NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

EXTRACT

From a Commonplace Book of a Traveler.

(Written on quitting America—1848.)

Farewell, thou loved Country!—forsaken we wander,
To seek, in a far distant clime, a new home;
But the dear native highlands that fade from us yonder
Shall still be remembered, wherever we roam.
When afar we have traveled beyond the wide ocean,
And new scenes of pleasure and beauty we find,
Midst the joy of our bosoms some tender emotion
Will bring to our view the dear scenes left behind.

Though beauteous the spot, we shall cry—"We remember
A fairer, a far dearer prospect of home."
Oh! the darkest, the gloomiest night of December,
Array, was more dear than a May day in this.
If we pledge in the cup to the friends we've departed,
Those friends are not near us to pledge us again;
Or lone in solitude sigh broken hearted,
No soothing of friendship will soften our pain.

Perchance at some long distant period, returning,
Again we may visit our dear native shore,
When first hearts so true for those lost ones are burning,
And cries but to hear those dear friends are no more.
We shall traverse the spot where, in childhood we gambolled,
Deserted those scenes by the friends we deplore;
We shall wander again through the groves where we rambled,
But alas! those dear friends we shall meet them no more.

Dark grows the night, and no more our strand's eyes view
The land we store; the loved land of our birth.
Oh! land of our fathers, how dearly we prize you,
Thou fairest, thou happiest spot upon earth,
Lost to thy illumes, remembrance shall bring us
The days of enjoyment we've known on thy shore;
And tho' rude be our fortune, wherever it may fling us,
We'll turn to the shrine we shall ever adore. C. W.

New-York, December, 1848. K. C.

Dr. Boynton's First Lecture on Geology.

In the first Lecture of his regular Course on Geology, delivered at the Tabernacle on Monday night, Dr. BOYNTON brought forward some interesting views of Cosmogony, as forming the natural and appropriate introduction to all more strictly Geological speculations and investigations. He stated that the most abundant indications were to be found in every direction, of the fact that this Earth not only, but that all the Planetary bodies originally existed in a melted or fluid state, caused by the operation of heat.

It is a well-established law that all bodies in a fluid state, while at rest, and with an equal pressure on all sides, take the form of a perfect sphere. It is another equally well established law that when any such sphere in its fluid condition is put in motion around its own axis, it begins to bulge out around its equator and to become flattened at the poles of its axis—a law which operates equally upon a single drop of water or upon the liquid mass of a forming world.

It is still another natural law that this tendency of a fluid body, when rotating to depart from the form of a perfect sphere and assume that of an oblate spheroid, augments just in proportion to the rapidity of the motion which is communicated to it, the quantity of matter and its specific gravity. These principles were illustrated by a series of experiments showing the effects of motion on matter, which were extremely simple and well adapted to give a perfect comprehension of the subject.

He then made an application of these principles to the revolutions, relative distances, velocities and specific gravity of the various planets of our Solar System, showing that the form of each planet—in the degree of its flattening at the poles and protuberance around its equator—is in precise accordance with that which a liquid mass so circumstanced would assume—that is to say, while revolving around its axis with the speed of the planet in question, and provided it had the same specific gravity and bulk. Thus, for example, the planet Earth, which has a specific gravity almost five times greater than water, with a diameter of 8,000 miles, and a revolution once in 24 hours, is so flattened at the poles as to cause a difference between its equatorial and polar diameters of something more than 26 miles, while the planet Jupiter, with a specific gravity not far from that of water, with a diameter of 89,000 miles and a revolution in 10 hours, is so flattened that its two diameters are not equal by the distance of 6,000 miles—the degree of flattening in each case being in accordance with the several conditions above specified.

Hence the forms which bodies assume, granting them to be fluid and rotating, are subject to mathematical laws, so that the quantity of specific gravity and rapidity of the revolution being given for a mass of matter, the mathematician would be able to foretell the precise degree of departure from the form of a perfect sphere which must occur; or, reversing the process and the quantity, the speed of revolution and the observed form of a planet being given, he can approximate the specific gravity of the mass.

These same laws applied to Saturn account for the very remarkable structure of that Planet. Its diameters being unequal by the distance of 7,850 miles, and matter probably of less specific gravity than the Planet itself having been thrown quite off by the centrifugal force from the solid body of the Planet, has formed two magnificent rings around its equator. The size of these rings, the largest of which is about 200,000 miles in diameter, corresponds with the rapidity of their revolutions, and their distance from the body of the Planet is just that at which the centrifugal force is overpowered by the gravitation of the body of the Planet. The motion of a person situated on the outer surface of the larger of these rings and at its equator, in passing round the common axis, would be at the rate of 600,000 miles in ten hours, in round numbers, while upon the equator of our globe he would move only 25,000 miles in twenty-four hours.

