THE OUTRAGE IN SCHOHARIE.—The following contains some additional particulars of the outrage committed on the deputy sheriff of Otsego county, on account of which was given by our East Worcester corresnondent:

[Correspondence of the Argus.]

COOPERSTOWN, Jan. 30, 1845.

I have just learned that deputy sheriff Thomas Whittaker, of Cherry Valley, was very badly treated by disguised men, on Tuesday last, while in the act of serving civil process, in the border of Schoharie county, near Summit. I will give you the particulars, as I learn them from a person who heard them related by Mr. Whitaker himself.

On Tuesday last he went to serve some papers on persons in the edge of Schoharie county. Not being very well acquainted with the route, he necessarily had to inquire where the men lived. He found one and served his process, and went to serve the rest, and while he was in the house, it was surrounded by persons disguised as Indians. They demanded his papers; he refused to give them up, when he was seized, and all his pockets searched; papers read, and those which were to be served thereabouts destroyed. His horse was unharnessed and tied by the side of the road, about 10 rods distant.

He was then taken about a quarter of a mile out in the lots, where they told him to sit down; he refused; they then threw him down, took off his boots, filled them half full of tar, and pulled them on again; then took off his cap and turned on tar with the bucket, and replaced it again; then took a paddle that was in the bucket, and plastered his face, &c. He still resisted, when he was mounted on a rail, and jolted near a mile and back.

He was then put in his cutter, and told that if he was ever seen in that section again, he would be treated in a worse manner. He told them he should, and I understand that he will return with a possee to-morrow and execute his orders. He could not recognize any one of them; they numbered about twenty or thirty men.

The anti-rent feeling is manifest somewhat in this county, but no outbreaks have yet been made; but this is about on the line. They hold meetings, but what they do, I am unable to say.

MOLASSES INSTEAD OF RUM.—Mr. WEED of the Albany Evening Journal, in a letter from St. Croix, says:

One Planter, Mr. ADAM STEVENSON, has discovered that his "skimmings," instead of being distilled, may be converted into molasses. He showed Mr. JAMES H. GREGORY and myself through his establishment. Every thing is conducted upon scientific principles, for the perfection of which he acknowledges his obligations to Professor MAPES, of New York. Mr. STEVENSON was prompted to this enterprise originally from a desire to serve the Temperance cause, but found, most unexpectedly, that duty and interest combine to encourage the effort, for he not only gets the former value of his rum, in his molasses, but a clean profit in the provender and manure which the molasses process furnishes.—For every hogshead of sugar made, he gets an hundred gallons of molasses. The other Planters, I understand, for a long time regarded this scheme as impracticable; but now that its utility has been fully vindicated, it is not unreasonable to expect that the example will be followed. Indeed several Planters would do so now, but for the expense attending the change, which is considerable. Would that all Planters, not on this Island only, but in all sugar countries, might see their interest in such a change. What an amount of misery would be prevented! What a mass of suffering would be mitigated! What an aggregation of vice and crime would be abated!

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.—There is a local contest in Nantucket upon the subject of School Directors. The question is, whether colored children shall be admitted into the same school with the whites. A ticket is proposed to the community, at the head of which is Samuel H. Jenks, one of the best men on the island. Of that ticket, the editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says:

"But that question forms a serious objection to the majority of that ticket. It is generally understood that a majority of the persons there named, are opposed to the admission of colored children into the same schools with white children. In our opinion, this forms a serious objection to them, and therefore we should regret their election.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that we oppose that ticket for School Committee, solely on the ground of their known hostility to colored children being educated in the same schools with white children. This we consider a good and sufficient reason why they should not receive the votes of the friends of equal rights."

It would seem that this question of commingling colors in the Public Schools, is likely to cause much difficulty in Massachusetts, as in many of the towns, there are not blacks enough to form a school. But we find the question raised in the cities, where the blacks have separate schools.

☞ This is the last day but two of the four White Negroes at the New-York Museum. They give an entertainment of Ethiopian Minstrelsy this afternoon. La Pathe Carlin, the graceful danseuse, Mrs. Frary, the charming songstress, Mr. Kavanah, the inimitable comic Irish vocalist, Mr. Lynch, the much admired ballad singer, and Miss Blanchard the expert and elegant juggleress, appear in the evening. Dr. Valentine introduces his highly entertaining and humorous scenes, and all for one shilling.

