voting against Morton, cannot need exposure.

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Rev. Dr. PENNY, one of the ablest clergymen in Western New York, and formerly President of Hamilton College, is announced as about to assume the Editorial charge of the Rochester Evening Post. The press ought to enlist the pens of the strongest, best educated and best principled men of the country; and we are glad to see such men, more generally than they have hitherto done, entering upon its direction and support.

Henry Dubull, a Frenchman at Mobile, was killed a few days since by a man named Bernard La Font. A quarrel arose out of a conversation on some French political subject, and Dubull was stabbed so severely that he died in a few hours. Le Font had not been taken at the last accounts.

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Dr. Hawks's Lecture.

Dr. HAWKS delivered his second Lecture on American Antiquities last evening at the great Salon in Niblo's Garden, before one of the largest and most intelligent audiences we have seen in attendance upon any course this season.

The earliest worship was that of the true God; and all Paganism must, therefore, have been a departure from that great starting point. The objects of heathen worship are found to be of two classes: 1. The Host of Heaven, and 2d. Men who have been deified. Which of these two classes was the object of the earliest worship, it is extremely difficult to tell, though History renders it probable that the worship of both was contemporaneous; and if there was a priority of time, it seems extremely likely, from the names given to some of the Centellations, that deified mortals were first adored, and that after their death, to the stars, being made their dwelling places, was transferred the worship that had been paid to them.

The Scriptures give us information of worship paid to deified mortals—styled Demons in the Old Testament and Devils in the New; and the same fact is further corroborated by the testimony of Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria and other ancient writers. The researches of the learned and venerable Bede establish this point—that in the early ages men made gods of their fellow men. The more philosophic among them probably looked upon these deities as mediators between man and the Most High; but the common people paid to them a direct adoration.

This fact being certain, who were these worshipped demons? The ancients tell us that they were the spirits of the heroes of the golden age—hovering over the Earth and bringing blessings unto mortals.

But when was this golden age? The epoch thus designated is supposed to embrace more than one period. The Gentile mythology makes mention of two golden ages—one immediately following the creation of the world and the other after the deluge. These demons then were first deified mortals of the Adamic age and then those of other Noachitic. Hence in their legends the creation and the deluge became great events.

The earliest nations, moreover, believed in the constant succession of worlds; that each world was destroyed, and out of it was to grow another, which in its turn perished and gave place to a third. The next step was to make this retrospective, and to suppose that as the present world sprang from the ruins of that before the Deluge, so that had likewise its predecessor; and this went on ad infinitum, until finally they came to doubt the fact of any first creation, and to believe that eternal. It was to meet all this that Moses wrote his history, in which he explicitly declared, in the outset, that in the beginning God did create the Heavens and the Earth.

Now there was a striking coincidence between the events of the Adamic and Noachitic ages. Both Adam and Noah had each three sons, and of these, in each case, one was remarkable for more daring wickedness than the others. Adam and Noah were both husbandmen, and both offered sacrifices. Hence sprang the belief that not only would there continue to be successive creations, (as these new periods were esteemed,) but a succession, also, of similar personages—having the same qualities, and exhibiting the same character. From this belief legitimately the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, of which Dr. H. conceived this to be the true origin. Among their demons, Noah thus came to represent Adam; and wherever an eminent personage arose, he was supposed to be some one who had lived in the previous world, revived. Thus in India, in addition to the two principal deities, they have fabricated many legends which go farther back than even modern Geology has ventured.

Another point is here to be noted. The ancients, having made Adam and Noah identical, and finding that each had three sons, established for each a three-fold division; and in the language of the Hierophants, Adam was said to have triplicated himself, and yet to continue to be but one. When deified, he was then one god, triplicated. So also was Noah; and he is described as sometimes one of these triplications, and sometimes another. Noah, when deified, thus became three gods: the Creator, the Preserver, and the Destroyer; and under this form he is to this day worshipped by the heathen of many lands. This is the true origin of all the heathen triads.

