NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European edition $4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, and $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include the postage.
ALL LETTERS by mail, for subscriptions, or with advertisements, to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remitted.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT TO US.
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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and dispatch.

Volume XVI.....Number 21.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA, Astor Place.—LA FAVORITA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—STUDENT BY MORLAIX—JUMBO JUM—CRIMSON CRIMER—NEW YORK AS IT IS—CAPTAIN STEVENS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—FAUSTUS—THE HUSBAND OF MY HEART.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—DAVID COPPERFIELD—P. P.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square—PRINTER OF NEW YORK—RIGHTS OF WOMEN—OLD KING COLE—FRISKY CORSELER.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—DAVID COPPERFIELD—SERIOUS FAMILY.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PELLOWS' OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

WASHINGTON HALL—PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, January 22, 1851.

The Latest News by Telegraph.

As far as actual business is concerned, yesterday was another *dies non* in Congress. The Senate was engaged with the French Spoliation bill, on which Mr. Seward made a long speech, but an adjournment was carried before any conclusion was arrived at. The House of Representatives contented itself with transacting some business of no general interest. The Speaker of the House is as much aware as the country is, of the manner in which the members are trifling away their time; and, accordingly, he called their attention to the accumulation of business on his table lying over since last session.

In the Senate, a petition was presented from merchants of Philadelphia, asking the establishment of a line of steamships from that city to Rio de Janeiro. The Philadelphians have apparently been awakened to the necessity of embarking in the steamship business since the arrival there of the City of Glasgow; but would it not be well for them to commence with the European trade? There is capital enough in Philadelphia to warrant the undertaking; the failing is, we fear, in the want of enterprise.

Our readers will perceive by our report of the Legislative proceedings of yesterday, that a series of resolutions were offered in the Assembly reiterating the Wilmot proviso doctrine in reference to the admission of new States, and demanding a modification of the Fugitive Slave law, so as to give fugitive slaves the benefit of trial by jury. That law could, perhaps, be modified with advantage, but this is not the time to urge any change in it; and it will be modified, no doubt, when Northern fanaticism is knocked in the head. It is now scotched, but it must be killed outright before any change can be made in it. The introduction of these resolutions is, however, nothing but an attempt to renew, if possible, in the Legislature of this State the slavery agitation, and we are well assured it has originated with Wm. H. Seward and his minions. We hope, therefore, that these resolutions will be allowed to slide, and that the others, approving of the Fugitive Slave law, will be passed in their stead.

We learn, by telegraph, that the government has decided upon sending the national vessel, with the products of American industry for the World's Fair, to Southampton. This will be gratifying to our friends of that town, who evinced so much desire to have an American vessel of war in their port during the continuance of the great exhibition.

Under the operation of the present law, the people of Massachusetts find it difficult to elect members of Congress. As long as it is in force they will have the same trouble.

A Southern despatch, by telegraph to Washington, states that the Legislature of Florida has elected Stephen R. Mallory Senator in Congress from that State, to succeed Mr. David Levy Yulee, whose term expires on the fourth of March next. Mr. Mallory is from Key West, is an accomplished scholar, and ranks among the first lawyers of the South. He held judicial office under the territorial government of Florida, and was appointed by President Polk to the highly responsible office of Collector of the Customs at Key West, from which place he was removed by President Taylor's cabinet. During the administration of Mr. Polk, he was sent by the government to Havana, to transact some important business, relating to a claim made to the Catholic Church property in Florida. On this subject he made a report, exhibiting profound knowledge of Spanish and civil law, and no ordinary ability and judgment. Judge Mallory is a decided democrat, and, though ultra-Southern, is "devoted to the Union and the constitution."

Arrival of the Cherokee and the Prometheus—News from California, Oregon, Hawaii, New Granada, Nicaragua, &c.

The steamships Cherokee and Prometheous arrived early yesterday morning, and brought us late interesting news from Oregon, California, the Sandwich Islands, Isthmus of Panama, Nicaragua and the West Indies.

