

The Review of the Markets on our first page was prepared for the Weekly Tribune, and its allusions to other articles refer to that sheet and not to the Daily Tribune.

A letter from Charles F. Mitchell, in reply to our paragraph of yesterday is crowded out to-day, but will appear to-morrow.

The names of HON. RUFUS CHOATE were given by mistake in our last as the LOCUTER on Tuesday evening at Clinton Hall. Mr. Choate was ill, and Mr. MARVIN of Albany was substituted.

We are indebted to HON. C. COSTING for Public Documents.

Our friend who asks us to publish the Debates in Congress on the tariff question is reminded that the present debate is limited and one, arising on a mere question of revenue. We do not like to encourage debate on such questions. When the subject comes fairly up, we shall try to give room for the principal arguments.

For a full Review of the New-York Markets, Notices of New Books, Arcturus, Militia Finances, &c. see First Page.

For a complete Report of Dr. Lardner's Sixth Lecture, Second Series, exclusively for The Tribune, see Last Page.

The Express of yesterday had a remarkable Editorial aimed at the existence and character of the Whig Young Men's General Committee, which we regret to notice. It is not in the right spirit. Undoubtedly, we have had inefficient General Committees in this City, but this evil calls for reform, not destruction. Instead of demolishing our Committees, let us improve them and render them more efficient.

The system of double organization was adopted in this State in 1823, and was found eminently useful in calling out the energies of the more youthful portion of the party. It must not be abandoned from whim, or pique, or even because in a single instance it has not answered all expectations. At all events, the evils arising from the existence of two General Committees are greatly exaggerated by the Express, and the proposition to dissolve the senior Committee and leave the field to the Young Men's, is, if serious, preposterous; if ironical, disrespectful and trifling with an important subject.

Instead of abandoning the Young Men's organization, or fusing the more general into it, we would preserve each distinct, and improve it.—The Young Men's Committee have made some good suggestions to this end, which we doubt not will be fully adopted. But we trust the Reform will go farther, until it results in an elevation of the ordinary aims and means of Political warfare. We hope our new Young Men's Committee will resolve to institute a Course of Public Lectures on the important and not always simple questions in Political Economy which are continually coming before the People for their decision, such as Protection vs. Free Trade—Internal Improvement, by whom to be prosecuted, where and how?—Reciprocity in Commerce, how best obtained?—The reciprocal action of Labor and Capital—Universal Education, &c. &c. The series is inexhaustible, and many of the single topics newly so, while Statesmen like EVANS, and EVERETT, and BARNARD, and CLAYTON and KENNEDY would readily come forward to elucidate them to a general assemblage of our Young Men. There would be no difficulty in obtaining an audience of any size—the effort would rather be to find a hall large enough to hold those who would crowd to hear, even though a trifling admission fee to cover expenses were charged.

We throw out this suggestion to our new Young Men's Committee, believing that it will secure at their hands a respectful consideration. They will not of course act hastily upon it, and we would not have them. But we cannot doubt the advantage, nay, the necessity, which exists for the delivery of such Lectures under some auspices. Here almost every man is a voter, annually influencing the decision of questions vitally important to the public weal by his suffrage. Yet who will pretend that all voters are guided by intelligence and lofty principles? Who does not know that many are swayed by ignorance, by prejudice, by blind cupidity or party spirit? It is to the correction of these evils, the diffusion of knowledge respecting the elements of Political Science and the axioms of Republican Government, that we should rejoice to see the energies of a Whig General Committee directed. And, whatever individual or body shall first ensure the establishment of a system of Free Public Lectures in our City, supported by the voluntary contributions of those who attend and other public-spirited citizens—so that he who chooses can at any pay his half dollar, while he who is less able may contribute his sixpence, cent, or nothing, but all find open doors and free seats at the table of Knowledge—will have richly earned the title of a public benefactor.

Think of it, friends in and out of the Committee. The 'HOME LEAGUE' holds a business meeting this evening at the American Institute.—Friends of American Industry attend and assist in its deliberations.

Will the Editors of the Express be so good as to inform their readers that the Report of Dr. Lardner's Lecture on 'Popular Fallacies,' which was in their paper yesterday morning, was taken nearly verbatim from the Tribune of Tuesday.—Cabbaging the Reports of others, and then boasting of superior accuracy, is carrying the joke a little too far.

