W. W. Irwin said he should vote to sustain the de- of the chair, for the purpose of hearing what the man from Tennessee (Mr. Arnold) had to say.—ies of "a beautiful reason."]

Mr. W. Smith, of Virginia, said he understood if the decision of the chair should stand, they were again to go into the whole subject, and to proceed as if they had no rules at all. He understood, too, that the object of this proceeding was to allow the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Arnold) to settle his differences with the gentleman from New Hampshire. Now were they convened there under all the authority of the constitution, to open a field to enable gentlemen to settle their private differences—was it to be opened to enlighten the public mind, or to settle private feuds? Were they to take a start again into the broad ocean from which they had so recently arrived? The question was on the appeal, and he could only say that if the debate were re opened, he should be desirous to make some remarks himself.

Mr. Stanly said that this was only to be an "extra" allowance, because the gentleman from Tennessee stood in a peculiar position. (This was understood to be a "hit" at Mr. Smith, whose *sobriquet* is said to be "Extra Billy Smith.")

Mr. Smith said, perhaps the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanley,) had better make an explanation, or when a proper time came, he would give that gentleman an "extra allowance."

Mr. Stanly.—As soon as you please; I shall be ready.

Mr. Proffit hoped the House would see the necessity of coming to something like order in the course of the next six months. (Laughter.) He wished to ask the Speaker whether this debate was, or was not, strictly in order, and whether it could now be pursued because the Chair originally allowed it to go on. Here gentlemen desired to speak—one that he might answer the gentlemen from Tennessee on the difference of opinion existing respecting that State and New Hampshire, and the superiority of their common schools—another might, with equal propriety, go into the subject of finance, or the subject of issuing Treasury notes, and all on the question whether a part of the President's Message shall be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, or to the Committee on Manufactures. Now he wished the people to understand the question, and to know by whom the time of the House is wasted, and to effect that object, he should call for the ayes and noes on the appeal.

Mr. Arnold said, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say one word in reply to the gentleman from Indiana. Mr. Speaker you were raised in the West, and you were raised in a log cabin, and no doubt you have seen a hungry, half starved mouse come creeping to a trencher for a morsel of bread—and such animals you have seen on this floor. (Laughter.) There is another animal Mr. Speaker, which is seen about the time that peaches begin to fall ——

Mr. Bowne called the member from Tennessee to order.

Mr. Arnold, what is the point of order? I was only talking about a Western animal. (Laughter.)

The Speaker said the gentleman from Tennessee had spoken once and could not speak again.

Mr. Gilmer—Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a suggestion— (Question, question! Order, order!)

Mr. Arnold—If the rule is not but for me, I call the gentleman from Virginia to order.

Mr. Bowne rose, and desired to say a few words, but he did not propose to detain the House long on this subject. He wished only to state the reasons which induced him to call the gentleman to order, and to make an appeal from the decision of the Chair. The House had passed some eight or ten days of its time in the discussion of the question to what committee the rules of the House apportioned the President's Message. Upon that question every single subject that could be imagined had been discussed and examined; they had had personal allusions, crimination re-crimination, and this day the House had been converted almost into a bear garden. And while gentlemen were allowing themselves to indulge in such language, where was the dignity of the representative body of the people of the United States? They were there assembled as the people's representatives, and they heard from every side of that Hall the cry go forth that the people are in distress, and that they are groaning under distress from one end of the land to the other, that ruin stares them in the face—nay, that their very government had become insolvent, and its wheels were stopped, so that the officers of the government, down to its very clerks, could not receive their pay; and what were the people's representatives doing? Why, sitting there wasting their time in profitless and useless discussion—a discussion, a portion of which might be very appropriate at the proper time, but it was wholly irrelevant and out of place then. And now what was the question before the House? Why, after the Speaker had indulged a latitude in debate, until he did not feel justified in stopping it, the House, by a solemn vote, said it had heard enough. When the house sustained the previous question, they decided that they had heard enough, and they solemnly disposed of it—But what now was proposed? Why a gentleman got up and moved a reconsideration—not that he intended to vote for the reconsideration—but to get an opportunity to enter into differences between him and others, and to inflict upon the House speeches such as the House had heard from him many a day. His intention was not to enlighten the House, but avowedly to make a personal attack on an individual member of the house. And what did the speaker decide? Why that the debate was not strictly in order, but as it had progressed so far he was not entitled to stop it. Before the question was taken the discussion was submitted to, but when the question was settled and the discussion was ended, it struck him the decision was a singular one in the extreme. The discussion was out of order and not to be tolerated, and as had been remarked by a gentleman from Virginia, the holidays were over, the first thirty days of the Session were passed, and the people called upon them to go to work and not waste their time on such matters. He hoped, for the honor of the House and the credit of the nation, the decision would not be sustained, and that the House would say that it had had enough of this.

