THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

☞ **The Daily Tribune.**—City subscribers who would prefer paying for six months or a year, rather than be called upon for pay by the carrier from week to week, may hand in their names and receive receipts at the publishing office.

☞ See *Mr. Clay and the Sailors* on our Last Page.

☞ Among the books noticed on our First Page is an admirable one on *Capital Punishment* Bishop *Hopkins's Lectures*, the American Themis, El Dorado, &c.

Effects of the Tariff.

"The result is, then, that agricultural produce generally has *decreased* in price, and that manufactured fabrics generally have *increased* in price. Had the rise or fall in price affected both species of labor, we might have attributed it to some other cause than our Prohibitory Tariff. But, as the rise is confined to the protected articles, and the fall to the unprotected agricultural produce, no other cause has been productive of this result. And we hesitate not to predict that if the Tariff is not repealed the rise on the one hand will continue to increase, and our agricultural produce will still farther diminish in price, until we are entirely excluded from the Foreign market, when prices will depend upon the will of our manufacturers." [Plebeian of yesterday.

☞ If naked assertion is to decide the Tariff controversy, we may as well give it up. The Plebeian asserts that unprotected Agricultural produce generally has decreased in price since the present Tariff was imposed, while Manufactured fabrics have increased. To this bold assertion we oppose the notorious *facts* that Cotton and Wool have largely *advanced* in price since the New Tariff began to affect them—that Pork in the West brought the Farmers a much better return last Fall than the year before—that Potatoes are now so high here as to justify importation—though the duty is specific and at least 33 per cent.—that Grain is now tending upward in spite of a large harvest last year—and that *there has been no increase in the price of Manufactures under the New Tariff except where the raw material had advanced before it*, while many articles are lower now than ever before.—More, Mr. Plebeian: while no article of Domestic Manufacture has advanced in price except as aforesaid, those Manufactures which we buy entirely or mainly from abroad *have* grown dearer—Cutlery, for instance, by about *fifty per cent.* This advance would doubtless have extended to Screws, Pins, and Manufactures of Iron generally, but for the American competition which prevents it. What can you say to that?

How does the Ed. of the Tribune account for the *increased amount* of the *present year's importations*, and at the same time maintain his assertion that our manufacturers are enabled to sell their wares, &c., cheaper than when the duties were lower, because the Tariff enables them to supply our markets *exclusively*?

☞ If our querist will look at the manifests of the late vessels from Europe, he can answer his own question. We are importing many goods at present, but *the bulk of them are such as do not come in competition with our own principal Manufactures.* We are not importing plain Cottons, Flannels, Nails, Wire, Screws, Glass ware, &c. &c., in any considerable quantities, and these articles are comparatively cheap, but there are a great many articles inadequately protected by our Tariff, or not attempted to be at all, and these are pouring in upon us largely. Watches and Jewelry, for instance, it was found impossible to protect, on account of the facility of smuggling; and so they are largely coming in under a duty of 7½ per cent. But if we *could* keep out Foreign Watches by a Tariff, we have not a doubt that they would in ten years be made here cheaper than they ever could or can be imported; and the same of Woolen Goods. We have always insisted that our Country would import more in value and infinitely more in bulk under a good Protective Tariff than under absolute Free Trade, because the people being employed and fairly paid would be able to pay for more—but it would not consist of the same articles by a great deal.

Prices of Wool in the New-York Market.

AMERICAN.	*Jan.* 1843.	*Jan.* 1844.
Full blood Saxony	33 a 35c.	45 a 47½c.
Mixed Merino and Sax'y	29 a 32	38 a 40
¾ to full blood Merino	28 a 30	36 a 38
½ blood do	24 a 26	30 a 32
Native to ¼ blood do	22 a 24	30 a 32
Pulled Wool, super	22 a 24	36 a 38
No. 1	18 a 20	31 a 33
No. 2	8 a 10	18 a 20
Western tub-washed	20 a 22	30 a 34
Average over 50 per cent. advance	23½c.	35½c.
FOREIGN.	*Jan.* 1843.	*Jan.* 1844.
Picked and washed B.Ayres	12 a 14	18 a 20
Washed in the burr do	7 a 9	11 a 13
Unwashed, burry do	3½a 5	6½a 7½
Mestizo, unwashed	5 a 7	9 a 11
Entre Rios, washed	9½	15 a 16
Cordova	8½a 9	12 a 14
Valparaiso	8	19 a
Smyrna	8 a 9	11 a 14
Mazagan	9 a 10	12 a 14
Magadore	4 a 6	8 a 10
Mexican	10 a 11	13 a 16
Average (about 50 per cent. advance)	8½c.	12½c.