Thus came the ancients to deify Adam and Noah as the Great Father. It soon became necessary to have in their scheme a Great Mother also; and this was at the creation, the Earth, the Deluge, the Ark. As Adam and Noah were identical beings, only separate appearances of the same Great Father, so the Earth and Ark became identical—separate appearances of the Great Mother; and even to this day the same symbol is employed for both, as the Aquatic Lotus in India—the egg, &c., and this sometimes creates a difficulty in interpreting symbols. This is soon still further increased by the new relation of husband and wife between the Great Father and Great Mother which was next introduced. Noah thus became the husband of the Ark; but he went out of the Ark; therefore she became his mother and he her son. But Noah also built the ark; and thus he became her father. Thus at different times the relations were extremely various, and this renders the interpretation of hieroglyphics extremely difficult until this key is understood. From this have sprung all the mysteries of antiquity; and they all carry the initiated through scenes first of wild terror and pain, and of threatening ruin, symbolical of the deluge, into a state of quiet and of peace—representing the age of the new creation.

Out of this worship of deified men naturally sprung the worship of the stars. When convinced that the souls of their ancestors whom they worshipped had made the stars their dwellings, it was easy to transfer their adoration to those glittering orbs which they inhabited. The Sun and Moon being the greater lights, became at once the abodes of the Great Father and the Great Mother; and the single stars the dwelling places of different heroes. Thus Adam, Noah and the Son—the Earth, Ark and Moon came to be confounded in the superstitious worship of the times.

This was a brief outline of the growth of the Paganism of the Eastern Hemisphere, with an indication of its prominent points. Dr. HAWKS then proceeded to show that a precisely similar opinion concerning objects of worship was found in the Western Hemisphere.

The theory of a succession of worlds was found to be maintained; by the Mexicans who held that four worlds had already existed, and that the present was the fifth in the order of succession; that the first world was destroyed by a deluge, which likewise swept away all living things. The same doctrine of the Great Father and Mother was discovered by Father Herrera in Honduras; and the same triplication of each, which has been found in India, is known to have also existed here. These facts which have also been well established are sufficient to indicate a general similarity in the grounds of Eastern and Western Paganism.

But a still stronger proof of this identity between the two is to be found in the symbols of both; and Dr. HAWKS proceeded, therefore, to a consideration of Symbols as connected with this subject. So

obscure in their language deemed by many, that its interpretation is often thought to be purely fanciful; but this, said Dr. H., is not the fact. Like the letters of the alphabet, symbols convey, by arbitrary signs, impressions to the mind; and though their import is not so clear and definite as that of letters, it may yet be well ascertained by assiduous and careful study. The hieroglyphics of Egypt have been thoroughly studied and explained by Young and Champollion, and could now be readily and correctly read. It should be recollected that this was the language of an imaginative age, and of a people fond of symbolizing whatever occurred to them; and it would not be surprising if a man who has no imagination, who merely attends to matters of fact, should not be able to read them aright. The subject being one not usually studied, Dr. H. expressed a fear that in the interpretation he was about to give, he might seem to be offering conjectures merely; which would be far from a correct conclusion.

Dr. HAWKS then proceeded to exhibit and explain his highly beautiful drawings, copied from the engravings by Messrs. STEPHENS and CATHERWOOD, of discoveries made by them during their recent journeys in Central America and Yucatan. He first directed attention to the figure of a serpent, found in a wall at Uxmal; and went on to state the meaning of a serpent used as a symbol. It was used, he said, as a symbol of both evil and of good; when expressing evil it usually meant the deluge; when good—the male serpent symbolized the Great Father, Adam, Noah and the Sun, and the female the Great Mother, the Earth, the Ark and the Moon. It is also used as a symbol for Eternity, and in several cases that have been observed, Noah leaving the Ark, and thus escaping the Deluge, strange as it may seem, has been symbolized by a man going out of the serpent's mouth. Dr. HAWKS brought forward a number of drawings of symbols found at Kabah, at Labna, Chichenitza, Palenque, and several other places. At the place first named was found the figure of a man royally adorned, trampling on the serpent. Now in the eighth Avater of Vishnu, Dr. HAWKS said Krishna is seen trampling upon a serpent in precisely the same manner. Now there is no doubt as to the meaning of that, and it is just as conclusive that in this case Noah is represented as surviving and triumphing over the Deluge.