Mr. Barton said self-respect should prompt them to put end to this, and therefore he moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1842.

Mr. Bennett—

The Governor's Message has not yet been delivered, the Senate not having elected a Speaker, after many tie votes—the federalists have adhered to Ewing, the democrats have tried Coupland, Dimmick, and Fleming, but each ballot of yesterday resulted in a tie, fifteen to fifteen. The message will be delivered to-morrow, and shall be with you in time for next day's paper. It is the most difficult matter in the world, for the secret conclave of the present managers of the United States Bank to raise the least dust, by which they shall escape the merited odium which will ever attach to them. The people have had dust enough thrown into their eyes from that quarter; they have played will-o'-the-wisp, and led the good people far enough into the swamp. Their tool, Austin Montgomery, has written the Attorney General a letter, which I give you below, marked A. It is the last effusion of an unforgiving spirit, fatally bent upon mischief. If he be honest, and wishes to punish the offenders, let him take the entire whig party of the country, or their representatives, all the directors of that rotten corporation, from the commencement of the war between it and the government, up to the present time; but most of all those of recent date, who, with their eyes open, have done deeds, at which honesty stands back aghast, and cries for vengeance—and if victims must be offered a sacrifice, let the deliberately guilty quail before their injured and insulted fellow citizens, nor hope to raise false issues with success. The people are on the alert, and they may rest assured that they will not be permitted quietly to maintain each member of their families, by useless offices with high salaries, at the expense of the people in general. The stockholders care very little about it—they are sure to get nothing. The late investigating and dividend committee have much to answer for to the poor, who took their notes on the faith of their report, which has since proved false to the letter. They took the funds and divided it; the people took their notes and lost their money—now of whom shall they complain?

Mr. Austin Montgomery was answered by the Attorney General, Obed. F. Johnson, a copy of which letter is below, marked B. It is just such a letter as we might have looked for from this distinguished and able statesman, and altogether worthy the high and important office he fills with so much credit to himself and honor to the State. Mr. Johnson is a plain, unassuming man, with a gigantic intellect which at once comprehends and settles the most important subjects. He has been resident in Philadelphia but a short time, and I know no man who has gained so rapidly upon the affections of our citizens.

Hamilton.

(A)

Philadelphia, January 3, 1842.

Ovid F. Johnson—

Sir—

I beg leave to inform you, as the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that I am desirous and ready, under your direction, to make oath before the Recorder of this city for the issuing of a warrant against Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews, and Thomas Dunlap, for a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank of the State of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

AUSTIN MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—Witnesses to be subpoenaed for examination upon the hearing before the Recorder, viz:—Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, Thomas Payler, William Drayton, Joseph Cabot, Rodney Fisher, Richard Price, Geo. Leady, Caleb E. Hidings, John R. Neff.

(B)

Attorney General's Office,
Philadelphia, January 5, 1842.

Austin Montgomery—,

Sir—

In reply to your note to me, dated on the third inst. and put into my hands yesterday, informing me that you "are desirous and ready, under my direction, to make oath before the Recorder of this city for the issuing of a warrant against Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews, and Thomas Dunlap, for a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the United States Bank," I take occasion to apprize you that under the laws of this Commonwealth, you have a right to institute such proceedings as you deem proper, before any magistrate you may choose to select, against those persons or any others, who you have reason to believe are guilty of any infraction of the penal laws. It has never been understood to be the duty, nor indeed would it, in the nature of the case be possible, for the Attorney General to take the personal direction of criminal proceedings before the committing magistrates. To the magistrates themselves, who as well as the Attorney General, are bound to see the laws faithfully enforced, has this duty been confided; and they, aided by the prosecutors or complainants, and such professional advisers as they see fit to employ, have been always found adequate to protect the public interests and maintain the integrity of the laws. Should the proceedings you contemplate result in the binding over of the individuals accused, to answer at the proper court, it will then become my duty to assume the immediate direction of the prosecution, and I shall promptly perform it, in this as in all other like cases.

Yours, &c. respectfully,

OVID F. JOHNSON.

Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1842.

There will probably be no message from Gov. Porter to-day. The Senate had not organized at the latest dates from Harrisburgh. One of the Conservative members, who holds the balance of power, is cutting tantrums.

