For The Tribune.

Colton's "Public Economy."

MESSRS. EDITORS: I propose to give in a few short articles, a brief analysis of Mr. Colton's "*Public Economy for the United States*," and I shall take chiefly for guide the second chapter of the work, which contains a statement of its new points. "By the new points of this work," Mr. Colton says, "it is not meant that all specified as such are entirely so, though many of them are, but on account of the importance given to their position, as compared with the slight notice taken of them in former works of this kind, it is thought proper to present them as new. Many of them, as will be seen, involves fundamental and all-pervading principles, such as have not heretofore been incorporated in works on Public Economy."

Though not, I believe, claimed, (certainly not enumerated,) by the author, among his new points, the very title of his book, "*Public Economy*," instead of the common denomination of "*Political Economy*," involves a new point. He says he prefers this, first from taste, and next from principle. From taste, because the term political, in such an application, is unfortunate in its suggestion of the low and violent strifes of political parties; but chiefly from principle, because public economy differs from private, not in principle, but only in the number of interests, and in the various relations of those interests, to be considered; and because it has been commonly supposed there are two kinds of economy, one for public and another for private purposes; whereas, as Mr. Colton maintains, there can no more be two kinds of economy than two kinds of honesty or morality, or moral questions. Economy is economy, as honesty is honesty, and for like immutable reasons.

The full title, "*Public Economy for the United States*," also implies a new point as being adapted to this country alone. But this capital and leading new point of the work, brought out in the definition of the general subject, which I now propose to consider, in this definition, and which is given as follows:

"*Public Economy is the application of knowledge derived from experience, to a given position, given interests, and given institutions of an independent Shelter nation, for the increase of public and private wealth.*"

It supposes that this is an entirely new definition of the subject; and for reflecting, logical minds, it is quite unnecessary to say, that definitions are the controlling laws of science on the question to which they apply, or as Mr. Colton says, "In all scientific investigations, definitions discharge the functions of a finger-post of a door of access to the field of marking the boundaries of that field, and of a glance view of the whole ground. It is the text of the subject, and the rule of the argument."

This definition couples the important position, if it should prevail and be adopted, of effecting a complete revolution in the science. It cannot but be seen, at a glance, that it reduces the whole subject entirely and forever from the dominion and control of all general systems; that is, from all systems, whatever that have heretofore been published, inasmuch as none other than general and comprehensive systems have been attempted. Who does not see that a *given* position, *given* interest, and *given* institution" of a *peculiar* character, cannot be reached or even approached by *general* propositions? As I have lately seen stated in relation to this very point and this very definition, "all general systems of public economy" are stupendous absurdities. They are absurdities because they attempt a physical impossibility, and stupendous because they are of a vast complication. It is impossible, therefore, in the formation of a system of public economy for the United States, to do justice to our position, interests and institutions, except by setting aside all *general* systems; and adapting rules to the peculiarities of our case. This, if I understand Mr. Colton, is the great principle of his definition and of his work, and I think, too, it is common sense. Either this definition must be rejected, or a general system, both cannot stand.

I am inclined to think the definition will prevail; and, if so, very important results must follow. There is no middle ground between the path which it points out, and the only one. Either a system must be adapted to the case presented, a *given* case, "a *given* position, given interests and given institutions," or there must still be a *forced* application of the old general proposition. I say *forced*, and in saying this I mean all that is comprehended in that which is unnatural and violent, and consequently destructive. Common sense and sound reflection applied to the question raised by this definition will, I think, be quite sure to work out a uniformity of opinion in regard to it.

I dwell thus much on this definition, because it constitutes a new starting point upon a new field, prescribes new and definite boundaries, and must necessarily determine and control every argument that is made on the general subject. Here for example, in this very work, is an octavo volume of 536 pages, with 33 chapters, each on a distinct topic; and yet every chapter and every paragraph fall within the range of this definition, and are suggested and controlled by it. The definition throughout discharges effectively the functions of an imperative law, as it ever ought to do, in a scientific inquiry.

