

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Whig General Committee. A Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday evening, February 21, at the Broadway House, at 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH P. PINSON, Secretary. EDWARD E. COWLEY, Jr.

We have made arrangements to have our City Subscribers to the WEEKLY TRIBUNE regularly served at their residences, by leaving notice at the office, 160 Nassau-st.

Advertisements will be in mind that advertisements inserted for Monday's paper, must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sundays.

We are again indebted to Messrs. FERRY & Co. for Northern papers in advance of the mail.

Moral Reform in Newspapers. It is informed that we do not intend to notice again the flimsy and mendacious sheet to which we refer, unless under fresh and gross provocation.

For an interesting account of Life in Cuba, and several valuable Agricultural Articles, see First Page.

For two Seminal on Wordsworth and a capital Tale by Willis, entitled a Revolution of a Previous Life, see Last Page.

Oregon. TRAVEL IN THE GREAT PRARIE WILDERNESS—THE ANACAPAC AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS, AND IN THE OREGON TERRITORY. BY T. J. FARNHAM.

A work with the above title will soon be issued from this office, which we predict will meet the wants of the American public, more generally and truly than any that has appeared for many years with regard to the Oregon and the Far West.

In the first place, it relates to wanderings in our own vast Western Wilderness; performed in the years 1839 and 1840, by a man not only capable of observing and writing the truth, but who withal could look on hardship and danger as things to be met and never fled from.

The track which Mr. F. took over the Rocky Mountains was never traveled before by any white observer. He followed the trail of the Santa Fe traders until he struck the Arkansas, which he ascended to the place where it escapes from the Mountains; at that point he entered the gorges, climbed the frozen heights, and traversed the deserts of the Rocky Mountains, as far North as latitude 42°.

On this part of his journey he explored the sources of the South fork of the Great Platte, the Southern branches of the Colorado of the West, and the sublime and barren districts of country lying about them. From latitude 42° he turned towards the Pacific Ocean, through Oregon Territory, of which he tells us so much and so well, that you rise from the reading acquainted with its soil, its trees, its whole commercial and agricultural capabilities, explored and related, you are forced to believe, by an honest and capable observer.

Indeed, Oregon and the whole country along Mr. F.'s track, stand out with remarkable distinctness and interest; and his descriptions of the Indians, their manners and customs—the events of his daily travels, are narrated with a vigor and spirit which will place the work, as to its interest, at least on a level with the best of its kind.

Among other matters of statistics which Mr. F. has given, is a minute account of the Methodist and Episcopal Missions in Oregon, and a very elaborate and interesting account of the poor Indians that have been driven from their homes in the States to the plains west of the Mississippi.

The public shall have this work before them within two weeks, and we are confident it will more than justify the favorable opinion which has induced us to purchase the copyright and commence the printing of a large edition. It will be got up in the style of the cheap works of the day, but on type never before soiled and as beautifully as we can print it. It will form about a hundred large double-column octavo pages, equal to a duodecimo volume of 300 pages, and be sold at 25 cents per copy, or five for \$1. The postage will be 3 to 5 cents per copy.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Penniman's amended Districting bill, which passed the Senate by a decided majority, has passed the House by 51 to 42. It gives the Whigs a chance on a full vote for 8 to 10 of the 24 Members. We would publish the Districts, but it is supposed Gov. Porter will veto the act of his own party, because it puts his own County (Huntingdon) in a Whig District, and does not swindle the Whigs outright. It will be remembered that he vetoed a similar bill passed by a large majority at the Extra Session, on similar grounds. It is doubtful whether the Legislature can pass any bill that His Excellency will agree to.

The House is thinking of a bill to make a new County from Westmoreland and Allegheny—name Carroll.

Mr. Sharswood of Philadelphia City has been making an able speech in favor of abolishing the Punishment of Death. Mr. Deberd replied. No action as yet.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Our later accounts cast some doubt on the reflection of Hon. CHARLES HUDSON from the Worcester District—we say it with sadness. We still hope, however, that he is elected; if not, it is morally certain that he will be on the next trial. He has a handsome plurality, and cannot lack 100 votes of a clear majority.