A strong effort is making here to obtain the repeal of the laws of this State which authorize the punishment of death. The fact that Shuster, and Mrs. Davis, are now under sentence of death, and the intimation from the Executive that they will be pardoned if the law should be repealed, will whip the advocates of repeal up to renewed exertion. A town meeting is called for Monday evening next, and I have no doubt will be largely attended. The punishment of death belongs not to the present enlightened age, and it is understood that the Governor will lend all his influence in favor of the object sought. Benevolence and amiable goodness of heart are the leading and most commendable traits in Gov. Porter's character.

Our theatres are miserably attended the present week. Last night there were not enough in the National, the Chesnut, and the Walnut, to make a respectable audience for a good stock company. The play of the "Avenger," at the Chesnut, last night, was performed but indifferently well. Mr. Butler and Mr. Richings were almost the only characters who knew their parts. At the Circus the house was crowded to the very dome, and many went away unable to obtain a sight of the performances. At the Chesnut street theatre, to-morrow night, the veteran Wood takes a benefit, with an attractive bill, and will doubtless have a crowded house.

There was a further falling off in the price of stocks, to-day, especially in State Fives, which were freely offered, at the close of the Board, at 33 1-2. The impression is daily strengthening, that the State interest will not be paid in full on the 1st proximo, though the transfer books closed to-day.

We are going to have one of the grandest frolics on Monday next that has come off for some time. I allude to the grand opening of the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad then to take place, with some grand accompaniments. Cars will be provided for 2000 persons, to be drawn to this city by one engine. And 100 cars, loaded with 350 tons of coal, fresh from the mines, will be drawn also by a single engine, to give our citizens the first earnest of the blessings of cheap fuel, and plenty of it, at all seasons. On the following day the Company purpose returning to Pottsville, to partake of the hospitality of the Coal Region, which has been handsomely tendered to them on this occasion. The dinner and ball will be every way worthy of the occasion. The former, from the *cuisine* of Johnson, of the Pennsylvania Hall, I'll insure. The latter cannot fail to be most interesting, for the Knights of the Black Diamonds are "tout au fait" to the enaction of the genteel thing in matters of that sort. Besides, there is a kindly feeling among them towards this company, who, like themselves, have struggled against pecuniary difficulties with gigantic enterprise and energy.

The spirit that prevails in this country now, must destroy the system of false credit and fictitious prices, under which foreign goods have been enabled to check the growth of home manufactures. During the next five years what an increase must take place in this department of national industry! Is there a man, who thinks at all upon the subject, that cannot see this?

The Presbytery of this city are in session, having commenced yesterday at the church of the Rev. Mr. Boardman. Rev. Mr. Tudehope, Moderator in the Chair—Rev. Dr. John McDowell, and Rev. Mr. Hoge, Secretaries. Rev. J. B. Finney, of the Presbytery of Ohio, being present, was invited to sit as a corresponding member. The most important business was the proceedings on the request of Rev. Azariah Pryor, who asked leave to resign his pastoral charge of the Second Congregation, in Southwark, assigning his reasons for the request. A communication was also received from the congregation referred to, containing their proceedings in reference to this application, at a meeting held on Monday of this week, which proceedings were read, and from which it appeared that the congregation, while they expressed their affection for Mr. Pryor, and their confidence in him, had at the same time acquiesced in his application.

An interesting discussion ensued on this application, in which several members of the Presbytery took part. It seems that much difficulty has existed in the congregation under the charge of Mr. Pryor for some time, the precise nature of which was not stated; and that a committee of investigation on the subject was appointed by the Presbytery at its last session, which committee has not yet reported. The subject was finally postponed to 3 P. M., to enable the committee to report. At which time, Mr. Jones made a report, in which the Rev. Mr. Pryor was censured as "indiscreet and inefficient," as regards his pastoral relations with that church, though disclaiming any intention to impeach his moral character. The question on the adoption of the report gave rise to an animated and interesting debate, which continued until the time of adjournment (6 P. M) In the course of the discussion, Mr. Pryor complained that the report did him great injustice—and that a very large proportion of his congregation would sustain him in this assertion. No decision was reached at adjournment.

The marines have nearly all been removed from the navy yard at this place, in order to man our vessels of war. Not enough remain to watch the yard, and the officers are now engaged in employing watchmen from among our citizens for that purpose.

Baltimore.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1842, 9 A. M.

Mr. Editor:

A difinite action has at last been had by our City Council, relative to the Railroad stock orders. A bill passed both branches last night, allowing five per cent interest on them from the first of January, 1841, and prospectively until funded. A sufficient time has not elapsed this morning to establish an operating rate, but it is believed that the orders will undergo an improvement of four or five per cent before the day closes.