But the author's own remarks will best elucidate this point.

I come now to another new point made in this work, to wit: That the propositions on the general subject, so far as they are *general* in their character, and of which general systems are composed in all works hitherto published, occupy the position of "*empirical laws*," and cannot, with any propriety, be called a *science*. "It is implied," says John Stuart Mills in his system of logic, "in the notion of an *empirical law*, that it is not an *ultimate* law—its property is that of being unfit to be called on *beyond the limits of time, place and circumstance*, in which the observations have been made."

Mr. Colton cites Mr. Mills's exposition of empirical laws somewhat copiously, in justification of his definition, and in proof of this second new point. It is thereby shown to be impossible that the proportions composing a general system of public economy could have anything of the certitude of a science in them, because they are necessarily "*empirical*." I will not enlarge on this point, very important though it be, and one of the strongest of the work, because it requires the closest application of a strictly logical mind to appreciate it; but would simply remark, that Mr. Colton has availed himself of Mill's "Logic" for one of the best possible refutations of Mill's free-trade notions, as announced in his "Political Economy," since published.

The refutation is found in Mills' definition and exposition of empirical laws, and shows conclusively that the free trade propositions are precisely of that character.

Another new point in this work, and one of great interest and importance, is a definition of freedom to wit: that "*it consists in the enjoyment of commercial rights, and in the independent control of commercial values, fairly acquired.*"—One could hardly imagine, at first sight, what a new and vast field of thought this definition opens; or how much they fall within the range of common observation and experience; or what a profound and comprehensive element of public economy, entirely new, the definition discloses.

It presents an argument for a protective policy never before thought of, and the strongest, perhaps, that was ever made. It is an argument of sentiment, as well as of interest; it addresses itself to the heart, as well as to the pocket; it invokes national pride; it invokes patriotism and every sentiment that is dear to freemen; it makes a protective system absolutely imperative, because it is identical with the machinery required for the defense of Freedom. There is not an American in the land who, appreciating the drift and scope of this argument, would not fly and cling to a protective system with as much promptitude, vigor and determination as he would fly to the defense of his country against an invading force; for Protection is based precisely upon the same principle.

(To be continued.)

"THE PROTECTIVE UNION."—Such is the title of a large and ably filled sheet which the Boston Printers' Union has just issued, to advocate the rights of labor and vindicate themselves in their recent *striking* position. This is plain, straightforward work, and knocks down at least one argument against the rebellious *types*, viz: that they are *idle*. Knowing what it is to start a new paper, we judge that they have not been idle; and moreover, we look to see the energy which has originated this paper give it speedily a triumphant circulation. Surely all men whose labor is their capital will encourage an enterprise which is their own—and they are the many—and right. The price of the paper, which is a large eight page sheet, is $2 per annum, in advance, and 5 cents a single copy—published at 142 Washington-st. [Boston Chronotype.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.—*Wednesday*, Nov. 28.—The memorial of John Smith, of Connecticut, and of Henry Breese, were received.

The claim of William D. McCarty, in the case of the St. Croix, was allowed.

Board adjourned until 11 A. M. on Friday next. [Washington Republic.

MATRON OF SING SING PRISON.—The *Hudson River Chronicle* states that Mrs A. M. Dodge of Warrensburgh, has been appointed matron of the Female Convict Prison at Sing Sing, and has entered upon the duties of her office. Mrs. Dodge is a widow lady, of middle age, and a daughter of Pelatiah Richards, Esq. of Warren County.