In the same manner Dr. HAWKS showed, by illustrations and his own interpretation of the symbols, that the crescent was used to denote the ark; that the doctrine of the divine triad, which prevails in India, was known here, a symbol of which was found many years ago in Tennessee; and that there is a most marked and striking resemblance between the Paganism of the Western and that of the Eastern Hemispheres.

The Lecture was heard with deep interest and universal gratification. Abstruse and remote from popular sympathy as the course of argument might seem to be, it was rendered perfectly clear and deeply attractive by the lucid explanations and polished manner of the Lecturer.

Cleaning Streets by Contract—Loco-Foco Consistency.

In 1840, the Common Council was Loco-Foco, both Boards standing 12 Locos to 5 Whigs. The subject of cleaning streets was brought before the Board of Aldermen, and on the Resolution of Ald. Purdy to divide the city into districts, the vote stood—

Ayes—Parly.— Messrs.—Balls, Woodhall, Benson, Jones, Ferris, Rich, Chammerlain, Hatfield, Jarvis, Smith, Nichols, Graham, Cooper—15.

The following Resolution was then unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, That the cleaning of the streets of the city of New York be given out by contract for THREE YEARS, under the direction of the Committee of Cleaning Streets of both Boards, to the lowest bidder, on the condition hereto annexed, upon bonds with good security to be approved by the Finance Committee of both Boards, being given for the performance of the contract—Such offer of the lowest bidder not to be accepted by the Committee unless they shall be fully satisfied in good faith, and the said bidder to be a person of sufficient ability to perform said contract.'

This subject afterwards went to the Board of Assistants, where it was shuffled round for some time, and then permitted to go to sleep. The Whig Board of 1842 have acted upon this resolution; the streets will hereafter be cleaned by contract, and not less than \$50,000 saved to the taxpayers.

VERMONT.—A Loco-Foco State Convention assembled at Montpelier on the 6th, dropped 'Farmer' Smith and Dillingham, and nominated Daniel Kellogg of Rockingham for Governor and Wyllys Lyman of Burlington for Lieutenant—both lawyers, though they have been clamoring for years that none but farmers should fill those stations. Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier was renominated for Treasurer. Much difference of opinion was manifested with respect to Lieutenant Governor, but finally a clergyman of Windsor County was selected.

The Constitutional Convention have decided to reject all the Amendments to the present Constitution proposed by the late Council of Censors, including those which propose to give the choice of Sheriffs and High Bailiffs to the People of the several Counties and of Justices of the Peace (restricting the number) to the People of the several towns. This course was agreed on in Caucus of the Loco-Foco Members (who compose a majority) and would be carried out to the letter. Even the tenth and last proposition, which would submit all future amendments to a direct vote of the People instead of a Convention, would be voted down, as all the others had been at the date of our last advices.

The Whigs, not having so hard a job to do, do not open their State campaign till next summer.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Isaac Hill Convention at Concord nominated along with John H. White, Portsmouth, Gen. Israel Hunt, Jr. of Nashua, Hon. James Clark, of Franklin, and Hon. John Page of Haverhill, for members of Congress.