SHINPLASTERS UNLAWFUL.—The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided, in a suit against the 'Orphans' Institute Bank,' so called, that the issues of unauthorized Banks are unlawful, and cannot be collected by law. Neither can a note given to such a Bank be collected by legal process—the law refusing to recognize or meddle with shinplasters, and leaving all who do handle them to take care of themselves. The Cincinnati Gazette, which gives this decision, does not state whether it bars a suit against the individual issuing shinplasters for money had and received, in some form or other. We hope not.

ILLINOIS.—The Loco-Foco State Convention assembled at Springfield on the 13th inst., to nominate candidates for State Officers. Forty-three Counties were represented. Several candidates for Governor were voted for—among others J. Smith, the Mormon, but HON. A. W. SNYDER, formerly M. C. from the First District, was finally selected.—John Moore, Esq., of McLean County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the fifth ballot.

THE NEW YORK STANDARD.—KALADIOSOPES—Mr. George Saunders, No. 163 Broadway, has just completed a newly invented Kaledioscope, which is the most beautiful thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It will make a very elegant and desirable New Year's present, and as such, we commend it to everybody. There is hardly an idea or novelty in the whole range of fancy or fact, that is not illustrated by it in all shades and tints of the rainbow. Go and see it, purchase it, and make the hearts of your young friends throb with delight, as they fondly hug and warmly talk about its beauties. (2) 430 11

Mr. JAMES B. GLENTWORTH appears in the last Evening Post, in the shape of an "Address to the People of the United States," written by one of his purchasers—at any rate, not a line by himself, as any one who has read any of his former productions will recognize. It tells nothing, but vaunts largely about what he can tell, and scold, and abuse. Very well; let him be quick about it—and the public will soon tire of buying papers containing a mere promise of a gentleman to reveal something. This is a stretch of the credit system beyond all legitimate limits.

We make a single extract from this Address, to demonstrate the intrinsic falsehood and villainy of the production, viz.:

"Three attempts were made by my counsel, James M. Smith, Jr. Esq., for my discharge, urging at each time either a trial or a discharge from the indictment; but it was deferred by the Court from time to time, until the statute of limitations would protect the persons implicated, and then my discharge was granted."

Now here the language of truth is preserved, but the impression sought to be given is one of depraved, atrocious falsehood. Glentworth's second trial was indeed deferred from time to time, as he states, but not by the choice of the Court, but because the Loco-Foco District Attorney was never ready to go on with it. He delayed, and put off from time to time, until finally the Court was obliged, in sheer justice, to direct him to move on the prosecution or abandon it. He decided to abandon it, alleging the ridiculous plea that the Board of Supervisors (Loco-Foco) would not pay the expenses of the former trial, and he would not make the County more cost in the premises till that was settled! So Mr. Glentworth swung clear of the law; and now the villains who have him in keeping seek to make the public believe that he was screened from trial by a Whig Court instead of a Loco-Foco prosecutor and the power behind him!

After this exposure of the honesty and fairness with which it got up, need we track this conspiracy farther?

HON. RUFUS CHOATE'S Lecture before the Lyceum last evening, on "The Literature of the Seas," was not a dry criticism of books and authors, but, after a rapid survey of the Tale, the Song, the Poem, which owe their inspiration to the Seas, it presented a series of graphic, thrilling pictures of Ocean Life, its stern and grand realities, its ever-present and stirring Romance. Wilson's gleaming poem of "The Ship" was followed by a glance at the powerful steam scene in Cooper's "Pilot," which Mr. C. pronounced the perfection of nautical description, eminently combining truth and nature with the most terrific vividness and force. [If this is a libel, we trust Mr. Cooper will punish the Lecturer and not the scribe.] Thence Mr. C. passed rapidly to a picture of Columbus returning from the Discovery of a New World, the splendid pageant of his triumphal entrance into Barcelona, and his first meeting with his sovereign. His delineation of this grand spectacle, and the first gaze of the simple Rod Men of the far Western isles upon the gorgeousness and might of Time's elder empires—upon the surrounding memorials of Hannibal and Scipio, of Roman despotism, of Gothic chivalry and Moorish art—the banners, spires and blazens of a rugged civilization—was worthy a poem of Scott or Southey.