Our files of newspapers from California have yielded a vast body of interesting items of news, which will be found in this morning's paper. The variety of intelligence will give a very clear insight into the active character of the new State on the Pacific, where Young America seems to be taking gigantic strides in civilization, commerce and enterprises of all descriptions. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world, has a new country exhibited simultaneously, to so remarkable an extent, the active pursuits of life, and the arts and customs of civilization. Courts of Law, hotels, ball rooms, theatres, picture galleries—in fine, everything that distinguishes our older Atlantic cities—thrive on the fresh soil of the Pacific. Business and enjoyment seem to go hand in hand; and could any one doubt that the activity of California is a permanent fact, we should find it in the great number and in the high character of its newspapers, published daily, semi-weekly, and weekly, at various points, as the annexed list will show:—

San Francisco Herald.	Stockton Times.
Alta California.	Stockton Journal.
California Courier.	Placer Times.
Pacific News.	Sacramento Transcript.
Journal of Commerce.	Mission Tribune.
Evening Pleasure.	California State Journal.
Illustrated Cal. News.	Marysville Herald.
Sonora Herald.	Western Star.
Oregon Spectator.	Oregonian.

All these newspapers are conducted with uncommon ability, and there are few newspapers in the other thirty States of the Union which can compare with some of them in their character for enterprise and valuable intelligence. The leading articles are superior to those in most of the daily newspapers of the Atlantic States. A well circulated newspaper is a fair index of the character of any population. By means of its general bearing and tone we may form an estimate of popular opinion. The time was, in New England, and even in this city, when it was almost impossible to incite the public to read a newspaper unless it followed the popular taste for descriptions of diabolical murders, and other outrages or incidents which moved the sympathies of society. Such taste has been gradually led into better channels, and the public now demand valuable information, of a more substantial and beneficial kind. We do not perceive that the Californians or Oregonians demand newspapers of a less worthy stamp than those sought by the enlightened readers of the older States; and, therefore, we are not in error, we imagine, in claiming for the society of the Pacific a very high degree of respect, and even admiration. The first rough form of society seems to have given way to a more polished structure, that may be contemplated with pleasure.

Wealth, unquestionably, has done much towards creating refinement in the society of San Francisco; and in looking over the list of millionaires, which will be found in our columns, one cannot fail to trace the origin of much that is agreeable in Californian society, to those active and educated men who were pioneers in the gigantic enterprise of settling California, and whose riches now afford a stimulus, not only to trade, but even to the ornamental arts of life. Commerce and trade, of course, are the main pursuits of men everywhere; and even while the arts of civilized life and of literature are encouraged, the enterprise of the merchant stretches forward towards new scenes of distinction and of profit. We have noticed, before this, the new direction which the whaling trade has taken towards California. Further intelligence satisfies us that working whale ships will seldom return to the Atlantic ports. From San Francisco whaling fleets will go out, and the oil and whalebone of the Pacific seas will hereafter be transmitted to our ports through the California merchants. In fact, the great depot for oil and whalebone must be the city of San Francisco. In time, other kinds of trade will spring up. The islands of the Pacific abound in *beche de mer*, an article highly prized by the Chinese; and it would not be singular if a trade in this product of the Caroline and other Pacific islands, should be commenced at an early day. Indeed, the enterprise of the California merchants will not only extend into China, but, at no distant day, will pass into the sepulchral ports of Japan.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands indicate that that locality is rapidly improving, and is destined to become the scene of great mercantile activity, which will be vastly accelerated when the new route across Lake Nicaragua has been completed. The proprietors are pressing forward with great zeal, and already we have the gratifying news that the steamer Director is upon the lake. Such an event is sufficient to encourage the hope that all other difficulties will be as easily surmounted. We are informed that a new road has been discovered from the lake to the Pacific, which will shorten the route, and that the surveys give promise of a canal, at no distant day, at a cost far below the original estimates. Such being the facts in the case, we doubt not that the Nicaragua route, on account of its healthiness—as well as for its inviting scenes, furnished by the natural beauties of the country, and by the cities of Leon and Granada—will have a full share of the passenger and freight traffic between the two oceans. The gates once fairly opened, who can calculate the magnitude of the results which will accrue to commerce and to the world!

VERMONT AND VIRGINIA.—The New York *Tribune*, and other abolition journals, dislike very much the treatment which the State of Vermont recently received at the hands of the Legislature of Virginia, and style it not only uncourteous, but a piece of blackguardism. It may be so in the opinion of those journals, but we apprehend that the public generally will view the subject in a different light.

