NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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

Volume XVII ..... No. 338.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. THE HEBREW SON—BOTTLE IMP.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—ARMAND—MARRIED AND SETTLED.

NIBLO'S.—CROWN DIAMONDS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—DAVID COPPERFIELD—ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS WANTED.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—SPY OF WEST CHESTER—LA PEROUSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—PRACTICAL MAN.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery.—MILLER AND HIS MEN—FIRST NIGHT—LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon—MARRIED AND SETTLED—ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS WANTED. Evening—ORPHAN'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN HALL—MME. SONTAG'S CONCERT.

535 BROADWAY.—MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery.—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

New York, Monday, December 6, 1852.

Mails for California.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The new steamship Uncle Sam, Captain Mills, and the mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave at two o'clock this afternoon, for Aspinwall, with the California mails. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning.

Single copies, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders without delay.

Arrival of the Empire City—Important from Cuba.

The news brought from Havana by the steamship Empire City, which arrived at this port yesterday, is not so late by one day as that received by the steamer Isabel, at Charleston. Our letters say nothing whatever tending to corroborate the report of the latter, as to the settlement of the Crescent City difficulty; but, as the Empire City left on the 29th November, it is probable that the conciliatory arrangements were made next day, on the eve of which the Isabel left.

Our advices by the Empire City, however, are of a most important and interesting character, inasmuch as they confirm the statements hitherto made as to the increasing activity manifested in carrying on the slave trade, and the proportionate determination evinced by the British government to put it down, and compel Spain to observe her treaty stipulations. From the correspondence which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the traffic with the coast of Africa, for the purchase and landing of slaves on the island of Cuba, is carried on to an extent greater than heretofore, and that not only do the authorities connive at it, but that Queen Christina and Captain-General Cañedo are said to be largely interested in the expeditions.

Our letters also confirm the statement published exclusively by the HERALD some days since, as to the movements of the British West India squadron; and furnish evidence to prove that the views expressed by Lord Palmerston, in his recent speech in Parliament, will be vigorously enforced. The island is now encircled by the cruisers of the English fleet, for the purpose of intercepting vessels engaged in the slave trade. The government of Great Britain is resolved to annihilate the traffic, the last vestige of which is now only to be found in connection with Cuba; and if no other mode can be found available, as present appearances indicate, they will decidedly favor the transfer of the island to the United States.

In this view of the subject, the present position of affairs there will be found pregnant with important results.

The News.

Though quite brief, our telegraphic intelligence this morning will be found exceedingly interesting. Undoubtedly the most pleasing feature of the news to a majority of our readers is the announcement, by our special correspondent, that the Hon. W. R. King, the Vice President elect, reached Washington last evening, in his usual health, and will take his seat at the head of the Senate to day. This puts to rest the vague rumor of that gentleman's death, which was circulated throughout the country on the day previous to the meeting of the electoral colleges of the different States. Whether this story was fabricated for the malicious purpose of leading the electors astray remains to be ascertained. Our correspondent also states that there are a sufficient number of Congressmen present to form a quorum in each house, and that the President's Message will be sent in to day. Of what will probably constitute the principal business during the session we have spoken at some length elsewhere.

According to the latest intelligence from Mexico, the rebellious spirit which has so long exhibited itself in all parts of that country is fast approaching a focus. The revolutionists have had a battle with the government troops at Sonora, in which the latter were defeated. The State of Aguas Calientes had declared in favor of the revolutionists, and contributed large quantities of weapons to carry on the rebellion. In Tamaulipas the revolutionists had captured Victoria, the capital of the State, and fears were entertained at Tampico that their next movement would be against that place. The authorities of Orizaba were treating with, and it was anticipated would surrender to, the insurgents; and, what added to the distress of the government, two vessels of war, which were ordered from Acapulco to blockade the port of Mazatlan, had espoused the cause of the revolutionists. In fact, accumulating troubles have so utterly disheartened President Arista, that it is impossible for him to prevent the destruction of the republic. Unless Santa Anna, who is believed to be directing the revolutionists, is re-instated in power, the confederation will be speedily annihilated, and each State will set up a government for itself. Under any circumstances, however, the nation cannot be expected to hold together a great while—even though Santa Anna be recalled. He is a cunning intriguant, but past experience has established the fact that he is utterly incompetent to rule successfully.

By reference to the Mexican news it will be seen that the various propositions for the Tehuantepec contract are to be published, and that Congress will afterwards decide upon them. It is not improbable that the present session of the American Congress will have something to say relative to this matter.

The telegraph reports that the steamship Black Warrior had arrived at Mobile, with later advices from Havana than were hitherto received. Not a word of the news, however, has been transmitted.