The lecturer went on to show that the law governing the smallest portions of matter was the same as that which has given shape to these immense girdles of that planet. He here introduced an interesting experiment by giving rotation to a quantity of colored fluid contained in an oblate spheroid glass, which arose from resting upon the bottom of the vessel, and was converted into a beautiful and perfect, and apparently self supporting ring around the center of the globe.

The Lecturer then proceeded to account for the existence and the positions of the Asteroids, which he showed to be ten in number by the recent discoveries—upon the same principles as those just stated. He related their names and history of their discoveries. These bodies occupy a portion of space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, where, according to Bode's law of relative distances, there should be a large Planet. Now if a larger mass of merely homogeneous matter once existed here, a rapid rotation may have first expanded it into rings, which rings may then have been broken into fragments, since the tendency is first simply to flatten a body at the poles, then to throw off rings from the center, then to convert the whole mass into a ring or rings, and finally to fly into fragments, according to the various degrees of rapidity in the revolution of bodies, and the degree of attraction among the particles of the mass. By this facture of rings into fragments, each fragment would be thrown off into space at a tangent of the circumference of the ring at the point which the fragment occupied at the moment of its being disengaged, and hence in different directions; this accounting for the eccentricity of their orbits, and their departures from the inclination of the ecliptic, and thus also dispensing with all necessity for resorting to the old theory of an explosion of a planet by means of combustible materials in its interior.

At this point the lecturer passed to the Sun of our system, and stated the theory of meteoric showers as resulting from the nebulosity of that body; spoke of the Zodiacal light and the probability of our Sun's being a nebular Star; then to the fixed Stars, and spoke of their motions, one around another, and several around one compound center of gravitation, while the whole Heavens, moving in a grand procession in one immense orb around a common center, requiring 18,000,000 years to complete one revolution, at the rate of about 28,000 miles an hour.

The lecturer then descended to the Earth and concluded by some general statements, recommencing with its original state of fluidity, the cooling of the mass, the formation of its crust, the condensation of vapors, the subsidence of the ocean, &c, preparing the way for the subsequent lecture.

From China.

The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent of the *Salem Register*, dated at Hong Kong, Sept. 28:

The barometer did not give warning of the late destructive typhoon until eight in the evening. Merchant vessels and men of war in the harbor had their royal yards across at sundown.

Great praise is given by every one to Captain Gedney, and the officers of the Plymouth—being in striking contrast with a British frigate lying in Hong Kong, from which vessel no assistance was rendered in the slightest particular, nor even a boat sent away, to check the plunder from the wrecks on the outside islands.

The schr Spec, (formerly the Flying Fish, of the U.S. Exploring Expedition,) is here in custody of an English man-of-war, for piracies committed by her crew on the Chinese.

The typhoon at Shanghae, destroyed all the lorcha and cargo-boats, leaving four only for the use of eighteen vessels. The crowded state of that port, and accidents in consequence, had induced the merchants to have a Harbor Master appointed, but to derive his authority from the Chinese Government, so as to have control over the vessels of all nations.

No American ice in Hong Hong for the last six weeks, having had a short supply this season.

The ravages of the typhoon at Canton are thus described in the *China Mail* of Sept. 28:

At Canton the gale commenced about 10 P.M. and increased in violence till 6 next morning, when it was at its height. Judging by the Barometer, which did not fall below 29.10, the storm does not seem to have been so violent as at Hongkong, Macao, and Cum-sing moon, though of course in the crowded river there was a fearful loss of life and property: but we are unable to form an estimate of either, some accounts stating the numbers who perished at hundreds and others at thousands. A letter written on the morning of the first describes the scene as dreadful, the whole river being covered with the wrecks of the fragile flower-boats and small craft, great numbers of which were dashed to pieces by the large junks, which, after being forced from their moorings, were driven furiously along by the wind and tide, destroying everything that came in their way.

Several Chinese houses and walls in exposed situations were blown down, and the ravages in the Gardens were considerable; but upon the whole we consider Canton was not exposed to the strength of the taifoong. The tide overflowed the gardens, but it was not so high as has been observed in June floods.

Of the beautiful private cutters on the river, not one has escaped serious damage.

Steamboat Burnt.—The steamboat John R. Vinton was considerably injured by fire, at Thurston, Greene & Co.'s wharf, where she was lying for repairs, yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have been taken from the coal hauled out from under the boilers, and was so rapid that the crew barely escaped. No insurance. The boat will be repaired at an expense of $1,000 to $1,200. [Providence Journal, 18th.