GENERAL NOTICES

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Lectures.**—Hon. HORACE MANN will deliver a Lecture before this Association, at its Rooms, Clinton Hall, on Friday evening, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, 50 cents—members half price—may be had at the Library. HENRY A. OAKLEY,
n27 4tis Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **A Card for the Ladies only.**—Ladies suffering from any difficulties peculiar to their sex, can confidentially consult Dr. LUTENER, at his office, 55 East-Broadway, N. Y., where references and testimonials can be seen. Letters pre-paid, and containing $5, will secure Dr. L's attendance in the city. Office hours from 9 until 11, and from 4 until 9, daily. N. B.—Deafness also cured.
n27 7tis*

☞ **Popular Lectures on Biblical Poetry.**—A course of six Lectures, on the Poetry of the Hebrews, as contained in the Old Testament, will be delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, on Mondays, the 5th, 12th and 17th, and Thursdays the 6th, 13th and 20th December, by Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, Rabbi Preacher of the Synagogue, Birmingham, England. Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cts; which, with Syllabi, may be had of Roe, Lockwood & Son, 411 Broadway; C. S. Crowen, 329 Broadway; Sheppard & Spaulding, 128 Broadway; T. Lockwood & Co. 406 Broadway; Samuel Raymon, 78 Bowery, and of Mr. Polman, at the Institution.
n28 4tis* WSF&M

☞ **Commercial Bank at Perth Amboy.**—The bank notes of this Bank are received in deposit by all the City Banks. The fives and under continue to be received at one-quarter per cent. discount. n30 3tis* d

☞ **Lecture on California.**—Rev. R. TOWNSEND BURGAY will give a Lecture at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4; subject—California; to be illustrated by a large map prepared expressly for the lecture, from the Government surveys, with an outline of the history of that country and some remarks upon its future prospects as a commercial State. Tickets 50 cents each, can be obtained at the Book store of Thomas J. Crowen, 329 Broadway, also at the Irving House and Union-place Hotel and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. n30 3tis*

Whitney's Railroad.

A Committee of Boston gentlemen who have a notion of their own about the Pacific Railroad, sometime since addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce in this City, attacking Mr. Whitney's plan with the roundest sort of figures. That body have replied as follows:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, New-York, Nov. 5, 1849.

To Messrs. William Ingalls, E. H. Derby, James C. Dunn, F. F. P. Dupee, O. B. Ashley, Committee, Boston.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 10th of September, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, was referred by that body to the Committee previously charged with the consideration of the subject of "Whitney's Railroad." It accordingly becomes our duty to acknowledge your favor.

When asking the Chamber to explain how the use of the road can be obtained for the present generation by Whitney's plan, you say, "It proposes first to build ten miles of road, and then, by the sales of the lands, to build the next ten miles." Allow us to remark that the plan proposes to sell the lands to reimburse the cost of the first ten miles. There is no suggestion made of waiting until these sales shall create the means for building the next ten miles. You then assume that it will take one year to build ten miles—one year to sell the lands—and then three years more to get the money, and that thus, at the end of five years, the contractor would be ready to commence the second section of ten miles; and we are quite willing to admit that, at this rate, it would indeed require the long period you name to complete 1,700 miles of road.

We had supposed, however, after the first ten miles had been completed, under the sanction of an act of Congress—with the confidence of it would beget, and the advantage it would confer, that the lands along the route would readily sell for much more than the cost of the road; that emigration would rapidly follow, if not accompany its progress, as labor would be in demand in the first instance, and provisions be required in the next. The work would thus furnish, to a great extent, the means for its own prosecution; for the sale of the products of the soil would increase the means of the emigrants, and the settlements would add materially to the value of the lands.

In this way the long delay in selling the lands and getting the proceeds, which you appear to apprehend, we should hope may not be found to exist; but that provision would thus be furnished to advance the road far more rapidly than you seem to think possible.

This Committee having submitted their views in opposition to the other modes that were suggested, and stated their reasons for preferring the Lake Michigan route, believed that the plan of selling the public lands along the road, with the stimulus that would be afforded to emigration, and the efficient aid to be derived therefrom, presented the only available means for the accomplishment of the object; and was therefore well worth the experiment. With the expression of our regrets, therefore, for the difference of opinion that exists between us, as to the best mode of undertaking this truly national work, and without feeling too sanguine of a speedy result, we will venture to express the hope that the important object in view may be found worthy of the trial we thought it our duty to recommend, and which has already received the sanction of the Chamber.