We elsewhere publish the melancholy particulars of the sinking of the pilot boat Yankee, off Sandy Hook, on Friday night, and the subsequent drowning of four of her crew, whose names are given.

From New Orleans, we learn that the last foreign news had the effect of slightly lowering the price of both cotton and breadstuffs. The receipts of cotton up to this time, at all the Southern ports, are reported to be 348,000 bales more than last year at the same date.

A despatch from Baltimore declares that the rumor relative to the intention of the Mayor to resign is wholly incorrect, and that, on the contrary, he, and his officers under him, are endeavoring to quell the spirit of rowdyism. It is to be hoped that they will succeed.

The readers attention is directed to the telegraph columns for accounts of two more fatal railroad accidents, a duel, suicide, fires, &c. Our general news columns likewise contain a great amount of very interesting matter, to which the want of

The Meeting of Congress—The President's Message—The Business of the Session.

The second session of the Thirty-second Congress commences to-day, and will close on the 3d of March next. The two Houses being ready for business, from the organization holding over from the last session, the annual message of the President of the United States, if there be a quorum in each, will most probably be read in both branches this morning. If so, we expect to be able to lay it before our readers to-morrow, with, perhaps, a portion of the accompanying annual reports from the several executive departments. The message has been despatched to the principal points of the United States by special messengers, and will be delivered by the Postmasters of the respective cities as soon as telegraphic information shall have been received by them of its delivery to Congress.

We have heretofore adverted to what may be reasonably anticipated as the leading features of the message, to wit: the Cuba question, the Fishery question, the Lobos Islands guano question, and the Tehuantepec treaty question. We have reason to expect that the message will cast a flood of light upon all these, and many other questions, foreign and domestic, which, to some extent, more or less, remain up to this hour involved in mystery. It is possible, too, there may be an extra message, announcing the pacific settlement, by George Law & Company, of the Crescent City controversy, which, but a few days ago, hung like a black cloud of war along our Southern horizon.

The business of the two Houses will give them abundant employment for three months, however well disposed they may be to work. The unfinished business of the last session, after the discussion and reference of the various parts of the President's message, will come up first on the calendar. Most prominent amongst the bills passed by the House, and only requiring the concurrence of the Senate and the signature of the President to become laws of the land, are—

1. The Land Distribution bill, providing for a distribution of some sixty-five millions of acres of the public lands among the several States of the Union, of which the proportion to New York will be, if passed, upwards of five millions; or, to be more exact, will be 5,400,000 acres. This measure is commonly known as Bennett's Land bill, and doubtless had considerable influence in his re-election to Congress from this State, at the late election.

2. The Homestead bill, also known as the Free Farm bill, providing for ceding the entire public domain, in small farms of one hundred and sixty acres for each family, &c., to actual settlers, as a free gift, to encourage the landless, and promote the settlement of the unsettled districts of the Far West.

The friends of each of these bills will make a dead set upon the Senate; but it is doubtful whether either of these extraordinary and radical measures can be whipped through within the limits of a short session. Most of the leading democrats of the Senate are in favor of the Homestead bill, while upon the Distribution scheme, the whigs are believed to stand almost alone in its support. This gives the Homestead bill the inside track; and it appears within the range of possibility that it may pass, though, we apprehend, the country is hardly yet prepared for an experiment so sweeping and novel as this. The so-called Industrial Associations, however, and the friends of "land to the landless," including Seward and his allies, will do their utmost to strengthen themselves upon this project, for the campaign of 1856, whether passed or defeated in Congress. In this view, if not in the meantime disposed of, one of the first duties of the new administration will be to look to the public lands, and devise, if possible, some honest, salutary, and regular system for the transfer of the same to actual settlers.

The New York Branch Mint hangs in the House, and whatever the result, it will be the duty of our delegation to re-open their fire upon that question. We suspect there is no hope for French spoliations—none. The remission of the duty on railroad iron—the price of iron having risen to a good profit—will very likely be discussed in the House; and considering the vast amount of railroads under way and projected all over the country, it would not be surprising if this one important step should be taken in behalf of free trade. At all events, with a surplus of fourteen or fifteen millions in the treasury, after meeting its expenditures of fifty millions a year, it is utterly idle for our various manufacturing corporations to hope for any increase of bounty from the government. The whole theory of protection is steadily declining, and in due time it will become, like the United States Bank, "an obsolete idea."