The Loco-Focos try to doubt the election of Mr. Rockwell from the Berkshire District, but give no good grounds for it.

DEATH OF BISHOP GRISWOLD.—Rt. Rev. AL EXANDER V. BISHOP, the venerable Bishop of the Episcopal Church, came suddenly to his death on Wednesday evening last at Boston. He was on his way to the house of his colleague, Bishop Eastburn, and had nearly reached the door when he was observed to falter, and fell. He was immediately taken into the house, but expired in a few moments. His disease was an affection of the heart, with which he had previously been affected. Bishop Griswold was consecrated in this city on the 29th of May, 1811, by Bishop White, and was 77 years of age at the time of his death. He was an able, pious and most exemplary Christian, ardently beloved by all with whom he ever came in contact. By his death, Rt. Rev. Philander Chase succeeds to the Seniority of the Episcopal See.

The Post Office Monopoly Bill.

The General Post Office of this Country now enjoys by law a monopoly of the carriage of all Letters which shall pass by a Post Office on their way from the writer to the receiver; also a monopoly of the carriage of all Newspapers, Magazines, &c. to the individual subscribers or purchasers. These monopolies are very valuable and productive, and the Government has for years nearly defrayed the charge of its own immense correspondence by taxing that of the People. A man who sends a letter by mail is taxed fifteen or twenty per cent. of the Postage to enable the Government to transmit and receive letters without charge. Is not this enough? All monopolies are hostile to the genius of our institutions and repugnant to the feelings of our People. They must be based on good reasons intended to render them palatable. What an uproar would be raised throughout the country if any friend of a National Bank should propose to confer on it a monopoly of effecting the Exchanges of the Country, provided it would charge but a specified rate? With what universal execration it would be greeted! And yet this is done in regard to the General Post Office, and scarcely a murmur is uttered against it!

But an attempt is now making in Congress, formidably backed by official influence, to extend this monopoly so as to cover and intercept the transmission of periodicals for sale as merchandise from one part of the Union to another! This is a branch of business which has created itself within the last three or four years. It has flourished by the neglect of the Post Office Department. Nay, the Department has always been grumbling at the size of Newspapers, the multiplication of Extras and Book-Periodicals to be transmitted by Mail, as though this were a grievance and a hardship—as if its interest required it to set a dog on its customers, and drive away as many as possible. Now the time is changed all at once, and a vigorous effort is making to drive them into the Mails in lieu of that so earnestly and recently plied to drive them out! Each of these efforts appears to us unwise, contrary to the genius of our institutions, and almost certain to inflict infinite mischief on the Country with no corresponding benefit to the Department. With regard to this pending effort, the Evening Post strongly and sensibly says:

"This amendment of the Chairman is the amendment of Mr. Merrick, prescribing what kinds of packages must be sent by mail, and by no other conveyance, including all periodicals, newspapers, &c. No man can weigh less than a pound. Mr. Coarad, another member of the Committee, also remarked that this measure was indispensable for the protection of the Post Office. We are not to be misled by the greater activity and cheapness of the private express."

"What then is the propriety of the Post-Office Department's question to be asked? Are the public convenience, the rights of individuals and the liberty of occupation, all to be sacrificed to the revenue of the Post Office Department? Is not either of these objects of more consequence to the Government than the revenue? No man can know anything of the matter, will deny that the private express which have been lately established, and which are swifter and surer than the mails, are a great and most desirable public convenience. No man can deny that if you compel the publishers of tracts, pamphlets and magazines to pay the Post-Office for conveying their merchandise from one Atlantic city to another, and from the coast to the towns on the railroads and canals, and the western lakes and rivers, instead of transporting them in their own manner, you invade the freedom of individual occupation, and the rights of the citizen. Why then do you propose to send the mails, and in every steamboat, and at every railroad depot, to peep into the parcels for contraband articles, and open trunks, boxes and boxes before they are forwarded."

