and nominated the candidates. There was a great deal of splitting, as may be seen by the ballots:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Jonas Earll, jr.	75	Ass Clarke,	12
James Hooker,	46	Horace Parmelee,	9
Stephen Clark,	42	T. B. Longworthy,	11
G. W. Little,	42	J. McCallum,	7
Benj. Enos,	37	John Stillwell,	4
David Hamilton,	33	W. C. Bouck,	5
Abel Chandler,	33	F. G. Jewett,	5
Samuel W. Jones,	33	R. H. Gillett,	4
Moses Warren,	32	Wm. Baker,	4
John Tracy,	19	A. S. Stevens,	2
D. F. Bissell,	19	Wm. G. Angel,	9
N. S. Benton,	16	Jacob Gould,	2
G. W. Cuyler,	21	B. F. Skinner,	2
Lyman Covell,	15	—— Clark,	2
R. B. Miller,	15	S. Cheever,	1
J. B. Skinner,	21	D. Wager,	1
Joseph Sibley,	13	Thomas Maxwell,	1
C. C. Brodhead,	18	Garret Wilson,	1
Peter J. Hoes,	11	Jason Clark,	1
Joel Turrill,	11		

Jonas Earll, Jr. of Onondaga, was declared duly nominated. Four more ballots were had, when the following was the result. On motion of Mr. Bockee—

Resolved, That JONAS EARLL, jr., of Onondaga, JAMES HOOKER, of Dutchess, D. P. BISSELL, of Livingston, G. W. LITTLE, of Oswego, BENJAMIN ENOS, of Madison, and STEPHEN CLARK, of New York, be the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioners.

One vote was cast for William H. Seward, and one for Thurlow Weed.

CAYE ULCISCAR.

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, Judge Lynch, and Aldermen Pollock and Baylies.

FEB. 7th.—The following is the list of cases placed on the calendar, for the present term: Assault, with intent to kill, 3; abandoning child, 2; Rape 1; Arson 1; Forgery 4; Burglary 10; Grand Larceny 10; Petit Larceny 2; Embezzlement 1; Riot 1—Total, 35. The cases, from the last term, are indicted 11; disorderly persons 2; convicted 2; witnesses 69—Total on calender, 56.

The names of the persons, selected as Grand Jurors, being called, but eleven answered to their names, and they were therefore dismissed until this morning. Of the petit jurors, 37 answered to their names, and five were fined for non-attendance, as also five grand jurors.

Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. appeared as acting District Attorney, on account of the absence of Mr. Whiting, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Bit a Piece out of his Cheek.—John Hurley was tried for committing a gross assault on Thomas P. Murphy, on the 24th of June last. Murphy stated that Hurley came to the distillery, where he worked, on the above day, and after taken a drink of whiskey, that was given to him, he assaulted and beat him, and during the affray, bit a piece out of one of his cheeks. The jury, in consideration of the fact, that Hurley got drunk on the premises where the assault was committed, returned a verdict of not guilty, although the evidence of the assault and battery was fully proved.

Stole a Watch.—A colored man named Peter Jackson, was put upon his trial, for the second time, on a charge of stealing a watch, with steel chain and gold key and seal, a piece of carpeting and a towel, from the premises of Claus Shepherd, No. 1 Elizabeth street, on the 28th of October last. The carpeting was found in the room rented and occupied by Jackson, at No. 15 Orange street, but the watch has not been restored. It was also shown that a woman who lives with Jackson had been in the habit of working at the house of Mrs. Shepherd and that on the same day she stole seventy-five cents from the premises. Jackson stated that this woman brought the carpeting and towel to his room; which statement with the previous fact of her dishonesty, induced the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

A Wife suing her Husband for Petit Larceny.—A young man named James Hanon was charged by a woman named Eliza Dagnan, with stealing a purse, containing seven dollars. She stated that Hanon was her husband, but that since leaving her he had married another woman. Upon making this assertion the court told her she could not appear as a witness against her husband, and consequently the jury found a verdict of not guilty. Hanon denied the soft impeachment of the fair Eliza, although she stuck to it like wax. Her only remedy for satisfaction is to have a suit commenced against him for bigamy.

The Court then adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning.

Welcome to Charles Dickens.

☞ THE BOZ BALL.—TO TAKE PLACE ON THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY AT THE PARK THEATRE.—Cards of Admission for the Ball to be given to Mr. CHARLES DICKENS and LADY, may be had of any of the following named gentlemen, or of the Committee at the Astor House, Room No. 14, every day between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. A book of the Programme of the Ball, the rules and regulations, &c. obtained as above.