Something will doubtless be attempted for the satisfaction of the creditors of Texas. Notwithstanding the ten millions indemnity given to Texas, in one of the Compromise bills of 1850, for the payment of her debts, it is lamentably evident that that State, following the example of Mississippi, has a decided leaning to repudiation. While Texas was a republic, she borrowed some eight or nine millions of dollars, making various pledges for its redemption. For this purpose, her public lands were left in her possession on her annexation to the United States; and, in 1850, the ten millions indemnity on her boundary question were given to her with the same view. Yet it appears, from a report of Mr. Pearce, of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, of August last, that "no part of this debt, principal or interest, has been paid by Texas. Neither the proceeds of her public lands, according to the articles of annexation, nor the duties from imports, having been, in any manner, applied to this purpose. Nor has Texas effected any settlement with these creditors whereby the United States have been released from these claims, although nearly two years have elapsed since the passage of the act of Congress of 1850, and more than eighteen months since the acceptance of that act by Texas."

According to the law of nations, and of common equity in such cases, the United States, having absorbed the sovereignty of the late republic of Texas, are responsible to its creditors. Often, twenty, or fifty millions, are given by Congress to Texas to settle up with those creditors, and she fails to do it, Congress is still responsible to them. Now, it appears, that Texas having provided, by legislative enactments, for repudiation upon a sliding scale of from seventy to twenty per cent upon her debts, her creditors have thought fit to call upon Congress. The Finance Committee of the Senate were thus called to answer how the creditors may be satisfied, and how the State of Texas may be safely entrusted with the five millions still due to her on account of her creditors.

The committee say, that they "think this may be effected by issuing to the said creditors stock of the United States to the amount of $8,333,000, bearing an interest of three per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the government of the United States after —— years, and taking from the creditors their receipts in full, and assignments of their evidences of debt, which may be held by the United States as a set-off to the claim of Texas to the five millions reserved under the act of September 9th, 1850."

But something is due to Texas. It is due to her, and due to the spirit and intent of the resolutions of annexation, that the half dozen surviving officers of the navy of the late republic should be incorporated into the navy of the United States. It is due to justice that the bill of the naval committee of the House on this subject should be passed.

We apprehend, however, that precious little will or can be done in public or private measures of legislation, during the present session. There must be a great deal of wind and gas expended on the message, Cuba, Tehuantepec, codfish, guano, and such questions; but, above all, there must of necessity be a prodigious amount of caucusing, and of little conspiracies, in every hole and corner about the Capitol, and all over the village of Washington, concerning the cabinet places, the fat missions abroad, the sub-the spoils generally. It is quite possible that not one public measure will be passed till the third of March, and that then the appropriations may all be run through between sunset and daylight, with the President imprisoned in a side room of the Senate to sign the bills. All in all, it will be a highly interesting, graphic, ridiculous, fussy, funny, lively, and amusing session of Congress.

NOVEL INVENTIONS.—According to some of our cotemporaries, the NEW YORK HERALD is entitled to the highest honors, as the greatest inventor of the age. When, some months ago, we received a pious, moral-toned communication, purporting to come from certain abolitionists of 'Change Alley, London, and enclosing us the *douceur* of fifty pounds sterling, as the first instalment of a bribe designed to aid in the defeat of Mr. Walbridge, a candidate for Congress from this city, and when we exposed and published the fraud, the wiseacres of the press gravely declared that the whole affair was a scheme concocted and carried out by the HERALD, as an advertisement to more fame. And when, in a few weeks after, some other of our amiable friends had placed in our hands a packet, labelled as valuable, but whose mission was to furnish us with an improvised passport to elysium, the same oracles declared that this, too, was another invention for notoriety, emanating from the same fertile source. These editors, with high moral sentiment, entirely set aside the affidavits of the gentlemen testifying to the particulars, as published by us at the time.

We feel overpowered with a sense of the undeserved compliments so lavishly bestowed upon us; but our candor, as well as our modesty, compels us to disclaim our title to them to such an extent. As it would, however, be of little avail to declare to these flatterers of ours that we have no right to the honors of an inventor in the sense for which they give us credit, we will only assure them that we have not the slightest objection, but, on the contrary, would be most happy to see them imitate any of our inventions. Let some of these editors get up a facsimile of the Walbridge bribe, and distribute two hundred and fifty dollars among the charitable and benevolent institutions around them, and we pledge ourselves not to sue them for an encroachment on our patent rights. And if they are of such a venturous disposition as they credit us with, we will re-load our torpedo box, in their presence, and place it in their hands, when perhaps they will make an effort to open it, as Mr. Bennett did. That's all.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.—We published, with, in the past week or two, very voluminous articles and documents in relation to the important matter of the contract existing between certain of our citizens and the Nicaraguan government, for the construction of a ship canal through that republic. Mr. Marcoleta, whose name appears prominently in the affair, as the plenipotentiary of the Nicaraguan government, having had his authority called in question, and it having been distinctly stated that Nicaragua had no national representative in the country, Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State, has given the following explicit denial of that allegation:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 8, 1852.