☞ The human body is, in our climate, always warmer than the air, and is continually throwing off heat. When this process is not performed fast enough, the consequences are fever and inflammation. Erysipelas, and all eruptive diseases, are the results of an unnatural condition of the blood, of which too much heat is one of the causes. The surplus of caloric, unable to escape by its natural outlets as fast as generated within, frequently causes angry eruptions on the surface, varying in their character with the temperament of the individual, and other modifying and predisposing conditions. It is obvious that the first object in such cases should be, to restore the blood to its natural state. There must be something wrong in the great laboratory within; some unhealthy ingredient, or an undue proportion of some natural ingredient, is present in the blood, and what is required is a medicine that will purge that fluid of the morbid or acrid matter, and restore (if destroyed) the just equilibrium of its constituent parts. This is the peculiar function of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. It regulates the secretions and restores the disordered glands, and organs that supply the fluids of which the blood is composed, to their natural state; so that each contributes its proper proportion to the stream of life.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of the proprietors and their agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New-York. Sold also at 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—MONTHLY MEETING AND CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Institute will be held in the Lecture Room on Tuesday evening, 4th inst. at 7½ o'clock. After the close of the regular order of business for the evening, the Society will resolve themselves into a CONVERSATIONAL MEETING, for the investigation of Iron and its uses.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th inst. at 7½ o'clock, Mr. T. Joslin's First Lecture (of a course of six) on the "CHEMISTRY OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY," will be delivered. These lectures will be highly instructive, as it is comparatively a new branch of the science, and Mr. Joslin proposes to give numerous practical illustrations.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, 6th inst. at 8 o'clock, Prof. Reid's Eleventh Lecture on Chemistry as applied to the Arts and Manufactures will be delivered. The application of these lectures to practical pursuits in life, makes them the most desirable and valuable course of lectures ever given in this city. The course will continue throughout the season.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7th inst. at 7½ o'clock, the Mathematical and Mechanical Drawing Class meets.

SATURDAY EVENING, 8th inst. at 7½ o'clock, the Debating Class. Tickets for the Course of Lectures $3. To members free. Terms of membership, which gives privileges in the School, (of $4 on each pupil annually,) Library and Reading Room, $1 initiation fee, and $2 annual dues.

By order, J. J. MAPES, President.
CHARLES L. BARRITT, Actuary. 3t 41ts*

☞ DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—In conformity with the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to observe Friday, 7th February, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in view of the impending evil of the annexation of Texas to this government, as a Slaveholding Territory; Public services will be held in this city at the Free Congregational Church, Medical College Crosby street, (2d story) 2 doors below Spring st. and in Brooklyn at the Free Presb. Church, cor. of Tillary and Laurens st. at 3 and 7½ P. M. of that day. A Sermon will be preached in the evening at the Med. College. All Christians are invited to join in the services. f6 2t*

☞ MILL BOYS OF THE SLASHES BALL at the Apollo on Monday, 10th of February. Tickets $1 each—to be obtained at the Apollo, National Hall, Howard House, corner Broadway and Howard st, at Durell's Bath, No. 600 Broadway, and Kentucky Hall, No. 90 Perry street, or of other of the Mill-Boys, Stoutenburg, Missing or Jackson. d10th1*o

From the United States Gazette.

DICKENS'S CHIMES.

We have been reading Dickens's Chimes—his New Year's story. It is pleasant, and one rises from its perusal with feelings of joy, at the good which comes to Trotty, to Richard, and Meg, to Will Fern and Lillian. Men may talk as hard as they please, but they love to know that persons whom they never saw are happy—happy at the end of trials in which they sympathised without seeing the actors, or even having heard of them before, fictitious characters, yet representing life much as it is. We do not know that every body would be as much gratified at the sudden happiness of their *acquaintances* and *friends*; that is a trial which few are enabled to stand so well.—But the readers of the Chimes will rejoice that Richard and Meg, and all the rest of the good characters in the story, are made happy in their own way, and own condition. Indeed, we do not know that any body ever is made happy in this world out of their own way, and own condition. It is a part of happiness, that its object is not called upon to violate his sense of proprieties, or to be constrained to accommodate himself to circumstances and persons incompatible with his sense of comfort; and we feel, on a moment's reflection, that Richard and Meg are twice as happy in their third story room, their wedding room, dancing to the sound of marrow bones and a drum, than they could have been forced into a carpeted saloon, with a Polka played for their merriment, and the richest fare of Parkinson or Farrand, served to them upon salvers, by Sewell, Chew, or Mewman. The smile of pleasure from the old and young, which attained in the homely back apartments of Mrs. Chickenstalker's huckster's shop, would scarcely have cast a shadow in the saloons of the West End, or rather would have cast all into the shade.

