NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Louisiana—Meeting of the Legislature—Gov. Johnson's Message.

Both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature met at Baton Rouge on Monday, 21st ult. The officers of **the old Senate were reelected**; in the House, Col. P. W. FARRAR (Whig) of New-Orleans was elected Speaker on the first ballot—54 to 43. In the Senate, notice was given of a resolution for so amending the Constitution as to make the following officers elective: Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court, District Judges, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Adjutant General and Clerk of the Supreme Court. Both Houses were to meet in Convention on the succeeding day, to count and declare the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The valedictory Message of Gov. ISAAC JOHNSON was delivered to the two Houses on the same day. It is of very moderate length and almost wholly occupied with affairs of local interest. The winding-up is devoted to the Slavery question; and His Excellency reiterates the pugnacious demonstrations of his cotemporaries of the extreme South—advising the adoption of the proper means to send Delegates from Louisiana to the Nashville Convention, in June next—deprecating the aggressions which afflict our Southern brethren, and which (says the Governor) leave no room to anticipate a "cessation of hostilities." He denies altogether the right of Congress to interfere in the States, the District or the Territories; styling it "a mischievous pretension, involving a direct violation of the Constitution." "Non-interference by Congress with the Slavery question, he says, is the surest means of preserving the Union, and that doctrine should be insisted on with an unflinching resolution never to surrender it. To any proposition, therefore, to compromise that doctrine, the South, with the bitter and humiliating experience of the past before her, will turn a deaf ear. Submission to incipient oppressor prepares men for the yoke, and compromises on this question are nothing less than anti-Slavery victories."

The other features of the Message possess no public interest. A large space is occupied with a tedious examination of the conditional grants of land, made to the State by the Federal Government for the purpose of reclamation from swamp or overflow. The advantages of acceptance are pressed. A change in the time for holding Congressional Elections is properly advocated. The statue of Washington ordered by the State to be executed by Hiram Powers, requires an additional appropriation of $5,000, which the Governor warmly recommends.

The State indebtedness has been reduced in the last four years, nearly $4,000,000; and is at present, taken in its fullest extent, close on $12,000,000, chiefly as endorser of the bonds of the property banks....The revision of the Statutes and Codes of the State is likely to be procrastinated.

The subject of the Public Schools is dwelt on with much good sense and practical sagacity. Though they have encountered serious difficulties, the system of Public Schools is gradually developing itself throughout the State. Six hundred and eighteen schools, affording education to twenty-two thousand children, are already established.

Some amendment of the act creating the Auditor's office, is also recommended. The Governor suggests an additional appropriation in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb pupils in the Danville Institute.—Other matters of interest are referred to by his Excellency in proper terms.

Hahnemann Academy of Medicine—Dr. Kirby's Address.

The third Lecture in the course before the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine was delivered on Friday evening by Dr. S. R. KIRBY, in Hope Chapel, Broadway. The subject was, "The Popular Objections to Homeopathia." The audience was attentive and intelligent, and quite numerous. We make room for a brief synopsis of the main points of the Lecture:

Facts and speculations, said the Doctor, are so mingled in Medical Literature, that it is no easy task to distinguish the one from the other. Physicians are so accustomed to study them in connection that many rely as readily upon worthless theories in the practice of their art, as upon established facts. The speaker himself had been indebted to a mortifying trial for a thorough awakening on this subject. From that time he had studied the distinction between facts and speculations, and so thoroughly had he been cured on that occasion of any propensity he might have had to speculation in Medicine that he had experienced nothing more of the kind for nearly twenty years. As human health and life are involved in every professional movement of the physician, (continued the Doctor,) it is a criminal trifling with both for him to act unless he is governed by fixed principles. A truly scientific and safe healing art must have an immutable law of cure, founded in true experience.