The County Court has adjourned until Thursday next, owing to the want of a Sheriff. The present incumbent has not yet been able to obtain bonds.

The ball given by the Independent Blues, last night, at the Washington Hall, was a superlatively magnificent affair. Seldom have I seen a handsomer set of ladies than were present. And how they did dance! The nymph of Calypso, with angel wings, could not have tripped the gay saloon more nimbly. To look at the dear creatures almost induced the fancy that I was in some enchanted world, inhabited by beings transcending in loveliness, those of *terra firma*. The lords of creation too, ornamented as they were, in military costume, made a most formidable and soldier like appearance. Everything from the alpha to the omega, went off in style, and with great credit to the ancient, honorable and respected corps, the Independent Blues.

The flour and grain markets are very dull. The transactions have been so few for some days past that it has been almost impossible to get fair quotations. Flour is $5,87½

I quote exchange on New York 4[illegible]43 8 premium; Philadelphia 1[illegible]2 discount; Virginia 2 7 8@3 1-8 do; specie 4@4½ premium.

Nothing of special interest has been received in Annapolis, nor is there anything wonderful in local affairs. I have no time to say more than that we have a beautiful morning, clear and cold. Business is tolerably brisk. Yours, Twier.

☞ Chatham Theatre.—Another brilliant audience was attracted at this theatre last evening, by the grand spectacle of Mazeppa, the career of which has been profitable to the enterprising manager, and gratifying to his numerous patrons. The terrific flight of the horse up steep platforms nearly sixty feet in height, with Mazeppa lashed to his back, should be seen by every lover of the sublime. A diversified and attractive bill is presented this evening, consisting of the above piece, the romantic drama of the Lady of the Lake, with Mr. Scott as Roderick Dhu, (a part in which he stands unequalled) and concluding with Llewellyn's Indian drama of Co[illegible]. A better entertainment could not be presented.

☞ Howe's Hyglon Horehound Candy is preferable to all others for colds, coughs and hoarseness, now so general. Hasten then to the corner of Broadway and Howard street, and buy of S. F. Howe, sole inventor and proprietor. Beware of spurious and drugged candies, of which there are several varieties in the market.

To the Public.

Mayor's Office,
January 4th, 1841.

Within the last ten days, there have been in this city forty-one cases of sickness, caused, as the attendant physicians agree, by poison. An examination into the subject has established, to my satisfaction, that the poison was contained in smoked beef. The beef alluded to had a bluish, unhealthy appearance. The object of this notice is to caution the public to inspect smoked beef before using it, and to use none except such as has the ordinary healthy appearance. The beef has been traced to different stores, and to different smoke houses, inducing the belief that it was either from diseased animals, or that the beef was partially spoiled before being smoked. Experiments are being made with it, the result of which will be communicated. None of the persons affected have died of this poison, although many of them were dangerously ill.

ROBERT H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the city of New York.

☞ The citizens of the Third Ward are requested to attend a public meeting on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, at Dunning's Hotel, corner of Courtlandt and Washington streets, in relation to the New York and Erie Railroad.

Egbert Benson,	John A. Underwood,
Ogden Haggerty,	Smith & Howe,
James McBride,	Kenshow & Knapp,
N. H. Aspinwall,	Samuel Mettler,
Charles Stetson,	Smith Dunning,
M. C. Patterson,	Bush & Hillyer,
Wm. B. Cozzens,	S. T. Caswell,
Daniel Stanton,	T. & A. S. Hope,
John Campbell,	Hugh Martin,
J. Hoppock & Son,	W. & J. Jamison,
Van Vliet & Wickoff,	J. O Fowler,
Van Wagner & Tucker,	Hoppock & Co.
James Hill,	Chace & Alger,
Jason H. Bockover & Co.	Nash, Bendiester & Co.
B. A. Mayrean,	S. S. Sweet,
James J. Bross,	H Van Every,
Joseph Ireland,	A. B. Hays,
James Van Nostrand,	Ellis Potter.

☞ Railroad Meeting—New Yorkers Arouse!—The citizens of the First Ward are invited to attend a Public Meeting to be held at the Broad Street House on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, for the purpose of adopting the most effectual plan for the completion of that great national work, the "New York and Erie Railroad" Those citizens of the First Ward who are unwilling to be robbed of the trade of the Great West by the Bostonians, will manifest it by attending this meeting.

The meeting will be addressed by several able speakers, who will point out the importance of this great road, and the absolute necessity of its early completion.

New York, Jan. 5th, 1842.

Committee.