We are not entirely certain that we approve of the whole philosophy of the Chimes. It appears to us that the author seems to depict wealth as always producing disregard to the duties of humanity, or suggesting their discharge in forms to destroy all credit for charitable or philanthropic motives, and to preclude every feeling of gratitude in the recipients. This is wrong. There can be no doubt that there are many, very many, Alderman Cetes, who are determined to "put down" all evidences of feeling in the poor; and every society shows some Sir Joseph Bowlby, who is the "father and friend" of the poor laborer, and who means to retain a right to these titles, by never allowing the unfortunate to rise out of their state of poverty and dependence.—But society also shows thousands of rich, who love the opportunity of doing good, and know how to impart favors, without putting the seal of mendicity upon the "heart of the receiver."

Again: the tendency of the vision is to leave the impression, that poverty is a state which the wealthy have forced upon the poor; that those called unfortunate, are not sometimes "unwise," and that the successful man is, in some degree, accountable for the situation of his less fortunate brother. This is a dangerous doctrine. Charity, liberal-hearted, open-handed charity, should be taught and encouraged; but let us beware how we enforce the lesson in a way that shall make the rich give grudgingly, or provoke the poor to grasp unlawfully. By the way, this last clause may be worth something in a community: Who shall say how long the poor will hold back their hands? (Immense wealth in the hands of a few, is only the emptying of many other hands,) if stimulated by the constantly repeated idea that wealth is withheld by unrighteous means, and that any state of poverty may excuse an act of violence to others, or justify suicide in the sufferer.

There is one beautiful thought conveyed in the vision, that love to others is a means of virtue. Trotty says continually in all the visionary miseries of Meg, that she loves her little starving child, and he never for a moment doubted her, until there was some evidence that something had disturbed the maternal love.

These Chimes are not equal to the Carol, but they are pleasant Chimes; and we hope they will suggest to those who go about doing good, a delicate forbearance towards the peculiarities of their beneficiaries—not to attempt to "put them down." Let them have them sometimes; the proper sense of pride is brought back by the indulgence of the little whim, whim which has been a sort of hobby all their life—some peculiar remark, some little indulgence, some *pet* dog or cat, that seems to others incompatible with utter poverty, but which serve to assist a poor person, as the barking of Dame Trot's dog did her, to know that she was *herself*.

Let the poor also learn that Happiness is not dependent upon wealth. The "chimes" of the *church* are as much for them, as for those who built it; and the heart goes forth as perfect in the coarse jig, when drum and bones enforce the dance, as in the decorated hall, where harp and sackbut, dulcimer and all kinds of music, invite the stately movement, or provoke the rapid whirl of those who

"In wanton measure dance."

CHINESE SURGERY.—A work has recently been re-published in London, giving an account of a long residence in China, with a description of the manners, prejudices, and institutions in the Celestian Empire. The book is written by a learned Catholic Priest—Father Ripa—and was first published in Naples, being thought worthy of a careful translation. Many portions are intensely interesting, and full of instruction. We quote the Father's curious account of the mode of treatment to which he was subjected by a Chinese surgeon, for a severe wound he received in his head, by a fall from his horse. [Boston Ev. Trans.

"When I recovered my senses, I found myself in a house, but everything appeared dark and indistinct, and I felt as if I had fallen from my horse two months before. The Emperor sent me a Tartar surgeon, for he and his court were fully persuaded that for falls Tartar surgeons were better than Europeans. And to confess the truth, although the mode of treatment was of a barbarous description, and some of the remedies appeared useless, I was cured in a very short time. This surgeon made me sit up in my bed, placing near me a large basin filled with water, in which he put a thick piece of ice, to reduce it to a freezing point. Then stripping me to the waist, he made me stretch my neck over the basin, and, with a cup, he continued for a good while to pour water on my neck. The pain caused by this operation upon those nerves which take their rise from the pia-mater was so great and insufferable that it seemed to me unequalled. The surgeon said that this would stanch the blood and restore me to my senses, which was actually the case; for in a short time my sight became clear, and my mind resumed its powers. He next bound my head with a band, drawn tight by two men, who held the ends, while he struck the intermediate part vigorously with a piece of wood, which shook my head violently, and gave me dreadful pain. This, if I remember rightly, he said was to set the brain, which he supposed had been displaced. It is true, however, that after this second operation my head felt more free.