Another Just and Righteous Verdict.—A rich young gentleman of Troy has been fined $1,000 for running over and breaking the arm of a poor child in the streets, while driving at a furious rate. The Judge bore down hard on the fact that he displayed no regret at the act, and did not stop to see if the child was hurt.

Can United States Property be Taxed?

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Dec 15, 1848.

A long, elaborate, and powerful argument was delivered before the Supreme Court, yesterday, by Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq. of Philadelphia, which has produced a great impression in our legal circles, and secured at once for Mr. Brewster the reputation of being one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country. The principle to be defined and settled in the case in which Mr. B. is engaged is of the highest importance; and the whole country is certainly greatly indebted to the learning and eloquence of that gentleman for the convincing manner in which he pointed out and defined the rights of the States, and the ability with which he defended those rights against federal encroachment.

The question to be determined by the Supreme Court is, whether under the construction of the United States, an estate belonging to the Federal Government, within the territory of Pennsylvania, and not ceded to the United States, or purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, is exempted from taxation by that State, because it is used as a Mint where money is coined; or to state the case plainly, whether the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, and the lot whereon the buildings are erected, are or are not subject to be taxed according to the laws of Pennsylvania. Last winter, Mr. Evans, of Maine, had a suit in the Supreme Court in which the same question was involved, and which he argued at great length. The Court was divided in opinion; and hence an order for an argument in the Mint case, as the same points were involved as in the case in which Mr. Evans was engaged.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings"—and under this power it is contended that the Mint cannot be taxed by the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brewster argued that the power of exclusive legislation is united with cession of territory, which is to be the free act of the States, and that when it was proposed in the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, to give Congress the power of exclusive legislation over forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &c. situated within the different States, it was strenuously opposed, and the reason assigned for the opposition was, that the United States might possess itself of the strong holds of a State, and thereby subjugate and awe it into obedience. This reason was thought to be a just one, and then it was that the clause was amended by inserting the words, "by the consent of the Legislature of the State."

The Federal Government cannot take private property for public use without giving compensation; and yet it is now asserted, said Mr. B. that it can take sovereign power without a consideration, and that, too, when the Constitution expressly indicates the very way in which it can introduce its jurisdiction within the limits of a State.

Mr. Brewster referred to the case of the late Bank of the United States, in which the Supreme Court decided that the real property of the Bank was taxable, notwithstanding it was the property of a constitutional instrument of the Government of the United States.—In conformity with this decision, the Bank of the United States always paid its State and County taxes on the house and lot occupied by the mother bank in Philadelphia, as well as all of its real estate in Pennsylvania. If the "Mint," the business of coining money, were taxed, the State, said Mr. B., would tax that with which it has no political connection, and over which it has no power. But the case is different with land. The United States can establish a Post Office and Post Roads, and it has enacted laws to punish those who interfere with the Mail; and yet a police officer has arrested a Mail driver for driving furiously through the crowded streets of a city, and the Circuit Court of the United States held that he might so arrest, and that it was not a violation of the laws of the United States, or an illegal stopping of the Mail. In this case, concluded Mr. Brewster, it is the constitutional means of Pennsylvania that are sought to be crippled—not the means of the Government of the United States.

I cannot, in the brief limits of a letter, give you even an outline of Mr. Brewster's masterly argument in this case; and if I express the wish of all who heard it, that it will be given to the public in pamphlet form.

The talk to-day is, that Major Cass is to have the Chargeship to Rome. The weather is delicious—warm, soft and balmy as a day in May. Yours, A. R. C.

Interesting Details of California News.

The *Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday, publishes the following extracts of letters from Capt. Spring, commanding the ship *Hustress*, at San Francisco, directed to her owners in this city:

San Francisco, Sept. 21, 1848.

I arrived at Monterey on the morning of the 10th inst. exactly 142 days from New-York. My chance round the Cape was very fine, and on the 95th day I took an observation in 2 deg. North Latitude, and confidently expected to be at Monterey in 15, or at the most 20 days. I had been within 4 days run of my port 30 days previous to my arrival, enveloped in fog, with light winds and calms.

On my arrival I found such a state of things existing as it is not easy to describe. The town if such it may be called, I found entirely deserted. There were not ten men, and about twice that number of women, left in the place. This was in consequence of the discovery of extensive gold mines on the banks of the river Sacramento, about 24 hours run up the river, where I now lying. Almost before I had heard of the news myself, my crew had got hold of it and six of them were off. I found there were no facilities whatever for receiving or landing my cargo at Monterey, and being sure I could not be in a worse predicament here than there, I disembarked the troops, and agreed with Gov. Mason to proceed to this place.