☞ The above table has been carefully prepared for us by a heavy dealer in Wool, and may be relied on. We publish it for the benefit of Farmers who may have Wool to sell this season.—And now, reader! judge of the *truth* of the Loco-Foco assertion that Agricultural products have all *declined* and Manufactures *advanced* under the New Tariff. Judge, also, whether it ought to be expected that Woolen Cloths should be so low now as they were one year ago.

☞ *The Plebeian* has a leading Editorial asserting that Manufactures have generally advanced in price since the present Tariff was imposed, while Agricultural products have declined. To back this assertion, it gives a table of alleged prices of Cotton Goods and Flannels last Spring and now, showing an average rise of about 25 per cent. But the knave who makes this statement to prejudice Manufactures is very careful to suppress the related fact that Cotton, the Agricultural Staple which is the basis of this manufacture, *has risen fifty per cent. during the same period.* So of Flannels: the rise in Wool has been fully equal to that of Woolen Goods, although American fabrics were so low last Spring that the Plebeian & Co. were chuckling over the failures of leading manufacturers. Now times are better, and goods sell more favorably because the country is able to buy them, and the cry is raised that Manufacturers are making *twenty* or *thirty per cent.* by their business. This is false again. A few lucky makers of fancy goods have made large dividends, but the average dividends on Manufacturing stocks has not exceeded *seven* per cent. even in 1843, with an increasing market and Cotton rising in price. If any man of means doubts this, why won't he engage in Manufacturing? He can buy stocks in good companies at par, or he can buy factories now offering at auction, their former proprietors having failed in the business. If most of those who talk of twenty or thirty per cent. as an average or general dividend on Manufacturing stock did not *know* they were deceiving, they would be engaged in the business before a month. But they do know better.

The Hardware Importers—'Fair Play.'

In reference to the assertion of 'Fair Play,' (in defence of the Hardware Importers' Memorial,) that the 'Cast Butts' cited by the Importers as now afforded at 82½ per cent. discount were reduced to that price before the present Tariff passed, we have made inquiry, and are fully satisfied that 'Fair Play' was mistaken, and that this same quality of Butts was not lower than 77½ discount. In fact, no Butts were sold below that rate until our increased duties brought down the British Manufacturers' prices.

'Fair Play' says the Importers take the poorest Butts and the best Screws, and yet we complain. We only objected that the Importers based their calculations on the very cheapest and poorest Butts in order to run the duty up to 74½ per cent, whereas if they had chosen a medium quality—say Clark's Common Patent, which constitutes a majority of the Butts imported—the duty would have been but 45 to 47 per cent.—On better qualities, the duty (being 2½ cts. per lb.) is still lower.—As to James's Screws, there can be little merit in quoting them, since three-fourths of all the Screws recently imported are 'James's.'

As to James having a large stock stopped on his hands by our Tariff which he was forced to sell at some rate,—had he no other market than this? Why has he reduced his prices 25 per cent. instead of sending his wares elsewhere?—And why is he *still* manufacturing Screws to sell us at the reduced prices? We know the *fact* from a disinterested gentleman who was recently in his establishment; and we know, too, that other English manufacturers of equally good Screws are offering them in our market even lower than this. Who can fail to see, then, that not alone our Manufacturers but our buyers of Screws are greatly benefited by the Protective duty on them? The Governments gets more Revenue on the Screws imported, the American artisan has more work, and the consumer obtains them at a lower price. Who has any thing to cry over but the Foreign Manufacturers and their Agents?

And now, as to 'the tender mercies of the American Manufacturer,' which 'Fair Play' so dreads. We wouldn't trust these 'tender mercies' a bit more than those of Foreigners. If a Protective duty *enabled* our Manufacturers to raise their prices essentially, we admit—nay, we insist—that they would do so. Such is the immitable law of trade. It is precisely because prices *do not* materially advance that we are sure there is no tendency in Protection to increase them. We appeal to the facts. All that 'Fair Play' can say is, that one or more Screw Manufacturers have advanced their prices 7 per cent. above the reduced scale of last fall. He does not tell us that they were able to *sell* any at the advanced price, and we happen to know that a first rate article of Screws can now be obtained at the lowest price ever known—to wit: 35 per cent. But 'Fair Play' has no dread of the 'tender mercies' of *Foreign* Manufacturers, and he is careful not to state the fact that on the article of Knives and Forks, which we have barely begun to make in this country, the British makers have recently advanced the price *fifty* per cent. Does any man imagine there would have been any such advance in this article in the face of a strong American competition? Has there ever been such an advance on American Hardware?