What are the circumstances of the case? Some time since, the Legislature of the State of Vermont passed a law relating to fugitive slaves, which is Clearly in violation of the constitution of the United States, and of the Fugitive Slave law, passed in pursuance of that instrument at the last session of Congress. There was no necessity for adopting such a measure, even were it not unconstitutional. The only object on the part of the Legislature in passing it was to exhibit ill will to the South—to go out of their way to evince their hostility to the social institutions which not one of ten of the members knows anything about, and to increase the irritation at present unfortunately existing between the two sections of the Union. Soon after passing this law, the Legislature of Vermont, while in a philanthropic mood, passed a series of resolutions for the promotion of peace, a copy of which was sent to each State. In noticing them, the Virginia House of Delegates directed the Governor of that State to inform the executive of Vermont that they decline to consider those resolutions relative to the peace of the world, until the Vermont Legislature should show itself careful of the peace of the Union, by conforming to the enactments of the constitution of the United States, and laws passed in pursuance thereof. The abolition journals term this a blackguard proceeding. We do not see anything blackguard about it. On the contrary, we think it is a palpable hit; and if the members of the Vermont Legislature were at all sensitive, it would cut them deeply. See the inconsistency of that body. One day they pass resolutions breathing hostility to the South and to Southern institutions, and drawn up for the express purpose, we are satisfied, of producing ill-feeling towards the South. Should the *animus* which dictated them get to a head in the Northern States, a collision with the South and civil war would be the consequence. The next day the same body of fanatics pass a series of resolutions for the promotion of universal peace.

This is a fair sample of the consistency of the abolition fanatics of the North and we think that the Vermont Legislature have been very properly treated by the Virginia House of Delegates. If it is a blackguard piece of business, what shall we think of the classic language used by our Fourierite cotemporary a short time since?—"You lie villian; you lie."

NEWS FOR ANOTHER DAY.—We were flooded yesterday, with news from the Pacific, which compelled us last night to leave out a great deal of miscellaneous and local intelligence, such as Common Council proceedings, law reports, correspondence from Washington, Albany, and other cities public documents, &c., &c.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY CASE.—We give several columns of the proceedings in this important matter in to-day's paper. We may shortly expect a decision. As soon as it is rendered we shall publish it in full.

PARODI'S CONCERT FOR THE ITALIAN REFUGEES.—Last night, the grand concert given at the desire of Parodi and the Italian *troupe* of vocalists, under the direction of the enlightened and liberal *impressario*, Max Maretzek, went off admirably. We regret to state that the audience was much smaller than usual on such occasions, notwithstanding the very brilliant array of talent.

There has seldom been an entertainment of a more satisfactory character. Miska Hauser, Benseventano, Sanquirico, Lorini, Amalia Patti, Miss Virginia Whiting, Parodi, and, in fact, everyone, seemed determined to do their best. Miska Hauser performed with admirable skill. His fancy took a wide range, and the audience insisted upon his repeating a portion of his task, so brilliantly was it executed. All the vocalists were excellent. Amalia Patti and Miss Whiting were both much applauded. The pieces executed by Parodi were encored, and, with her usual amiability, she repeated three of them. She was tastefully dressed, and wore the ribbons of the Italian republican cause, as did Patti also. The former displayed them as a belt and sash, and the latter in her head dress. The band of the frigate Constitution performed several pieces in a highly acceptable manner, and the "Hymn of Liberty" closed the excellent entertainment, Parodi leading the chorus with her accustomed fervor and determination to please. On the whole, we have seldom enjoyed a greater musical treat.

PARODI IN "LA FAVORITA."—The season of the popular director of the Italian Opera, is fast drawing to a close. Before the public give Max Maretzek a benefit significant of their approbation, we are to have two or three opportunities of hearing Parodi in new *rôles*. To-night she will appear as Leonora, in "La Favorita," and will again challenge criticism on her personation of that character. The opera is in very great favor at any time, and unquestionably the announcement that the greatest vocalist we have had yet in our Opera House is to appear in it, will fill every part of the establishment. The arrangements of the manager have been made in such a manner as to support the opera with the best talent at his command, and we are very sure that the representation will be superior to any of the same work which the public have yet seen. The reduction in the price of the seats at the Opera, which has recently taken place, is acting very favorably for the director, as large audiences fully testify.

City Intelligence.