We remain, very respectfully, your obt servants,
JAMES D. OGDEN, CHAS. KING,
CHAS. A. DAVIS, L. BIERWIRTH,
O. SLATE, Jr. *Committee.*

London Model Lodging Houses.

We cut the following account of these establishments from the report of the City Medical Officer of Health, published in the *Times*:

"Next, very briefly, let me allude to what has been done in respect of the habitations of the poor, first, by the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Laboring Classes, under the patronage of their Majesties the Queen, and the Queen Dowager, with Prince Albert for its President, and Lord Ashley for its Chairman; secondly, by the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph Howard, and with a Committee which, like that of the former Society, includes many of the best and wisest, as well as the highest persons of the country. Under the influence of these societies the following experiments have been made:

"In the Old Pancras-road a very large building has been erected, to accommodate 110 families separately and distinctly, in sets of two and three rooms each—Each set of rooms has its own boiler, range, oven, and coalbox; has a separate scullery, in which are sink, cistern, and dust-shaft; has its own water-closet, its own ample supply of water, and many other conveniences. The rents vary from 3s 6d to 5s per week for a set of two rooms, and from 4s 9d to 6s 3d for a set of three rooms. The founders of this establishment have recently purchased land at the end of Spicer-st, Spitalfields, on which to erect a lodging house for 300 single men, and also houses for families.

"In the Lower road, Pentonville, houses of three different classes have been built on the same general principle of furnishing every convenience and sanitary regulation. They accommodate, on the whole, 23 families and 30 single women, widows, or of advanced age. The entire houses for families, with all the above mentioned conveniences, are at a rent of 6s, having a good-sized living-room, two bed-rooms, with additional enclosed recesses for children's beds, a yard at the back of the house, and the joint use of a warehouse and drying yard. A floor of two rooms is rented at 3s 6d, and a single room by a single person at 1s 6d.

"In George-st. St. Giles's, a model lodging house has been established, affording accommodation to 104 single men, and combining everything essential to such an establishment. The ventilation and drainage have been carefully attended to; an ample supply of water is provided; gas extends through the house, the dormitories are arranged so as to keep their inmates private from each other; there are washing closets fitted up with every requisite for cleanliness; there is a bath-room supplied with hot and cold water; there are a kitchen and washhouse furnished with all appropriate utensils; a pantry hatch, with separate, ventilated, and secure compartments for the food of each inmate; in the pay-office is a small, well-selected library, for the service of the lodgers, and the use of a spacious coffee room is likewise for the common convenience. Their pay is 4d per night, or 2s a week—an amount below the ordinary rent paid for the most miserable accommodation in a trampers' lodging-house.

"At 75, Hatton-garden, a lodging-house for 57 single women has recently been opened, consisting of three floors of dormitories, divided into separate compartments, and a basement fitted up with kitchen, wash house, bath, pantry, sales, &c.

"In Charles-st. Drury-lane, three tenements, originally separate, have been converted into a single lodging-house for 82 single men, on the same general plan and at the same rent as that in George-st. St. Giles's.

"All the lodging-houses are furnished, and the inmates are supplied with utensils for their food and other purposes, which must be returned, or made good at their leaving.

"In all these lodging-houses rules exist for the purpose of insuring cleanliness, sobriety, carefulness and general propriety of conduct, any infraction of which subjects the offender to immediate expulsion; for the sake of those who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, Scripture readings are appointed to take place in the common room every evening at 9 o'clock, and copies of the Scriptures, with other well-written books, are left in charge of the superintendent for distribution among the lodgers, in the hope that they may thus be induced to occupy their leisure to advantage.

"In the construction of all these establishments, equally, the greatest pains have been taken to bring sanitary science to bear on the comfort and convenience and health of the inmates. Ventilation, drainage, facilities for decency and cleanliness, have in every instance been made the leading considerations of the architect.