'Fair Play' asserts that Log Chains, Trace Chains, Pig and Bar Iron have advanced 30 per cent. here since our present tariff was enacted. Not so: the trace-chains cited in the Memorial, cost 1s. 1½d. pr. pound in Birmingham in the spring of '42, or 40 cents per pound here. They now cost 9d. in Birmingham, and 46 cents here, duty paid, being an advance of 15 per cent. In this article there is as yet no effective American competition, and the duty has increased the price here in the face of a reduced price abroad. If we were making trace-chains largely, the advance would soon disappear; as it is, the duty goes into the Treasury, where it is needed, but does not operate as a Protection. Iron has somewhat advanced from its lowest point of depression; but the causes are now at work which will surely reduce its cost, with that of every Home Manufacture of Iron, below any former example. We are producing actively and largely, acquiring skill by experience, improving processes, economizing labor, and facilitating the transportation to market, which is a great point. Only let the tariff stand five years, and we shall have Iron as well as Hardware cheaper than ever, from the steady operation of natural causes, without grinding down or turning adrift our hardy artisans now engaged in its production. Even now, we are actually paying less for our Iron than ever before, since we buy in Labor and Productions at better prices than we could get if compelled to buy and sell abroad. It is unfair to take the comparative prices in New York as a criterion; our Iron produced in Pittsburgh, on the Lakes, or in Missouri, is already half way to its ultimate markets; whereas it costs a heavy sum to deliver it in New York, and this adds to the price here. If we can import Iron at an average of $30 per ton, delivered in New York, and can make the same all over the country at an average of $40, the latter would be hardly dearer in money to our consumers generally than the former, while it would be cheaper in their productions.

☞ We see by yesterday's *Journal of Commerce* that the Importers of Hardware have revised their famous table of Prices and Duties, making changes in almost every item, and endeavor to make a fresh stand with their shattered battalions. We shall cross-examine their new statement as soon as we can collect the necessary data.

☞ The Baltimore *Republican & Argus* (Loco) commences an anti-Tariff article with

"The New-York Herald, a *Whig* paper, says." What idea of the nature and enormity of falsehood must the man have who could deliberately represent the Herald as *Whig* in order to use its 'Free-Trade' sophistries as *concessions* of a Whig journal? Yet many of the more unscrupulous of the Loco-Foco papers habitually do this, with respect to both the Herald and the Journal of Commerce. Are not their patrons guilty of encouraging falsehood?

The Republican farther attempts to parry the force of Mr. Kennedy's appeal for Protection by urging that *Mr. Van Buren is as much for Protection as Mr. Clay.* That paper must have a believing set of readers!

☞ Hon. SOLOMON STRONG, of Leominster, has been chosen Delegate to the Baltimore Convention by the Whigs of the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

☞ Maryland Election yesterday. News tomorrow.

☞ NEAL'S HISTORY OF THE PURITANS, No. III. (edited by Rev. J. O. CHOULES, is just issued by the Harpers. The numbers are large, the work well printed and embellished with portraits.

JUDGE COWEN.—This distinguished judge, whose death we noticed this morning, was in his 57th year. On Monday the Legislature convened and adopted the report of their joint committee, recommending that the Legislature take order for the removal and interment of the remains, and appointed a joint committee of arrangements, to superintend the funeral.

The Bar of the State also held a meeting when it was resolved, that the members should attend the funeral in a body. The funeral ceremonies were to take place on Tuesday at the American Hotel and the remains then to be carried to Saratoga Springs. The high judicial reputation of Judge C. together with his irreproachable private life have made his loss deeply felt among all classes of the community.

He was first appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1836, having for eight years discharged the duties of the Fourth Circuit. His industry was proverbial, and the quickness with which he penetrated the difficulties that embarrassed a cause, and comprehended all its bearings, seemed almost like intuition. It will be no easy task to fill the place made vacant by his death.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—Judge *Cowen*, who died at Albany on Sunday last, was the only Judge of the Supreme Court of this State who died while in office in that court. Judge *Cozine*, who was appointed in 1798, died a few days after his appointment, and never took his seat on the bench. A lapse of 67 years has occurred since the Supreme Court of this State was organized, in 1777, and there has been a succession of 23 Judges of that court. This fact speaks quite favorably for the habits of the Judges and the nature of their employment as conducive to longevity. Among those Judges who are now alive, one was appointed in 1792, two in 1798, and one in 1804.

THE WATER CURE.—The Lecture of Dr. SHEW on the treatment of disease with Water, (incorrectly termed *Hydropathy*) to be given tomorrow evening at the Society Library, will, we are confident, be richly worth hearing. Dr. S. has made himself familiar with the system of Preissnitz, and both his German and English disciples, and with all their works down to this day. He has also reduced the System to practice, and has found it every way equal in its curative influences to the representations of its authors. We speak from experience of his triumphant success as a practitioner on this system, and we can but hope he will be as successful in elucidating and commending it by word as by deed. As his object is to diffuse light, and he has no hope of pecuniary advantage, he solicits Professional men, &c., to attend without charge. See card.