Experience in Medicine, without a law to govern it, is empiricism. A healing art without fixed principles is not only unworthy of confidence, but a fraud upon the world.—The speaker went on to show, from the history of Medicine, that its practitioners have, until within a few years, deemed it proper to conceal from the public their mode of proceeding in the treatment of disease. The custom has been to require the sick and their friends to submit, without a murmur or doubt, to whatever was prescribed; and to such a degree was this carried that it has been regarded an insult to even hesitatingly inquire of the physician the reason for what was done. Prescriptions were written in an unknown tongue, so that none but the initiated could understand the matter—a custom, however, which originated long ago when from almost times the duties of the physician devolved upon the priests, who made this function subservient to their cheating propensities, inculcating for their own selfish purposes that Medicine was a profound mystery only to be imparted to the favored of Heaven. The same doctrine has lived in every age from its first propagation to the present time. He would not say that the ministers of religion of the present day claim the art of healing as any part of their duties, but there are priests of the Order of Esculapius, who are set apart by those who minister at the altars of our Medical Colleges, who claim the public confidence on the strength of a profoundly mysterious assumption. Here the Doctor had a scorching review of the saving and doings of the solemn gentlemen of the ultra Conservative school. He would not be considered too severe, for he was dealing with a deeply-rooted error, a great evil, a wicked practice; and the opposition is mighty. He earnestly pressed upon the attention of his hearers the immediate and urgent necessity of prompt and energetic action in consummating the great work of Reform. He proceeded to demonstrate that Homeopathy is a complete doctrine, and for these reasons, which were examined in detail, viz.: 1st, It is based upon a physiological principle—vital dynamism; 2d, on a pathological principle—the dynamic nature of disease; 3d, on a principle of Materia Medica—pure experimentation; and, 4th, on a principle of Therapeutics—the law of similarity, "similia similibus curantur." This it is shown to embrace all that it is known of vitality with vital force—secondly, all that is known of a disturbed vital force, termed disease—third, all that is known of remedial agents—and, lastly, it has a fixed law, which is an unerring guide in the use of remedies in the cure of diseases. The Dr. supposed that, strictly speaking, this is not a theory of disease at all, but a *theory of cure*; and it may be applied to practice, whatever theory of disease may happen to be adopted.

The next point introduced by the speaker, in connection with this subject, was in his opinion important to the progress if not to the very existence of Homeopathy—viz: that similar symptoms of diseases may have dissimilar internal conditions. Therefore he says some a certain cure homeopathically requires that the remedy should be homeopathic to the internal diseased condition, as well as to the external signs or symptoms—a doctrine which has its origin in the pathological theories of the present day. The speaker admitted, although he observed it is far from being proved, that dissimilar internal conditions of the human body have the same or similar external symptoms; yet it is true that we are hardly ever certain of the former, and should never be mistaken in the latter. The one is addressed directly to our senses, and the other requires reasoning and speculation, in which serious blunders daily occur. The danger of Homeopathy from the doctrine thus advanced is, the falling back on the old doctrine of Hippocrates, who did not seem to recognize any law of cure, but selected medicines in virtue of their supposed relations to the supposed deviation from the normal condition implied in any given disease, and the relation is that of contrast. The speaker went on at length in citations of cases and the application of various remedies, which we are obliged to omit. Let it be borne in mind, he remarked, in the course of these observations, that the names of diseases are of no practical utility in the practice of Homeopathy, for they scarcely ever express the thing intended. The French school has been engaged some two hundred years to find an answer to the question, What is disease?—but the answer has not yet been discovered. He would not be understood to say that what are technically called "physical signs" do not in many cases afford some knowledge of internal diseased conditions; but that, when they do so with certainty, no treatment of any kind can effect a cure. He proceeded to demonstrate clearly that when a disease is in that stage which may be reached by the appropriate remedies, there may be no physical signs—but when these signs present themselves death is usually near.

The prominent objections to Homeopathy were then reviewed in course by Dr. K. and most emphatically quashed by a logical force of argument for which we regret we cannot find space; an abstract would mar its perfections, and we therefore leave the full detail to the printed official copy of the lecture, which will soon be issued. A large section is devoted to refutations of the assertion that "Homeopathy is quackery"—and in this connection occurs the following passage, relative to the causes of such failures as may be cited in support of the fallacious proposition:

The principal causes which induce failures of Homeopathic treatment may arise: From the disease, from the patient, and from the practitioner. There are diseases in which the structure of certain organs is so materially altered that medicine, at least in the present state of the art, cannot effect a radical cure. Such cases are advanced Cancer; extensive tuberculous Consumption; Paralysis arising from organic changes in the brain or spinal marrow; disorganization of the Liver; and several forms of far advanced Scrofula, and others.

The vital power may be so much reduced in the system in general, or in the organ prominently affected, that a proper relation to the medicine cannot take place, as in some cases of Paralysis of the limbs, and of Amaurosis.

Diseases may exist to be chronic diseases of a purely hereditary character which other circumstances, of a similar nature, and are at all times infinitely more difficult to eradicate than diseases arising from other causes; and so in a number of instances. Among others specially noted by the Doctor were those which owe their origin to imperfect Homeopathic treatment. The quantities and the efficiency of the doses were considered to some length by the speaker—the question of the physician's judgment and responsibility enlarged upon; and the whole beautiful System of which the Doctor is so able an expounder, defended from the attacks and unfounded aspersions of its opponents, and placed in the prominent position of a thorough and comprehensive Reform. The Lecture was heard throughout with the greatest attention. We hope to see it and its fellows widely diffused wherever the subject has hitherto been but slightly known, or where prejudice may have usurped the place of candid and reasonable consideration.