A third operation was now performed, during which they made me, still stripped to the waist, walk in the open air, supported by two persons; and while thus walking he unexpectedly threw a bowl of cold freezing water over my breast. As this caused me to draw my breath with great vehemence, and as my chest had been injured by the fall, it may be easily imagined what were my sufferings under this infliction. The surgeon informed me that if any rib had been dislocated, this sudden and hard breathing would restore it to its natural position. The next proceeding was less painful and extravagant. The operator made me sit upon the ground, then assisted by two men he held a cloth upon my mouth and nose till I was nearly suffocated. "This," said the Chinese Esculapius, "by causing a violent heaving of the chest, will force back any rib that may have been bent inwards." The wound in the head not being deep he healed it by stuffing it with burnt cotton. He then ordered that I should continue to walk much, supported by two persons; that I should not sit long, nor be allowed to sleep before ten o'clock at night, at which time, and not before, I should take a little hifan, that is, thin rice soup. This continued walking caused me to faint several times; but this had been foreseen by the surgeon, who had warned me not to be alarmed. He assured me that these walks in the open air, while fasting, would prevent the blood from settling on the chest where it might corrupt. These remedies were barbarous and excruciating; but I am bound in truth to confess that in seven days I was so completely restored as to be able to resume my journey into Tartary.

ANNEXATION IN MICHIGAN.—We have already stated the passage by a strong vote of the resolution through the House of Representatives, instructing their Senators, &c., to vote for the immediate re-annexation of Texas. The Detroit Free Press states that the resolution was taken up in the Senate, the rules suspended, and the resolution adopted by a unanimous vote, in six minutes and forty-five seconds from the time it was reported by the committee.—[Albany Argus.

COURT CALENDAR.....THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.--Nos. 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 to 30, 40 to 48.
COMMON PLEAS.....Part 1.—Nos. 47, 49, 51, 67, 71, 53, 73, 75, 7, 19.
Part 2.—In the Circuit Court Room.—Nos. 8, 58, 60, 64, 42, 68, 12, 44, 48, 66.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY.

COUNTY COURT.

The members of this Court have been notified to assemble on Tuesday afternoon next, at the City Hall, with a view to the trial of Justices Haskell and Drinker, on the charges preferred against them.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Stephen B. Hutchings, executor of Frederick A. Thayer and Gurdon J. Leeds, and Mary, his wife, vs. Geo. Webb.—Action, which was tried once before, to recover amount of a note due the estate of the late Dr. Thayer, which is sued by his executor, and his late widow (Mrs. L.) and her husband. A defence of usury is interposed. Verdict for plaintiff, $684 29, subject to the decision of the Court.

Richard Higgins vs. Lawrence and David Reilly.—Assault and battery.—Messrs. K. keep a barroom at 45 West-st.—The plaintiff, Mr. H. went into their shop somewhat intoxicated, and became quarrelsome with some persons in there, making a noise, &c. He called for a glass of beer, which defendants refused to give him, and one of them told him he had better go out, at the same time putting his hands on H. when the latter clinched him. The other brother came round the counter to put H. out, when H. got K.'s thumb in his mouth and bit it. He was finally ejected, and farther altercation having occurred, one of the brothers knocked H. down on the sidewalk. The present is an action to recover damages. It was shewn that H. struck Reilly a blow before being struck himself. The jury found for defendants.

Thomas McAdam vs. Henry Coulter.—Action for Slander.—Mr. Coulter was, or is, an auctioneer. Dealings occurred between him and McAdam in relation to some piano fortes, and Mr. C. obtained a judgment against McAdam.—He subsequently issued an attachment against the cargo of the schooner Charlotte, from Carolina, which McAdam was said to own, but it was replevined. He then entered a complaint, under the Stilwell act, against McA. asserting that he had property which he wished to conceal, &c. and the Court held him to bail. The present is an action for Slander, it being averred that defendant remarked in August last, when the attachment was served on board the schooner, that McAdam was a State-Prison bird; that he (Coulter) knew him when he was on Blackwell's Island, and knew him when he came off, when he had goggles on his eyes and brogans on his feet; that he had come here from Canada and put up at Howard's Hotel, where he had been arrested on a charge sent from Canada: that he was not to be trusted; that the people in Carolina thought more of him than people did in New-York, or they would not have trusted him with cargo of grain, &c. The defence was that the words had never been uttered. Testimony was presented to show that they had been, but it was somewhat disproved by other testimony. Mr. Benjamin H. Day, and other witnesses were also produced to show that the character of Mr. McA. was bad, at least so far as pecuniary matters are concerned. The Court charged that if the jury believed the words not to have been spoken, they must find for defendant, or, if they consider that they were actually spoken, they must take into view the character of a plaintiff, to see whether it had previously been good or bad, and could have been injured or not. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of 6 cts.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before the RECORDER, and Aldermen Gale and Cozzens.
MATTHEW C. PATTERSON, District Attorney.