☞ "A Concise Exposition of the Doctrine of ASSOCIATION, or a Plan for a Reorganization of Society, (based on Fourier's Theory of Domestic and Industrial Association,) by A. BRISBANE," *Sixth Edition*, price 18¾ cents, or $12½ per hundred, is published by J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall, or Burgess & Stringer, 222 Broadway. This is a most comprehensive, simple and complete view of the subject, anticipating all cavils and answering all inquiries.

"WHAT IS ASSOCIATION?" is the title of a small tract, forming an Extra Phalanx, and published for cheap distribution at $1 per hundred. It is necessarily brief, but gives a clear summary view of the topic. For sale as above.

—We once more entreat those who wish information on this subject to procure these works instead of taxing the friends of Association to write them special letters and themselves to pay letter postage. If they wish to know more of the pioneer experiments in Association than they can find thus or in The Tribune, let them take THE PHALANX, which is devoted to the subject. Price $2 per annum.

☞ We expect the Steamship, with news of O'Connell's trial, on Saturday.

☞ The *Christian Messenger* of this week contains the *Memorial for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death*, drawn by J. L. O'SULLIVAN, Esq. and adopted by a Public Meeting of our Citizens. This concise and cogent summary of the argument on this important subject will be afforded very cheaply by the Messenger for gratuitous distribution, and is subject only to Newspaper Postage. Call and buy a hat-full. Office 140 Fulton-street.

New Tracts by Junius.

No. VII. of the JUNIUS TRACTS—LABOR AND CAPITAL—will be published next week, uniform with the others in size and price.

No. VIII. THE TREASON—will be published about the first of April.

No. IX. THE RESTORATION—(the *contemplated* Restoration of the *Destructive Dynasty*, involving the merits and claims of the two Presidential Tickets) will be published early in May.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.—We have received the first number of a paper with this title. In addition to a full review of the markets it contains a large amount of shipping, commercial and monetary information, calculated to be of value to the mercantile community. It is a well-filled sheet of eight pages, and if conducted on the plan laid out will no doubt be very successful.

SIERRA LEONE.—By the British brig Wasp, 50 days from Sierra Leone, we learn that three weeks previous to her sailing H. B. M. brig of War Rapid had captured a Brazilian Slaver, having on board 250 slaves. The slaves were immediately freed, the vessel condemned, the British Government allowing each of the crew but a shilling per day to subsist on.

☞ The Trinitarian Church at the corner of School and Fourth streets, New-Bedford, was damaged by fire, to the amount of about $1,000, on Saturday night last. Fully insured.

☞ Advices from Halifax state that the snow has fallen in that region to an unheard-of depth, and that the stage roads are absolutely impassible in consequence. The Britannia had not arrived on her outward passage on the 5th.

☞ William Young Graham *alias* William Clark, and Hester Foster, colored woman, were hung at Columbus, Ohio, on the 9th instant, in presence of some thousands of men, women and children who had collected to witness the interesting spectacle.

SMUGGLING.—A large quantity of smuggled goods was recently recovered in Hamilton, on the premises of a *Government contractor* in Canada named Russell. The schooner W. Jones, was also seized at the same time for a violation of the excise law.

LONGEVITY.—We published a few days since, the fact that Mr. John Van Vorst, of Schenectady, had entered upon his 104th year. We have since been furnished by a friend with the ages of his children. All are living, with the exception of Aaron, who was buried last week. The *boys* are aged as follows: James, 83; Gershom (formerly sheriff,) 79; Aaron, 71; John, 64. There is also a daughter living, Mrs. Shurtliff, who is aged 77. The father and oldest son are both revolutionary patriots. [Albany Argus.

CITY AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Committee on Location of Schools reported in favor of allowing the application from the Commissioners of the Sixth Ward to establish a school in Elizabeth st near Walker. In relation to the School established by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward at 20 Mulberry st, the officers acted informally in not notifying this Board previous to establishing it, but the Committee recommend that the form in this case be waived, and the application for the School be confirmed. At the same time, this Board declares that it will sanction no application made subsequent to the organization of a School. The Report, after debate, was adopted.

The application from the Fourteenth Ward for the establishment of a Primary School in the Universalist Church Building, Elizabeth st, was allowed.