On my arrival here, I found very much the same state of things as at Monterey. All the vessels in the harbor were deserted by their crews, in many instances by their officers, and in some by their masters. The facility with which any individual may, with only ordinary industry, pick up either in what are called the "dry" or the "wet diggings," $2,000 or $3,000 worth of pure gold, in one month, is too much temptation for most men.

I have not yet begun to discharge. The only lighter to be had here, suitable for taking out my cargo, belongs to the Government, and she is out of repair. The Quartermaster has been hard at work ever since I have been in, getting her up on the beach. He has employed several house carpenters who came here from Ohio to go to the mines, at $8 a $10 per day to do this work.

I left the ship Isaac Walton, only two years old, at Monterey, without a man on board. None of our men of war dare anchor in any of these waters, as they would lose their crews if they did so. At present common property is safe enough, lying anywhere unwatched; it is too small game to be taken notice of. There is now some danger in returning from the mines, as there are those who prefer to take the gold already washed to their hands than dig and wash for themselves. The most extravagant stories are told of the quantities of gold found, and the ease with which it is obtained.

I have myself seen pieces weighing one, two and three ounces, and in one instance, a lump perfectly pure, weighing more than ten ounces avoirdupois. It is said (my informant is Governor Mason, who has been on the ground,) that parties are digging many miles apart with equal success, and that for hundreds and hundreds of miles all the precious metals are found in great abundance. When I asked him how much I might believe of the many (apparently) exaggerated stores that are told respecting the mines, he replied, you may credit almost anything you hear. Gold is sold here now at $10 the ounce; generally it has been selling at $8. Indeed, I have seen a great deal purchased from the common people at the latter price. Can you wonder that the common sailor overlooks his obligations under such circumstances?

I am told from good authority that the custom of those who sell liquor at the mines by glass, is to take from the little bag which the customer holds open, a pinch (as of snuff) for one glass of bad watered whisky. I tried the experiment, and found I could easily take up $4 worth of dust, at the rate of $16 per ounce. Those who have a large thumb, and understand the business, can easily take up six or eight dollars in the same way. A day or two since, a gentleman with whom I am very well acquainted, from the Sandwich Islands, wanted a man to take his trunk from the beach to his lodgings, and seeing a stalwart, half-clad negro, (apparently run away from some vessel,) he asked him if he would like the job. The fellow cast at him an indignant glance, and turned away from him without deigning a reply but after he had gone about five steps, he turned round and approached us, drawing from his bosom a small bag of dust, and said, "Do you think I'll lug trunks when I get that much in one day?" He had more than $100.

Since I commenced this, I have seen an intelligent gentleman from Hartford, Conn. who has just come down from the mines. He has been absent from this place two months, and although a man of delicate constitution, (he came out for his health,) the nett proceeds of his expedition amounted to $1,500. He gives me a vivid picture of the existing state of affairs up in the gold region. He thinks more than $2,000,000 worth of gold has been collected there this season, and that it may be safely said, the mines are inexhaustible.

As you would suppose, vice of every kind, and in the most horrible forms, prevails here. The runaway sailors work a while and collect a quantity of dust, which they spend with the same reckelessness that they do so much silver at home. They pay 7 or 8 dollars per bottle for liquor, have a "spree" from which they come out destitute, and then begin again. A great deal of sickness prevails, and as one after another dies, he is thrown aside with the utmost indifference, without even a covering of earth. There has not, as far as I can learn, been any quarreling among the diggers. There is so much room for all to operate, that there seems no necessity for any disturbance. What will be the result of all this, I cannot have any idea. I shall improve every opportunity to inform you how I am getting along. I have seen the last man on board of an English brig near me, hoist his chest out alone, and scull to shore, abandoning the craft to her fate—the Captain and Mates and all the others having gone before.

Pardon.—Hon. Alex. Porter, U. S. Marshal for this District, received on Thursday a pardon for James Moore, James Lamb, Miles McIntosh, Charles Freeman, John Walker, William Springer, John Henry, Dexter Collamer, Lewis Smith, Robert Stokes, William Faulkner and Andrew Balch, the remainder of the Kalamazoo mutineers, now in confinement at New-Castle, under sentence of the United States Circuit Court. They were discharged on Thursday.

[Wilmington (Del.) Repub. 18th.