ASTROLOGY.—Madam CRAVEN and M. ABROUGHTON have received the greatest success. Lottery numbers stated; business, marriage, and sickness described. Nativities written, $2 and $3. Questions also answered by letter; lessons also given in Astrology, Astronomy, Pyromancy, &c. Ladies 25 cts mon 50 cts. 3 Palmst, below Brown, between Ninth and Tenth sts. Philadelphia. 27 1m

Virginia Legislature.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, the Joint Committee on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso made their Report, recommending that, in the event of Congress passing the Wilmot Proviso or abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, the Governor be authorized and requested to issue his proclamation for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress, to appoint delegates to a Southern Convention, and to adopt such measures as the crisis may demand.

Land Reform.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I suppose it is generally expected that, in conformity with the suggestion contained in the Postmaster General's Report, the Postal Law will be altered in present session, so far as to regulate the charge to five cents for all distances, (perhaps California and Oregon excepted.) When they are about it, why not reduce it to two cents for all distances *prepaid*, or four cents when prepaid—in fact, the English plan, which has been found to work so very well. Any one who can see six inches before his nose, knows it must come to this at last, and that, too, before long.

The Postmaster-General very properly disclaims the idea of the Post-Office being made a source of revenue. All that he asks is, that "a reasonable compensation be made to the Department for the service it performs, by those for whose benefit such service is required"—"that the rate of postage should only be such as will pay the expense of the care, conveyance, and delivery of the matter on which the postage is laid." Very good. But he also says that the Department must establish itself. Nothing but light. Does any sensible, intelligent man doubt but that a two cent, uniform rate would eventually be self-sustaining. It might not be so the first year, but it would be so the second year. Whenever the reduction is made there will be a transition year when a slight loss may be expected. We might as well bear this loss in 1851 as in 1853.

But there is another view of the matter. In the Northern States even now the expense attendant upon the "care, conveyance and delivery" of the letters do not amount to much more than two cents upon each single letter. So that the Northern States are taxed for the benefit of the South. The South had better add this to their list of grievances. It would be about as true as any other on their long list. If the Union is dissolved the Northern States might with safety adopt a uniform rate of one cent for all distances, while the valiant men of the South, to make their Post-Office self-sustaining, would require something like a 20 cents uniform rate.

And while I am upon the subject of Postal Reform I would ask what is doing with respect to the "*Ocean Two Cents Postage*." Every one knows too that this will have to be done. It has been abundantly proved that responsible individuals and companies are ready to take letters to the principal ports of Europe for *half a cent* each, leaving a handsome and a half serious profit to defray attendant expenses. This is a matter of vital importance to the millions of Europeans who have come for a refuge from grinding taxation and oppression, but who are now deterred by the present abominable rates of postage from writing as frequently to their friends as they would otherwise do. B. F.

WISCONSIN, January, 1850.

Post-Office Operations.

The Postmaster General has established the following new Post-Offices for the week ending Jan. 26, 1850.

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
N. Durham Cen'r	Strafford	N. H.	J. H. Downing.
Durham Center	Middlesex	Conn.	D. Smith
Hartfield	Chautauque	N. Y.	D. M. Boyd.
Genesee	Genesee	"	Hiram Duel.
Liberty Falls	Sullivan	"	Webb Horton.
Shanesville	Berks	Pa.	Peter J. Hill.
Up. M Roads	Harford	Md.	Wm. Wood.
Clines Mill	Augusta	Va.	S. W. Bolen.
Lindsey's T'n-Out	Albemarle	"	Benj. F. Cosby.
Worthington	Marion	"	Wm. Lucas.
Sewell's	Anderson D.	S. C.	J. J. Sewell.
Hollidayville	Dooly	Ga.	R. McCombs.
Beard's Bluff	Marshall	Ala.	T. C. Barclay.
Rose Hill	Amite	Miss.	G. P. Farwell.
Hooker	Hunt	Tex's	Jas. Hooker.
Fo che Dumas	Randolph	Ark.	Jas. G. Russell.
Stop Spring	Wilson	Tenn	Thos. Waters.
Poplar Corner	Madison	"	Wm. H. Dawson.
Hamilton Landing	Jackson	"	O. P. Hamilton.
Ashland	Union	Ky.	Wm. T. Bray.
Fayville	Clark	"	David H. Butler.
Rockcrville	Clark	"	Wm Ritchie.
South Boston	Washington	Ia.	N. E. Rodman.
Houston	Jackson	"	Hiram Noe.
Fildo	Spencer	"	W. M. Hammon.
Mottisa	Clinton	"	P. B. Webster.
Wautoma	Marquette	Wis.	J. P. Shumway.