Robert H Morris	John W Francis
J B Nicholson	George P Morris
Phillip Hone	Duncan C Pell
Henry Brevoort	Hugh McLean
Valentine Mott	Gerard H Coster
W. H. Maxwell	John S Bartlett
David Graham	Charles F Cinch
James W Webb	William Turner
Alex. W Bradford	Moses H Grinnell
A S Doane	W Starr Miller
E Dayckinck	John Inman
Daniel B Tallmadge	Wm Kent
John C Cheesman	Beverley Robinson, jr.
Henry Isaman	Robert J Dillon
A M Cozzens	Wm H Appleton
W B Dean	S Draper, jun.
J M Smith, jun.	F W Edmonds
Thomas J Oakley	Saml. I Hunt
Charles Delafoest	H G Stebbins
Wm L Morris	Augs Fleming
F M Wetmore	Francis L Waddell
J Prescott Hall	Wm Grandin
James E Cooley	Charles A Clinton
W K Northall	Joseph Hudson
Charles W Sandford	Charles M Leupp
M M Noah	J W Gerard
F A Tallmadge	R C Wetmore
Wharton Griffith	P S Townsend
Edward S Gould	W m L Shuttleworth
N O Ogden	C C Cambreleng
D C Colder	Andrew Warner
J W Edmonds	Saml Jones Mumford
J Phillips Phoenix	Alexander Hamilton, Jr
Dudley S Gregory	Alfred A Smith
John O Sergeant	Marshall O Roberts
Theodore E Tomlinson	James R Whiting
A G Stout	Joseph Gaillard, Jr
Geo S Doughty	Cornelius E Savage
C A Stetson	John D Van Buren
Charles A Davis	Edmund Simpson
B Fayerweather	Samuel P Lyman
Martin Hoffman	J R Livingston, Jr
James Phalen	J Beekman Fish
	Thomas S. Cummings.

Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, to be $5. Any gentleman whose party may exceed more than one lady, to be furnished with extra tickets, not to exceed two, at $2 each.

Gentlemen applying for tickets, will please to give the names of their ladies, in order that the same may be written on the cards of invitation.

The name of every person who takes a ticket will be registered in a book provided for that especial purpose.

Each member of the Committee issuing tickets, will endorse his own name on the back of the cards.

An early application for cards of admission will be necessary, as no more persons will be admitted to the fete than the ball room can conveniently accommodate.

All other particulars are published in a pamphlet, copies of which may be procured at the Committee Room, Astor House, No. 14.

☞ CHATHAM THEATRE.—The new drama of the "Gamester of Milan," which was performed for the first time last evening, is repeated to-night, with the drama of "Jacob Faithful," and an original farce, entitled the "Black Ghost," written by a popular author in London, expressly for Mr. John Smith, in which he sustains the part of Jim Along Josey, with original songs and dances, assisted by his pupil Master Coleman.

☞ BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.—Joe Pentland, the inimitable Yankee clown takes a benefit to-night, previous to his departure for Europe. Pentland is naturally a wag; he is the Grimaldi of America. Most of his jokes are original—all of them are good, and many are made on the spur of the moment. He is withal a good comic singer, a first rate juggler, wire walker, &c., and off the stage he is a gentleman. His bill to-night embraces a variety of novelties unequalled this season, a number of eminent performers having volunteered, among whom, Master Diamond, Whitlock, Pelham, and pupil, and a number of gentlemen who give a grand display of the art of self-defence. Let Pentland have a roarer to-night.

☞ AMERICAN MUSEUM.—At no place in America can the lover of natural history find a twentieth part of the specimens which are collected here. They have been in course of collection nearly forty years, and fill to their utmost capacity five spacious halls, each one hundred feet in length. Every thing curious and wonderful ever yet discovered in earth, air, or sea, is found here. The performances are highly amusing, yet entirely chaste and rational. The model of Dublin, Falls of Niagara, and Pneumatic rail-road, are exhibited day and evening, without extra charge. The museum will be splendidly illuminated throughout, to-night.

☞ SHERMAN'S LOZENGES.—Go where you will, its Sherman's Lozenges; we believe they are in every family. They have got a good name for curing sooner and easier than any thing else, cough, cold, headache, &c.—The Doctor is doing a big business in a little store at 198 Nassau street. But for the convenience of the public he has agents at 198 Bowery; 77 East Broadway; 272 Broadway; 297 Hudson street; Rushton & Aspinwall, three stores, New York; Burgess, 29 South 3d street, Philadelphia.