The Printing Committee reported that the bill of Mr Levi D Slamm for printing be reduced from $196 85 to $88, the latter sum being one which is even above the estimates of Messrs Osborne and Benedict to do the same work. The bill was referred back to the Committee with a view to conference with Mr Slamm.

The Board adjourned.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.—We stated a few days since that Mr. Lawrence had reported to the Legislature against farther appropriations to enable Mr. Broadhead to continue his researches among European records for facts relative to the early history of our country. Mr. Lawrence we thought spoke with unnecessary severity, unless there had been a most shameful misapplication of the money. We did not know till we saw it stated in the Albany Evening Journal that Mr. Lawrence had such evidence of the waste of the funds as he seems to have. Mr. L. was quite oracular in his sweeping denunciation of the books that had been sent over, calling them a collection of useless Dutch books. The Journal says that one of the evidences Mr. L. adduced of the proof his statement, was the papers we published some days since, giving an account of the purchase of Manhattan Island in 1626 for something like $25, and the state of the Colony then. The Journal re-publishes this paper and adds—

"This, the reader will perceive, gives an account of the *first purchase* of Manhattan Island, now the city of New-York, from the Indian owners by the Dutch settlers. It is in some sort the original title-deed to the site of our Commercial Emporium, as "recorded" in the Royal Archives at the Hague.—And this, among others, the committee have selected from the mass of documents, to prove their "useless" and "frivolous" character! We are content that it should serve as a specimen of the document if it shall also be taken as the measure of the committee's capacity to pronounce upon their merits."

We venture to say that Mr. L.'s long report, which cost our government not a small sum, will never be worth half so much, or read with a moiety of the interest, as the few lines of this little deed. Our Legislature should place on Committees of Literature men who have sufficient knowledge and taste to put a proper value on literary matters.

THE CHOCTAWS.—A correspondent of the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, writing from Doaksville, describes that town as a place of considerable commercial importance, the most so of any in the Indian County. It contains one church, two taverns, eight stores, with heavy stocks of goods, and almost all kinds of mechanic shops common to country towns, all carried on in part, and many entirely, by natives. The place is surrounded by a prolific soil, a mild climate and an industrious, moral and intelligent population, some of whom are very wealthy, owning large numbers of negroes and extensive cotton farms. A stranger would hardly suppose he was in the Indian country, were it not for the red complexion and picturesque costume of some of the people.

In the vicinity of Doaksville is a Military Post, Fort Towson, commanded by Maj. Andrews and manned by four or five companies of Infantry.

The annuity for Puck-shu-nub-bee district was paid on the 10th and 11th. On the night of the 9th the agent, Col. Armstrong, repaired to a shantee erected for the occasion, and in the morning a mushroom city had sprung up and surrounded the *pay house*. Every thing calculated to please the eye or taste of the unwary customer was exhibited in the most fascinating style by these merchants of a day, and of course much of the money passed to third hands before leaving the ground. The writer describes the appearance of four white Indians as follows:

"About 1 o'clock, I heard an unusual noise in camp, and upon looking after the cause, I espied four of Uncle Sam's soldiers, each mounted upon a horse with a *white gentleman* tied to his back. They had captured these *animals* fighting the Tiger in an outhouse in the vicinity of the camp. They cut strange figures mounted behind their captors, passing by the dim, flickering light of the camp fires."

THIRTEEN HUNDRED PUPILS IN A CLASS!—The class attending Prof. Gouraud's Mnemotechnic lectures now numbers *thirteen hundred.* This is decidedly the largest school we ever attended, and a more intelligent and respectable or better satisfied set of scholars we never sat among. The Professor is well calculated for a popular lecturer, and although his foreign idioms and peculiar manner of illustration keep the class continually on the laugh, yet every step of his system is explained in a perfectly clear and philosophical manner. We believe the size of this class of Gouroud's is unprecedented in the history of lecturing in this country, and even this could be considerably increased, since by the reports of his pupils of their entire satisfaction with the feasibility, philosophy and beauty of the system, it is established in public estimation. Prof. G. is having daily applications from numbers for admissions to the class, which he is obliged to refuse.—Mnemotechny is decidedly one of the lions of the day.

☞ Members of the class should attend to having their tickets stamped before the lecture night.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY HONOR CONFERRED ON AN AMERICAN.—At a recent award of prizes in Trinity College, University of Cambridge, England, the first prize for an English essay was bestowed on Charles Bristed, son of the Rev. John Bristed, of Bristol, R. I., and grandson of John Jacob Astor of this city.

☞ The Conneaut Reporter is the name of a staunch Whig paper just started at that place by Messrs. ALLEN & ROLLO. The shrill blast from another bugle in Ohio will be hailed with pleasure.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA.—The Baltimore Sun states that Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, and Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia, have contracted to make cars and locomotives for the Russian Railroad, amounting to $4,000,000.