DISCONTINUED.—Mountain Glen, Scott County, Arkansas; Lancaster, Clark County, Illinois; Hoonsboro', Boone County, Missouri.

NAMES CHANGED.—Jefferson's Corner, Somerset County, Md.—name changed to "Bell Mount;" Mount Moriah, Butler County, Ala.—named changed to "Monterey;" Lower Blue Lick, Nicholas County, Ky.—name changed to "Blue Lick Springs;" Lake St. Croix, St. Croix County, Wis.—name changed to "Point Douglass;" Newton's Landing, Chippewa County, Wis.—name changed to "Wabashaw," Minnesota.

From Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune

We have Brownsville papers of the 16th. The only item of interest we find is a letter in the *Sentinel*, addressed to Col. Wilson, commander of the U. S. troops on the east side of the Rio Grande, addressed to him by Gen. Francisco Avalos, commanding at Matamoros. It is a demand upon Col. Wilson to repress the incursions of the Indians from the United States side into Mexican territory, pursuant to the treaty of peace, and a request that or that purpose he immediately enter into communication with the commander at Matamoros, and with the commanding General of New Leon, Don Antonia Maria Jaureque, with the view to agree upon the most convenient and efficient plan of chastising these barbarians, either in their attempt to cross the Rio Bravo to plant their feet within the territory of Mexico, or on their return to their lodges, in case their sagacity and the velocity of their movements should make it impossible to hinder their entrance.

The *Western Texian* (San Antonio) contains the following account of Indian murders in that country:

On the night of Thursday, the 27th Dec. the following named persons were killed by Indians, supposed to be Camanches, seven miles above Castroville, near the former camping place of Capt. McCowan's Company: Xavier Gallat, a middle-aged man, who leaves a wife and several children; Vincen Tschaen, aged 21 years, and his brother Joseph Tschaen, aged 15 years, and Benedict Weber, a boy of about 11 years of age. These persons were engaged in opening a farm about one mile above the last settlement on the Medina.

Immediately on the receipt of the news by Gen. Brooke, an express was started to the Seco, ordering a company of dragoons to follow on the trail of the Indians; another express was sent to Fredericksburg, with orders that a company from that post should be dispatched, and endeavor to intercept the savages at the Bandera Pass. Capt. McCowan's company has been ordered to scour the country on the Medina above Castroville, and Capt. Grumble's company to extend the range of its scouts over the ground heretofore assigned to Capt. McCowan.

On the night of the 26th ult. a horse, tied near his door, was stolen from Mr. Forst, living about two miles above Castroville, and three horses were taken from his neighbor, Mr. Bader, and another was killed.

A few days previous the Indians had made an attack near Quihi on the camp of Mrs. Rhea, who, after the death of her husband, was returning to the settlements. They killed some cattle near the camp and fired into it, injuring no one however. It is stated on good authority that the Indians have of late killed many cattle, and committed numerous other depredations on Cowhouse Bayou.

Gen. Booke, it is said, has taken active measures and will use every exertion possible, with the insufficient force under his command, to bring these marauders to punishment.

It appears from a publication in the *State Gazette* that twenty-eight persons have been killed, many others wounded, and $28,000 worth of property destroyed near Corpus Christi since April last. This shows whether our frontier needs protection or not. [Houston Gazette.

An order has been received from Washington by Col. Johnson, Chief of the Engineer Corps in this Department, to make surveys and examinations of the rivers Colorado and Rio Grande throughout their extent, with a view to their improvement for the purposes of navigation. [Western Texian.

CITY ITEMS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2.

FIRE.—This morning, about 3½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of the carrier establishment of W. & O. Hoyt, No. 17 Ferry-st. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but the fire was in the rear of one of the upper stories, and hard to get at, and the building very dry, so that before it could be subdued the three upper stories were destroyed, both of the store of the Hoyts and that adjoining, (a part of the same building) No. 19 Ferry-st. corner of Jacob-st. occupied as a leather establishment by James & George Brooks. The amount of stock on hand was not very large, and the whole loss will be made good by the insurance. There is $18,000 insurance on stock and $6,000 on the building, in the Ætna of New-York, Union Mutual, and North River Companies.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—*Trial of Drury.*—The Jury, in this case, after being out all night, were brought into Court this forenoon and declared they could not agree, when they were discharged. It is said they stood 8 to 4 for acquittal.

Application is to be made to the General Term next week to affix the amount of bail.

Sentence of Long.—Robert Long, found guilty of an attempt at arson at the Astor-place Opera House, was sentence to the State Prison for 2 years. Application is to be made next week as to exceptions, with a view to appeal for new trial.