☞ It is now universally admitted, that for years past, the city of New York was never more the prey of sickness and disease than the present season, variable from damp, close, atmospheric heat, dry, cold, and parching wind, penetrating the body, exposing the vital organs to all the vicissitudes of the constitution, it may be asked, what could resist it? It is fruitless to regard the security of the body on the feet as an antidote; all such precautions are momentarily useful; but it is only when you are driven to the last resort that you look for Peace's Horehound Candy. There is the comforter in early symptoms, the soother in silent sorrows—the ever watchful nurse that guards the couch of sickness, and waits with patient care the progress of disease consuming the vitals, and restores the patient to health and elasticity of mind and body, from coughs and colds and asthma and consumption, to the free exercise of the functions of nature, without pain, and with sure and sound proofs of success. To be had at 40 Division street, and No. 3 State street, Boston.

Monday, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

The sales at the Stock Board to-day, were very small, and prices did not vary much. Delaware and Hudson rose ½ per cent; Illinois 6's, ½; Canton declined ½. Sales of bills on Philadelphia 6½@7; Mobile 13x13½; New Orleans 6a7; Baltimore 3. At the Second Board prices were more heavy. Some sales of the Commercial Bank, safety fund, of this city, were made at $1½ per share. It is rumored that not only will there nothing remain to the stockholders of this institution, but that not more than 50 per cent of the deposites will be paid. Some certificates have been sold at 25 per cent discount.

The Jefferson Insurance Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent, payable on the 14th instant, after leaving a surplus of near $40,000.—It is gratifying, when all moneyed corporations are seemingly going to wreck around us, to turn to one so prosperous, and which, under its present skilful management, promises to continue so.

The New Hope and Delaware Bridge Bank, of New Jersey, and also the Camden Bank, are in bad odour—The bills of the former institution are not taken in its immediate neighborhood at all. This institution has long been an object of suspicion.

The Lehigh Coal Company have issued a batch of post notes, in order to raise the wind to make the necessary repairs previous to the opening of the spring trade. Brokers will not buy them.

The progress of resumption is of slow movement south, but the process of curtailment is such as to hold out a gloomy prospect for the next 90 days, to those dealers in this city, and at the eastward, who have open accounts in the suspended sections. They have yet to feel the evils arising from suspensive policy of the south. Our merchants have to learn by practical experience, that those sections of the country which tolerate suspension of the banks are not to be trusted under any circumstances, however tempting the large nominal anticipated profit may be.

The specie in the Bank of the United States on the 1st December, 1841, was $29 60
Circulation notes, 2,892 166 20
" Post notes, 436,353 34

The Governor of Pennsylvania in a message to the House on the 15th Feb, stated that the Treasurer by his advice, and by the authority of the Supreme Court, and other arrangements, the State Treasurer, had possession of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and that the following assets were taken to secure the funds of the State, and pay the interest of the debt.

State funds in the Bank, about		$850,000
Taken by Treasurer, specie,	$234,000	
" " Bank funds,	116,000	
" " Bills receivable,	150,000	
Available funds,	$500,000	
Notes discounted, more than	350,000	
		$850,000

The Senate of Maryland has agreed upon the 1st of November next, as the day of resumption. The resumption bill in Ohio has been reported in the House of Representatives with many amendments, but the fourth of March is still retained as the day on which the banks will be required to resume. That day, it is said, will be fixed on. The Senate has already passed the bill with that day named in it.

We have received the report of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Indiana House of Representatives. It is clearly and concisely written, it meets the financial difficulties of the State with boldness, and shows with great decision that the face of the debts of that State will never be paid. The current receipts and expenditures of the State for 1842, are as follows:

FINANCES OF INDIANA.

	1841.	Estimate 1842.
On hand Jan. 1,	—	61,923
Receipts,	443,315	400,000
Expenditures,	381,391	305,062
Balance on hand,	$61,923	$161,923

These receipts and balances will consist mostly of the new outstanding Treasury notes, which are redeemable for public dues. The aggregate of the State debt is as follows:—

Total debt Jan. 1, 1842 ..... $16,866,123
Amount on which interest is not paid by the State 3,406,844
Total bearing interest $13,261,278
Amount of intelest paid at the Treasury annually 749,123
Means provided other than by taxation 136727
Deficit $612,396

There are no means to meet this but by direct taxation and the report goes to show that such a resource is impracticable. We make some extracts as follows:

The recommendations of the Executives of the State who advised and influenced the adoption of the system; the report of Engineers, who surveyed and estimated the various works, and the reports of the committees of both branches of the Legislature in regard to their cost of construction, were alike visionary and deceptive, and the people, in supporting the system, so far as it ever received their sanction, were induced to do so by erroneous representations and false reports, and it is not reasonable to suppose, that while then acting under the influence of these false and deceptive representations, (which then presented all as fair and safe) they ever intended, and in the opinion of the committee, they will not now consent to the imposition of a tax so far beyond the amount ever anticipated by them, and so far too, beyond the amount which many of our public men stand solemnly pledged to the country that it should not exceed. It would, therefore, be both unnecessary and unjust to levy a tax at this time sufficient to meet the interest on the internal improvement loans.