ROUTE TO ALBANY.—A very important arrangement has been made by the Proprietors of the Housatonic Railroad Company, to accommodate passengers traveling from this city to Albany, and from Albany South. They have added another steamboat on the Sound to Bridgeport—the NIMROD, Capt. Brooks, runs in connection with the EUREKA, Capt. Fitch, leaving alternately from the foot of Liberty street every morning at ½ past 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. By this arrangement Passengers are sure of getting through either way on the evening of the day of starting.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN THE PARK.—This (Thursday) evening in the Repository at 7½ o'clock, Mr. D. Sherwood, Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will deliver a Lecture on the Agriculture of England. Mr. S. is full of practical knowledge. Any friend of Agriculture will be welcome.

☞ The amount of property bequeathed to Hon. HENRY CLAY by the late Senator PORTER, of Louisiana, is stated in the Lexington (Ky.) Enquirer, at $50,000 or $60,000.

COURT CALENDAR ... THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 16, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 69, 35, 17, 42, 71, 72, 74, 76, 5, 6, 14, 15, 40, 34, 36, 77, 10, 21, 88, 22, 33, 72, 9, 47.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 30, 82, 84, 88, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY.

DEATH OF JUDGE COWEN.

At a very large meeting of the Bar, convened this day in the Supreme Court room to express their tribute of respect to the memory of Justice Cowen.

On motion of George Griffen, Esq. Chief Justice Jones was chosen President and William P. Hallet appointed Secretary.

On motion of Marshal S. Bidwell, Esq. Vice-Chancellor McCoun, Judge Kent and Judge Ulshoeffer were chosen Vice-Presidents.

The following Resolutions were offered by Daniel Lord, Esq. and seconded by Judge Vanderpoel, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Hon Esek Cowen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, with feelings of sincere regret. The mental and moral qualities of the deceased, his extensive and varied acquirements, his habits of severe application and research as displayed in his public career, procured for him, while living, the respect and admiration of the profession, and now excite a deep sense of the greatness of the loss which the public have sustained in this dispensation of Providence. Clear in his perceptions, logical in his reasoning, learned to a proverb, untiring in his industry, unyielding in his sense of right, amiable in his social and domestic relations, kind and affable in his intercourse with all, we cannot but feel that as a Judge, an author and a man, it will be difficult to supply his place.

Resolved, That we sympathize cordially with the surviving colleagues of the deceased, and with his afflicted family and relations, in this mournful bereavement.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary, and published in the daily papers, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent also to the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Lord, after reading the Resolutions, offered appropriate remarks in relation to the character of the deceased, and said he felt assured the resolutions would be responded to by every member of the Bar.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL JONES, President.

WM. T. MCCOUN, WILLIAM KENT, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, } Vice-Presidents.

WM. P. HALLET, Secretary.

COURT OF SESSIONS.....Before the RECORDER, and Ald. WATERMAN and BRIGGS. JAMES R. WHITING, Esq. District Attorney.

DEATH OF JUDGE COWEN.—At the opening of the Court, Salem Dutcher, Esq. rose, and in an eloquent and feeling manner announced the death of the Hon Esek Cowan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in this State, who died at Albany on Sunday evening last. After pronouncing a brief though handsome and just eulogium upon the deceased, Mr Dutcher moved that the Court do now adjourn—which motion was carried, and

The Court adjourned.

POLICE OFFICE.

John Thompson, colored, was committed for stealing a barrel of molasses from the store of Messrs Platt & Brush, corner of West and Robinson sts.

A French Canadian, named John Peters, was arrested last night by officer Ruckel, charged with an attempt to kill his wife by stabbing. From the statements made, it appears that the parties were under the influence of liquor on Monday night at their residence in Delaney street, near Ridge, and that he beat and threatened her. She ran out of the back door to avoid farther violence, and on re-entering the house was stabbed by her husband with a jack-knife, receiving two very severe wounds, one in her shoulder and another in her back. He was committed to await the result of the wounds he gave his wife.

Officers M. R. Walsh and Baker last night arrested a man who gave the name of Henry Moore, charged with having passed several counterfeit $10 bills of the North Kingston, Rhode Island, and Middlebury, Vermont, Banks. He was committed—and all persons who have received such bills are requested to call and see if he be the man from whom they received them.

UPPER POLICE OFFICE.

Henry Marshall was arrested by officer Defries charged with having embezzled property of Messrs James R Palmer & Co, of Mercer street near Bleeker, for whom he was employed as a carman, by selling oats belonging to his employers, of the value of $6 70, and applying the money to his own use. He was held to bail to answer.