LOUISIANA.—The Message of Gov. ROMAN, transmitted to the Legislature on the 3d inst., is brief, directly and forcibly written, and devoted entirely to a statement of the concerns of the State. The condition of the State, he says, is very deplorable. Her Banks, which in the time of Jackson were multiplied far beyond the wants of the community, have met the fate then predicted by the friends of a National Institution. The Governor gives a sketch of the history of the Banks in the State for the past year or two, and states that their actual circulation now is \$1,261,514, while they have in specie \$4,565,925. Still it will be a long while before they can operate in a way beneficial to the community and profitable to themselves. The decline in the value of Cotton and Sugar is attributed mainly to extra production and an accumulation in European markets beyond the wants of consumers. The only effectual remedy for the evils of the times, says the Governor, is to be found in the encouragement of our Home Industry. The Governor speaks in terms of indignant scorn of the suspicion that Louisiana will not promptly fulfill the promises she has made. A balance of \$163,000 for taxes is now due the State, and the demands on the Treasury are expected to exceed the receipts by \$150,000.

We published yesterday a statement from the Hartford Ct. Review, of the death by freezing of a boy named Gillet, who had been living with a Mr. Viets in Granby. The Courant of Tuesday says that only two of the boy's toes on his right foot and the whole of those on his left were frozen, and that he is now well and attending school. We have some curiosity to know what could induce the Review to publish so atrocious a falsehood as this.

A Silk Manufactory has been established in Nashville, Tennessee, by a Mr. Carden. He has one loom for the production of various silk fabrics in operation, and two others in the course of erection. He has also in operation several machines for reeling, twisting, spooling, &c.

Dr. Taylor, while traveling through Macon, Ga., was fired at by a man whom he met with a gun and dangerously wounded. The assassin then robbed him and made his escape. Dr. T. is expected to recover.

Lewis McMullen was yesterday elected President of the Mercantile Library Association, by 85 majority. We have not heard farther, but presume that the whole Ticket headed by his name was successful.

The question of the policy or impolicy of CAPITAL PUNISHMENT will be debated this evening before the New-York Lyceum at the Tabernacle, in lieu of a Lecture. See advertisement.

The grog shop of James Reynolds of New Haven, was burned on the morning of the 16th. Loss, \$1200—half insured.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers, from information received from an unquestionable source, that the terms of payment of the Mexican indemnity have been agreed upon, and the negotiation respecting them settled.

The payments are to be made in ten half yearly instalments, with 3 per cent. interest upon the principal.

In case any delay occur in meeting the payments, as they fall due, an additional ten per cent. is to be added to the principal.

Provisions are made for the consideration of such claims as have not yet been presented or adjusted, by appointing commissioners to examine into them.

The payments, as they fall due, are guaranteed by a mortgage upon the internal revenues of the Republic, on which no prior lien exists.

MORE REVOLUTIONS.—The schooner Ingham, which arrived here last Saturday from Tobasco, touched at Tuspan en route, and brought from thence a private letter to a gentleman residing in the city, which contained the intelligence of the breaking out of a revolution in Tampico on the 18th ult. The aim of the revolution appears to be directed against the National Congress, and in favor of the Santa Ana dynasty. The military and municipal authorities were engaged in it.

From the same source we also learn that a revolution of like character had broken out a few days previous at San Louis Potosi.

[N. O. Bee, Jan. 5th.]

FIRE.—It is stated in the Cassville (Ga.) Pioneer, of the 6th inst. that the mills of Messrs. Polomou & Martin, situated about a mile and a half from that place, were entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of grain, on the night of the 2d inst. Loss estimated at about \$7000.

FIRE INTO.—Captain Bassett, of the bark Z. D. arrived this morning from Messina, reports that on the 13th of December, as he was passing Tenerife, the bark was fired into from the Spanish fort at that island; the shot knocked away part of the starboard railing on the bows and cut the flying jib-boom guy. Captain Bassett did not stop to ask for an explanation, but we suppose that somebody will do it for him, one of these days. [Com. Ad.]

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Isaiah Wells, of Cuyahoga, was killed, a short time since, while engaged in removing a large log at a saw mill. The log broke from its fastenings in some way, and rolled over the body of Mr. W., killing him, of course.

Governor Davis of Massachusetts, in explaining the cause of his refusal to deliver up the slave Latimer, says that the affidavits on which the requisition was based, did not contain sufficient evidence that the crime of larceny had been committed by Latimer.