Unnecessary, because in the present condition of the country, it could not be paid, and unjust because to its present enormous extent, it has never received either the positive or implied sanction of the people.

* * * * * *

The committee, then, acting under this view of the subject, have *made no levy to pay any portion of the interest on the internal improvement loan.* This alternative has not been decided upon without due deliberation and reflection, with regard to all its consequences. When the question was presented to the committee in its true light, and narrowed down to the simple alternative of intolerable oppression upon the people, or a neglect to pay the interest upon a debt which never received their sanction, but one opinion could be arrived at. The people must be protected. Onerous taxation cannot be tolerated and liberty preserved. To submit to oppressive taxation would be to become slaves by our own consent, because in all countries, whether despotic or republican, it is by taxation alone that the people can be oppressed; and just in proportion to the amount of taxation are the liberties of the people graduated.

To have imposed a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, would place burdens upon our citizens equal to those imposed upon the serfs of Russia, and place them upon an equality with the peasantry of England or France.

The report then goes on to say that the friends of the improvement system when in the zenith of their power, did not dare to levy taxes to support their borrowing schemes, but pledged themselves that the people should not be taxed. The committee urge upon the Legislature the necessity of doing away at once with the belief that the citizens will be subjected to onerous taxation, because it discourages that inhabitants, and turns from the borders of Indiana the tide of immigration, without which her fertile fields will never be brought into cultivation. The committee then propose to raise money in order to buy up the State bonds at as great a discount as possible, as follows:—

Our bonds, it is believed, from the rapid depreciation of State stocks during the past year, will in a short period be down as low as ten cents on the dollar. Now suppose our debt to be $12,000,000, it would require a fund of $1,200,000 to redeem all our outstanding bonds, and release our citizens from all the apprehensions of State insolvency and oppressive taxation. But are there any means within the reach of the State that may be applied to this purpose?

The proceeds of the canal lands, estimated at $642,236, are pointed out as one mean. The debt to be absorbed as follows:—

Proceeds of canal lands 642,236, to purchase bonds,	$6,420,000
Repudiated suspended debt,	3,136,000
Sale of public works in exchange for bonds, say	2,000,000
Other means of absorption,	1,444,000
Total,	$12,000,000

This report, showing the true state of public opinion in Indiana, in regard to the State debt, was read a first and second times, and committed almost unanimously to the committee of the whole, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed. Here, then, we have the question of repudiation in a tangible shape, in Indiana. It assumes a broader and bolder front than even in Mississippi, because it comes not from the Executive, but from the popular branch of the Legislature. The facts laid down in relation to the means used to contract the debt, are literally true. That the people were deceived and "humbugged," to use a current and expressive phrase, is a truism that will find a response in the breast of every man acquainted with the facts. It is nevertheless true that the obligation of the State is unconditionally upon the face of the issued bonds, and therefore its honor is bound for their fulfillment. It is also equally true that the State is in its infancy, that it has vast tracks of land which can become populated only through the means of immigration, to which onerous, prospective and interminable taxes will be an insuperable bar. It is argued on the one hand that discredit will ruin the property already existing there—on the other, that no man will voluntarily invest money in lands subject to such taxes, when in the neighborhood he can obtain land equally as good, free from taxation for the payment of debts from which no benefit has ever been derived. The present necessities of the State for current expenses, added to those of state and county taxes, in addition to the borrowing wants of the federal government, present claims enough to discourage the farmer from paying money that has been squandered in speculation.

We have received statistics of the manufactures of Lowell, Massachusetts, and have compared them with similar returns made up in 1836. The results show a great increase in business, as follows:—

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN LOWELL, MASS, 1836, AND 1841.