POLICE ARRESTS.—Thomas Connor, beating wife and breaking furniture, while drunk....Ann Foley, stealing Vegetables from Fulton Market....Robert Brown, stealing breast-pins and rings....John Connor, stealing a watch worth $40....Thomas Morrison, convicted in No. 20 Mulberry-st.....Mary Rice, petty larceny....Thomas Morrand, suspicion of burglary.....James Clifford, petit larceny....David Hart, stealing a shirt....Ann Wilson, stealing clothing.....Mary Smith and Patrick McKinn, petit larceny.....Andrew Kiel, rescuing a prisoner.

ESCAPED PRISONERS.—Alfred Rowland, Isaac Randell and Daniel McIntyre, who had escaped from Mamaroneck, Westchester County, where they were under arrest for grand larceny, were arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Peterson, of the Eleventh Ward, and this morning taken back to Mamaroneck.

ASSAULT.—A man named McGovern was struck by an unknown person near Fulton Market, yesterday afternoon, and severely hurt. Taken care of by officer Maloney.

JERSEY CITY ITEMS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb 2.

FRANK MCLAUGHLIN FOUND AT LAST.—Francis McLaughlin was found by our city Watch on Tuesday evening behaving very disorderly in the streets. Frank was brought in the morning before Justice Sturges, who committed him for two days to the city prison. [Telegraph.

THE CREEK INDIANS.—Messrs. Benj. Marshall, L. McIntosh, G. W. Stedham and David Burnett, delegates from the Creek Nation west of the Mississippi, have arrived in town on their way to Washington. The object of this visit is to close up the accounts existing between twenty-five tribes and the United States Government.

Our old friend, Edward Harnick, of Montgomery, who has spent the past five months among the Indians, came in company with the delegates. He speaks in glowing terms of the rapid progress of the Creeks in the pursuits of civilized life. The chase has been given up entirely, and now the whole nation is devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. Many of the Indians have large and commodious dwellings, broad farms in a high state of cultivation, numerous herds of cattle, &c. Education also receives a due share of attention. The state of public morals would, we are assured, put to shame many communities of the "pale faces." The use of intoxicating drink is almost unknown, the introduction of it into the nation being strictly prohibited. [Mobile Tribune.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 2

$2,000 U S 6s, '62	109½	75 Harlem pref full	9½
7,800 do, '67	112½	500 Farm Trust	2½
1,300 do	112½	400 do	2½
2,000 do, '68	112½	500 do, b10	2½
750 Ohio 6s, '69	105½	100 Stonington RR, b30	11
2,300 Ind 7s	98½	25 do	11
2,000 Ind State 5s	75	100 Harlem RR	12bs
41,000 Penna 6s	99½	50 N Y & N Haven	57
5,000 do, 1880	96½	150 Canton Co	4
1,000 Erie 7s, old	101½	250 do	3½
13,000 do, '39	83	50 do	3½
7,000 do	82½	50 do	3½
5,000 do, b30	83½	25 do	3½
56 Bk of Com, full	162½	200 Reading RR	32
50 Atlantic Bk, Brook	105	50 do, b10	32½
100 Merch Ex Bk	107	100 do	32
200 Morris Canal	10½	100 do, b60	32½
100 do, b30	10½	10 Erie RR	32
100 do	10½	100 do, s60	32½
250 Long Island Rd	10½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U S 6s, '67	112½	100 Reading RR, b10	32
5,000 do, coupon	112½	100 do, reg	32½
50 Canton Co	59	250 do	32½
50 do, s30	59½	100 do, b10	32
50 do, s60	59½	100 do, b30	32½
58 Erie RR	58	100 do	32½
50 do, s60	57½		

The following figures from English Railroad tables would seem to prove that railroad traffic falls off after the first excitement of opening those new avenues of travel is over:

Years.	Miles opened.	Traffic per mile.
1843	1,046	$12,330
1849	4,900	11,760

A falling off of nearly twenty-five per cent; and this in part, doubtless, because roads have been built where there was no need of them.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania have purchased, since Sept. 1st, $243,000 of the 5 per cents, of that State, for which they have paid $225,006 91.

Receipts of Produce.

By Railroad, Feb. 2—309 bbls Flour, 92 bags 24pkgs Provisions; 140 do Merchandize; 152 do Butter; 48 Lard; 403 Whisky; 53 Ashes; 192 Hogs; 774 Sheep; 2,715 sides Leather.

Passengers Arrived.

In back Texas—From Savannah—Mr J. Haywood, lady, 4 children.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FEBRUARY 2.

Arrived.