*Trial for Keeping a Disorderly House.*—Francis McCabe, was tried for misdemeanor, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 146 Anthony-street, near the Five Points, the resort of the depraved of both sexes, where tipling, &c. was practiced. The Recorder charged, that the authorities who granted such houses licences were more culpable than the wretched inmates themselves. The jury found a verdict of *not guilty*.

*Nolle Prosequi.*—In the case of Richard Cornell, indicted for an assault and battery on John L. Moffet, a city marshal, of 76 Green-street, on the 23d August last, a *nolle prosequi* was entered on payment of costs.

*Trial for Receiving Stolen Goods.*—Robert Hudson was put on his trial for receiving stolen goods, viz: 800 sheets copper, knowing the same to have been stolen from the store of E. K. Collins & Co. No. 56 South-street, by a colored man named George R. Mason, at different times, who was in the employ of Messrs. Collins. The theft was proved, and some copper found in possession of and in the store of Pettit & Mann, in Water-street, to whom it was sold by Patrick Lee, who purchased copper of Hudson, but not sheet copper. Mr. Mann deposed that he never purchased any copper of Hudson, but that he delivered 217 pounds of copper to Owen Derry, in the employ of Collins, which he had purchased of Patrick Lee. It was proved by officer Gilbert F. Hays, that he went to Hudson's shop, who told him he had purchased a sheet of copper from Lee—afterwards that he had purchased more—and 217 pounds of the same was found at the store of Pettit & Mann.

Mason, charged with the theft, deposed that he had been induced by the prisoner to steal copper from E. K. Collins & Co. That he stole, at different times, some 5 or 6 boxes of copper, taking 2 to 4 sheets at a time, which he sold to prisoner for 12 1-2 cents a pound at Hudson's junk shop in Rosevelt-street. Took him at one time 65 pounds, at others 20 pounds, &c. Got acquainted with Hudson by selling him some cotton bagging; when Hudson asked witness what he could bring him, and when he told him they had only copper in the store, that Hudson told him to bring that, as he would buy any thing, and if any person was in the shop when he bought it, to say he merely brought it there to deposit—not to sell. And that Hudson told witness if any difficulty occurred, witness was to say he did not know Hudson, and Hudson was to say he did not know witness. Hudson told witness it was all safe, for he had a man who bought copper and carrying it into the country, melted it down, and then sold it.

Prosecution rested.

Mr. Warner opened the case on the part of the defence, and called his witnesses, who gave Hudson a very good previous character. He also proved that on one occasion, Hudson turned Mason away when he came to sell copper, telling Mason to go away, he did not want to purchase copper of him, &c.

The case was summed up by the respective counsel, the Recorder charged the jury, who retired, and after a long absence, returned into court with a verdict of guilty, and recommend him to mercy.

*Forfeitures*—Nicholas Troy, indicted for keeping a disorderly house at 100 Chapel-street, failing to answer, his recognizances were forfeited.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock on Thursday.

POLICE OFFICE.

*Larcenies.*—This morning officer Joseph arrested a young female named Mary Bogert, on a charge of stealing $10 in silver coin, from Joseph Renault, engineer of the steamboat Narragansett, when in the house No. 144 Anthony-st.

UPPER POLICE OFFICE.

*Passing Counterfeit Money.*—A man named Henry Clarkson, went last night into the store of Benjamin Ely, 391 Hudson-street, and purchasing 2 pair of sh rt hose for 31 cents, gave a $2 altered bill purporting to be of the Danbury Bank, Connecticut, in payment, receiving the change.—He then went to the store of William Harned, 459 Hudson-street, and purchasing 2 pair of short hose for 37½ cents, gave a $3 altered bill, purporting to be of the Bank of Danbury, in payment. The bill was doubted. Clarkson tried to get in saying, he would go out and get it changed, and Bowers, the clerk, went out with him, when Clarkson tried to get away, but Mr. Harned following compelled him to enter a grocery, where the bill was pronounced bad, when Clarkson was taken back to the store of Harned, and thence sent to watch-house. To-day he was committed to answer both charges.