Irish Detectives.—There was quite a serious riot at New-Orleans lately, arising from the arrival of some Irish "Detectives" at that port in the ship Hannah. A large mob assembled at the wharf and cruelly beat a man named Cavanaugh, who was said to be one of those who assisted in the detection of the Irish Patriots. He was rescued when life was almost extinct. Another of the Detectives, named Dobbin, barely escaped.

☞ A three-story brick building connected with the Carlton House, Albany, and used for the storing of fuel, &c. was destroyed by fire Monday morning. We learn from the *Evening Journal* that the building was owned by Joseph Blunt and insured in New-York.

CITY ITEMS.

Tuesday, December 19.

Fires.—The dry goods store of Messrs. Burns & Owen, situated at 484 Grand-st. was discovered to be on fire about 6 o'clock last evening. The fire originated from the gas light and destroyed the greater part of the contents of the store before it could be subdued. The loss is covered by insurance....About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stable, 278 West-Seventeenth st. The stable, together with three horses, were entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Board of Health.—Dec. 19.—The Health Officer reports two new cases of Cholera [ship fever!] and two deaths since return of yesterday.

The Resident Physician reports that no new case has occurred in the City. [He might have added, no old one either.]

Found Dead.—A man whose name was understood to be Jones, was found dead last evening in West Broadway, near York-st. on the sidewalk, in a sitting position, between two barrels.

Accident.—A man by the name of John Brophy was seriously injured last evening, by the falling upon him of a bank of earth. He was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital.

Mad Dog.—Policeman Wikehart yesterday afternoon killed a mad dog at the corner of Chrystie and Grand sts.

Rescued From Drowning.—A middle-aged man, who gave his name as William Taylor, fell into the North River at the foot of Amos-st. yesterday, and would have perished had not an officer of the Ninth Ward rendered prompt assistance.

Highway Robbery.—One Henry Black was taken into custody yesterday on a charge of having violently seized Richard McQuinn, residing at the Sailor's Home, while passing the public streets, and threatened to take his life unless he would give up the money in his possession. Committed for examination.

Libel.—A complaint was preferred yesterday against the proprietors of the *National Police Gazette* for having published a libelous article.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 19.

5,000 U S 6s, '68, Feb	108		100 Canton Co scrip		25
5,000 do	upg	108½	45 Canton Co		37½
5,000 do		pkr 108½	25 do		b10 37½
10,000 Tress Notes		102	150 do		37
10,000 do		108	25 do		37½
10,000 Ohio 6s, '63		102½	25 do		s15 37½
1,000 Ohio 7 pr cts		101	50 Erie, new full		61
1,000 Ky 6s		100	10 do		60
5,000 Il Funding		47½	100 Harlem RR		27¾
14,000 Penn 5s		72½	50 do		28
2,000 do		s15 72½	200 do		b60 28
2,000 do		72½	150 do		s60 27
2,000 Reading Rds		59	650 do		27½
7,000 do Mort Bds		61	20 Harlem pref, full		96
2,000 Erie 7 pr ct Bds		92½	250 L Island RR		24
4,000 do		92	150 do		23½
5 Phenix Bk		s28	300 do		23½
15 Am Ex Bk		95	50 do		23½
50 N A Trust		72	300 do		23½
25 do		74	50 do		b10 24
400 Farm Trust		b32	100 do		23½
50 do		b10 32½	25 Stonington RR		34
150 do		b30 32	50 Reading RR		s60 31
50 do		b10 32½	50 do		b3 30
200 do		32½	50 Reading RR		s60 31
50 do		s60 32	50 do		b60 30
100 Morris Canal		s30 9	200 do		29½
125 do		9½	125 Nor and Wor RR		34
50 do		9½	50 do		b12m 35
50 do		s10 9	100 do		34
200 do		9½	25 do		s15 34
100 do		9½	100 U S Bk		34
100 do		s90 9½			

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 Reading Rds		58½	150 Harlem Rd		27
10,000 do		b60 59	50 do		b10 26½
2,000 Read Mort Bds		61	300 do		s1 26½
5,000 U S 6s, '62		107	50 do		s60 26
100 U S Bk		34	100 do		s30 26½
50 do		33	50 Long Island		23½
75 Canton Co		36½	50 Farm Trust		32
500 do		36½	6 Erie RR, new		61
100 Reading		28½	50 do		opg 60

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, DEC 19.

ARRIVED—Scotch Ann, Berry, Kent, 17 days Stockton, coal to Foerster, Johnson & Co. Orbitant, 36 h 20, long 75, spoke Ariel, Lord, for Liverpool for Philadelphia, 10 days out.