Ship Durham (Cookson, Hutton, Hayes Dec 21, sdse and passengers, to W Whitlock. Passenger—Antoine Thibaudet. The D did was detained in lat 41 for 10 days.

Bark Corsica (Sullom), Bernardelo, Palermo 40 dis, oranges, lemons, &c to J Richardson. Feb 25, lat 34, lon 70, saw a vessel bottom up, the hull of Whatmore, 1 mast and full of water, with a cargo of logwood and tobacco; no person on board; supposed the crew had been taken off by some vessel, apparently a new vessel, and had not been long in that situation.

Bark Mazeppa (Ortiz (new), Haven, Eastport lath and lumber to Beckett & Schooner.

Bark Texas, McNair, Savannah, cotton and rice, to Dunham & Dumont.

Brig Carl Diedrich (Oldenburg) Brazil, Journal 17 dy, coffee, to F & T Poppe.

Brig Globe, Griffin, Calais, Me, lath, to Simpson, Meakes & Co.

Sch Nassau, Wiley, Aux Cayes via Newport, wood, to G Burrell.

Sch Brighter, Mary Ann Elizabeth, from the wreck of the bark Chancer, ashore at Barnegat, with loaf.

Sch Roanoke, Smith, Eastport, lath and lab, to master.

Sch Emerald, Baron, Boston, sdse, to master.

Sch Col Butterfly, Davis, Charleston, cotton and rice, to S L Mitchell.

Sch Farmer, Johnson, Delaware, corn, to master.

Sloop John Wallace, McBride, Delaware, corn.

WIND—At sunrise NE, at meridian N.

Disasters, &c.

SPEAKS AT LIGHTSHIP AT SEA.—The brig Tiv, Capt Radovich, left Havana on the 10th ult, for this port. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, in lat 34 40 N, lon 69 30 W, she encountered a gale of wind, which carried away the mainmast to within fourteen feet of the deck, and otherwise injured the vessel; it spars, sails, rigging and hull. After daylight the storm abated, when they made sail on the foremast and proceeded on their way, the brig being badly injured by the spars beating against her sides. [N O Crescent, Jan 28.

California Vessels Spoken, &c.

Dec 19, lat 17 00 S, lon 36 W, sch Maryland, Tuno, for Baltimore (Oct 17) for California.

Spoken, &c.

Jan 1, lat 31 10, lon 68 40, brig Sussex, from Boston, bound to Havana.

Jan 11, lat 22 40, lon 81, bark Woodbridge, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Jan 13, lat 34, lon 65 15, bark Edwin Augusta, from New Orleans for New Bedford.

Jan 13, lat 34, lon 65 15, ship Sea Lion, from New Orleans for Antwerp.

Jan 18, off Ship Island, schr Charger, 17 days from New York for Alabama.

Dec 16, lat 11 40, lon 33 30, bark Baltimore, 24 days from Baltimore, bound to Rio Janeiro.

Jan 3, lat 41 30, lon 66, signalized a ship showing a red ground with black letter.

Dec 30, lat 40, lon 70, passed a ship showing a black ball in a red ground (the Isaac Wright for Liverpool), bound westward.

Foreign Ports.

At St Pierre, Martinique, Jan 10, brigs Alpine, Trout, for St Thomas, 14th; J W Elwell, Johnson, orig (Capt), Snow, for Laguayra, 18th; schs Atlanta, Crowell, for Porto Rico, 17th; Orion, Wise, orig.

At St Thomas, Jan 8, bark Mary, Park, fm NYork for Maracaibo, few days.

Arr at Trinidad, Jan 10, brig Fairy, Fowler, Kingston, Jam 8th; bark Fashionist, Whitney, Matanzas, in ballast 16th; bark American, Adie, for Boston or Portland, 20th. Sld, bark Louisa Kimball, Hall, Boston.

At Matanzas, Jan 26, brig B Ingersoll, Plummer, for Baltimore, 24th. Sld, about 31st, brig Vincennes, Merrill, Boston.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 1, 7 PM.—Arr ships Ocean Queen, Shaw, N Orleans; John Dunlap, Stubbert, do; brigs Ann Gilmore, Merritt, Rio Janeiro; Marshal Dutch, M'Gilvery, Carthage; Lion, Cunningham, Rio Janeiro via Holmes's Hole; schs J P Johnson, Kilburn, Wilmington, NC; John Mashoe, Dyer, Tangier, Va; John H Dyer, and Metropolis, Fredericksburg (both for Philadelphia); Howard, Howard, Crowell, N Orleans; Chase, do; J Cooley & Co, Ryder, do; Challenge, Reed, do; Ken, Plummer, do; Mariner, Daly, Camden, for Brooks, Stetson, Portland. Telegraphed, ship Windsor Castle, for Savannah; barks Appleton, for Baltimore; Selah, do, Philadelphia; brigs Mail, and Fisher, do; Gil Wallace, Wallace, Philadelphia; Ann Gilmore, Merritt, Philadelphia; Brouwer, Knight, Apalachicola; Adelia Rogers, White, Philadelphia; brig Napoleon, Windsor, Portland; schs Abbott Lawrence, Allen, N York; Louisa, Pierce, Plymouth.