THE ELECTION AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The annual election of officers for the Mercantile Library came off yesterday, at Clinton Hall. The poll having closed at sunset, and while the scrutiny was being made in an adjoining room, the fun commenced in the lecture room, and was carried on till the formal and official announcement of the result. The gas was turned off, and meantime all sorts of merriment and noises were kept up in the dark, and the cat, the dog, and the cock, were imitated so well and so vociferously, that one almost imagined all the canine and feline tribe, and all the shrill chanticleers in New York, were congregated together. At length a dozen youngsters rushed into the room with candles in their hands, and by the aid of matches, light was soon produced. Three cheers were then given for the candles, and three groans for the gas. Some of the candles were lashed to the gas burners. When those who extinguished the gas saw that their opponents had obtained light, somewhat after the fashion of the locofocos, they then turned on the gas, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Copeland, Mr. Wickham, and a number of other speakers, amidst the most uproarious confusion and a running fire of wit by way of comment on the speeches. Mr. Wickham said, though his party had beaten the union ticket, he never had met so gentlemanly a set of men as those who conducted the election on that side.

About 9 o'clock a row took place on the stand, and the fight lasted for several minutes, both parties pitching into each other in excellent style, to the amusement of the cool spectators in the back ground, or the increased excitement of those who took a deeper interest in the election.

The following is the result as officially announced:—

REGULAR.		OPPOSITION.	
FOR PRESIDENT.			
Henry A. Oakley.....	610	George Peckham....	569
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.			
Charles W. Ogden...	1,177	Charles W. Ogden...	1,177
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.			
John Merchant.....	445	Hugh N. Camp.....	720
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY.			
Willard L. Felt.....	606	Chas. O. Richardson..	572
FOR TREASURER.			
C. G. Williams.....	549	Abm. Halsey, Jr....	634
FOR DIRECTORS.			
Daniel F. Appleton..	1,174	Daniel F. Appleton..	1,174
Lewis B. Henry.....	1,173	Lewis B. Henry.....	1,173
James McCulloh.....	1,175	James W. McCulloh..	1,175
Charles W. Lawrence.	1,138	Charles W. Lawrence.	1,138
James D. Smith.....	588	Charles Robb	605
Thos Fessenden, Jr..	610	Philip Pritchard....	584
Joseph Black	600	James J. Kelly	606

From the foregoing, and from the fact that there were 1,200 votes cast, it will be seen that the election was exceedingly close, and that the regulars have returned their candidate for President by 41 majority, and their candidate for Recording Secretary by 34 majority; while on the opposition or union ticket the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer have been returned. The Vice President and four of the Directors are the same on both tickets; and of the remaining three directors the union men elected two, and the regulars one. The union have, therefore, elected a majority of their men, and one of them to the important office of Treasurer. The following are the new board: President, Henry A Oakley; Vice President, Charles W. Ogden; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh N. Camp; Recording Secretary, Willard L. Felt; Treasurer, Abraham Halsey, Jr.; Directors Daniel F. Appleton, Lewis B. Henry, James W. McCulloch, Charles W. Lawrence, Thomas Fessenden, Jr., Charles Robb, James J. Kelly. The society is in a most flourishing condition, and all will go on harmoniously, notwithstanding the late struggle.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE COMPANIES IN NEW YORK.

The Northern Liberty Engine Company were on Monday escorted to Williamsburgh by a delegation from Engine Company 5, and received by the Fire Department of that village, with a torchlight procession. Engine companies No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and Lafayette engine No. 9, with their splendid new engine; also, Marion Hose Company, No. 1, and Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, joined in the procession. The Philadelphia engine was manned by two members from each of the Williamsburgh companies, and escorted through the principal streets. All the engine houses were splendidly illuminated, among which the most remarkable were those of No. 's 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9. The procession dispersed at half past twelve o'clock. The Philadelphia company remained there for the night, the guests of the Fire Department, and were escorted to the Philadelphia cars yesterday morning, by the Chief Engineer, and delegates from the various companies. Their engine attracted much attention, being the handsomest one that has ever visited this city.

The Humane Engine of Philadelphia passed through this city, yesterday afternoon, on their way to Boston, escorted by the late Hope Engine Company No. 31, of this city. Their appearance was fine. They are the only company in Philadelphia that dress like the New York firemen. They were entertained by the members of Engine 31 to a magnificent collation at Brothers Perkins.