Bark Gallatin, of Rockport, Me, Farrell, for Louisville, Canary Islands, in ballast, to C F Quincy. Vessel to E F Bink. Passengers Mrs Lopez and child.

Brig Lucy Spear, of Thomaston, Me, Robbins, 13 days S Marsden, coal to J A Bissinger. Vessel to R W Tenney.

Brig George Walker, of Charleston, coasting, to George Barker.

Schr Charles E Ellis, Smith, 7 days Savannah, cotton and rice to order.

Schr Charles F Stratton, Venier, 8 do do Savannah, cotton and rice to Patten & Lamson.

Schr Marcella, Barr, Kinsy, 4 do do Richmond, Va, coke.

Schr Jessamine, Wingate, 3 do do Petersburg, Va, coke.

Schr Rebecca V Palmer, 5 do do Fredericksburg, Va, coke.

Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, 4 do do Alexandria, coal.

Schr Hope, 4 days Kittery, Me, Tompson, in Machias, Me, lumber to Sebt Ely Rhoe, Brewster, 4 do do Boston, wood and ice to master.

Schr Robert Rowe, 3 do Albany for Boston.

Disaster.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del, Dec 18—8 P M

Capt Thompson, of schr Zone, from Rockland for Richmond, came ashore this morning, and reports having passed yesterday afternoon, the brig Mary H Crowell, from Bangor for Philadelphia, ranging ashore on the West Gold Bank, off Lewes. Her crew were taking the sails off, and as the vessel was light, hopes were entertained of getting her off.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 18—Arr sch Sarah, White, Trenton, C H, ship Geo Henry, Sears, Mobile and Carrollton River, Simmons, Boston. Arrived, Tamer, Lewis, River of Plate; Isaac Crane, Bignellon, Charles Carroll, Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Crowell, Richmond.

PORTLAND, Dec 18—Cld ship Joseph Badger, Stickland, Shoreham; brig Telegraph, Pierce, Cuba.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ladies' Fair**—There will be a sale of useful and fancy articles by the ladies of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, commencing Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at 6 o'clock, in the basement of the church, in Twenty-second-st. between Lexington and Third avenue. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church. Contributions of useful articles, such as are suitable for Holiday presents, will be offered for sale. The table will be well furnished with suitable refreshments. d19 3t*

☞ **Notice.**—A meeting will be held at Clinton Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association of those who intend to visit California, but who may wish to share in the profits of mining in that region. Capitalists are invited to attend, as a plan will be proposed which it is thought will meet all the difficulties of the case, and render the investment of a few hundred or a thousand dollars both safe and profitable. d19 2t*

☞ **Old Clothing**, Bed Covering, Food, Money, Medicine, &c. &c. will be thankfully received by the Sisters of Mercy, for the sick and dying poor, whom they daily visit, and whose sufferings and wants they find greatly increased this season. Institution of Mercy, cor. of Houston and Mulberry-sts. d19 2t

PRESENTS, &c. JUST FROM EUROPE.

Gold Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

AT SQUIRE & BROTHERS

97 FULTON ST. near William, and 192 Bowery.

One of the firm has just returned from Europe, where he has been selecting goods and making arrangements with different manufacturers, so that we shall be enabled to supply customers at very low prices, by receiving our goods direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

Gold Patent Lever Watches, full jeweled, low as $28
Gold Watches, low as $20 to $25, not warranted for time.
Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds.
Gold Chains—vest, fob, and new pattern of ladies' chains.
Gold Wedding Rings, made expressly for the purpose.
Gold Lockets, like watches, open on both sides.
Silver Tea Sets, Silver Forks, Knives, Spoons, &c.

We pride ourselves on our Silver, as the quality is of Dollars, latest patterns, and prices low. A new article of imitation Silver Forks and Spoons, which look equally as well as the genuine Silver. Silver Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c. a large assortment.

Our rule—All goods warranted as represented. One price. Cash only, and cheap. B. S. SQUIRES, S. P. SQUIRES,

d15 1y5* Importers and Dealers in the above goods.

FRENCH CARCEL OR MECHANICAL LAMPS.—J. H. MARAIS, from Paris (late foreman to A. Diaron,) 124 Fourth-avenue, formerly 520 Bowery, announces to the public, and specially to persons residing up town, that he has just opened a store where a variety of the above Lamps can always be found, together with a choice assortment of French Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. J. H. M. being a practical watchmaker, will repair of the above articles which may be entrusted to his care. Any kind of Lamps can be altered into Mechanicals, whenever there is space in them to place the mechanism.