The Baltimore Clipper of Saturday, says: that a letter carrier, lately employed in the City Post Office, in Washington, D. C. has absented himself from that place, having been detected in embezzling funds to an amount variously estimated at five to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Louisville Journal says it was reported that the earth sunk in several places at New Madrid, on the Mississippi, during the earthquake of the 4th inst.

To relieve suffering has been the object of the philanthropist in every age of the world. Previous to the time that medicine was reduced to a science, the sick were placed in public institutions, and it was made the duty of every passer-by to pause and be considered was most applicable to the case.

The same practice is to a certain extent continued now. Our readers will be much interested in perusing an advertisement in the New York Herald, in answer to a paper, addressed 'To the American People.' Statements endorsed by such persons as the Very Rev. John Power, the late Rev. Bishop Doane, Elizabeth C. Seton, &c. &c. are published in full in the present issue of the Tribune. The number is of more value to the public than a mine of gold. The number by the present day has but to be resuscitated by a afflicted brother of the use of this invaluable medicine. In a very large majority of cases it will be required in Rheumatism, Rheumatism and kindred diseases it acts like a charm. [N. Y. Tribune.]

For certificates of cures, see advertisements in this and other papers. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, 92 Broadway, New York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

Disease is produced by some obstruction in the abdominal viscera, an inactive state of the liver, causing deranged secretions; the blood then is rendered impure, unhealthy and morbid, and is the cause of dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c. &c. The whole system is affected, and the medicine of sympathetic action, and the patient sinks beneath its accumulating suffering. To remove these disorders a remedy is required, which is not only powerful, but has been used in thousands of cases, patronized and sanctioned by the highest medical authority. SANDS' SARRAPATELLA will remove and effectually cure diseases originating from obstructions, morbidly increased action, and morbidly retained perspiration, female derangements, cutaneous eruptions and various other diseases to which the human system is liable, prepared and sold.

The favored children of this metropolis, and their country will have no more opportunity to see Gen. Tom Thumb, Patch and Jax, and all the illustrious day performances at the American Museum, this afternoon. The Sale will be opened at half past 1 o'clock, and the performances repeated at 4 o'clock.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—We call our readers' special attention to an advertisement in another column under the above head. It will be found a rare opportunity. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Dedication.—The House elected Twenty-seventh street, between the Second and Third Avenues, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Friday Afternoon, Jan. 20, at 4 o'clock.

The members and friends are affectionately invited to attend. Rev. Dr. OLIS, President of the Wesleyan University, is expected to preach the Dedication Sermon, to be followed by Rev. JOHN DENSTER in the evening, 11 1/2.

Lectures on Select Prophecies.—Prof. WHITING, of Williams College, will deliver a course of Lectures on Select Prophecies, on Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Subject—Restoration of the Jews. The Sabbath School will be held at 7 o'clock, and the subject will be announced on Wednesday. The public are invited to attend. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Broadway Washington Temperance Society.—Meet this (Wednesday) evening at their room and singing may be expected. Good speaking and singing to be expected. The subject is of great importance to meet on special business at 6 o'clock. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Oliver Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.—The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a new Warrant. The subject is of great importance, and will be discussed at length. [N. Y. Tribune.]

By this morning's Mail. Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, January 17—P. M. The extensive wheelwright shop, owned by S. M. Reed, situated in Austin-street, in the South-Western section of the city, together with a blacksmith shop and stable adjoining, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock last evening. Loss \$5000. Theodore Martin, a member of the Fire Department, was seriously injured in consequence of being run over by an engine.

The County Commissioners have refused to pay the Sheriff's posse, who, in company with himself, ran away from the rioters on Wednesday last. The Commissioners, in this matter, merit the thanks of the people. A Marine Court Martial will convene in the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Friday, to try Lieut. Robert Taylor, on charges preferred against him by Lieut. McLaughlin, in consequence of some little difficulty at Key West, during the Florida War. Lieut. Col. Miller will act as President.