THE MURDER CASE IN WILLET STREET—CORONER'S INQUEST.—In yesterday's *Herald*, we noticed the death of Dominick Lambreckt, who was violently assaulted by a person unknown, on Monday morning last, who came into the grocery store in which the deceased was a clerk, suddenly seized a heavy weight, and threw it at the head of the deceased, which took effect on the left temple, thereby fracturing the skull and causing his death in about two hours after. Coroner Geer held the inquest yesterday on the body of the deceased, and the evidence elicited was in substance what we gave in yesterday's account of the outrage. It seems that the five persons entered the store, and one walked up to the counter and inflicted the fatal blow with the weight, which he seized from the counter. The deceased fell by the force of the blow, but shortly got up again and commenced to wait on a woman who was there to make a purchase. The deceased never spoke, and by the advice of Mrs. Kierstead, he went up stairs to Mr. Bohner, the owner of the store. He tried to speak, but he could not. Mr. Bohner became alarmed, and sent out for a doctor, who came, and applied all the remedies possible, but to no effect, as he died in about two hours. The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death, on the 20th day of January, 1851, by a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow from a weight, inflicted by a person to the jury unknown, accompanied, at the time, by four other persons, also unknown to the jury. The police arrested two men on suspicion of being concerned in the above murder, but up to the time of the inquest they had not been identified. One had been discharged by the coroner and the other was detained for a further examination.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has become beautifully fine again. Yesterday was delightful. The air was like balm—more like the mildness of autumn than the harsh rigor of winter.

GREAT ANXIETY ABOUT THE ATLANTIC.—So great is the anxiety for the arrival of the Atlantic, that yesterday morning thousands ran to the quays, when the Cherokee was coming in, under the impression that it was the Atlantic; and in the afternoon, when the Prometheus arrived, the same scene was repeated and the greatest disappointment was evinced when the reality became known.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST STREET INVESTIGATION.—This day at 10 o'clock, the Coroner's jury, empanelled to investigate the Twenty-first street calamity, will meet at the Supreme Court chamber. The Coroner will deliver his charge, and the whole matter will be submitted for their verdict. Any comments in reference to the case we shall defer until a verdict has been rendered.

NEGRO VIOLENCE.—Yesterday morning, William Smith, a poor friendless man, in coming through Anthony street, was knocked down by some negroes and badly cut about the head and face. He was taken to the Fifth ward station house, and Dr. Kilbourne was sent for.

ARREST AT A RESORT OF A GANG OF THIEVES.—On Monday, John Gooley, William Miles, Allen Taylor, John Ward, Jane Watson, Julia French and Mary Layman, were arrested by the Tenth ward police, at a house in Ludlew street, known to the police as a resort of prostitutes and thieves. A trunk and a bag, containing clothes and dry goods, also pawn tickets for silverware, were found in their possession.

THE ACCIDENT IN FLETCHER STREET.—We have received a letter from Mr. B. Martin, of 121 Maiden lane, in which he states that it was himself, and not the First ward police, who put into a carriage, and sent to the Hospital, the young man who fell through a hatchway in Fletcher street.

MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.—A strike occurred yesterday amongst the firemen and workmen of the Manhattan Gas Company, in Eighteenth street, in consequence of the company adding one third more additional labor upon the workmen. Mr. Ayres, of the firm of Mott & Ayres, has sent about a dozen men to supply the places of the discontented, until the difficulty is arranged. The men do not strike for wages, but for a similar distribution of labor to that which they have hitherto worked under. The police were on the spot, to preserve order; but the discontented, it is said, are perfectly satisfied to abide by the justice of their demand without resorting to violence.

SUICIDE.—Jacob Gerhalin, a German, fifty two years of age, who resided at No. 173 Broome street, committed suicide on Monday evening, by taking laudanum.

BURSTING OF A CAMPHINE LAMP IN A STAGE.—At nine o'clock on Monday evening, a camphine lamp burst in stage 479, of the line of O'Keefe & Duryea. The driver was badly burned in the face, in trying to put out the fire.

FELL INTO THE RIVER.—On Monday a sailor named John Duffy, fell overboard, at the foot of Dover street, and was rescued from drowning by some citizens and officer Harbinson, who brought him to the station house.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 11, 102, 136, 142 to 152.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Nos. 219, 229, 253, 267, 273, 21, 27, 49, 59, 61, 63, 67, 69, 91, 26. Part 2—Nos. 16, 212, 46, 34, 48, 50, 28, 54, 62, 64, 78, 84, 90, 69, 100, 80.