"But what shall be done? say the friends of the Post-Office. Send the mails, and postage so as to bring the mails into competition with the private express. Encourage the sending of letters in the mails, by making it cheap. If this does not answer, there is no remedy. If it is necessary to strengthen the Post-Office, we must certainly do so by the use of the public treasury, than to pass the unjust measure now before Congress. Anything is better than this attempt to strengthen the Post-Office, by compelling the publisher of tracts, pamphlets and magazines to pay the Post-Office for conveying their merchandise from one Atlantic city to another, and from the coast to the towns on the railroads and canals, and the western lakes and rivers, instead of transporting them in their own manner, you invade the freedom of individual occupation, and the rights of the citizen. Why then do you propose to send the mails, and in every steamboat, and at every railroad depot, to peep into the parcels for contraband articles, and open trunks, boxes and boxes before they are forwarded."

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FENIMORE COOPER, in his story of the "Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief," in the last Graham, facetiously characterises an awkward lover's address by his devoted as "a rigmata-rolé that might have very fairly figured in an 'Editor's law and logic, after he had been beaten 'in a libel-suit.'—Very good, Fenimore, we owe you one; but don't scatter your round shot so promiscuously, and then sue whoever throws them back again. Either stick to law or to our own mutual warfare, 'the gray goose-quill,' and do not degrade the Literary profession by dodging from one to the other when a bullet strikes you. This is not the manly way."

N.B. We are indebted to a friend for the above ditto from Cooper. If any body shall read his story and find anything more of the sort, he will oblige by pointing us to the number and page.

AN APARTMENT.—A few days since a gentleman, residing in Harlem, took the small pox in its most violent form. Much consternation prevailed in the neighborhood, and several families removed from the infected street. One night last week, while apprehensions of the spread of the fearful plague were the chief topic in the village, a tremendous knocking at the store door of Dr. Penoyer, in the Third Avenue, brought him from the "Land of Nod" with great celerity.

It was very late, dark, and cold, and therefore a most undesirable summons; but the outrageous racket at the door, demanded attention so immediately that dressing, or preparation to meet an enemy was out of the question; and supposing that some drunken fellow had been attracted by the light in the store, he went up to the sash-door, through which he saw the figure looking, and ask, "who's there?" The Doctor has seen some peril in his time, and would stand to the death, before a regiment of bayonets; but when the mysterious being, in a sepulchral voice, gave the name of the fated victim whose case excited such alarm, he instinctively drew back with horror. But sure enough, there he was—the loathsome disease, in full development, rioting, as it were, all over his person. He was delirious, and had escaped from his bed with a slight covering around him, and thus found his way, a distance of several squares, to the Doctor's office. He said he wanted help to put down an uproar among some women at his house; and assistance being promised, he went away, and was shortly found by his faithful, afflicted wife, and conveyed home. He is now recovering.

The Debate at the Tabernacle on PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE will be concluded this evening. We invite every candid and inquiring lover of his Country to be present, believing that these Debates have a tendency to promote the cause of Truth, whichever that may be, and to dissipate unfounded and alienating prejudices. We may say with confidence that the strong arguments of each party will be put forth to-night. Tickets only 12 1/2 cents.

The "Boston Miscellany" has been discontinued, and its subscribers will be supplied with Graham's Magazine in its stead. The Miscellany was more worthy to live than many that have survived it; but a desecration of these monthlies might be often made with decided advantage.

Mr. Emerson's Third Lecture.

Mr. R. W. EMERSON read last evening before a most intelligent audience his third Discourse upon New-England; in which he sought to name some of the different facts in her literary and scientific Character, reminding us that, as the heart is a citizen of every country, and as strength of character can be confined to no territorial limits, the remarks he should make would be susceptible of a wider application than to the people of the section which he had more immediately in view. Yet the men of New-England do differ in certain important particulars from those of other districts; and in none more than this, their reliance upon expedients—upon a settled system. They content the field 'by inches'; their strength is that of a cautious forecast, a judicious arithmetic. They thus accomplish great undertakings; they build a large city, but it is by an aggregate of small acts. When the men of the North and those of the South meet each other, face to face, this contrast is very marked; it is seen in its breadth at Washington where they meet each other full grown. The man of the South sees for the moment; he accomplishes his undertakings by personal address, by a vigorous blow. The man of the North lives for a year; he relies upon the whole apparatus of means within his reach, and he is only half himself when he undertakes anything from his personal strength. The results correspond. The Southern man is haughty, headstrong, unscrupulous, wilful; he will have his way, and he does have it. The man of the North thinks the matter over and takes into deliberate consideration, the thousand obstacles in his way, and thus he arranges his behaviour.—The North always has the advantage at the end of ten years; the South always has it to-day.