The undersigned, having been appointed Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to inform Mr. Marcoleta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, that he will be happy to receive from him such communications as he may think proper to address to him in that character.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer to Mr. Marcoleta the assurance of his distinguished consideration. EDWARD EVERETT.

To Senor Don JOSE DE MARCOLETA, &c.

This looks bad for Wall street. But there yet may be a mistake; perhaps Mr. Everett is not Secretary of State!

It will be interesting to the public to know that we have in preparation a full and impartial account of the origin, history, present financial condition, and political relations of the Transit Company, which will prove an appropriate pendant to the *exposé* which we last week made of the Canal project. We propose to take up and sift impartially all the schemes of connecting the two oceans, so that the people, who after all are most interested, may form a sound and impartial judgment between them.

THE BEACON OF CUBA.—The well known Mr. John S. Thrasher has started a paper in New Orleans, called *El Faro de Cuba*, printed in English and Spanish. Mr. Thrasher is posted up in the affairs of the queen of the Antilles.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson.

Among the many interesting subjects that attract occasionally the attention of the community, there is nothing that excites at the present time more curiosity among a large class, both here and abroad, than the success of the caloric ship Ericsson. The power of caloric as an ejecting agent in an air gun, is well understood, but its applicability as a motive power is not. It is a new appliance of the element—a new idea in this age of wonders—an apparent impossibility possible of accomplishment. An attempt (whether founded on truth or not, we cannot say) is made in the *Augsburg Gazette*, an Austrian journal, to make it appear that Mr. Ericsson's idea is not original, a magistrate of Lauenburg, named Prehn, having perfected a caloric engine some years previous to Mr. Ericsson constructing his first one. He failed, however, as the story goes, in applying his principle, and his want of success brought him to the grave. This may be true, and yet detract nothing from Mr. Ericsson's claim to originality in the conception, which might have been born in him for years before he was enabled to attempt to carry it out, from a variety of circumstances, against which many men of genius have struggled, and ultimately sunk under, like the unfortunate Austrian mathematician. These charges, however, are easily made, but not so easily refuted, and, until something more authentic than a mere newspaper paragraph is brought forward, Mr. Ericsson need be under no apprehension of losing his laurels, acquired after years of labor, just as he is about to receive the crowning wreath.

The opinion of the practicability or impracticability of the application of caloric to propelling vessels, however, is a mooted question, which will in a few days doubtless be settled, when the ship Ericsson goes on her trial trip. The company engaged in the enterprise are very sanguine of success, although there are a great many who doubt and others who unqualifiedly condemn it as an impracticable idea. The elasticity of air is acknowledged, but its capability of propelling a large vessel, through an element so much denser than itself at a remunerative speed is by many most seriously doubted. Should the principle, however, be found to work, it will produce nearly as great a change in mechanics as when steam as a motive power was first introduced to an astonished public. Owing to the lessened expense in making and working a caloric engine, and the total absence of danger by exploding, if successful it will become a universal aid in everything where motive power is required. Not only will ships and railway engines be fitted with it, but factories, mills, and indeed every building where much hoisting is done could easily be supplied with it, and ultimately, by this way, entirely supersede the use of steam.

The manner in which it is contemplated to use caloric to propel the ship Ericsson, as we understand it, is by means of two engines, each engine being composed of two cylinders—a large and a smaller one—the latter placed on the top of the former, with a small furnace under all. The larger cylinders are said to be thirteen feet diameter—but as we, in common with other members of the press, have been denied an ocular demonstration, we can only speak from hearsay. Each cylinder is worked by a separate piston, the two on one engine, however, working simultaneously. When the engine is started, the piston of the upper cylinder in its descent opens several valves, through which the cold air immediately enters. On its ascent it closes these valves, and the air is forced through other valves into a receiver, and thence into the large cylinder. In going, however, from the receiver into the bottom cylinder it passes through a regenerator, consisting of a heated net work of wire, formed by a number of layers, the whole about twelve inches thick, from which it becomes heated to about 400 or 500 degrees, and when it enters the large, or what is called the working cylinder, it receives an additional heat of some forty more degrees, which about doubles its volume, and, by its endeavors to find room for its great expansion, performs the duty of steam.

Among the enumerated advantages that a vessel fitted with a caloric engine possesses are that she will consume only about one-tenth the fuel of a steamer; that the cost of boilers is entirely saved—the expense of the engines being about equal; that only about one-fourth the number of hands will be required to run it; that the wear and tear, owing to its simplicity, is but trifling, and that the reason than the last enumerated were given by its projectors, it would be more than sufficient to entitle it to the warm sympathies of every one; but when all these advantages become a fixed fact, added to the additional advantage of the space saved by the absence of the huge, unsightly boilers, caloric will entirely clear the course of her at present more powerful and certainly more dangerous rival.