The Naval and Merchant Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to state some reasons for dissenting from the propositions in your article headed "The Ocean, whose is it?" I fully agree with you in the necessity for increasing our ocean mail steamers, and the importance of bringing the matter before Congress; but I consider it far better that they should not be under the control of the Navy Department, until needed for actual service. The appropriations should be made through the Post Office Department, which has the benefit of the income from them. The contracts should be open to fair competition; ships built of size and strength proper for vessels of war; and when accepted by government, inspected occasionally by competent men, which will insure their being kept in order for the service required. The United States should have the power to take these ships at a valuation, whenever they may require them. This has been the course of the British government with the Cunard Company; and the almost uniform success of their ships, commanded by men of the merchant service, contrasted with that of the West India mail steamers, commanded by naval officers, is a strong argument in favor of leaving our mercantile marine in the hands of those who have made it what it is. Our packet ships have surpassed all others in speed, order, and discipline. They have been commanded by men who have "worked" hard for the honor, and still more arduously to retain the reputation they had won. Their introduction to the service of Neptune was not through the favor of "a friend at court," or any system of "nepotism;" neither was their promotion the result of waiting for the removal of seniors, by natural causes, or casualties. They "worked" their way up—and having crossed the Atlantic many times in our packets, in English steamers, and in our own mail steamers, I am prepared to say, that no class of men are better fitted for their station. Now, shall these men, and those who are preparing to take their places, be set aside, and "our rusty naval officers be dragged out?" They deserve better. Rather let there be a reform in our navy altogether. As you suggested a short time since, let us have a "retired list"—let our officers be promoted for merit, and not by seniority. Then they would have a stimulant to ambition, which is now wholly wanting; and men who have grown gray in waiting could retire without pecuniary distress. But keep the passenger and freighting business distinct from our national ships of war. Justice to our mercantile marine demands it.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The splendid American steamship Pacific, Capt. Ezra Nye, will leave this port at noon to day, for Liverpool. Her mails will close at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be ready at half-past 9 o'clock. Its contents will embrace the news received yesterday from Oregon, California, the Sandwich Islands, Nicaragua, Isthmus of Panama and the West Indies. Single copies sixpence.

Bayard Taylor will Lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall, before the American Phrenological society, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject, "The Animal Man." Seats free.

In Paris they have given the name of "Notre Dame de remede, or miraculous medicine," to Watts' Nervous Antidote. There is a very great demand for it there among a certain class of gray heads, broken down in constitution by high living. It is certainly a wonderfully invigorating medicine.

The Marvellous Developements and Astonishing exposures made by the Messrs. Burr, at the Society Library, every evening, in their lectures and experiments on Imagination and the Phenomena of Mind, are creating a vast sensation. The whole mystery of ghosts, spirits, the rapping, psychology, etc., is laughably and scientifically illustrated.

New Series for 1851.—The Fourth Number of the new series of Morris & Willis' admirable family newspaper, the Home Journal, will be issued this week. For freshness, spiciness, and originality, this elegant weekly has no equal in this or any other country. Terms only $2 a year. New subscribers (if immediate application be made) can be supplied from No. 1. Office 107 Fulton street.

Mortcotype.—J. H. Whitehurst, the celebrated daguerreotypist, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, is the inventor of "Mortcotype," or the art of preserving daguerreotype likenesses on tombstones, so as to make them withstand the ravages of time and weather. His rooms will be found replete with every luxury and comfort, and his pictures equal, if not superior to any produced in the world. Call and examine the specimens.

Gavit's National Miniature Gallery 247 Broadway, corner Murray street.—This establishment contains the largest collect on of the portraits of distinguished individuals ever brought together, and those daily taken there are specimens of the highest perfection of art. The public are invited to call.

A Pleasant Ride—for air and exercise.— Go to Kellinger's Mansion House, Yonkers, where you can get meals and refreshments at all hours, and enjoy agame of ten pins, shuffle-board, quoits, and other simple games of amusement. As the bar is away from the house, visiters can expect their enjoyment in a quiet way. It must be healthy, as it is adjoining the Dr's Laboratory, for the manufacture of his infallible liniment and magic fluid. N. B—A small water power, and lots, for sale. Inquire of Dr. K., upon the premises. It is elegantly situated for a tannery.

Unredeemed Pledges—400 Black Frock coats, $2 to $12; 300 dress coats, $2 to $10; 500 pair pants, black doeskin and figured cassimere, $1 to $4; 1,000 vests, 50 cts. to $2; with a variety of business coats, cloaks and overcoats. Corner Nassau and Beekman street—$5 suit store.