BATH, Jan 30.—Cld ship Ocean Queen, M Farland, Trinidad de Cuba.

CHARLESTON, Jan 30.—Arr, steamship Southerner, Berry, New-York; ship Sullivan, White, do; brig Hazlet, (Dan) Reese, London; schs Juniata, Dix, Hansen, NYork; Virginia, Somers, Philad; A J Horton, Curtiss, Attakapas; Lake Washington, Clowes, Philad; Hanover, Baker, Edenton, NC. Cld, ship Royal Victoria, (Br) Hunter, Hull, Eng; brigs Minerva, (Sp) Salva, Barcelona and Mahonon, Jaun, Havd; Phoenix, North of Europe, Eaton, Hughes, Balt; schs Wilhelmine, (Sd) Bjelke, North of Europe, Wentz to sea; ships Reid Parker, Pennsylvania, Hall, Liverpool; W Thomas, Nason, do; bark Gibraltar, Jordan, London; brig Tyrone, Smith, Darien.

FRANKFORT, Jan 29.—Arr sch Cherry, Coombs, NYork; 27th, Sews, Wentworth, Boston; 28th, sch Cleopatra's Barge, Nickerson, do. Sld sch Charles Carroll, Carroll, Boston.

MOBILE, Nov 24.—Arr ships John Cummings, Dwight, Savannah, Infanta, (Br) Purdy, Deal; Edinburg, Taylor, Liverpool; Richards Lockwoods, Remington, do; Orbit, Larkins, do; Oil, ship Mazurka, Allen; Hayes; barks Africa, McLellan, Boston; Hero, Ulmer, NYork; brigs Rapidan, Burdick, Havana; Alabama, Amesbury, NYork; F Fibeck, Avery, NYork.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 26.—Arr steamship Galveston, Place, Galveston; ships Rockall, Hiler, Boston; Herald, (Br) Auld, Greenock; barks Lowell, Whiting, Boston; Kate, Kent, Boston; Mary Bedford, Chester, Philadelphia; Rio de Janeiro, Shannon, Kittridge, Boston; brigs Egyptian, Orem, Bartindoes; Duncan, Gardner, Porto au Spain. Cld steamship Col Stanton, Conklin, San Francisco; ships Atlantic, Rose, NYork; Sheffield, Lewis, Boston; E & E Perkins, Gilpatrick, London; Julia A Ford, Drinkwater, Philadelphia; Ivy, Snow, Savannah; Wm Bacon, Hayes, Baltimore; Leopold O'Donnell, Deaton, Savannah; St George, Hyser, Philadelphia; Belle, Shiverick, Boston; 42 de la Havre, Tandonon, Monterey; J H Gladin, J C Calhoun and Mark Champion, By Telegraph, ship Hudson, White, 10 dis fm NYork; bark Rose Emma, Hagen, do; NYork.

NEWBERN, N C, Jan 31.—Arr schr Isaac W Hughes, Junkins, NY; 32, Ann Maria, Jones, NY; 28, Ontario, Latcham, Baltimore; Olivia, Hall, do; Cld 26, schrs Carolina, Pratt, NY; 27, Rebekah, Copes, West Indies; 28, Ann Maria, Jones, NY; lastar W Hughes, Johnston, NYork; 31, Rainbow, ——, NYork; Henrietta, Hallock, St Pierre.

NEWPORT, Jan 31.—Arr, schr Cabinet, Terry, New York, from Wareham.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 31.—Sld, schr Oscar Jones, Kelly, New York; bark William & James, for San Francisco, started, and on Marion bound on a second attempt to leave port.

NEW LONDON, Jan 31.—Arr, Amanda Washburg, from Fisher's Island; sld, schr Cecilia, Preston, New York.

NORFOLK, Jan 29.—Arr, schrs Victory, Lewis, NYork; Walter K, Pierce, Providence; Hartford, Hall, do; Delphia, Greener, do; J Oliver, Kirwan, Baltimore; E Stanley, Fall River; Sharon, Bo Cora, Turks Island; Emma, Amos, Baltimore; Sally, Long P R Hicks, Boston; Colonel, Georgetown; schs Alar Sullivan, Snider, Havre de Grace; Knight, North, Georgetown; Geo Taylor, Fisher, Phila; Mary Grace, Knight, North, Georgetown; Geo Taylor, Fisher, Phila; Mary Ann, Travis, Baltimore; Harriet Harrison, Scott, Alexandria; Catherine Mathis, Dashiell, Phila. Cld, brig Susan, Watford, Chagres; sch Jno, Long Alvano, Thornton, Windsor.