LARCENIES.—John Lowry was committed for stealing an iron stake and crowbar from William Ryerson, 65 Columbia st—also, blacksmith's tools from Moses G Large, 41 Cannon st.

John Kinney was committed for stealing a hand-cart worth $15 from Henry Brewer, 275 Mott st.

The Aborigines.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

I know your readers will be gratified to learn that they have an opportunity offered them to see some Aborigines from the Western wilds, with all their native costume and habits as they were among their fathers three hundred years ago. They come from the Western part of Iowa and the region around Council Bluffs. They show the manner in which their people worship the Great Spirit, declare War, make Peace, &c. None should go to see them, however, who expect to witness the *clap-trap* ceremonies which are often passed off for Indian manners, &c., for they will witness in this case nothing more than the genuine wild Indian, his real nature, and his sublime and simple customs.

Yours, truly, THOMAS J. FARNHAM

New-York, Feb. 13, 1844.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The Legislature of New-Brunswick came together at Frederickton on the 1st inst. and the Lieut. Governor opened its deliberations by the customary "speech from the throne," which, however, contains nothing of interest here. In Assembly, the 6th inst. was fixed upon for going into committee of supply, for the consideration of the estimates for the coming year. On the 2d, an answer to the address was adopted by the House of the Assembly.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED IN ILLINOIS.—Joseph Gillespie, Esq., the Whig Electoral Candidate in the Alton District, gives notice through the Alton Telegraph, that he will commence his labors by delivering an Address at the Montgomery County Circuit Court, on the second Monday in February, and that he will go through the whole Circuit, county by county; and would be pleased to have the Van Buren Electoral Candidate go with him, and discuss the questions before the people.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—A private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this city, from Springfield, Green county, Ala., and bearing date January 28th, gives the particulars of a desperate and fatal affray, which occurred in that town a few days previous. A quarrel arose at a horse race between two persons, named Meadows, and Thomas Crawford, concerning the race, during which the latter called the former a "liar," when Crawford drew a pistol, and shot his opponent through the lungs, killing him instantly. Meadows' brother hearing the report of the pistol, and learning who was the victim, rushed into the crowd, with a drawn bowie knife, hewing his way to the spot, and in his progress mortally wounding several of those in his way, and advancing upon Crawford, plunged it into his breast. Crawford fell dead on the spot, and the murderer escaped. At the last accounts he was still at large. [Mobile Herald, 2d inst.

☞ The Boston Mail relates an incident that happened in the counting-room of that paper, a few days since, which forcibly illustrates some of the traits of honest poverty when surrounded with suffering.

One of the small newsboys was seen lurking about the door for two or three hours in the forenoon without purchasing and selling papers as was his wont. At last he came up to the counter and threw down a fifty cent piece, which he said he had stolen from the draw in the morning, while the office clerk was for a moment absent. It stuck so hard in his conscience, however, that he was compelled to return it and express his contrition. On inquiry as to the motives which had actuated the theft, he told us that his mother was sick at home, and that his sale of papers was all the family had to subsist upon. He had been compelled to part with all his money the night before for necessaries, and consequently had none left to purchase papers with in the morning. On further inquiry, we found his statement was perfectly true; and deeming it wrong that such a naturally honest boy should be beset by the desperate temptation of actual suffering at home, to commit that at which his whole heart revolted, we have found means to supply the more pressing wants of those for whose support he is taxing all his skill in trade. His voice clear as the notes of an octave flute, may now be heard every day in State street, to the tune of, "Here's the Mail, Bee, and Times."

☞ The best bill of attractions in the city is that of the American Museum.

By This Morning's Mail.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

BY THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1844.

IN SENATE, to-day, after the presentation of several memorials (among which was one by Mr. BENTON, from the Shawnee tribe of Indians for the payment of their annuity,) and the reception of several reports on private cases.

The House bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine (with the amendment reported by the Senate Committee, providing against the implication of censure upon Judge Hall) was taken up on motion of Mr. ALLEN.

Mr. BERRIEN (Chairman of the Judicial Committee) said the Committee has designed to provide for the protection from unjust imputation, of the memory of a Judge of fearless and stern integrity, who as it appeared from a full examination of the case had but discharged his duty with fidelity, and who had left no representative to guard his fame; and had consequently reported this amendment, which was necessary, as the bill from the House showed on its face that it was based on the ground of the fine having been wrongfully imposed.

Mr. ALLEN opposed the amendment as wholly incongruous, and vehemently urged the immediate passage of the House bill.

Mr. WALKER saw no necessity for the amendment, the original bill not calling in question the character of Judge Hall, [simply refunding the fine with interest.]