"In regard to these model houses and model lodgings, it would, I think, be a great error to estimate their benefit as merely relative to the number of persons at any one time inmates of them. No doubt it is a great advantage that they furnish, at the ordinary prices of the day, or at a still lower price, so excellent accommodation to several hundreds of persons; and it is a still greater good (particularly in regard of those established for single men and single women,) that they drill their inmates into decent and orderly habits, and accustom them to a high standard of household accommodation, which will probably influence their subsequent married lives in the same desirable direction. But, indirectly, their utility has a far wider scope. They stand in bright contrast to the dark features of filth and unwholesomeness which environ them; they familiarize the poorest classes generally with all the practical advantages of cleanliness; they show that dirt is not inevitable; they therefore create and foster among the humblest members of society a laudable discontent with defective sanitary arrangements, and they establish a strong public opinion, grounded on experience, in favor of those conditions of cleanliness and comfort which determine the maintenance of health.

"That all the great results of sanitary science can be applied in their utmost perfectness to the dwellings of the poor for the payment of a rent often below, and never above the average given for some miserable doghole that poisons its inhabitants, is a truth of immense importance, deserving the widest dissemination, and pregnant with the most hopeful premise. Such advantages spring from and illustrate the economical application of the associative principle; they cannot be obtained otherwise than by the application of capital in such an amount as lies only within the compass of wealthy corporations, or is reached by the voluntary combination of several private purses. While the loaning classes are abundantly able to maintain these institutions when established, and to render them amply remunerative to those whose capital has first founded them, it is obvious that no power of association lying within their means can suffice to originate such work."

Seal of California.

Correspondence of the Chesapeake Telegraph.

MONTEREY, Oct. 1, 1849.

The Convention has now under discussion the matter of an appropriate seal, to be the great seal of the State of California. The design which will be adopted for the seal and coat of arms has on the foreground a grizzly bear feeding upon a cluster of grapes, emblematical of the most fearful animal and the most delicious luxuries of this country; upon the right is a representation of Minerva holding the Gorgon Shield in one hand and a spear in the other, emblematical of our springing into existence as a State without going through the forms of a territorial government; the reverse is the representation of the miner with pick and spade and implements of mining, toiling for the precious treasure; in the middle is a beautiful river, on which are seen steamboats, emblematical of our Commerce; in the distance is seen the snow-clad tops of the Sierra Nevada; and on the top the motto, "Eureka," (I have found it,) applicable either to the miner as success attends his labors, or the stranger, as he settles down in our beautiful valleys, or to the politician, as he sees a State admitted at once without any previous legislation—discovering a new principle, as did the philosopher making the expression.

The Convention will adjourn to-morrow or next day.

Yours, truly, K. H. DIMMICK.

☞ **DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS**, which will print a form 33 inches by 52, in first-rate working order, now in use at The Tribune Office. (Hoe's manufacture,) will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Tribune Office. n18 D&SW

The Late Mr. Rothschild.