PORTLAND, Jan 31.—Cld, brig Robert Pennell, Merryman, St Jago de Cuba.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 31.—Arr, schrs Charles Parker, Townsend, New York; George W Comer, Tompkins, York River, Va; ship Charles Bonner, New York.

RICHMOND, Feb 1.—Arr, schrs Orianna, Dodge, NYork; West Britain, Foggington, do; Express, Carver, Norfolk. Sld, schr Palmer, Chilcoat, NYork.

SAVANNAH, Jan 29.—Arr Brunck Heather Belle, Jenkins, New York; brigs Sonia Lind, Pendleton, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Hall, Boston; Eagle, Marshall, New York; Hope, Bogdinian, Havana. Cld, ship Erie, Lewis, New York; brig Excel, Revell, do; schrs G J Adams, Leak, do; Sarah and Mary, Bartlett, Freeskill, Ln. Sailed, ships Columbus, Mallett, New York; Chas Carter, Marchant, Boston; Dewitt Clinton, Hallett, New York; brigs Ann Gilmore, Merritt, Philadelphia; Rowan, McVay, New York; brig Foster, Hawk, Thompson, do; brig Ann Eliza, Knudson, do; Mary and Louisa, Lewis, Philadelphia; schs Atlanta, Knudson, do; Mary and Louisa, Adams, Philadelphia; Geo Page, Smart, New Orleans.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 29.—Arr, schrs Express, Parker, Jacksonville; Geo W Davis, Briggs, NYork; 30th, schrs Jones Smith, Norfolk; Nancy, Nickerson, do; Perseverance, Terry, do; Lamartine, Turner, Cardenas, Cuba. Cld, 30th, brigs Tremont, Sproull, Charleston; S C; Izory Atwood, Atwood, Curacoa; 30th, brig Good Drifter, Podger, NYork. Sld, brig Boston, Gates, San Francisco; 30th, Cld, schrs E S Powell, Powell, NYork; Lafayette, Hy Evans, Lynn.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st, near the Park.

Mrs. M. S. Gove Nichols—Water Cure Physician, 6 Lexington-av. Consultations from 10 to 2. Patients received for treatment or visited at their residences. 24 1m*

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Stuyvesant Institute, 692 Broadway.

LECTURES—1850.

Prof. AGASSIZ—Natural Relations between Animals—Monday, Jan. 14th, 21st and 28th, at 7½ P.M.

J. W. REDFIELD, MD.—Physiognomy—On the Signs of the Selfish and Social Faculties—February 4th, at 7½ P.M.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE—Holland: its History, Trade, Character, &c.—Feb. 11, at 7½ P.M.

Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS—The Constitution and Free Institutions of our Country—Feb. 18th, at 7½ P.M.

Members can obtain their Tickets at the Apprentices Library. [jl1 tf] JOHN A. BUNTING, Chairman.

The Committee appointed by the Flour Association for the purpose of selecting "Standards," have this day made such selections, and left them with the Inspectors where all who are interested may obtain samples, viz:

Extra Superfine Flour.
Superfine Flour.
Superfine Flour No. 2.

And such other as they may desire.

It is understood by this Committee, and so stated for the purpose of avoiding misunderstandings between buyers and sellers, that there is but one standard quality known as Superfine Flour for the City of New-York, and that all contracts, sales or purchases of superfine Flour of New York Inspection do not include the quality Superfine No. 2 unless expressly so stated.

Resolved, That the Inspector's brand for quality No. 2 be placed upon the head of the barrel instead of the side, with the word and figure No. 2 plainly branded on the same.

STEPHEN VALENTINE, FRANCIS P. SAGE,
JOSEPH ALLEN, JAS. M. FLOYD.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1850. [28 2w

THOMAS HADDEN, JOHN MARSHALL,
C. F. TAPPAN. Inspectors.

Express Notice.—In consequence of the death of Edward F. Winslow, one of the firm of Wells & Co. and of Livingston, Wells & Co. and in accordance with the articles of co-partnership which expressly provide for such an exigency.

Notice is hereby given that the Domestic Express and the Foreign Express and Commission business will hereafter be continued by the survivors under the old style and names WELLS & CO.
LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1850. [j15 2w

Wigs and Toupees.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory is at 1 Wall-st, where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Strangers and citizens should call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. BATCHELOR