*Theft.*—Amelia Totten was arrested and committed for stealing a stair carpet, worth $3, from 73 Sheriff-st.

*Riot and Rescue.*—Peter Bender was arrested and committed for having last week indulged in riotous and disorderly conduct in Stanton-street, and escaping, and attempting to rescue a prisoner, from officer Ruth, after crying out to kill him.

☞ POPULAR LECTURE ON HEALTH AND MECHANICAL MEDICINE.—Dr. Banning of Boston, will lecture to Ladies and Gentlemen on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings of this week, at 7 o'clock in the Lyceum of Natural History, Broadway, on the Mechanical Cause and Relief of Chronic Affections of the Lungs, Heart, Spine, Nerves, and Digestive and Vocal Organs, and the extension of Mechanical support to this class of maladies. He will *demonstrate* that the above affections are often only a derangement of the *Mechanical* and not of the Vital parts, and that they requi e a *Mechanical* replacement of parts, (in conjunction with proper habits of body.)

Blackety and lax-fibred children and young people who grow rapidly and are easily fatigued.

Such and similar cases will usually find essential and quick relief, by means of a *lace or body brace*, which is perfectly comfortable in its application. Ladies and gentlemen are welcome to a trial of it for four days. Medical men and students are invited to call, examine and make arrangements for their use of the Lace. f 3 4tis*

# COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The Stock Market was animated to-day, and at the Second Board prices improved materially. Canton went up 5 per cent. to-day; Pennsylvania 5s were firm at 73¾ a 74.

The Exchange Market is firm, and drawers do not exhibit much desire to sell. Sterling is 10 a 10½ for the best names; Francs 5.23¾ a 5.22½.

The Money Market is easier and the banks are doing first rate paper with considerable freedom of 6 a 7 per cent.

Mr. George Law, and not Mr. George Hawley, has been elected President of the Dry Dock Bank.

The amount of Specie cleared at the port of New-York, for export, from 1st October last to 1st inst. was as follows:

| | Gold. | Silver |
|---|---|---|
| For Europe | $1.187.923 | $2.652.885 |
| East Indies | 13.213 | 118.332 |
| West Indies | 44.829 | 6.836 |
| South America | 7.553 | 16.516 |
| | $1.253.518 | $2.794.569 |
| | | 1.253.518 |
| Total, Gold and Silver | | $4.048.087 |

The Trustees of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company have declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. payable on the 10th inst.

The City Fire and Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on the 12th inst.

The United States Treasurer reports the amount on deposit in the several banks and mints in the Union, on the 27th of January last was $11.275.027 84, subject to $1.590.669 32 drafts drawn, but not yet paid, and $29.525 67 transfers, leaving a balance subject to draft of $9.659.358 52. The amounts subject to draft, in banks north and east of Pennsylvania, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, N. H. | $853 67 |
| Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vt. | 1.025 56 |
| Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Burlington | 4.008 47 |
| Merchants' Bank, Boston, Mass | 2.971.678 86 |
| Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I. | 28.472 57 |
| Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Ct. | 13.248 35 |
| City Bank, New-Haven, Ct. | 11.395 92 |
| Bank of Commerce, New-York | 383.370 00 |
| Bank of America, New-York | 12.925 54 |
| American Exchange Bank, New-York | 557.885 48 |
| Merchants' Bank, New-York | 746.605 93 |
| Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany | 92.884 58 |
| Albany City Bank, Albany | 20.898 30 |
| Commercial Bank, Albany | 20.000 00 |

It will be seen the amount on deposite in this city was $1.700.786 02; since that time it has been much reduced.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding 1st of February, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of the several issues outstanding 1st Feb. 1845, as per records of this office | $1.581.218 97 |
| Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers | 20.150 00 |
| | $1.561.068 97 |

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending the 21st of December last were, as nearly as can now be stated, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From Customs about | $4.100.360 00 |
| From Lands | 600.000 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 45.000 00 |
| Total | $4.745.360 00 |

Expenditures during the same period:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil List, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse | | $1.280.008 92 |
| On account of the Army | $1.399.859 40 | |
| On account of the Indian department | 208.183 18 | |
| On account of the Fortifications | 144.108 42 | |
| On account of Pensions | 54.677 66 | |
| | | $1.806.828 66 |
| On account of the Navy | | 1.668.899 49 |
| Interest on the Public Debt | | 465.321 87 |
| Reimbursement of loan of 1841 | | 383.875 00 |
| Reimbursement and interest on Treasury Notes | | 52.661 47 |
| | | $5.657.595 31 |

MARKETS.....*Carefully reported for The Tribune.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

ASHES—There is very little doing to-day, there being an indisposition to buy at present rates. There is, however, no change in rates. Pots are $4 00, with small sales; Pearls $4 25.