Let us look a little at the taste of our people for Eloquence. This has been often remarked, and many things in New-England offer it opportunities for development. Faneuil Hall is a good school; though much of the speaking there is slovenly and bad. The mass who listen predominate; and if the Speaker be dull they feel how uneasily and uncomfortably they are situated; they find themselves pitched and elbowed, and they create a tumult and drown the Speaker's voice so that, 'spite of entreaties, he is forced to stop. But the chosen man rises, and every one is at his ease. He speaks the word that each knows, and on his lips they all hang. And at each pause goes up their united shout, echoing his thought, the grandest sound in nature. Let the dull man rise again, and they are sadly crowded and uncomfortable.

New England is faithfully represented by her Eloquence. The Orator must be a man of good sense—having an eye to facts, to scenes and objects of nature sparingly, but to business chiefly, dealing not at all in flowers and stormy appeals to passion; but trusting himself to the plain truth. He must carry his point against his adversary by taking higher ground than he; he must have the strongest intellect applied to business. He must have no tricks, but as the orations of Demosthenes were said to be 'soldiers' so must the speeches of the Yankee be 'men of business.' A new field of eloquence has, within the last quarter of a century, been opened, in the Lyceum, fast extending in every direction. It had its origin in New England and it merits attention as a grand and distinct fact. It was started by a gentleman who read a series of literary lectures in Boston; and as he has long since passed into new employments the influence he exerted belongs to the past. In the power exerted over the young to whom he spoke he was almost comparable to Pericles of Athens. Remarkable for the beauty of his person, with a classic style and grace, with marble lips and a voice of most musical tones, though slightly nasal, the words that he spoke moved all the people of New England. With a talent for collecting facts, he brought them all to the topic upon which he spoke. He had a good deal of learning, and it was all available at the moment; and so readily and so powerfully did he bring all history and learning to his use, so remarkably appropriate were his quotations, and such the grace and beauty which he threw over all he touched, that learning at once took the highest place, and all who heard him felt the beauty and the dignity of the man, and the contrast among them felt the profoundest admiration for the manner, after they had discovered that the matter was not for them. In the pulpit, (for then he likewise preached) he made amends for his display of learning, and gave the reins to his most affluent fancy. He read from Milton and seemed to give as much beauty as he borrowed. His success was the triumph of Rhetoric. It was not even then contended that he brought any new truths to light; but by his style and manner he secret of his power. There was that flash about him that there is in women. By a Series of Lectures which he delivered during two winters, he made the beginning of what is becoming a National Institution. The evening lecture answers all the purposes of a social meeting for both sexes; it gives new topics for conversation, and by furnishing a pleasing recreation to the young, it is fast taking the place of the theatre and ball-room.

Into this field we see entering the greatest men of the country, led by an instinct of its importance. This is a new and capacious field for the cultivation of eloquence. It surely is not in the Senate or in Courts, where external relations alone are spoken of, that Eloquence may reach its highest ground; but in Philosophy and Poetry and in the whole wide range to which the Lecture opens the way. I look upon the Lecture-Room as the true Church and College of the coming time, as the home of a richer eloquence than Faneuil Hall or the Capitol ever knew. Here is all that the orator can ask—a convertible audience, willing to listen to reason and love. There is no topic which may not here be treated. Everything is here admissible—Philosophy, Poetry, Wit, Satire, Venaliquilism almost; all personal and local topics—may be permitted, and embodied in a single speech. Every note may here be heard, from the explosion of a cannon to the tinkle of a guitar. The field is unlimited, and it will soon draw the best powers of the country into it.