	Jan. 1840	Jan 1842.	Increase
Capital stock,	10,500,000	10,600,000	—
Number of Mills,	34	33	—
" of Spindles,	166,064	192,576	26,332
" of Looms,	5,193	6,018	825
" Yards made pr week	1,120,610	1,435,456	315,000
Bales of Cotton used "	906	1,143	237
Lbs. of Wool "	272,200	457,000	87,700
Yds of dyed and printed,	265,000	290,000	15,000
" of Cloth per annum,	58,363,400	73,863,400	15,500,000
Lbs. Cotton used "	19,265,600	28,761,003	9,509,600
Average wages pr month,	160,000	170,000	10,000
Hands employed,	7,563	9,717	2,149
Starch used per annum lbs.	600,000	800,000	200,000
Flour, " " " bbls.	5,000	6,000	1,000
Charcoal, " " " bush.	500,000	600,000	100,000
Other works employ capital,	300,000	500,000	200,000
" " " hands,	300	500	200

Here we have the incontrovertible evidence of the great prosperity of the manufacturing interests under the operation of reduced prices, and a falling tariff, fully corroborating the general truth of the testimony adduced before the parliamentary committee, to the effect that without protection manufactures are the most prosperous. Contrasting the state of affairs exhibited in the above table with that which exists under the protective influence of British tariff laws, leaves not a peg to hang a protective argument upon. We observe in the table increased production, increased consumption of the raw material, with increased employment for hands, and consequent increased aggregate amount of wages paid. These are the natural and inevitable results of a steady dear currency, and a reduced tariff. From the official census returns we gather the value of domestic manufactures in this country, the aggregate of which is $200,000,000. We may compare the principal articles with the quantity of similar articles imported in the same year, as follows:—

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE AND IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IN 1839—'40.

	Manufactured.	Imported	Exported Foreign.	Domestic.
Cotton Goods	46,000,000	6,504,484	1,946,000	3,549,807
Woollen "	21,000,000	6,525,630	517,000	——
Leather "	30,000,000	420,091	14,168	236,527
Hardware,	6,500,000	2,[illegible]	70,000	841,394
Iron,	25,000,000	3,[illegible]	——	563,000
Spirits,	10,000,000	1,[illegible]	144,000	283,000
Glass,	3,000,000	202,000	10,000	54,893
Paper,	6,100,000	70,100	32,000	76,975

In this we perceive that two thirds of the imported value of cotton goods is re-exported. The value of the imports is very nearly correct while that of the manufactures is much short of the truth. The value is undoubtedly near $50,000,000, leaving $45,000,000 of domestic manufacture consumed in the country and $6,500,000 only of imported goods or about 10 per cent. of the consumption, notwithstanding that the cry is that foreign competition ruins our domestic industry. Nearly the same feature is apparent in every other article. In leather there is no foreign competition whatever. In iron it is merely nominal, and yet with these facts staring them in the face, the 700,000 persons engaged in foreign trade and manufactures ask the remaining 4,000,000 engaged in agricultures and other pursuits, to submit to onerous taxes, on the whole consumption for their particular benefit.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

$3000 N Y 6's, 1862		78½	50	Commercial Bank		1½
$6.00 do		78	50	Del. & Hud.		92
$3000 do	10 ds	78	200	do	s 60 ds	94
$600 Ohio Stock, 1850		70	25	do	s 15 ds	92½
$6000 Illinois Bonds		20½	20	Illinois Bank		12½
$1000 do		21	25	Bowery & Prov.		97
$3000 do		20½	50	Canton Co.		18½
$1000 do		20½	50	do		18½
25 shares Am. Ex. Bank		109½	100	Long Island RR	b 61	53
25 do	s 4 ms	56½	25	do		52½

Second Board.

5656 Del. & Hudson	s 60	90	50	Long Island		53½
25 do	s 3 ds	90	25	Lafayette Bank		27½
000 Indiana Bonds	s 10	22½	75	Harlem RR		8½

Cattle Market.

Market dull to day. Few cattle in for immediate sale. Not more than eight beeves, nine hundred sheep and lambs, and fifty cows and calves. Sales of beeves at prices ranging from $4 50 to $7 25 a hundred weight—of sheep from $2 to $5 a head—of lambs from $1 50 to $3 ditto, and of cows and calves from $20 to $35.

Late in the afternoon the supply of sheep and lambs was considerably increased by the arrival of two steamboat loads from up the river.

As the slaughter of hogs at this season is important to the dealer, we give the following from the Cincinnati Gazette:—

We learn from J W Coleman, Esq. who carries on the principal slaughtering house, that at his establishment, there have been killed this year, 88,831 hogs against about 102,000 last year. At the other principal houses near this, there have been killed about 12,000. At Covington we learn that about 8000 have been killed. Last year Mr. Coleman killed about 22,000 from Kentucky, and this year about 1900. The greater number of hogs have come this year from Indiana. The number of hogs packed this year, will fall short of that last year about 35 or 40,000.