N B—Always on hand, every description of Lamp-fixtures, Globes, Chimneys, plain and ornamented Shades, &c. d9 1m*

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!—For Sale cheap.—300 of the pure long-breed Canary Birds of rich colors, stand high and sing loud. These Birds can be heard to sing until 10 o'clock at night; ten superior Mocking Birds, very fine singers. All sizes fancy cages, rosewood, tin ware &c. imported metallic Cages, Bird Seed of all kinds, for sale cheap. Inquire at the store, 355 Bowery, near Fourth-st.

d19 1m* H. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.—300 pure long-breed Canary Birds measuring 6 to 7 inches long, rich color and loud singers. 20 superior Mocking Birds. Apply at 355 Bowery, near Fourth-st. n26 1m*

NEW STYLE HATS for Gents and Young Gents—Paris Moleskin, Silk, Beaver, Neutris, Brush and Cassimere Hats, with narrow, medium and broad brims; Velvet, Cloth, Glaze, Silk, Worsted, Mohair and Fur Caps. J. H. MONARQUE, Hat, Cap and Fur Warehouse, 229 Bowery.

n30 1m*

FASHIONABLE HATS.—Just finished, the most splendid article ever offered, elegant French silk hats, at the low price of $3, usually sold for $4. Also an article at $2 50 and $2 25—best hats at $2.

d15 1m* BROWN, 66 Canal-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO HIRE, at No. 7 Barclay-st, opposite the Astor House, from 6½ to 7 octaves, in rosewood and mahogany cases. JAMES THOMPSON & CO., late Tallman & Randel. d15 1m*

FOR SALE—At the old stand, 7 Barclay-st opposite the Astor House, a variety of 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Piano-Fortes of every pattern, with all the modern improvements in rosewood and mahogany cases, warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Pianos on hire.

d16 2w* JAMES THOMPSON, late Tallman & Randall.

MUSIC THOROUGHLY Taught, and for sale or to hire. One Pedal Harp, price $80; one Dulcimer at $40; one Piano-forte at $225; and a good assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, and Violins. Apply to M. Dunsday, teacher of the above instruments and singing, at 465 Broadway, three doors above Grand st. d16 4t*

WANTS.

WANTED—A few active young men to go South or West to act as agents for the sale of a new and popular publication—$100 over and above their expenses will be insured to them in writing, with an opportunity of clearing $1,000 per year. Some men now in our employ will no doubt make over $1,000 per year, clear of all expenses. Each man will have his district. It will be necessary for them to have at least from $25 to $50 to obtain a good fitting out. Apply at FRENCH'S Publication Hall, 298 Broadway, up stairs, office of the Flag of our Union. All letters must be postpaid. d17

WANTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO TO CALIFORNIA.—A young man 30 years of age, will give half the profits of the adventure for 2 years to any person who will pay the expenses of his going and sustain him while there. Satisfactory references will be given. Address A. B. at this office. d18 3t*

WANTED—For the Eastern, Middle and Southern States 5 men to circulate a small work. Agents can depend on a rapid sale—$1 50 per day will be insured an active man. A small amount required for the outfit. Apply at the Engraver's room, 55 Fulton-st. up stairs, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. n29 1m*

WANTED—Ten Agents of good address and appearance with one or two dollars each, to sell an excellent article in the city. The right kind of persons, men or women, can make from ten to twenty dollars a week. Apply to SILAS HART & CO. 49 Fulton-st. d19 3t*

WANTED—A situation by a young woman as cook—has no objection to do general housework—is a competent washer and ironer; has the best of city references; can be seen for 2 days; call at 74 Sixth-avenue, in the bookstore. d19 2t*

WANTED—Situations for a number of excellent girls and children, recently arrived, free from city habits and associations, and willing to work for moderate wages. Application to be made at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, in the Park. No charges. d21 1t

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or waiter. The best of city references given. She has been more than four years in her last situation. Inquire at 22 James-st. d19 2t*

A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a situation as wet nurse. Apply at 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st. d19 2t*

A SOPRANO SINGER is wanted in a Protestant Church. Liberal salary $200. A place fairly referred. Address M. Box 189, Post Office, postpaid. d19 1t

A BUSINESS-MAN about to visit Cincinnati, Louisville and the section around, would undertake the transaction of any business requiring personal attention thereon, including sales, purchases and collections. He is competent, well acquainted with that part of the West. Address "Proxy" at Tribune Office for 2 weeks. d19 2t*

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, just arrived from England, wishes employment in a School, to teach any or all of the English branches, also French, German and Latin languages, or would take a situation as a private tutor, or a clerkship where he could make himself useful to his employer. Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable home. The best of city references can be given. Address W V A care of R. Andrews, 239 Broadway. d19 3t*

A PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale and retail Dry Goods business with from $5,000 to $10,000 capital. The advertiser is a young man and has had a thorough knowledge of the business and an extensive acquaintance with trade-sales city and country merchants together with a small amount of capital and good business view for transacting the business. A note to H. W. left at the office of the Tribune, 154 Nassau-st. in the city, will receive immediate attention. d19 3t*

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, with a small capital, to sell an article that affords a profit of $1 50 to $2 50 per day, by FERDINAND & CO 11 Nassau-st. upper story. d19 1w*

LESSONS ON THE GUITAR.—An able professor of the instrument will, if desired, give lessons at the residence of the pupil. Terms moderate. References Messrs. Hall & Sons, corner of Park-place. d17 2w*

$50—WITH 5 PER CENT. on the first year's salary, will be given to whoever will produce a permanent situation for an unengaged man, having a good business education, and most respectable references as to moral character. Address J. S. C. at the office of H. Fowler for four days. d19 2t*

BOARDING

BOARDING—UNION PARK—Rooms may be had at Mrs Hunt's, opposite the Park, for a single week or two hours. Board 5 Weeks. An upper room may be had at 40 Bleecker-st, on St. John's-park. d14 1w*

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small, genteel family, where all the comforts of a home can be realized by applying at 61 Montague-st. d21 1w*

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his Wife, or two or three single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at 61 Fulton-st. d15 2t*

BOARD—A small bedroom can be had for a gentleman, with breakfast and tea, by applying at 108 Fourth-avenue. References exchanged. d19 2t*

BOARDING—A small furnished front room on second floor to let, with breakfast and tea or full board, at 49 Hudson-st. d19 3t*

BOARDING—A few genteel persons can be suited with board and pleasant appartments at 221 Christopher-st. Location not surpassed in the city. d16 1w*

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with first-rate single rooms with board, at 88 Wooster near Broadway. d15 1w*

BOARDING—A few gentlemen may obtain very pleasant furnished rooms, with board, at 34 Liberty-st. a few doors west of Broadway. d13 1m*

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Pleasant rooms furnished with newly made beds and bedding, at 45 Bond-st. d13 2w*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Inquire 364 Broadway. Entrance in Franklin-st. d9 1w

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a pleasant room, in a private family, where there are no children. Inquire 348 Hudson-st. near Broadway. d16 1w*

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A handsome back parlor on the first floor to a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Inquire at 151 Tenth-st. corner of Fourth-st. d11 1w*

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA HO!—DAY'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER BOAT, which can be be made in any form of a scow or any other cheap and convenient shape, is just the thing for crossing and navigating streams in a wild country, and is more portable than any other kind of boat and one man can carry one large enough to accommodate ten persons. Simple and not liable to get out or order. A wagon body can be put into this boat, and the running gear put on top. The body being loaded with merchandise or passengers forms the center of gravity, and the wagon is supported and balanced by the outer tubes. The only safe and practicable India Rubber Boat or Float in use. A dozen of the boats properly arranged and lashed together, would make the most secure raft or floating bridge ever discovered; hence various persons have, during the past few years used my discovery. My patent covers all such decks with cylinders of air combined with water-proof cloth or other material. Any further information and proofs of its utility, if necessary, as I am willing to sell rights to use my patent on fair terms. HORACE H. DAY,

Manufacturer of India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,

d14 2w 23 Cortlandt-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A responsible, well-educated business man, aged 35 years, married, energetic, perfectly temperate, and of strong constitution, who has had experience which peculiarly qualifies him for the management of mining and business in California, intends going there. His own available means being limited, he is desirous to secure the aid of a considerable cash capital, to be balanced by his best and hard hands, and to exchange his efficient machine of his own invention for separating metal from earth. Numerous first-class references given. Address L. box 1269 P. O. d19 3t*

FOR CALIFORNIA—SHIP STORES.—The best selection of the numerous parties and of individuals now fitting out for the gold regions, is solicited by the subscribers to their large and choice stock of sugars, teas and groceries generally, foreign fruits, wines and liquors, cigars, malt liquors, Saratoga waters, spices, pickles, sauces, preserves, &c. comprising an assortment too numerous to particularize. The goods will be carefully packed and shipped, free of expense, by OASSNER & YOUNG,

d16 1w 132 Chatham-st, opposite Chatham Theater.

CALIFORNIA—DAY'S PATENT BOAT AND TENT—Buyers of India Rubber Boats are