Export from 1st to 31st January.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pots | 1.952 bbls. |
| Pearls | 339 bbls. |

COTTON—The demand is mostly of a speculative character, there being but few shippers in market. The sales to-day are reported at 1200 bales, without change in prices. The market cannot be considered very firm, but holders are not disposed to press the market at any concession in rates. We quote Upland and Florida, ordinary to good ordinary at 5¼ a 5½ cents, middling to good middling 5¾ a 6¼, middling fair to fair 6¼ a 6⅞ fully fair to good fair 6¾ a 7¼; Mobile and New Orleans, ordinary to good ordinary, 5¼ a 5¾; middling to good middling 5¾ a 6¼; middling fair to fair, 6¼ a 7¼; and fully fair to good fair 7¼ a 8¼.

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|---|---|
| Total import since 1st inst. | 997 bales. |
| Export from 1st to 31st January | 15.387 bales |
| Export from 1st to 4th February | 4.088 bales. |

Export from the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| Since 1st September last | 627.058 bales. |
| Same time last year | 353.009 bales. |
| Same time year before | 751.067 bales. |

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders are steady at 4 87½ for Genesee and other good Western brands. The demand is not very large to-day, but purchases cannot be made below that figure. We notice sale 100 bbls Richmond County at 4 69. Rye Flour is selling at 3 50 a 3 56¼, which is slight improvement, and for Buckwheat there is a better demand at 2 50 for fine parcels.

Export, from 1st to 31st January.

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|---|---|
| Wheat Flour | 13,316 lbs |

GRAIN—We head of no transactions in Wheat or Corn. A parcel of Southern Corn was offered, for which 44 cts was bid by distillers. Some 300 bags black eyed Peas have been taken at 1 44 per bag of 2 bushels.

Export from 1st to 31st January.

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|---|---|
| Corn | 13,370 bush. |

PROVISIONS—Pork is steady, but the transactions are very light. Holders ask $8 for Prime, and 7 87½ a 7 94 is offered. For Mess $10 is offered. A sale of 322 bbls. Beef Hams was made on private terms. Pork Hams are offered freely and are dull—offered at 6¾ cents. Lard is quiet for lack of orders. A sale of 100 bbls. was made at 6¼ cts.

Export from 1st to 31st January.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef | 5,101 bbls. |
| Pork | 4,109 bbls. |
| Lard | 6,294 kegs. |

GROCERIES.—Coffee—The market is without change. The sale since our last comprise 1500 bags Brazil, at 6 a 6½ cents; 100 Manila, 7¾; and 300 Sumatra, supposed 6¼, 4 and 6 mos. By auction, 345 bags damaged Java sold at 7 a 7½c. cash. Sugars—The sales of New Orleans comprise 200 hhds. at 4¾ a 5 cents, 4 mos.; there are now 2150 hhds. of this description in store, but none afloat; several cargoes, however, are shortly expected.

OILS.—We know of no sales of Whale for export. American Linseed, with a fair demand, has advanced one cent. City-made now selling at 68 cents for casks, and 69, cash, for barrels; we understand all the English to be had at 70, cash, has been purchased; it is now held higher. The latest sales of Crude Sperm—say 2000 barrels—included all that could be bought at 85 cents; 86 a 87, cash, is now a fair quotation. Of Florence, 225 half chests have been sold at $4 25, 4 months; and of Lard Oil, 3000 gallons Winter, 65 cents, now scarce, and held at 68; and 4000 do. Summer and Fall, 60, cash.

TALLOW—We note sales 6,000 lbs. common rendered, at 6¾ cents, cash.

HEMP.—The market is quiet, and we have only to notice further sales of 100 bales Manila, at $140, 6 mos.

☞ LECTURES ON SHAKSPEARE.—Mr. HUDSON, who has lately been lecturing in Boston, will give his lectures on Hamlet and Macbeth in the Society Library Room on the evenings of Thursday and Monday, Feb. 6, and 10, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 50 cents taken at the door. 4f 6ds*

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29th, 1845.