Married.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. John A. Van Dozen, SILAS DE WITT, eldest son of the late Professor De Witt, of Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J., to MARIE LOUISE, only daughter of Dr. G. Van Dozen, of this city.

At Yonkers, Westchester county, on 31 inst., by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr. B. F. GRANT, of the firm of B F Crane & Co., of New York, to MISS EMELINE SMITH, youngest daughter of the Hon. Caleb Smith, of the former place.

Died.

On Monday morning, of a lingering illness, LOUISA, wife of Erastus Wetmore, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 265 Elizabeth street.

On Monday morning, the Rev. HOBART M. BARTLETT. His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 169 Duane street.

On Sunday, 6th inst., of small pox, Major ARCHIBALD WADE HAMILTON, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 6th inst., of consumption, Mrs. LETITIA HOWARD, wife of Samuel Howard, in her 45th year.

On Sunday, 6th inst., CHARLES ANCHER, aged about 30 years.

On the 4th inst., of a short but severe illness, JOHN WALLACE, in the 19th year of his age.

On Monday, 7th inst., of dropsy in the brain, LOUISA, youngest daughter of J. M. Boves, in the 20th month of her age.

On Monday afternoon, 7th inst., of the croup, ALIDA CATHERINE, daughter of Henry V. and Anna Allien, aged 23 months.

Weekly Report of Interments

in the City and County of New York, from the 29th day of Jan. 1842, to the 5th day of Feb. 1842.

55 Men—48 Women—67 Boys—60 Girls. Total 170.

DISEASES—Apoplexy 2, A thma 3; Ashy 1; Abscess 1; Bleeding 2; Bleeding from stomach 0; Bleeding from lungs 2 Burned or scalded 1; Casualties 1; Cholera Infantum 1; Cholera Morbus 0; Cancer 0; Colic 0; Consumption 26, Convulsions 14. Croup or Hives 1; Debility 0; Delirium tremens 1; Diabetes 0; Diarrhoea 1; Death from Poison 0; Dropsy 4; Dropsy in head 5; Dropsy in the chest 1; Drowned 1; Dysentery 3; Erysipelas 2; Epilepsy 2; Fever 1; do typhoid 0; do scarlet 0; do puerpural 1; do. remittent 2; do. bilious 0. do. inflammatory 0; do. intermittent 0; Gravel 0; Hip Disease 0; Intemperance 1; Inflammation 4; do. of liver 1; do of womb 0; do. of brain 1; do. of stomach 0; do of chest 0; do of lungs 1; do. of bowels 0; do of throat 1; Jaundice 0; Killed or murdered 0; Locked Jaw 0; Lues Venerea 0; Mortification 0; Malformation 2; Measles 0; Measles 11 Old age 4; Organic disease of heart 2; Palsy 1; Rheumatism 0; Spinal disease 0; Scurvus 0; Suicide 0; Sprue 0; Small Pox 5; Scrofula 0; Teething 1; Tumor 0; Unknown 4; Ulceration of throat 0; Ulcers 0; Variloid 0; Whooping Cough 5; Worms 0

AGES—Of 1 year and under, 36; between 1 and 2, 15; 2 and 5, 23; 5 and 10, 11; 10 and 20, 8; 20 and 30 21; 30 and 40, 16; 40 and 50, 15; 50 and 60, 9; 60 and 70, 6; 70 and 80, 3; 80 and 90 3 90 and 100, 0; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 0.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States 122; Ireland 26; England 7; Scotland 1; Switzerland 0; France 2. Holland 1; British Possessions, N. A. 0, West Indies 0; Portugal 0; Germany 7; Sweden 0; Wales 0; Africa 0; Spain 0; Russia 1; Italy 1; S America 0; Unknown 2.

Passengers Arrived.

LONDON—Ship Philadelphia—M Linen, of New York; Edw Edwards, London.

HAMBURG—Ship Stephani—August Stahl and lady, Hermann Stahl, A Ohlsen, W James—30 in the steerage.

NEW ORLEANS—Ship Oconee—Dr Wm Sharrock, J Beckett—11 in the steerage.

Foreign Importations.