J. P. Phœnix,	A. W. Cozzens,
Stephen Whitney,	J. D. Van Buren,
W. A. F. Pentz,	A. H. Mickle,
S. C. Marsh,	Stephen R. Harris,
Thos. Gale,	J. S. Gilbert,
George F. Talman,	John Hillyer.
W. E. Wilmerding,	Calvin Baylis.
W. Waln Drinker,	

☞ Bowery Amphitheatre.—An entire new bill of entertainments is offered here this evening, including a grand combination of novelties of every description, appertaining to such an establishment. The celebrated T. V. Turner appears in a new and splendid act, and the whole strength of the highly talented company will be brought out.

☞ Dr. P. Allen Paddock, one of the most talented physicians of the day, has used Sherman's Cough Lozenges, with the greatest success, and considers them as decidedly the best cough medicine he ever knew. These Lozenges are sold at 106 Nassau street, 110, 273 and 489 Broadway; 188 Bowery; 77 East Broadway; 221 Bleecker; 227 Hudson street, N. Y.; 58 and 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

☞ For Havana.—Passengers per the Packet, which sails this day, are referred to the card of Mrs. West, on the last page of to-day's paper.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, Jan. 5—6 P. M.

A moderate business was done at the Stock board, and prices generally gave way. Delaware and Hudson fell ½; Indiana bonds ½; Illinois ¼; Harlem Railroad ½; Long Island ¼. Sales of bills on Philadelphia 4 per cent.

At New Orleans the efforts of the strong banks at resumption have been the cause of great excitement. In order to get clear of the weak banks the others found it necessary to refuse to receive their bills on deposite or in the payment of notes. This created an excitement, which the bank officers had not nerve enough to resist, and it is to be regretted they were frightened into a relinquishment of their resolution, and again received the notes. The Bank of Louisiana alone had the moral courage to resist, and a New Orleans paper states that a *gentleman?* whose note fell due at that institution, had the folly to sue the bank for damages, because it refused the bills of the discredited banks. The notes of the Atchafalaya, the Orleans, and the Exchange Bank, are offered in Wall street at 15@16 per cent discount.

The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company has declared a dividend at 9 per cent., payable 1st of January, to stockholders on the books in this city, at the Bank of the State of New York The Trustees of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent payable on the 10th inst. Washington Marine Ins. Co. six per cent for the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The Merchants' Marine Ins. Co. five per cent, payable on and after this day. The Merchants' Exchange Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent payable after 10th inst.

In the report of the United States Bank committee of investigation, made last winter, among the liabilities is put down a guarantee of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi bonds for $312,000. These were endorsed by Richard Alsop, of Philadelphia, and fell due at the U. S. Bank in this city, yesterday, but were protested for *non payment*. Mr. Alsop resists payment as endorser, on the ground that the bonds being *sealed* instruments, his endorsement is null and void in the eye of the law. What a pass have we come to, when an individual resorts to such a subterfuge to avoid paying his debts! It is supposed that the bank here had a share of the spoils. Suits will be immediately commenced, and the validity of the *honorable subterfuge* tested. Who got the money for the bonds? Did not the brokers represent, at the time of sale, that Mr. Alsop was to be the recipient?—and did not Mr. Alsop, *before endorsing* the bonds, consult Mr. Binney, of Philadelphia, to ascertain if the endorsement would bind him?—and was not the result of that consultation the ground of the present refusal to pay? It is the custom of the papers and speculators here to clamor against western State repudiation, because there it has taken a tangible shape, and yet individuals here are daily practicing repudiation, in their transactions between man and man. The clamors for bank suspension in 1839, by the Pearl street people and the Wall street press, was an effort at repudiation more disgraceful than anything that has taken place in Mississippi. The National Bankrupt Law is repudiation in another shape. The people of Mississippi, notwithstanding their determination not to pay those bonds for which they have received no equivalent, stand infinitely higher in the scale of moral and mercantile honor than does Pennsylvania, with her corrupt banking system, controlled by desperate speculators, who have not only repudiated their individual debts—but have squandered $50,000,000 of the property of others, and thereby have been the cause of repudiation in other quarters.

The following is the return of the Treasury Department to the 1st instant, showing the amount of Treasury Notes redeemed and outstanding:—

Return of Treasury Notes on January 1, 1842, as compared with November 1, and December 3, 1841.