Spotten's Compound Cod Liver Oil Candy. —It is a double injury—involving public health and private rights—a counterfeit a preparation in such universal use, and of such high reputation as this. After trying innumerable medicaments, the victim of cough or cold, influenza or bronchitis, finds in this unequalled modification of fresh Cod Liver Oil, the only means of cure the only hope of safety. Therefore, be sure you have the thing itself, and not a counterfeit. This invaluable specific is made and sold by the proprietor, at 118 Bowery, at 25 cents per package and by the agents whose names follow: Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William street, and in Jersey City at 33 Montgomery street; Cook, corner of Grand and Allen streets; Mercereau, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street; Coddington, corner of Bowery and Spring streets; Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn; King, Broadway and John street; and by Druggists generally.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway—Shell and Buffalo Horn Dress Combs.—This selection, acknowledged the finest in the city, has of late had many additions, and ladies will find, on examination, combs of an entire new style, not to be obtained in any other establishment. Combs made and repaired.

A. & J. SAUNDERS, 387 Broadway.

"Absolutely necessary"—That every one should attend to their understandings. To do so properly, they should patronise BROOKS, No. 150 Fulton street, whose stock of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Overshoes, &c., is the cheapest, best, and largest in the city. His buffalo overshoes are particularly recommended to travellers.

Fancy Cutlery, from the Manufactories of Jos. Rodgers, Geo. Wostenholm, &c. The assortment embraces the finest quality of Razors, Penknives, and many articles for toilet use. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, Corner of Liberty st., and 387 Broadway.

Dr. James W. Powell continues to attend exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at 128 Warren street, where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye," third edition, price 50 cents. Artificial Eyes inserted, without the slightest pain, that will move like the natural eye.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., can only be procured genuine at the manufactory, 4 Wall street, New York. The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing a very superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall st. They will find he perfectly understands all their requirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call.

Colt's Pistols, Carbines, Rifles, Shot Guns, etc., etc.—The subscriber calls the attention of purchasers of the above to the largest and best selected assortment in the city, offered on the most favorable terms.

BENJ. I. HART, 74 Maiden lane.

Bargains for the Ladies.—E. H. Newman, 311½ Broadway, has received a lot of Breakfast Sleeves at 1s. 6d.; Handsome Needle work Collars, Embroidered Collars, very cheap lot, 50 cents; Scalloped Linen Handkerchiefs, 50 cents; Embroidered do. 10s., 12s. and 12s.; Black Demi Veils, 30 per cent under regular prices. Other goods proportionately cheap.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 21—6 P. M.

An immense amount of business was transacted in fancy stocks to-day. We have noticed, for some days past, that most of the sales were for cash. This shows, on the part of sellers, an apprehension that before time contracts mature, the market will break down. Sellers on time, at present prices, may find purchasers long before contracts mature, among the missing. It would be well for the bears to look closely to the responsibility of buyers, and see that a sufficient margin for depreciation is secured. Cash sales are the surest and safest; but the present class of buyers have not the means to purchase in that way. They are, as a general thing, weak operators, and have just capital enough to deposit a moderate margin for depreciation. In the event of prices falling off ten and fifteen per cent in a day, contracts with the present class of buyers would not be worth a rush. The inflation still continues in Canton, and the daily fluctuations in prices are sufficient to show the character of the movement. There is no corner in this fancy, but the purchases are principally on Boston account, and are made with a view of getting possession of nearly all the capital stock, and catching the bears short. It is easy enough to get all the stock, but the bears understand the movement too well to be caught in that trap. A similar game is going on in Long Island, and as soon as the parties engaged have obtained all the stock, they will find no market for it, and have to keep it, or sell it at a very great depreciation. We learn that measures have been taken to consolidate the stock of the Morris Canal Company. In having accepted the supplement to the charter, this becomes imperative. This will reduce the number of shares from 41,000 of $25 each, to 10,250 of $100. The present par value is $25, and the market value is $23. After the consolidation, par will be $100, and the market value, if no change takes place in the meantime, $92 per share. This will amplify the transfer business of the company, and stockholders will understand just what they have, and its value. At the first board to-day, Canton Co. advanced 1¼ per cent., and fell back 1¼; Norwich and Worcester 1, Stonington ½, Long Island ½, Hudson River R R. ½, Reading R. R. 1, Farmer's Loan declined ½ per cent., Harlem ¼, Morris Canal ½, Erie Income Bonds ½. Portsmouth Dry Dock has advanced 1¼ per cent., since Saturday last, with large sales. At the second board there was no material change in prices.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to $198,096 70; payments, $29 490 44—balance, $3 361 038 82

The bonds of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, were sold at auction, this morning, at the Merchants' Exchange. There was considerable competition among buyers, and the sale went off with a great deal of spirit.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD BONDS.