Like many other inventions, its general adoption at first will probably be slow. The projectors state that they do not expect to make a passage to England under fourteen or fifteen days; so that it will have to be more fully developed before it will be adopted by the ocean mail steamers. For screw vessels it would appear to be peculiarly adapted, and will probably, if successful, at once be used in vessels bound on long voyages—to China or California—as from the small amount of fuel consumed a vessel fitted with it would be enabled to carry sufficient coal for the whole passage, thus saving the time and expense of putting into intermediate ports for a fresh supply.

The practicability or impracticability of its successful use as a motive power, on a large scale, will be settled on the trial trip of the Ericsson, or by her first voyage. The wheel has already been moved, its first revolution being performed on Monday last, by the mere aid of the natural elasticity of the air, no fire being used. This seems to augur well for its success, which, in common with thousands of others, we heartily wish may be fully accomplished, as a reward for the untiring perseverance and enterprise of the projectors, and because of the vast benefits it may be the means of conferring on mankind in general.

The December Term of the Law Courts.

This being the first Monday in the month, the December term of the law courts will be opened. The calendars contain pretty much the same important cases that we have before referred to, and which seem to be destined to remain there until the dog days.

The Supreme Court, General Term, will occupy the three Judges in motions, and in the hearing of the Million Trust Fund, the argument of which has not been got through—so that Special Terms can only be held Saturdays until Judge Morris takes his seat upon the bench. The labors of the Court of Appeals, and the vast number of decisions which occupied Judge Edmonds for many months past, have so completely prostrated him that he was obliged to leave New York on Saturday, for Central America, where he will remain some time for the benefit of his impaired health.

Two trial branches of the Superior Court will sit for the disposal of jury causes, of which there is a very heavy calendar. Judge Emmet, who was elected to fill the vacancy created by Judge Sandford's death, has already taken his seat, as his term of office commenced the moment he was elected. Judges will also sit in Special Term and Chambers of this court.

The Court of Common Pleas which sat in General Term last month, and rendered nearly fifty decisions, though not of special interest, will hold two trial branches for the disposal of jury causes. One judge will preside at Special Term and Chambers.

The Marine Court will be occupied with the usual routine of business, which ever and anon furnishes a case of public interest. An additional judge will be added to this bench, and at the end of the term of office of the present Justices, Lynch and Cowles, Judges Florence McCarthy, A. A. Phillips, and A. A. Thompson will take their seats.

The Court of General Sessions will also open, Recorder Tillou presiding and Aldermen Tweed and Compton being associated with him. The Calendar we are unable to give, but, judging from the recent commitments, it will not be very heavy. Some little excitement may be looked forward to, in the trial of Wm. Doty for perjury, alleged to have been committed in the great Forrest case.

The Condemned Criminals.

THEIR IDEAS OF THE GALLOWS, AND OPINION ON THE LAW.

The four culprits who were sentenced on last Saturday to be executed on the 28th day of January next, for the crime of murder, exhibited on their return from court to their respective cells in the Tombs, anything but a sorrowful countenance. Howlett, Saul and Johnson, the three young men convicted for the murder of Charles Baxter, were as merry and jovial as if they had nothing more than a few months imprisonment to serve. The man Doyle, convicted for the murder of Mrs Connery, was the only one out of the four that looked melancholy; he appeared to feel the awful position in which he is now placed.

Shortly after the sentence had been pronounced, and the doomed men were again secured in their cells, we visited the prison, and conversed with the unfortunate convicts. The first one we saw was Johnson. He conversed freely, laughed, and expressed himself much surprised at the law; and could not conceive how it was that a man lying in a boat away from the ship where the man was killed—how it was possible the jury could convict him of killing Baxter, when, to use his own language, he "never seed the man," "nor wasn't there anyhow; but," said he, laughingly, "we've all got to swing, I s'pose, anyhow."