	Nov. 1.	Dec. 3.	Jan. 1.
Amount of treasury notes issued under the provisions of acts of Congress of 12th October, 1837, May 12, 1838, and March 2, 1839—1840.	$26,681,397	26,681,397	26,681,397
Of this sum has been redeemed	21,924,725	23,103,571	23,861,675
Total outstanding of 1 issues.	4,756,611	3,577,766	2,819,662
Issues under act of Feb. 15, 1841.	6,922,846	6,096,982	6,298,186
Redeemed of that issue,	407,753	445,892	777,178
	5,615,093	5,651,091	5,521,759
Grand total outstanding.	7,371,705	7,228,857	6,840,723

This gives a decrease of $388,134 for the month of December, being chiefly paid in at the Custom House, as they are at a discount in the market. The Treasury is now bankrupt, and what means will be adopted to replenish it, is matter of great interest to the regular merchants, and the people at large, who should be on the alert lest their rights and interests should be infringed by injudicious means, taken to raise money, that politicians may dodge the question of taxation.

The opening of the Reading Railroad, lately extended from Reading to Pottsville, took place on Saturday the 1st inst.

The Lebanon, Miami, Bank of Ohio, has entirely exploded. This concern was bought up in Dec. 1840, by a gang of speculators from Buffalo and Michigan. We cautioned the public against it at the time. The persons concerned were James Earl, W. Earl, J. J. Bingham, J. S. Iglehart, N. P. Iglehart. Earl subsequently sold out, and the Igleharts, who are brokers in Cincinnati, with one Lougee, continued their connection with it, and pretended to redeem it at their office in Cincinnati. Recently, it appears, the auditor of Ohio, Mr. Brough, made an arrangement with it to take up the certificates given for work done on the Miami Canal. This enabled him to extend its circulation to a point which enabled it to burst with a profit. N. P. Iglehart & Co., who are at the bottom of the concern, publish a Bank Note List, at Cincinnati, in order to obtain a credit for suspicious banks, in the same manner that the proprietor of the Jacksonville Bank, the Ulster Bank, Susquehannah Bridge Bank, and many other shinplaster mills, publishes a bank note list at the Sun office. The auditor of Ohio ought to be immediately impeached for having any connection with such a concern. His annual report of the finances of the State gives the following results:—

Total number of taxable acres,	121,041,784
Value of land, houses, and town lots,	$100,851,837
Total taxable property,	125,353,657
Total amount of taxes,	1,898,465
Total amount of canal tolls, 1840,	$522,329
" " 1841,	485,798
Deficit,	$37,571
Total interest on the State debt,	861,163
" amount of canal fund,	764,588
Deficit in interest,	$96,575

The Message of Governor Seward has been received displaying the usual quantity of words, and paucity of ideas from that quarter. Its main feature consists in an obstinate adherence to that speculative policy which has sunk State credit to so low an ebb. The Governor ascribes the fall in the credit of this State to general causes. This does not account for the sale of New York Canal 6's, 1851, at 81, when Massachusetts 6 per cents sell at 97. New York State 5's are selling at 77, and the 5½ per cents at 77½. The reason for this is obvious. The system of loaning the State credit has been pushed too far in support of speculative works. $3,000,000 of 5½ pr cts. have been loaned to the Erie Railroad. One fifth part of that work only is done. To complete it, will cost at least 15,000,000 more. And the alternative even now presents itself for the State to assume the work, and issue stock to complete it or allow it to stop, and become responsible for the amount already issued, principal and interest—in the same manner that it was obliged to assume the interest on the stock issued to the Canajoharrie and Catskill Railroad and the Ithaca and Owego Railroad. The stocks thus issued have been pressed upon the market, in violation of the law, and to this reason alone, may be ascribed the fact that 5½ per cents sell for less money than the 5 per cents in the market.

In relation to the banks, the Governor recommends, in order to guard against fraudulent issues, that the Safety Fund banks be required to receive their bills from the Comptroller. This would undoubtedly throw a greatly increased patronage into the hands of the executive.—How that would, however, prevent over issues, his Excellency does not explain. In illustration, however, of his position, he states that nineteen associations that do receive their bills from the Comptroller, have failed during the past year, and five only of those, Safety Fund, that do not. The Governor recommends that the Safety Fund be relieved from the obligation for deposites. The evils complained of appear to us to arise more from the ignorance and neglect of the Bank Commissioners, than from other causes. The Safety Fund was charged with $100,000 of circulation for the City Bank of Buffalo, more than appears on the books, and report states that as much more is to be redeemed for the Bank of Buffalo above what appears in its returns, being bills pledged. This is directly owing to the misconduct of the Bank Commissioners, and the proposition to give them new powers is preposterous.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