By his own report, Nathan Meyer Rothschild came to Manchester because Frankfort was too small for the operations of the brothers, although the immediate cause was some offense to a customer, and it is characteristic of the intrepidity of the man that, with scarcely any hesitation, and with an absolute ignorance of the English language, he came to the country in which he realized such great results. On Tuesday he told his father he would go to England, and on Thursday he started. With £20,000 he commenced his career, and in a short time his capital was trebled. At Manchester he soon saw there were three profits to be made, in the raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. It need hardly be added that his great mind had stomach for them all, and that, having secured the three, he sold goods cheaper than any one else. This was the foundation of that colossal fortune which afterward passed into a proverb; and, in 1806, finding Manchester too small for the mind which could grapple with three profits, Rothschild came to London—it was the period when such a man was sure to make progress as clear and comprehensive in his commercial views, he was also rapid and decisive in working out the ideas which presented themselves. Business was plentiful, the entire Continent formed our customers, and Rothschild reaped a rich reward. From bargain to bargain, from profit to profit, the Hebrew financier went on and prospered. Gifted with a fine perception, he never hesitated in action. Having bought some bills of the Duke of Wellington at a discount, his next operation was to buy the gold which was necessary to pay them, and when he had purchased it, was, as he expected, informed that "Government required it."—Government had it, but doubtless paid for the accommodation. "It was the best business I ever had," he exclaimed triumphantly, and he added, that, when the Government had got it, it was of no service to them until he had undertaken to convey it to Portugal. In 1812 Meyer Anselm, the head of the house, died at Frankfort. A princely inheritance, unbounded credit, and solemn advice never to separate, were left to his four sons. From this period Nathan Meyer Rothschild was regarded as the head, though not the elder of the family, and skillfully did he support and spread the credit of the name. Previous to the advent of Mr. Rothschild foreign loans were somewhat unpopular in England, as the interest was receivable abroad, subject to the rate of exchange, liable to foreign caprice, and payable in foreign coin. He introduced the payment of the dividends in England, and fixed it in sterling money, one great cause of the success of these loans in 1825. Although Mr. Rothschild was commonly termed a merchant, his most important transactions were in connection with the Stock Exchange. It was here that his great decision, his skilful combinations, and his unequaled energy made him remarkable. At a time when the funds were constantly varying, the temptation was too great for a capitalist like Mr. Rothschild to withstand. His operations were soon noticed, and, when the money market was left without an acknowledged head by the death of Sir F. Baring and Abraham Goldsmith—for the affairs of the latter were wound up, and the successors of the former did not aim at the autocracy of the money market—the name of Nathan Meyer Rothschild was in the mouths of all city men as a prodigy of success. Cautiously, however, did the capitalist proceed, until he had made a fortune as great as his future reputation. He revived all the arts of another period. He employed brokers to depress or raise the market for his benefit, and is said in one day to have purchased to the extent of four millions. The name of Rothschild as contractor for an English loan made its first public appearance in 1819. But the twelve millions for which he then became responsible went to a discount. It was said, however, that Mr Rothschild had relieved himself from all liability before the calamity could reach him. From this year his transactions pervaded the entire globe. The Old and the New World alike bore witness to his skill, and with the profits of a single loan he purchased an estate which cost £150,000. Minor capitalists, like parasitical plants, clung to him, and were always ready to advance their money in speculations at his bidding. Nothing seemed too gigantic for his grasp, no thing too minute for his notice. His mind was so capable of calculating a loan for millions as of calculating the lowest possible amount on which a clerk could exist. Like too many great merchants whose profits were counted by thousands, he paid his assistants the smallest amount for which he could procure them. He became the high priest of the temple of Janus, and the coupons raised by the capitalists for a despotic State were more than a match for the cannon of the Revolutionists. From most of the speculations of 1824 and 1825 Mr Rothschild kept wisely aloof. The Alliance Life and Fire Assurance Company, which owes its origin to this period, was, however, produced under his auspices, and the success is a proof of his foresight. None of the loans with which he was connected were ever repudiated; and when the crash of 1825 and previous years, the great Hebrew looked coldly and coolly on, and congratulated himself on his caution. At his counting-house a fair price might be procured for any amount of stock which, at a critical time, would have depressed the public market; and it was no uncommon circumstance for brokers to apply at the office of Mr. Rothschild instead of going in the Stock Exchange. He has, however, occasionally been surpassed in cunning; and on one occasion a great banker lent Rothschild a million and a half on the security of consols, the price of which was then 84. The terms on which the money was lent were simple. If the price reached 74, the banker might claim the stock at 70; but Rothschild felt satisfied that, with so large a sum out of the market, the bargain was tolerably safe. The banker, however, as much a Jew as Rothschild, had a plan of his own. He immediately began selling the Consols received from the latter, together with a similar amount in his own possession—The funds dropped; the Stock Exchange grew alarmed; other circumstances tended to depress it; the fatal price of 74 was reached, and the Christian banker had the satisfaction of outwitting the Hebrew loan-mongers. But, if sometimes outwitted himself, there is little doubt he made others pay for it; and on one occasion, it is reported that his finesse proved too great for the authorities of the Bank of England. Mr. Rothschild was in want of bullion, and went to the Governor to procure on loan a portion of the superfluous store. His wishes were met; the terms were agreed on; the period was named for its return; and the affair finished for the time. The gold was used by the financier; his end was answered, and the day arrived on which he was to return the borrowed metal. Punctual to the time appointed, Mr. Rothschild entered; and those who remembered his personal appearance may imagine the stunning twinkle of his small quick eye as, ushered into the presence of the Governor, he handed the borrowed amount in bank notes. He was reminded of his agreement, and the necessity of bullion was urged.—His reply was worthy a commercial Talleyrand. "Very well, gentlemen. Give me the notes. I dare say your cashier will honor them with gold from your vaults, and then I can return you bullion." To such a speech, the only worthy reply was a scornful silence.