Saul was the next one we called upon, and to call him a wretched man would be an absurdity. The instant we spoke to him he laughed loudly, and exclaimed, "Well, the old judge has given us just seven weeks longer to live. They asked me in court if I had anything to say. That was a good joke. What was the use of me saying anything; the judge would be sure to sentence us to be hanged. I could see from the first they were all down on us, and are all bound to send us up. I could tell that when the M. P.'s swore so hard agin us. Them brogans never belonged to me, and the idea of that M. P. swearing that he saw them brogans on my feet the night of the murder. It wasn't so. Them brogans belonged to the watch man on board ship, of course they did; I never wore such shoes; all I had was a pair of boots and patent leather shoes. And then they swore that I had a black coat on; that was false again; I wore a kind of a light coat. If the jury had only compared the testimony taken before the Coroner's investigation, they would find that the witnesses swore quite different on the trial; they went right against us; but at the inquest they didn't so much." Dr. Covel, the prison physician, here remarked to the prisoner that he wondered they dared go on board vessels to steal, when nearly all the watchmen on shipboard were armed with pistols or muskets, and they might be shot down the moment they go on board. The doctor's remark caused quite a hearty laugh from Saul, who replied, "Oh! that's nothing; why I've known mates of vessels to take a loaded musket by the side of their birth in the cabin, for the purpose of shooting any person who came to rob the ship, and the moment he fell asleep the musket was carried off, as was also his watch and money." Saul then gave another laugh, and shook his head, as much as to say, "We have done some bold deeds." Said he, "I never was born a thief, nor should I be here now had it not been for the M. P.'s of the Fourth ward; they have always been down on me, and never would let me get an honest living. The first muss I got into was for an assault and battery, and I got six months on Blackwell's Island. When I came off the Island, I got work in a bakery in South street. Here the M. P.'s wouldn't let me alone. Every day I would catch some M. P. talking with the foreman, and I knew they were talking about me; and when he was gone, the foreman told me the M. P. said I was a thief. This got to the ears of the boss, and he told the foreman not to employ me any more. Then I went to stealing. Since then I served out another six months on the Island for stealing; and that's the only time, because they never could catch me before until this time, and now I guess they've got me foul, but I mean to die good. (The prisoner meant to die bravely.) The only thing I fear is, that I shan't be able to walk well (that my legs will shake, (here he laughed heartily;) but I mean to do my best and die good. I s'pose there'll be a good many fellows looking at us. I wonder," said he, (continuing to laugh) "if they'll hang us all on one string. For my part, I can't make out how the jury could find us guilty any how; it is a d—— queer kind of law they gives a fellow now-a-days.

Howlett was apparently as cheerful and pleasant as ever, and, smiling, remarked that "the Judge has given us seven weeks before we are to be hanged; that's too long altogether to be kept in this cell. I should like to die in about two weeks; that would be quite long enough. I would like it to be over earlier. By gracious, when I first went into court for trial, I thought I should go clear certain; but after the first witness it did not look so good; and then the second witness swore stronger, and then by G— the third witness swore so strong, I then felt I was a goner; but by gracious they swore much stronger than they did on the coroner's inquest; and if the jury would only look to the evidence before the coroner, they will see the difference. I know the evidence was much stronger against me than it was against the others. I don't understand what kind of law it is to convict a fellow when the evidence is only suspicion. I am sure that if it had been any one else except us fellows, who could have proved good a character, the jury would never have found us guilty. It was the public opinion what found us guilty—it wasn't the evidence.

Doyle does not say much. He appears to feel his awful position very keenly.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTY IN THE BOWERY THEATRE.—The enterprising manager of the Bowery theatre has made very extensive arrangements for the presentation this evening of a grand dramatic spectacle, which, from what we have heard concerning it, will cut vie anything of the kind ever produced on the stage of this city. The piece is entitled "The Hebrew Son, or Joseph and his Brethren," and, as the name indicates, the plot is founded on events recorded in sacred history. It was written by Fitzball, the author of "Azael," but, from its scriptural character, its performance was interdicted on the English stage by the licenser of plays, so that it is to be now presented for the first time, with all the advantages which the Bowery theatre enjoys for the production of spectacle or pantomime. The novelty and magnificence of this drama will create a great sensation

Loss of the Pilot Boat Yankee.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

We are pained to report that the pilotboat Yankee, with a crew of nine men, was lost on Friday night last, while laying to under double reefed mainsail, thirty five miles east of Sandy Hook. Almost instantly after she struck what the pilots on board considered a wreck, the Yankee settled by the head and went down.

The persons on board had barely time to launch their yawls before she disappeared.

One boat, containing four of the crew, kept constantly with the other for about an hour, but after that she was neither seen nor heard of any more. The terrible conclusion is, that the boat swamped and all have perished.

The other boat's crew, after laboring at their oars eleven hours, were discovered by the pilotboat E. K. Collins, which rendered every assistance and comfort to the five unfortunate survivors. The Collins, after learning the facts, continued cruising on the ground during the next day, but did not hear or see anything of the missing yawl and her crew.

The names of the survivors are:—John McKee, Chas. W. Hathorn, pilots; Andrew Collier, William Gatenby, and Thomas Dennis.

The names of the four missing:—Henry Build, John Curtis, pilots; Henry Smith and Frederick West.