$4000	Illinois Bon's		18	100	sh. Del. & Hud.	s60	95
$1000	do	s4m	16	125	do	thw	97½
$4000	do	s30	17	25	do		97½
$3000	do		18	9	Bk of Com. full		85
$5000	Indiana Stg Bds	s3	20	11	do		85½
$5000	do		19½	25	Mohawk	b60	62
$4000	do	s10	20	200	Harlem R. R.		9½
$4000	Indiana Bonds		19½	50	do	saw	9½
$3000	do	s30	19	100	Long Island		51½
$5000	do	thw	19½	50	do	b60	52
$3000	do		19½	15	Farmers' Loan		29½
$6000	do		19½	15	U S Bank		3
$2000	do	thw	19½	100	do		3½
$6500	do	s10	19	20	Utica & Schen'y R R		130
$2000	do	saw	19	25	Stonington R R	s30	14
$1000	do		19½	—	Ex on Mobile		85
$500	N Y State 5's, '58		77	—	do Philad		94

Second Board.

150	Harlem		9	50	Harlem		9½
50	do		9	50	do	tw	19
50	do	b3	9	$3000	Indiana		19½
50	do	b3	9	$1000	do		19½
50	do		9	$2000	Illinois		17½
200	do		9	$2000	do	s10	17
200	do		8½	s26	shs Delaware	saw	96½

Corn Trade.

Flour continues the same as yesterday. Prices $6 a $6 12½, and small sales.

Married.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, John Chisholm, Esq. of Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, to Antoinette Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Captain James Taylor, of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. George Benedict, Mr. Christopher S. Gasquet to Miss Amanda Baxter, all of this city.

At the Wallabout, L. I, 23d ult. by the Rev. P. S. Williamson, Mr. Simon Rappelyea to Mrs. Emma Williamson, both of New Lots.

At New Lots, L. I., 9th ult. by the Rev. J. A. Baldwin, Mr. Samuel E. Vanderveer, of Flatbush, to Miss Johannah Livingston, daughter of the late Nicholas Livingston, of the former place.

Died.

On the 2d instant, Henriette D. Munday, wife of Captain Wm S. Munday, aged 33 years and 4 moths.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. Emeline L. Scudder, aged 28 years.

On the 4th instant, Danl. J. Ebbets, in the 90th year of his age.

On the 4th instant, Caroline M., wife of Daniel Bird, aged 20 years.

In Brooklyn, on the 4th January, Pierre P. Conklin, wife of Solomon Conklin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from 245 Bridges street, this day at 3 o'clock.

On the 5th inst. Thomas Tunno, son of P. S. Forbes, aged 5 years and 7 months.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. Margaret Cerchen, the wife of Edward Cerchen, in the 27th year of her age.

His friends, and those of her father, Michael Prigneny, are requested to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 Prince street.

Weekly Report of Interments

In the City and County of New York, from the 25th day of Dec 1841, to the 1st day of Jan., 1842.

47 Men—49 Women—58 Boys—43 Girls. Total 188

Diseases.—Apoplexy 5; Asthma 0; Asphyxy 1; Abscess 0; Bleeding 0; Bleeding from stomach 0; Bleeding from lungs 0; Burned or scalded 2; Casualties 1; Cholera Infantum 0; Cholera Morbus 0; Cancer 0; Colic 0; Consumption 30; Convulsions 13; Croup or Hives 6; Debility 0; Delirium tremens 2; Diabetes 0; Diarrhœa 3; Death from Poison 0; Dropsy 3; Dropsy in head 6; Dropsy in the chest 4; Drowned 0; Dysentery 3; Erysipelas 8; Epilepsy 8; Fever 0; do. scarlet 10; do typhoid 4; do. puerperal 0; do. remittent 3; do. bilious 1; do. inflammatory 0; do. intermittent 0; Gravel 1; Hip Disease 0; Intemperance 1; Inflammation 0; do. of liver 0; do of womb 0; do. of brain 6; do. of stomach 1; do. of chest 8; do. of lungs 20; do. of bowels 4; do. of throat 0; Jaundice 0; Killed or murdered 0; Locked Jaw 0; Lues Venerea 0; Mortification 1; Malformation 1; Marasmus 7; Measles 0; Old age 1; Organic disease of heart 4; Palsy 3; Rheumatism 0; Spinal disease 0; Scurvy 0; Suicide 2; Sprue 0; Small Pox 6; Scrofula 0; Teething 2; Tumor 0; Unknown 1; Ulceration of throat 0; Ulcers 0; Varioloid 2; Whooping Cough 3; Worms 0.

Ages.—Of 1 year and under, 44; between 1 and 2, 22; 2 and 5, 25; 5 and 10, 4; 10 and 20, 2; 20 and 30, 29; 30 and 40, 17; 40 and 50, 24; 50 and 60, 10; 60 and 70, 2; 70 and 80, 9; 80 and 90, 3; 90 and 100, 0; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 2.