☞ We are gratified to learn that Hon. E. W. McGaughey, of the House of Representatives, who has been seriously ill upon his journey, arrived in Washington last evening, and has taken lodgings at Brown's Hotel. Every member of the Indiana delegation is now in the city, except Hon. Mr. Julian, and we understand that the last advices from his friends state that he was on the eve of leaving his residence with his family, and will be here in the course of the week. [Washington Republic, 29th.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Yesterday having been Thanksgiving-Day, we have no markets nor Stock transactions to report.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Thomas Pierson, from Nassau, NP—Capt Perry and H Kendrick, late master and mate of Br ship Friendship, wreck on the Bahamas 4th inst, (B Raynard, Consular Agent for the French Republic at Nassau, NP.

In brig New-Orleans, from Apalachicola—Mrs M Delany and 2 children.

In brig Catharine, from St Jago de Cuba—Messrs John King and John Andrews.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....NOVEMBER 30.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

Tide Sun—Rises, 7 04 | Sets, 4 33 | Tide Moon—Rises, 6 32m
HIGH WATER....NOV. 30
At Sandy Hook, 8 00a | At Gov Island, 8 40a | At Hell Gate, 10 40a

Arrived.

Ship Hero, Griffith, N Orleans 11 ds, mdse and 37 steerage passengers, to F P Stanton. Sailed in company with bark St Andrew, for N York, and parted with her the 19th, in lat 26 20, lon 83 30.

Ship Mediterranean, Rich, Liverpool 35 ds, mdse and 207 passengers, to Samuel Thompson & Nephews. Has had 28 deaths during the passage.

Ship Courier, Wedgee, Rio de Janeiro 44 ds, coffee, to Andrew & Sons. Capt W, being viewed during the day at Rio, is unable to inform us of the cause of his visit.

Ship Thomas, Stewart, Rotterdam 44 ds, mdse and 80 passengers, to E D Harriott & Co.

Ship Hibernia, Churchill, Glasgow Oct 16, mdse and passengers, to J W Pratt. The Br merchant Quarantine last night.

Ship Anson, 7 days from Charleston.

Bark (Russian) Alexandra, Leander, Malaga 41 ds, lead to Aguirre & Galway, vessel to Schmidt & Backhen.

Bark Geo Harrison of Amesbury, Med, Rotterdam 44 ds, mdse and 50 passengers, to Hubbards & Marshall.

Bark Mara, 30 days from Maracaibo.

Bark Alpha, (Br) from Cronstadt.

Brig Zeilung, (Sw) from Rotterdam.

Brig Salomon Eaton of Boddenham, Sparks, Mtanzas, St Domingo 20 ds, to H & W Decastro.

Brig (Br) Fugitive of St Johns, NB, Clark, 24 Anse Bay, Jam, ballast, to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Catalina, Scott, fm Jago de Cuba, tobacco, &c, to Jonathan Thompson.

Brig Sarwacoe of Camden, Clark, St Marks via Key West 10 ds, cotton, to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Brig Lucy, Hooper, St Marks 10 ds, cotton, &c.

Brig Sarah Vose, Burns, Nassau, Hond, Nov 11, to master.

Brig Hannah, Dodge, St Marks 11 ds, cotton, &c, to master.