Our regular Washington letter did not reach us this morning and we copy the following summary of doings in Congress from the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18. IN SENATE, Mr. ALLEN presented a resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt law. Also, a joint resolution in favor of a reduction of letter postage.

Mr. WRIGHT presented petitions from N. York and Brooklyn, in favor of a dry dock at the latter place.

Mr. CALHOUN presented petitions from Philadelphia and other places, in favor of the Exchequer scheme. In presenting them, Mr. C. took occasion to say that he was not in favor of the scheme.

Mr. FUGANAN presented petitions from Philadelphia in favor of the scheme of Mr. W. C. Johnson, to issue two hundred millions of State stocks.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Naval Committee, to whom had been referred the bill providing for instruction in the Navy, reported the same with sundry amendments.

Also a bill for the relief of the officers of the Exploring Expedition. It was twice read.

After the consideration of a private bill, the Senate took up a resolution heretofore offered, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so that the U. S. Judges shall serve but for a limited period. The resolution, after some discussion, was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. WISE presented petitions from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in favor of the Exchequer scheme. Several other members desired to present petitions, but there was a loud outcry that petitions were not the regular order of business. So the House proceeded to entertain resolutions.

Mr. CLIFFORD offered a resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith, a bill for the unqualified repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Against this resolution a point of order was raised to the effect, that the resolution directed the reporting of a bill, when there is already one of the same character before the House.

Mr. CLIFFORD said this bill, which the resolution requires to have reported, was entirely different from the bill of Mr. Everett. The latter had a proviso, declaring that the bill should not effect cases commenced up to December, 1842, whereas this proposed the repeal of the law without any proviso or qualification whatever.

The SPEAKER overruled the objection to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. BRIGGS moved to lay the resolution on the table. This motion failed—yeas 81, nays 110.

The previous question on the adoption of the resolution was moved and seconded. The next question was, 'shall the main question on the adoption of the resolution, be now put?' On this question Mr. Everett demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted, yeas 116, nays 93. So the main question on the adoption of the resolution was ordered to be put, and being put, the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 123, nays 78.

Mr. BARNARD, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then rose and made some remarks to the effect that the bill could not be reported 'forthwith,' inasmuch as the Committee could not sit during the session of the House.

Mr. WISE moved that the members of the Judiciary Committee have leave to retire for the purpose of executing the order of the House.

The Speaker decided that such a motion would be entertained only by a suspension of the rules.

Mr. WISE took an appeal, but the decision of the Chair was sustained by the appeal being laid on the table.

Mr. WISE then (it being resolution day) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to execute the recent order of the House, by retiring and reporting the bill 'forthwith.'

Mr. BRIGGS moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion failed: Yeas 30, Nays 109.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and the result was Yeas 112, Nays 61. So the Committee had leave to retire for the purpose of executing the order of the House.

The next business was a resolution calling for information from the Treasury Department relative to the removal of Jonathan Roberts, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Objection being made to the consideration of the resolution at this time, a motion was made to suspend the rules, but without success.

Mr. TELLINGHAST offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, so that the repeal shall not affect cases which may be pending at the time of the passage of this act.

Mr. CLIFFORD moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion failed, yeas 60, nays 112. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation. So the previous action of the House on Mr. Clifford's resolution amounts to nothing, as the new bill will be reported in about the same shape as the old one.

Mr. R. W. THOMPSON of Indiana presented a memorial from the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this District asking for an act of incorporation. This institution is one of true benevolence, as the widows and orphans of the District have had occasion to know.

The House then adjourned.

First Ward.—Accordingly to the recommendation of our friends of the Ward, the Democratic Whig Electors of the First Ward are requested to meet at the Broadway Hotel on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., to consult on the propriety of appointing five Delegates to represent this Ward in a Convention to be held at the Broadway House on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, to decide whether they will support the old or the new Government. The Democratic Whig Party to be represented by one of two General Conventions the present year.

OLIVER COBB, Chairman. OTTO W. VAN TUYL, Secretary. N. B.—No member of the General Committee can be elected