LONDON—Ship Philadelphia—2241 bars iron H L Routh—67 pkgs Pinkerton & Hart—26 C Dorr—22 W T & H Mali—11 W B Bend—2 S one & co—2 Wood, Sill & Thompson—2 Richards, Nisbett & co—2 Bowen, Jones & co—2 Habersham & Jones—2 Lewis & Fairman—10 Page & Stewart—8 J Mortimer Jr & co—17 G Meyer & son—29 Wm Vigo—2 Brustlein, Koop & co—6 C M Sampson—9 E Fiedler—2 G C Thorburn—26 O F Geier—7 Wilson & Brown—6 J & J Stewart & co—5 N Lemig & co—3 J Horsey—21 Wimer & Connell—19 L J Cohen—5 Thorne, Rockwell & co—24 A & R Weir—15 G M Haywood & co—4 D Appleton & co—3 Fourgt & Williams—51 H T Chapman—4 Bowne & co—2 W McKee & co—3 Wilby & Morris—3 E S Wright—3 Wiley & Putnam—2 E Baldwin—2 Tomes & co—2 Garion Hodges & co—2 M Habersham & co—11 Thos Swain—2 A Franken & co—11 Wight, Sturges & Shaw—5 Rose & Owen—5 Peabody Riggs & co—4 J H Bispham—2 Nevins & co—12 S J Beale & co—27 A S & E Roberts—48 J Ellison—4 A Lew—55 D Hodges & sons—29 Berman, Johnston & co—14 Siffkin, Ironsides & co—29 D Jones, Cummins & co—18 W Benjamin Jr & co—1 J H E Smith & co—4 Clark, Weyman & co—5 Underwood, Tetersl & co—54 J Horsey—32 A F Bradford—4668 bars iron Grinnell, Minturn & co—4 pkgs Delafield & co—1 F A Delano—1 Young, Smith & co—1 H & C Tobias—1 J Gibson—1 R Bassett & co—1 L Cook & co—1 F & G W Blunt—1 J Boldwin—1 C H Sunber—1 B Hart—1 Bartlett & Welford—1 H Wheeler—1 L Adams—4 P A Messer—1 G Seymour—1 J D Wright—1 R Lowe & co—1 D Morton & co—1 Peters & co—207 J R Evans—385 to order.

HAMBURG—Ship Stephani—3 bys Grunenth J & co—1 W. H & Henrich—6 Holford, Grimes & co—6 G H Bispham—2 C D W Lillendahl—4 C W Vonbrecken—1 Rev G Lange—2 Boissen & Rusch—4 C H Sand—1,777 bars spelter Phelps, Dodge & co—1 pkg Jas Herring—3 H Dallmer—5 M Kamer & co—2 J E Graeffe—1 C H Marine—4 E B Rhodes & co—7 J Hirschfeldt—4 A & E Warburg—3 M Warnemeistit—23 Chas Muller—3 J W Holberton—7 Bourry d'Ive sons & co—2 J D Wittmack sons—2 Geyler & Fox—8 Meyerhen & Unkel—1 H Wimer—1 T F Meyer—24 F G Gimsch—2 Zeyler—6 J H Simon—1 J M Oppenheim & co—8 Diedrichs & Lange—15 Wm Heinrich—4 A Fotsammer—3 J C Hone & co—8 F W Schmidt & co—1 H Helbach—4 A & E Warburg—1 Sonman & Hannan—1 Schroeder & Seizer—1 C Abrecht—12 Seiler & Sewing—1 F Degen—1 John Brown—4 Nanning, Koster & co—8 Edward Sauck—1 J F Swain—2 Grave & Lorenzen—2 K Beck & co—7 Motz & Polli—8 Berhard & Dayer—1 H Simon—1 F Ingersoll—1 L H Sand—1 H Wortmann—21 F Kerch—1 O F Gleim—8 F Fever—10 Brustlein, Koop & co—3 Lederle & Walter—3 H Lefman & co—9 Goldschmidt & co—3 Collector of Customs—1 Swords, Stanford & co—1 Bolton, Fox & Lee—1 Barden & co—1 Brickache & Carter—11 C Abrecht—1 E Neustadt—1 J M Gripshover & co—8 Bailey & Sewring—10 F O Muenthal—4 Meyer, Lewis & co—7 C H Band—10 R W Hicken—2 O S Dorr—20 G E Kupfer—1 Hoffman & Unkart—1 C Hodge—18 sacks & co—1 J C Tag—16 Wolff & Henricks—10 Setley & Sorenson—1 Klumm & Bros—32 T Dunne & co—4 C & E Waubury—70 tons coal C H F Moering—68 pkgs S & T Pope—19 G A & H Wise—200 F Kerch—1 K Bech & co—4 J H Beckmann—16 Gorton Hodges & co—4 L Goldschmidt & co—5 W A Shit & co—1618 bars spelter 150 pkgs to order.

ROCHELLE—Bark Alexander—76 casks brandy F Stevens & Son—10 B Mantas—50 cases Bunker & co—25 D Castellon—50 J Durand—220 A Bisquette—100 G Weenright—12 A Binninger & co—10 Bennud & do—40 do 150 casks order.