$10,000 at 92½ per cent., netting		$9,250 00
1,000	92	920 00
61,000	91¾	55 987 50
25,000	91¾	22,875 00
12,000	91¾	10,980 00
20,000	91¾	18,225 00
241,000	91	219,310 00
216,000	90⅞	196,290 00
214,000	90¾	193,670 90
$800,000		$727,487 50

The sale commenced at 92½, and after falling to 90¾, finally closed at 91¾. The bonds draw seven per cent interest, and are secured by a second mortgage on all the property of the company. The road earns a net revenue equal to ten per cent on the entire cost.

The steamships Cherokee and Prometheus, from Chagres, bring two weeks later intelligence from California, and about two millions of gold and gold dust. California papers contain most glowing accounts from the mining districts; and it is stated that the mining business had been carried on during the past three or four months with more energy and perseverance than ever before, and that the product has been very great. It appears by official returns made up at the custom house of San Francisco, that from September 1, 1849, to December 13, 1850, $31,060,155 in gold and gold dust were shipped from that port. It is estimated that between twenty and thirty millions have been carried away in the baggage and pockets of passengers. It would not be far out of the way to estimate the amount of gold carried away from California, from June, 1848—when the discovery of gold was made—to September, 1849, at ten millions of dollars. It therefore appears, by these statements, that about seventy millions of dollars, in gold, have been exported from California from June, 1848, to December 13, 1850—a period of two years and six months. As large as this is in the aggregate, the annual shipments have been much less than anticipated. The average is twenty-eight millions a year. It is our impression that the product per head has reached its maximum, whatever it was; and that from this time forward the inducements for digging will steadily decrease. Another year will tell the whole story.

The annexed table exhibits the quotations for the principal public stocks in this market, at the periods named:—

QUOTATIONS FOR PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Dec. 20, 1850	Jan. 21, 1851.
U. S. Loan, 6 per cent, 1853...	102¾ a 101	101⅞ a 102
Do. 6 " 1856...	106¾ a 106⅝	— a —
Do. 6 " 1862...	110 a 110⅛	112½ a 112¾
Do. 6 " 1867...	114 a 114¼	116¼ a 116½
Do. 6 " 1868...	114 a 114⅝	118 a 118⅛
New York 6 per cent...	— a —	— a —
Do. 6 " 1854.....	105 a 107	106 a 107
Do. 6 " 1860.....	115¾ a 117	— a —
Do. 6 " 1861.....	115¾ a 117	116 a 117
Do. 6 " 1862.....	115¾ a 117	— a —
Do. 6 " 1865.....	— a —	— a —
Do. 6 " 1867.....	113 a113¾*	— a —
Do. 5¾ " 1860.....	— a —	— a —
Do. 5¾ " 1861.....	108¾ a 109	109 a 109½
Do. 5¾ " 1865.....	— a —	— a —
Do. 5 " 1850-53...	— a —	— a —
Do. 5 " 1855-58...	— a —	106 a 106¼
Do. 5 " 1859-60...	— a —	— a —
Do. 5 " 1860-66...	— a —	— a —
Do. 4½ " 1864.....	— a —	— a —
Ohio 7 per cent, 1851.....	102 a 102¼	102¾ a 103
Do. 6 " 1860.....	— a —	— a —
Do. 6 " 1856.....	— a —	106½ a 107
Do. 6 " 1860.....	— a —	110 a 110¼
Do. 6 " 1870.....	— a —	— a —
Do. 6 " 1875.....	— a —	115¼ a 116
Do. 5 " 1850-56.....	— a —	— a —
Kentucky 6 per cent.....	106¾ a 106¾	104 a 104¼
Do. 5 "	92 a 93	91 a 93
Illinois Int. Imp., 1847.....	61 a 61¼	67¾ a 68
Do. " Int. Stock....	36 a 37	43 a 44
Illinois Fundable Bonds.....	— a —	— a —
Indiana B