THE THEATRES.—The greatest competition that ever took place in this city, between theatrical managers, may be dated as the present period. There are six theatres, Burton's, the Broadway, Niblo's, the Bowery, National and Wallack's, besides the American Museum, White's Varieties, Christy's and Wood's Minstrels, the Circus, and many other minor places of amusement, and yet all seem to be doing well. Mrs. Mowatt appears at the Broadway in her new play of "Armand." Madame Anna Thillon will open at Niblo's in the opera of the "Crown Diamonds." Burton and Johnson, in their inimitable representations of Micawber and Heep, in "David Copperfield." Messrs. Jones, Coney, Carry, Taylor, and Master Taylor in various performances at the National; and a host of the best comedians of the day at Wallack's theatre, in the beautiful comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts;" at White's Varieties, Chanfrau and other popular actors will appear; and a new play at the Bowery. Entertainments are announced for the afternoon and evening at the Museum; at Christy's and Wood's the usual negro delineations and melodies will be given; and Mr. Sands appears in an Antipodal feat at the Bowery Circus. It will thus be perceived that there is no lack of amusement in New York.

LATE FROM HAYTI.—Captain Sullivan, of the schooner Abbott Devereux, arrived yesterday from Cape Haytien, reports when he left, on the 19th ult., the place was free from sickness.

Calendar of Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MOTIONS.—The Clerk at Chambers, will commence receiving notes of issue for the December Saturday motion calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—55 to 64.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part First—245, 317, 323, 355, 455, 473, 485, 487, 491, 493, 495, 499, 503, 505, 507. Part Second—412, 424, 492, 546, 556, 558, 560, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576.

SUPERIOR COURT. (Two branches).—Nos. 130, 221, 558, 2, 218, 143, 498, 531, 479, 132, 267, 432, 260, 582, 583, 584, 468, 324, 218, 502, 456, 9, 402, 7, 259, 139, 539, 426, 533, 199, 481, 579, 358, 250, 339, 351, 281, 101, 49, 54, 166, 188, 155, 362, 552, 270, 159, 199, 276, 23, 78, 202, 585, 108, 587, 103½.

American Hotel—Notice.—A Report having

been circulated that the American Hotel had changed hands, the proprietors embrace the earliest opportunity of contradicting it, and declaring that they have not parted with their interest in it. They will be found, as heretofore, at their posts, assisted by Messrs. Ormsbee and Lucas, and will spare no pains or efforts to render all who may favor them with their patronage comfortable, and to sustain the well established reputation of the house. This hotel, from its proximity to all the steamboat landings and depots as well as all places of amusement, is peculiarly suited for strangers; and all will find every possible attention paid to their comfort and convenience, while the charges shall be reasonable. J. TABER & SON.

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations,

office No. 33 Broadway.—New York, Dec. 1, 1852.—The stockholders of this association are hereby notified that a call of twenty per cent on the capital stock, being the fourth instalment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 17th inst. By order,
WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

Great Inventive Ability and Rare Mechanical

perfection cannot be combined in a machine and sold at a low price. Cheapness implies imperfection, and nothing can possibly be dearer than many things called cheap. Especially is this true of sewing machines. Singer's machines are not recommended for cheapness, but they are warranted to do the work required with faultless accuracy. All who use them make money fast, and are satisfied. Call and examine them at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

Daguerreotype of the Old Brewery, at the

Five Points.—This haunt of vice, which is now vanishing from the fair face of this metropolis, may be seen by the curious, in our collection. Our galleries contain 1,000 pictures, free to the public. MEADE BROTHERS,
Artists and Importers of Daguerreotype Goods.
293 Broadway, opposite the Fountain.

No year since Root opened his Gallery in

New York has he offered his pictures for competition at the fair of the American Institute without receiving the highest prize, which can be seen in his show case, at No. 363 Broadway. Root's rooms are easy of access. Pictures taken equally well in cloudy or stormy weather.

Daguerreotypes, by Farrand, 307 Broadway,

first floor, up stairs. The easy access to this gallery will be appreciated by the aged and the feeble, and by parents with young children. And the pictures taken at this establishment are the cheapest in New York, and warranted equal to any in the world. Entire satisfaction given in all cases or no charge is made.

Newman's Lace, Embroidery and Dress

Cap Bazaar.—Just received, a lot embroidered skirts, from $1 50 up; lace and muslin pointed collars; Swiss and jaconet embroidered chemisettes, at 12½, very cheap; also, head-dresses, caps, &c., at No. 695 Broadway, near Fourth street.

The Bazaar of Holiday Presents at Rogers',

No. 449 Broadway, where may be found every variety of toys, games, and neat fancy articles, for the old and young, rich and poor. Prices distinctly marked on all the articles, and so arranged as to afford every facility for selection, even amid the crowd that daily throng his store for something new.