Domestic Importations.

NEW ORLEANS—Ship Oconee—265 bbls lard Suydam, Sage & co—105 bbls pork 165 kegs lard 10 hmds shoulders Jas Boyd & co—232 kegs lard E Riddler—106 sacks corn Geo W Treadwell—5 hhds tobacco T & H Messenger—4 casks linseed oil W E Lawrence—16 bbls carter oil Bechtel & Dreyer—1 box and 1 bbl Pecans on s John Hyslop—195 bbls flour Safford, Hastings & co—112 bbls pork Jas Boyd & co—455 kegs lard J Boyd & co—20 bbls castor oil S H Field—78 bales cotton S Draper, jr—55 bbls clover seed W & J James—55 hhds bacon Andrew Carrigan—1 William M E Watt—150 kegs lard W B Barnett—Sundries dry goods Prentice, Thurl & co—10 bbls clover seed R Irvin—70 hhds sugar Roberts & William—222 bales tobacco to order—18 bbls clover 9 bales feathers to order—24 bbls syrup Masters Markoe and co—50 hhds hams and shoulders Brush & co—213 bbls pork 4 Brush & co—145 hides J and T S Winslow—1 box mdse Gay Lussac & Noel—10 bales cotton 4 do wool S Draper jun—2 trunks dry goods W P Dixon—170 bbls molasses W E Mecker—236 bales cotton Brown Brothers & co.

MOBILE—Ship Alabamian—18 bales cotton Wood, Johnson & Burrell—55 G T Trimbell—17 Ely, Smith & Co. oks—19 Bogart & Knee and—32 Sheppard & Howes—175 Holborn, Nelson & co—46 L Pierson—4 Spofford & Tileston—21 J H Tallman—136 E D Hurlbut & co—29 B W Grant—1 box Brown, Blake & co—2 Root & Wheeler—1 J R Hill—98 bales cotton W D Mather—68 to order.

MARITIME HERALD.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8.

SUN RISES ..... 6 59 | MOON RISES 3 5
SUN SETS ..... 5 7 | HIGH WATER 8 18

Packets to Arrive.

LONDON.
Switzerland, Smith, Jan. 2
Ontario, Bradley, Jan. 19
LIVERPOOL.
Sheffield, Allen, Jan. 2
N. America, Lowber, Jan. 7
Roscius, Collins, Jan. 18
HAVRE.
Oneida, Funk, Dec. 18
Argo, Anthony, Dec 30
Francis 1st, Ainsworth, Jan. 1

Packets to Depart.

LONDON.
Wellington, Chadwick, Feb 10
Quebec, Hebard, Feb 20
Philadelphia, Hovey, Mar. 1
LIVERPOOL.
U. States, Britton, Feb. 13
England, Waite, Feb. 19
HAVRE.
La Duchesse d'Orleans, Feb. 5
Sully, Thompson, Feb 16
Iowa, Pell, Feb. 24

Departure of the Atlantic Steamers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM BOSTON.	
Caledonia	Feb. 4		
Acadia	Mar. 4	Mar. 1	
Columbia	April 1	May 1	
Britannia	April 19	May 16	
Caledonia	May 4	June 1	
Acadia	May 19	June 16	
Columbia	June 4	July 2	

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, ready on their arrival here for Commodore BARNEY, of our fleet of news schooners. He will board them immediately on their arrival.

Cleared.

Ships Duchesse d'Orleans, Richardson, Havre, W Whitlock, Jr; Neva, Bunting, Charleston, Hicks & Co; Anson, Buckman, Charleston G o nulton.—Bark Falmouth, Davis, Matanzas, F G Thurston & Co.—Brig Metsmorra, Ashby, Havana, G L Meacham.—Schrs Theodorus, Willis, Baltimore; Mary Jane, McMath, Norfolk; Pilgrim, Dodge, Boston.

Arrived.

Packet ship Philadelphia, Hovey, from London and Portsmouth, Dec 27, mdse, to John Griswold.

Hamburg ship Stephani, Flor, from Hamburg, Nov 25, mdse, to Schmidt & Balchen.

Ship Oconee, Jackson, 11 days from New Orleans, cotton, to Scott & Norvell. The ship in coming up the Bay, on Sunday evening, went ashore on Romer. The steamers Samson and Hercules went to her assistance, and she was got off without receiving any damage.

Ship Alabamian, Lane, 11 days from Mobile, cotton, to E D Hurlbut & Co.

French bark Alexandre, Bilard, from Rochelle