It makes the chairs of Professors dull and lifeless; there are no arrows there, no axes, no loving, no enchantment. All is laid out according to a system; but here it is not so. All is boundless and without limitation. The American orator may here lay himself out wholly, free, unshackled, large, enormous. I know not why this may not have all the capabilities of music; and as each nation has its favorite instrument, as the Spaniard has his guitar, the Soot his pibroch, the Italian his viol, and the men of the East their cymbals and gong, so shall the reasoning, fact-loving, moral American find his in this new field open to discussion and debate. The country will so give hospitality and a hearing to men of thought, and here shall the man of new ideas, the lover of beauty, find a ready ear into which he may pour the secrets his Muse has whispered in his walks.

But if from hence it is spring the heliobore that shall cure our insanity, it is not yet a feature of the times. The too obvious tendency of the popular mind is to rely upon means which the understanding has framed for the guidance of man, not upon the simplest effort of man himself. There is a reliance upon the cannon and not upon the heart of the soldier, upon the law, not the rectitude of the citizen, upon expedients, not principles. In the French Revolution it was believed that if Kingship were destroyed there would be no more Poverty. But Poverty and Want still stood as strong and terrible as before. So we are putting faith in Democracy, in Universal Suffrage, in the Will of a Majority. At one time we look to the discovery of the Credit System as the fountain of Hope. The value of our farms rises, and every thing rises with it. But soon adversity buries us all beneath the ruin. Cracks begin to be felt in the walls within which we have dwelt so pleasantly, and soon the whole falls headlong to the Earth. Then others, just as wisely, would destroy it and rest to build on

specie, as if these were not also means like the other. Never in these are we to look for salvation, but only in life itself. Again, all are resting in the discovery of new arts, in improvements in steam, in inventions of all descriptions, in Photography, drawings, in India rubber cloths, in lamps which make no shadow, and stoves which burn no fuel, in clocks which are wound up by the tides, in swifter steamboats, in life-preservers, and diving-bells. We look with impatience for some improved mode of conveyance; we are impatient of the slow rate at which we travel. Twenty-five miles an hour has come to be creeping. Men must be conducted by some galvanic process; they must in some way compete with lightning. Large quills must be invented through which they may be propelled over the ocean; or they will cross by submarine siphons. Tunnels must be made beneath the sea, that they may go dry shod; and to avoid submarine volcanoes, 'strenuous measures' must be adopted. It is reckoned disgraceful that earthquakes should be allowed to explode, and destroy life and injure the Customs. We must have an Artesian well constructed, some five hundred miles wide at its mouth and three thousand deep, that thus the mephitic vapors may have quiet vent, and be turned to some account by the Gas Companies.

This is only a specimen of our ways of thinking and acting. Our hurry and impatience lead us to seek short ways in science, and in religion. The race of Scholars, of profound, patient thinkers, will soon die. The people are becoming insatiable readers of newspapers—acres of which they yearly peruse. The devotion of our people to Phenology is a curious fact. I cannot attribute it wholly to the disceivability of our people; but the system was in its origin a good and noble one.—Had it confined itself to an accumulation of facts, it would have been a good hint.—But now its speedy ascent to the place of science is only a symptom of the times.—It seems as if Phenology was specially created for the American people, with its rash classifications and shallow pretensions. It pretends to have removed all mystery and to have laid open the whole soul to the fingers. Genius it finds to be an inflammation of the brain and consciousness an irritability of the liver! Yet Phenology is modest in its pretensions compared with Mesmerism. Ignorant of the processes of nature and of spirit they seek by a new power to raise man to another state. The most perverse and stupid man once put asleep shall be an angel and make himself the Paul Pry of the universe. And thus men seek to outwit nature! With unwashed hands and impure hearts they thus hope to find her secrets! Like Aep's dog they forever grasp at the shadow of their bone. Magicians and Somnambulists, they profess to see with their elbows, and to enter heaven and hell, and dodge the laws and facts, the graces and the virtues, and seek to grasp the powers of life by their fool's tricks! The gods must laugh heartily at all this! That there may be overflows of nature, some strange occurrences to give ground for all these things, is most likely; but when they thus make these laws of nature, they show their want of sense. By the Lake Winnepeisago a man who has lost his feet, has learned to walk upon his thumbs; all New Hampshire, therefore, walks upon its thumbs and it would require a man of genius to prove to them that their feet were made to walk with.