Brig Eliza Maria of Augusta, Hoyt, St Marks 20 ds, cotton, &c, to master.

Brig Planet, Nelson, Rio la Hacha via NHaven 27 ds, sugar, to T & G Beaslen.

Brig New Orleans, Bell, Apalachicola 10 ds, cotton, tobacco, &c, to D K Martin. Sailed in company with brig Moses, Bulkley, for Providence.

Schr Geo Taylor, Bonnell, fm NHaven.

Schr Eliza Thomas Pearson, of and fm Nassau 8 ds, old iron, &c, to T A Fasbier.

Schr Orontes, Hodge, Richmond 4 ds, and 48 hours from the Capes, mdse, to J H & W Fincken.

Schr Friendship of Surry, Morgan, Long Island, Bahamas, 14 ds, salt, to W H Newman.

Schr Alice, Seaman, Baltimore 4 ds.

Schr (Br) True Blue of Halifax, NS, Beswhar, Charleston, NS, 18 ds, potatoes, to Mr Burke.

BELOW—Ship Expedition, fm Liverpool, passengers. The packet-ship Prince Albert, fm London, is still below; also Bark and full rigged ship unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W; meridian, WSW; sunset, do, and fresh.

Miscellaneous.

☞ We are indebted to the Charleston Courier for a ship containing commercial and marine news, received by the steamship Isabel in Havana, also Key West marine news.

Disasters, &c.

Ship Tuscarora—Lewis, Dec. Nov 24—From the Tuscarora we have received accounts to 6 o'clock this evening, stating that her stern viewed round five feet this afternoon. There is no occasion for pumping, as no water is contained in her hold. All the iron has been hoisted on her second deck, from which three lighter loads have been taken to day, and will depart for the city to-morrow.

Spoken, &c.

Nov 26, lat 35 14, lon 77 18, brig Roberto of Eastport, fm Long Island, Bahamas, for Wilmington, NC, salt.

Nov 16, St Antonio, bearing NNE, 5 miles, passed brig Zenas, Loring, of North Yarmouth, fm Belize for Havana.

Nov 18, lat 24, lon 79 50, passed French sch Rosine of Rochelle, steering WSW.

Nov 20, lat 40 20, lon 70 40, saw ship Remittance, steering to the eastward.

Nov 23, lat 31 35, lon 76 58, Br brig Hecla, fm Kingston, Jam, for N York, in do out.

Nov 30, lat 35, lon 63 40, ship Emmet, fm Canton for N Orleans or Mobile.

Nov 24, lat 38, lon 69, saw a large painted ship steering E by S, showing a red flag with a white square in the center.

Nov 27, lat 36, lon 75, saw a brig Low rigged, bound to Tampico.

Nov 28, lat 40, lat 68, passed Atlantic, Rich, hence for Glasgow.

Nov date, lat 38, lon 70, passed Kane, hence for Liverpool.

Nov date, lat 38, lon 70, passed Ann Eliza, Bowen, hence for Liverpool, sailing Wm Penn for Key West.

Whalers.

Sailed fm Sag Harbor 27th, bark Franklin, Tabb, Pacific.

Dropped down to Providence, 27th, ship Tom, Lee, for Pacific.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, Nov 19, bark Paul and ship Thomas of Cleveland, with barring off to the cabins, and would sail soon, for a port in N York.

Cleared, now New York, Hornet, Briggs, for NYork, to sail 20th; Alabama, Nye, for NYork, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Boston, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Salem, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Philadelphia, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Baltimore, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Alexandria, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Richmond, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Charleston, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Savannah, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Mobile, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for New Orleans, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Galveston, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Tampico, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Vera Cruz, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Havana, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Matanzas, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Cienfuegos, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Trinidad, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Sagua, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Nuevitas, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Gibara, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Baracoa, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Aux Cayes, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Port au Prince, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for St Marc, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Gonaives, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Port Plata, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Samana, to sail 20th; Ann Eliza, Bowen, for Aux Cayes