☞ THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has ordered an EXPRESS MAIL to run from Covington, Georgia, to Montgomery, Alabama, and back, with the view of expediting the communications between the Eastern Cities and the Cities of Mobile and New Orleans one day, and to enable those desiring to use it, to avail themselves of the despatch it will afford—notice is hereby given of the arrangement.

Letters PREPARED and marked "EXPRESS," and newspaper slips from Publishers of newspapers addressed to PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS ONLY, and sent in lieu of their exchange, done up in light wrappers, open at one end, is the only matter that can be allowed to be sent by the Express.
j29 2wis JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, P. M.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1845.

☞ THE POST MASTER GENERAL having approved the recommendation for the establishment of a PERMANENT POST OFFICE, and sanctioned the selection made by the Post Master for its location on CHATHAM SQUARE, corner of East Broadway; has directed that the removal from the present Park office to the new Post office in Nassau st. and to the Branch office at Chatham Square, be made simultaneously. The two offices will be ready for occupation during the ensuing week, when the present Post Office in the Park will be vacated. The Post Master congratulates his fellow citizens upon the completion of arrangements so well calculated to promote the convenience of all classes of the community.
f 3 10t JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Post Master.

BISHOP ONDERDONK REVIEWED, BY LAICUS, price 12½ cents.

HARPER'S BIBLE, No. 18, price 25 cts; Dumas last Novel, price 25 cts; Recent Improvements in the Arts by Ure, $1,00; Onderdonk's Trial, 50 cts; do Statement, 12½ cts; Mr. Trapler's Statement, 12½ cts; Complete assortment of Ingraham's Novels—Blackwood—Knickerbocker and Democratic Review for February—with all the cheap publications—3d new supply of The Hypocrite or the Life of a Bishop.

Wholesale and retail by
f6 1t* JUDD & TAYLOR, No. 2, Astor House.

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5f

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Camphor | White Lead, dry and in oil | Nutmegs | Young Hyson |
| Cream Camphor | Red Lead | Mace | Imperial |
| Castile Soap | Litharge | Cloves | Gunpowder |
| Liquorice | Spirits Turpentine | Cinnamon | |
| Balsam Copavia | Putty | Cassia Buds | |
| Rhubarb | Whiting | Allspice | |
| Jalap | Verdigris, dry and in oil | Isinglass | |
| Aloes | Chrome Green | Gum Tragacanth | |
| Flors. Camomile | Chrome Yellow | Gum Arabic, Turkey | |
| Gum Arabic | Yellow Ochre, French and American | Gum Gamboge | |
| Castor Oil | Prussian Blue | Oil Roses | |
| Quicksilver | Vermillion | do Peppermint | |
| Magnesia | Rotten Stone | Wintergreen | |
| Manna | Ivory Black | Lemon | |
| Roll and Flour Sulphur | Gum Copal | Cinnamon | |
| Alcohol | Paint Brushes, all sizes | Orange | |
| Borax, refined and crude | Rose Pink | Bergamot | |
| Calomel | Lamp Black | Aniseed | |
| Red Precipitate | British Lustre | Rose, Orange and Peach Waters | |
| Corrosive Sublimate | Gum of all sorts | Vanilla Beans | |
| Aqua Ammonia | Gold and Silver Leaf | Tonquin do | |
| Spirits Nitre Dulcis | Gold and Silver Bronze | Coriander Seed | |
| Super Carbonate Soda | Copper Bronze | Carraway do | |
| Tartaric Acid | Chalk, white and red | Anniseed | |
| Epsom Salts | Paris White | Jujube Paste | |
| Laudanum | Spanish Brown | Pearlash | |
| Senna | Venetian Red | Saleratus | |
| Sulphate Quinine | Sand Paper | Super Carbonate of Soda | |
| Oil Peppermint and all essential Oils | Pumice Stone | Tartaric Acid | |
| Gum Myrrh | Tar and Rosin | Ginger, white Jamaica | |
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| Corks of all kinds | Terra de Sienna | Pepper | |
| Sarsaparilla | Red Chalk | Allspice | |
| Sponges, coarse and fine | Gum Shellac | | |
| Vials | Bright Varnish | | |
| Gum Bamboge | Sash tools, all sizes | | |
| Coloysinth | Black Lead | | |

MANUFACTURERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Annatto | Grain and Bar Tin | Prussiate Potash |
| Blue Vitriol | Soda Ash | Fuller's Earth | Gum Senegal |
| Copperas, English and American | Pot and Pearl Ashes | Madder, Dutch and