All these facts indicate disease. These things are pursued on low principles; they open the door to all the old stories of traveling cloaks and invisible caps, and satisfy men with the senses. But as no man ever got a cent's worth without paying for it in some form, the cent, so all these prodigious promises and in very small and smoky performances. They are only symptoms of disease. The Repose of a Man is not in New-England, nor in America. The whole people are discontented with the tardy growth which satisfies other nations; they must rush on at once or they are disquieted. Books are changing into newspapers. Our reformers, instead of being the strong, loving, attaching men that they should be, are mere empty talkers. We have no George Washington, no Duke of Wellington, no Milton and no Bentley; but Murats and Wallers, a slight and ephemeral race.

When we read any great Author, as Plato, or the productions of the great minds of Elizabeth's time, we are astonished at their massive strength and at the deep, strong current of life that is in them. But our people are slight and variable. They are easily elated, and therefore as easily depressed. They follow success, not skill, and thus oftentimes young men at thirty, because they have not succeeded, lose all heart and despair. This fear of failure has been noticed as characteristic of us. It is not perceived that we can never have heroes until we learn that it is impossible to fail, since failure is the only ground of success. A man's success is in fact made up of failures. In horsemanship, not the man who never falls, is the best rider, but he who rises to the goal—no matter how many falls he gets. His business is to ride, not to remain firm. So the more failures a true man has the faster will he get on. It is evident that this terror of failure, this continual asking leave to retire, springs from our looking upon the opinion of others as the measure of character, whereas all depends upon ourselves. The noble Phocion said that he was afraid of applause; for the true man feels that he has another office than to tickle and to flatter; he has to bite and stab, to strike falsehood and bring down conceit and pride.

History is full of tributes to the ascendancy of personal qualities. He is the hero who conquers alone. Cesar, when taken by Corsairs, told them stories, and assumed the bearing of their master, and threatened to crucify them if they harmed him; and so he became their ruler and the ruler of the world. Men of strong will constitute the centre of society, and this virtue does the work of the world. These remarks have some value as counteracting the tendency to commercial feeling in this country, to the excessive socialism of the people. It is but a gloomy picture that we offer to other nations; and a most intelligent and observing foreigner says that in no other country has he ever seen so little true independence of opinion and freedom of discussion as in America. The ruling power here must not be made light of; it becomes indignant at a sarcastic joke, if there be in it any ground of truth. You must always exalt it; from high and low it demands encomium. Many among us feel the force of this, and accordingly, when foreigners come among us, they pour secrets concerning it into their ears which they would not speak to their fellow citizens.

Is not this tragic so far as it is true? That a country which offers a home to the nations should itself be a nation of dwarfs! that among so many democrats there should be never a man! that where liberty rules there should be such a despicable, skipping expediency, such a base, ducking service to the public opinion. Foreigners think that the only remedy for all this must be found in the influence of a class of gentlemen, a class not yet formed. To many the term expresses merely the outside of men; a grace in manner or address. But it reaches farther down than this; it makes honor only another name for sanctity and its highest glory is trust in God. Our people must learn the beauty and honor of persistency. They must be revived from the margin of those holy wells from which our fathers drew life and enthusiasm, the fountain of the moral sentiments.

We have sought to give above merely a sketch which might indicate the vein of thought which marked this Lecture, which was received with deep admiration by the audience. The next in the course will be read on Monday evening. Its subject is the Recent Spiritual movements in New-England.

The late Gov. Marcy and the late Chief Justice Savage have been appointed, (either by Gov. Bouck or Chancellor Walworth) to examine the books, securities, &c. and ascertain the condition of the New-York Life Insure & Trust Co. [Albany Eve. Jour.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

State Debt—Colored Seamen—Contested Elections—Single Districts, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1843.