Mr. FOSTER saw no design or tendency in this bill subversive of the principles of American Liberty, and hoped without farther delay and expense it would be passed without the amendment.

After some farther remarks, the amendment was *rejected*: Yeas 18, Nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Bayard, Berrian, Choate, Clayton, Dayton, Evans, Huger, Huntington, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Upham, Woodbridge—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Foster, Francis, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Jarnagin, King, Mangum, Semple, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, and Wright—26.

Mr. MILLER declared he should vote against the bill, although in disregard of the instructions of the Legislature of N. Jersey. He had heretofore voted in this manner, and not having altered his opinion, if he were to change his vote he should lose his self-respect without gaining the approbation of any enlightened and honest man, &c.

The bill was laid over; and the Tariff bill again coming up, Mr. HUNTINGTON concluded his powerful and convincing defence of the principles and operation of the present Whig law.

The bill appropriating $10,000 for the support of the Lunatic Asylum for this District was passed; and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE the question of privilege was farther discussed during the day and until adjournment at eight or nine o'clock P. M. by Messrs. HARALSON, BOWLIN and STILES (all among the members concurred) in favor of, and by Messrs. G. DAVIS and SCHENCK in opposition to the claims of the members from Ga., Mo., Mi., and N. H. to seats in the House, and by several other gentleman.

In the early part of the day on motion of Mr. BELSER, the use of the Hall was granted to the Congressional Temperance Society for Thursday next. ARGUS.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—P. M.

BROKERS IN TROUBLE.—Two brokers, David S. Boyer and John Baker, No. 30 South Third street above Chesnut, were yesterday afternoon arrested and committed to prison in default of $3000 bail, by Recorder Vaux, charged with passing counterfeit notes. Upon searching their premises between $4000 and $5000 of fraudulent notes were found, a number of which were on different banks in New York. Spurious notes on the old United States Bank were also discovered on the person of Mr. Baker. Another hearing will take place.

The Recorder yesterday discovered a large quantity of counterfeit plates of a number of Banks in this State, New-Jersey and New-York.

"John Jones" has been fully committed for trial on the charge of passing counterfeit notes on the Mechanics' Bank of this city. Alas! poor John!

Father Miller is now lecturing in this city, at the Museum.

We have another charming Spring-like day—"Indian Summer" perhaps. The ice in the Delaware is fast disappearing, and I trust before the close of the week the fleet of vessels now below may arrive at our wharves.

RIGHT.—The Register of Wills has very properly refused to admit the will of James Bartram to probate, and has granted letters of administration to his mother. Bartram, it will be remembered, committed suicide about a fortnight since, and bequeathed the whole of his property, about $8000, to a man named Jenkins, *who was engaged in digging the grave of his friend, while he stepped a short distance off and blew out his brains!* The case was contested for Jenkinsh—wose conduct appears most extraordinary—by George M. Dallas, Esq, and opposed by Joseph G. Clarkson, Esq.

The Auditors appointed to settle and adjust the accounts of the Trustees of the Bank of the United States, &c. hold an adjourned meeting on Saturday next at the Bank, when all claims not filed can be presented.

The amount of interest due by Pennsylvania on certificates of indebtedness of a less amount than $50, is stated by the Auditor General to be $21,083 14. Mr. Cooper's resolutions relative to the State Credit are still before the Legislature.

MORE TYRANNY.—The Traveling Agent of the American Letter Mail Company, was prevented this morning from taking passage in the cars between this city and Baltimore.

STOCKS.—Our stock transactions are daily increasing, and a much better feeling pervades the markets. Upwards of $70,000 in State 5's were taken to-day at an advance of ¼, selling at the First Board at 67¼. The sales in State Securities and Loans at both Boards exceeded $40,000. About 450 shares Girard Bank were taken, mostly at 7¼, an improvement of ¼ since yesterday. Wilmington Railroad 6's, 1855, advanced ¼, and those redeemable in 1858, ½. North America Bank fell off ¼; Schuylkill Navigation 4; Tennessee Bonds ¼.

The sales at the Second Board were—$2000 Cincinnati Bonds at 79½; $2000 Wilmington Sixes, 1855, s 5 flat, at 81; 18 shares Mechanics' Bank at 25½; 20 do Philadelphia Bank at 104; $2000 Wilmington Sixes, 1858, at 75½; $11,000 State Fives at 67; 2 shares Schuylkill Navigation at 29; 100 do Girard Bank at 7¼; $1000 Wilmington Sixes, 1855, at 80½; 1 share North American Bank at 36¼; 31 do Louisville Bank at 93. No Vicksburg sold.

Our Cotton Market has been quite