Places of Nativity—United States 140; Ireland 25; England 5; Scotland 3; Switzerland 0; France 2; Holland 0; British Possessions, N. A. 3; West Indies 1; Portugal 0; Germany 6; Sweden 0; Wales 0; Africa 0; Spain 0; Russia 0; Italy 1; S America 0; Unknown 3.

From—Alms House, Bellevue, 1; Hospital do. 12; Fever Hospital do. 0; Penitentiary 1; Blackwell's Island 3; Small Pox Hospital 0; City Hospital 4; New Jersey 1; Westchester 3; Long Island 3.

Colored persons, 12.

WILLIAM A. WALTERS, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, Jan. 1st, 1842.

Passengers Arrived.

Neuvitas—Brig North America—Messrs E A Lansing, H Grosvdy.

Demarara—Brig Somerset—George Moore and lady, W J Moore.

Foreign Importations.

Neuvitas—Brig North America—445 bbls 75 boxes sugar 10 tons fustic Holt & Owen—283 bbls sugar 15 bxs segars Chasteiain & Pouvert.

Domestic Importations.

Apalachicola—Brig Mary Pennell—113 bales cotton T Marion—139 M Clark—42 C & F Waldo—30 J Fairbanks, Boston—59 Brown Bros & co—20 H Waring—8 Brander & Murray—34 Buck & Co.

MARITIME HERALD.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 6

SUN RISES	7 23	MOON RISES	3 3
SUN SETS	4 37	HIGH WATER	3 58

Departure of the Atlantic Steamers.

From Liverpool.		From Boston.
Britannia	Jan. 4	Feb. 1
Caledonia	Feb. 4	Mar. 1
Acadia	Mar. 4	April 2

Packets to Arrive.		Packets to Depart.	
London.		London.	
Wellington, Chadwick,	Nov. 20	Mediterranean, Griffing,	Jan 10
Quebec, Hebard,	Dec. 1	Gladiator, British,	Jan 20
Liverpool.		Liverpool.	
S America, Cole,	Nov. 19	Roscoe, Hottleson,	Jan. 7
Geo. Washington,	Nov. 25	Stephen Whitney,	Jan. 13
Havre.		Havre.	
Duchesse d'Orleans,	Nov. 30	Albany, Watson,	Jan. 8
Sally, Thompson,	Dec. 1		

To Masters of Vessels.

Commanders of vessels will confer a favor by having a list of their cargoes, passengers, and a report of vessels left at the port whence they sailed, and the vessels spoken, reported on their arrival here for Commodore Bassett, of our fleet of news schooners. He will board them immediately on their arrival.

Cleared.

Ships Mississippi, Hilliard, New Orleans, E K Collins & Co; Elizabeth Dennison, Post, Mobile, S D Hurlbut & Co; Jeannett, Mayo, New Bedford—Bark Anahuac, Wilson, Vera Cruz, Hargous Brothers & Co—Brigs Margarette, Everett, Malaga, Brett & Voss; Juno, Lewis, Georgetown, SC—Schs Shamrock, Smith, Buckville, SC, Badger & Peck; Eagle Middleton, Jacksonville, Fla; Planet, Terry, Petersburg.

Arrived.

Swedish bark Fama, Wenrota, from Stockholm, 36 days, with 140 tons iron, to Boorman, Johnson & Co.

Brig Wisconsin, Douglass, 15 days from Anx Cayes, with 30,000 lbs logwood to bags coffee to W & H Delafield. Vessels left before reported.

Brig North America, Wright, 13 days from Neuvitas, Cuba, sugar, &c. to Holt & Owen. Left schr Morning Star, off Plymouth, for Boston, 5 ds Jeremiah Deering, passenger, died on board 23d ult.

British brig Somerset, Williams, 18 days from Demarara, in ballast, to order. Left brig Lady of the Lake, for New York, soon. Lat 36, lon 71 30, spoke brig Susan & Jane, 3 ds for Portland for Havana.

Brig Stranger, Brewster, 15 days from St Thomas, with 577½ hds sugar to Aymar & Co—2 passengers.

Brig Mary Pennell, Gibbs, 13 days from Apalachicola, cotton, to master. 24 inst. lat 34, lon 73, spoke large topsail sch, 115 days fm Cadiz for NYork—had lost all her sails, rigging, &c. and was supplied by some vessel.

Below.

Two brigs, and a topsail schr ashore on Romer.

Sailed.

Brigs Elizabeth, Ponce; Angler, Newfoundland, and others. Wind NW.

Marine Correspondence.

St. Thomas, Dec. 26, 1