IN SENATE, to-day, a communication was received from the Treasury Department stating the amount of Customs received for the month of January last at about \$913,700; also transmitting a copy of the Commission for the investigation of the affairs of the New-York Custom House.

House bill 'No. 548' was received, and referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the case of Amos Kendall, reported a bill 'to regulate the laws relative to imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia.'

Mr. LISS's resolution fixing the time of meeting after Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M. was adopted. Mr. RYKES's resolution with reference to the State Debts, the Financial Policy of Government, &c. came up.

Mr. R. supported them at some length. He declared the urgent and momentous character of the questions they involved; the necessity of a prompt and decided expression of opinion with regard to them by Congress; the dangerous tendency of the two hundred millions stock project; the propriety of dispensing any illusory hopes of relief on the part of the States which that and other influences may have excited, &c.

Mr. ALLEN moved an amendment, declaring that the General Government would in no way, direct or indirect, provide for the payment of the State Debts.

Mr. MERRICK considered us as one people, linked by common ties, and involved in a common destiny, and deprecated any attempt to divorce the State and General Government.

He compared the passage of these resolutions to the refusal of a father to be accountable for his son's debts; censured this endeavor to destroy the credit, and honor of the States; and without favoring the assumption of their debts by Government, demanded the distribution among them of the proceeds of their own property—the public domain.

He offered a series of substitute resolutions which declare that it is the duty of the General Government without delay, to make such provision for the distribution of the Public Lands, or a portion of the value thereof, among the States, as will best relieve them and the people from their embarrassments and distress.

Mr. WOODBURY urged immediate action upon this subject that they might proceed to other business. He regarded the project of assumption one of the most dangerous ever introduced and with his constituents would meet it as almost equivalent to a dissolution of the Union. He considered the Government not as a child but as a parent of the people, entrusted with certain limited powers which it had no right to transcend. He hoped they would come to a direct vote upon the subject.

Mr. CONRAD moved, in order to give time for examination of the subject, to postpone it till Tuesday next.

Mr. MILLER proposed further amendments, disclaiming all obligations on the part of the Government to assume the State Debt, but declaring the wisdom and policy of a distribution among them, of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

Mr. CALHOUN said although the Bankrupt law demanded immediate attention, it was as nothing compared with this, the most important subject ever presented to Congress, and one on which they were under the highest obligations to express their opinions to the country and the world.

Mr. HENDERSON considered the Senate's resolutions of 1839 under the assumption by Government, as a sufficient expression of their sentiments. Mr. ALLEN thundered his anathemas against the doctrine as involving the 'almighty power of taxation,' the abrogation of State Constitutions, and as destined to exert an overpowering influence on the coming elections.

Messrs. BAGBY, WALKER and KING took nearly similar grounds.

Mr. CONRAD's motion to postpone was negatived by Yeas 99, Nays 22, and on motion the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Roads, reported back by order of the majority of the Committee, without amendment, the Senate bill to prevent the employment of private Expresses on mail routes.

Mr. B. dissenting from the report, offered an amendment which provides for the abolition of the franking privilege except for documents sent from the Post Office Department, providing for the pay of the postage of members of Congress during the sessions out of the contingent fund, fixing the rate of postage at 5 cents under and 10 over 50 miles by weight—4 oz. being the unit, &c.

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the two bills for the occupation and settlement of Oregon, with the recommendation that they be rejected.

On motion of Mr. BORTS, 4,500 extra copies of Mr. WINTHROP's Report and Mr. RAYNER's counter Report from the Committee on Commerce relative to the impressment of colored seamen, were ordered printed.