Advertising in any Paper in the Union or

Canada, can be contracted for at the old established advertising house of WILLIAM H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau street. W. H. M. has the very best terms and authority of all the leading papers, and receives the papers daily by mail.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Bill Books,

cash, invoice, and receipt books, diaries, and daily memorandum books for 1853; letter, cap, and note paper; envelopes, copying, and notarial presses, manifold writers, &c., with a general assortment of stationery articles, at low prices. Blank books ruled and bound to any pattern required. Bill heads, cards, circulars, &c., printed neatly.
CARR & HICKS, Stationers, 31 Maiden lane.

Writing Classes.—Mr. Goldsmith will Com-

mence several new classes, this day, at his rooms, 289 Broadway. Classes during the day and evening. Terms, $3 for ten, or $5 for twenty lessons, including stationery. Ladies' classes at eleven A. M., and six o'clock P. M.

M. Levett, Dentist, No. 628 Broadway,

takes this method to invite the public to witness his great improvement in dentistry, as introduced by him. Office hours from ten till five o'clock. His work on the teeth can be obtained as above.

The Riddle Solved.—"How Elegantly Clar-

ence Henry dresses since his return from Europe; that frock fits like a glove," said one of his friends. "How can he afford it?" said another; "his income is small and he never runs in debt." "Brought out a good lot of clothes from Paris, I expect," added the first; "everything is so cheap there." "You are both wrong," interposed a third, "he told me the secret, yesterday." "Let's have it!" exclaimed the other two. "Certainly, gentlemen, as I am now convinced that the most elegant wearing apparel can be bought at reasonable prices, I am determined to try it and would, of course, like the thing to become fashionable. It is simply to call on J. C. BOOTH, 486 Broadway, corner of Broome street."

Have you seen my Genteel Overcoats?—

Prices, from $14 to $20; Fine French cloth dress or frock coats, $18 to $22; other garments in proportion. Gentlemen wishing to find a tradesman in whom they can place confidence will please call on C. B. CLARKE, 116 William street. Established in 1834.

A Blemish in the Fit of a Shirt Bosom,

Collar, or Wristband is as offensive to the eye of taste as a rent in the coat. To avoid the possibility of such a disagreeable incident, have your shirts made to measure on the infallible principle introduced by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House.

Knox—One would never suppose, upon sur-

veying the uncomely appearance of the silk-worm, that the splendid hats which we see in Broadway owe their raw material to the exertions of this insignificant insect. But the silk worm would have labored in vain, had not Knox been at hand to take up and continue the work till the dry cocoon becomes a glorious tile, resplendent with glossy beauty, and vieing in beauty with the stately beaver. Knox's winter style of hats are at a vast telescopic distance ahead of all other hats which flourish, or rather struggle in the fertile soil of beaverdom.
KNOX'S Hat Store, No. 128 Fulton street.

Cantrell's "Alpine" Gaiter Boots.—It is with

the greatest difficulty that Cantrell can satisfy the demand for those comfortable and elegant boots, though his assistants are constantly employed in their manufacture. They are cheap, durable, neat and attractive in appearance, and justly popular. CANTRELL'S is at No. 239 Bowery.

Teas.—The Best Assortment of fine Teas

will be found at the store of Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets, the oldest tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

Boots and Shoes.—Ladies' Gentlemen's and

children's boots, shoes and gaiters, of the latest style and best quality, and at the most reasonable prices. Double and short corked soled boots; also patent leather and due calf boots made to order, and warranted equal to any in the city. JOHN BURRELL, No. 119 Hudson street.

Notice to Shippers.—The American Express

Company's winter tariff of prices on western freights, will take effect on Monday next, the 6th inst. The prices charged are materially less than last winter.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.
10 Wall st., and 8 Erie Place, corner Reade and Washington sts.

Look Out for the Children, and Call Early

at TUTTLE'S Emporium, 345 Broadway, while you can save a choice from the new goods he is daily opening. The

Silks! Silks!—Hitchcock & Leadbeater,

347 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, have received a splendid stock of silks from auction, which they are prepared to offer at very great bargains, so, the best quality wide watered silks of various colors, at $1 25 worth double the money, beautiful evening silks at six shillings; elegant delaines one shilling, and every other kind equally cheap.

How Painful—how Sad it is—to see a Dim

mildew cast its crape o'er anything we love or admire. The golden sparkle of health—the human eye, with its ambitious light harmonizing with the general glow of a swelling orescent form—the blending of the spiritual and physical—enough of the earth earthy to give a force and power to religiously clean wings that soar immortal—to see a sable rot shroud this light and joy, and life—to see the gloomy sh