IN SENATE, Mr. FAULKNER reported a bill to incorporate the Hudson River Railroad Company. A resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of a law requiring the Railroad Companies between Schenectady and Buffalo to pay into the State Treasury a toll on passengers. The bill concerning the salaries of officers of the State Prison, Salt Springs, &c., was taken up; amendments were carried giving the Deputy Superintendent and Inspector at Liverpool \$500 each, instead of \$300 as the bill proposes, and the Deputy at Geddes \$350. The Senate then went into Executive Session and soon adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY, petitions were read from six Counties in favor of the repeal of the Exemption Law, and from one against it. The resolution of Mr. HAYNT calling on the Chancellor to report whether a law cannot be passed to enable suitors to obtain redress in reasonable time, came up, and after a slight debate was laid on the table. The bill relative to the appointment of three Flour Inspectors of this city was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. MILLER introduced a bill to abolish Capital Punishment. Mr. BARCOCK gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of State and Chancery Reporter, and Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to secure to married women their rights and property. Mr. BENEDICT's resolution came up calling for the printing of the Report from the Commissioners of the Land Office on the sales of land in Oswego. The resolution was laid on the table and the Governor's Message was debated. The bill to charter the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company was then taken up and the rate of fare was fixed at not more than four cents a mile, and after some further discussion the bill was reported to the House. The House soon adjourned.

Naval Court Martial on board the U. S. Ship North Carolina.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17. The Court met as usual, and Acting Master Perry was recalled, and his direct examination being concluded, he was cross-examined by the Judge Advocate. In the course of his cross examination he said as follows:

"The possibility of taking the brig into St. Thomas's was talked of in the Council of officers. I was asked the distance, and I told them within a few miles. I told them that I would sooner go overboard than go to St. Thomas's for protection. I said so because I thought it would be a disgrace to the United States and to the officers of the brig, and I thought if an American man-of-war was not able to protect herself, it was of no use having any."

With this exception, his examination produced nothing at all differing materially from his testimony as given before the Court of Inquiry.

The Court adjourned at the usual hour till 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The packet ship North American still lies ashore, but her goods, it is believed, will be removed in safety. There is not more than three feet of water along-side at low tide, and a large amount of her dry goods were brought up yesterday by lighters.

NAVAL.—The U. S. corvette Decatur was at Buenos Ayres on the 21st November, from Montevideo.

Professor GOURAUD's general Lectures illustrative of the Planetarium, will begin this evening at precisely half past 7 o'clock at the American Institute, in the Park. The Lecture will be concluded by a series of striking experiments on his wonderful system of Phrenotechne; but we understand that this evening will be the last time Professor G. will give those interesting experiments in connection with his Lectures on the Planetarium.

In the District Court of the United States in Massachusetts, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) the amount of funds deposited in the Court, arising from the estates of bankrupts since the law went into operation, is \$143,769, of which there has been distributed \$56,485. The number of bankrupts is over 3000, and the number of papers which have been filed in bankruptcy is over seventy five thousand.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE and GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March are received and for sale in quantities to Agents, Booksellers and others at the office of the TRIBUNE.

The Formation of Character, a Lecture by H. GASTLEY, is now beautifully printed and for sale at the Tribune office. Price 12 1/2 cents.

ONLY 12 1/2 CENTS. THE LAST OF THE BARONS!

UNPARALLELED ENTERPRIZE! This Morning is published the New Novel of Bulwer, at 39 Ann street, comprising ANOTHER QUADRUPEL NEW WORLD, Printed on a new and handsome type, and sold at the insignificant price of twelve and a half cents! or \$9 a hundred! This is the cheapest work ever issued from the Press in this or any other country—and the whole labor has been performed in less than twenty-four hours—thus fully redeeming our promise to the public. This edition can be sent by mail to all parts of the Country at newspaper postage.

WONDERS WITHOUT END. The New World has been astonishing the city and country the past week, by the rapidity and excellence of its publications. FOUR NEW WORKS in as many days, two of them Quadruple Numbers—and to cap the climax, TO-DAY will appear the most interesting and capital number of the New World which has been issued for many months. It will be

An entirely Original Number. I. AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN ENGLAND—By A. E. Allen, Esq., Editor of the "Agriculturist." II. THE BROWN MUG, a Tale—By Seth Smith, Esq. III. THE HISTORY, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND MANNERS OF THE GERMANS—By F. J. GORDON, Esq. IV. THE OLD LA WYKER—By Lincoln Rumble. V. POLITICAL