Mr. Choate's analysis of the nautical character and the influences which form it, were just; but here the truth lay near the surface, and original discovery is no longer possible. His picture of the Patriotism of the Sailor was, however, far more glowing and effective. To us upon the land, said Mr. C., the idea of Our Country is qualified or hedged in by a thousand jarring interests and petty discords. We have all a deal of trouble to keep the Government where we think it should be, and in spite of all our care, it is continually getting wrong. Sixty rights and grievances—disgrat at peculation or perverseness—a thousand incidents are continually occurring to repress or obscure the patriotic fervor which still lives in the inmost hearts of all. Once in many years, perhaps, a great occasion arises, which fans the smouldering fire, and it bursts irrefragably from every bosom. These incentives, so rare with us, are daily present to the Sailor. His Country is an idea connected only with all that is inspiring and endearing. It is the home of all his loves; its name is his tower of strength, its starry power his protection to the ends of the world. If he dreads nothing from the insolence or rapacity of the stranger or the savage—if he sleeps unheeding the power of the robber of the deep to that country and her flag he owes his safety, his all. What wonder, then, that for that country he is ever ready to court peril and death!

—that a bare glimpse of that flag streaming from a distant mast wakes emotions in his breast which his sluggish life can never know! [Mr. Choate concluded with a thrilling portrayal of the emotions of the deck officer of the frigate Constitution, the night after her capture of the Guerriere, which we will not mutilate by attempting to give from unassisted recollection.]

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the case of Carlock vs. A. L. Tappan was concluded. The Jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$2,961, subject to the opinion of the Court as to the amount of damages. [This was for the infringement of a patent right, and was allowed to last week.]

MERCANTILE GUARANTEE.—Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting as a Court of ultimate resort, has decided that in a case a mercantile guaranty of payment for goods delivered to a third person, to be valid, notice must be given to the guarantor that the seller acted on the faith of the guaranty, and that this notice must be given as soon as the transaction has been closed.

The schooner Charlotte Lassenne, from Charleston for Baracoa, was found stranded off the island of Abaco on the 17th November—no one on board. On the 20th October there was a severe gale on the Gulf.

The cargo of the Boston Packet, wrecked on her passage from New Orleans to Guadaloupe was sold at Key West recently for \$1,992, and the schooner for \$375. Of this the wreckers receive about \$850.

From the New York Standard. KALADIOSOPES—Mr. George Saunders, No. 163 Broadway, has just completed a newly invented Kaledioscope, which is the most beautiful thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It will make a very elegant and desirable New Year's present, and as such, we commend it to everybody. There is hardly an idea or novelty in the whole range of fancy or fact, that is not illustrated by it in all shades and tints of the rainbow. Go and see it, purchase it, and make the hearts of your young friends throb with delight, as they fondly hug and warmly talk about its beauties. (2) 430 11

The Mayor, vs. Geertrude H. Merrielle—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision of the Chancellor was reversed. For reversal 15, for affirmance 4. Chief Justice Nelson read an opinion.

A communication was received, inviting the attendance of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York at the completion of the Railroad between Boston and this City. The invitation was on motion of Mr. Livingston, accepted.

William Van Hook vs. William Wallcut—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision of the Chancellor was reversed. For reversal 15, for affirmance 4. Chief Justice Nelson read an opinion.

The Mayor, vs. Geertrude H. Merrielle—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision of the Chancellor was reversed. For reversal 15, for affirmance 4. Chief Justice Nelson read an opinion.

James G. King and others vs. The President of the Sea Insurance Co.—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice read an opinion. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 15, for reversal 3.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Matthew Tallman vs. F. B. Wood and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice and Mr. Verplanck delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 20, for reversal 3.

James G. King and others vs. The President of the Sea Insurance Co.—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice read an opinion. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 15, for reversal 3.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

TRIAL OF WILEY.—The trial of Wiley came on yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge KENT, and Aldermen Purdy and Lee. It was opened by the District Attorney, who recapitulated the facts which he expected to prove. He said that it was Wiley's duty, on being employed as the robber's counsel, to have had him immediately arrested; his position as counsel should not protect him at all.

Dr. Tyler, one of the Directors of the Bank and one of the Agents, seated on this city to negotiate with Wiley for the surrender of a portion of the money, gave his testimony at considerable length; we have a full report of his testimony, as well as that of the other witnesses, but we have no room for it this morning. It seems that Wiley at first demanded ten per cent, the Bank offering six; it was finally agreed that Wiley should pay over \$120,000 of the stolen money and receive as a reward eight per cent. This was done and papers were drawn up accordingly. The money was brought by Wiley to the Havana house in a valise which he said was his own.

When the agents first came to the city he told them not to attempt to catch the thieves, for fear they should take alarm and run away with the plunder. He did not state where his employer lived, but said he had gone south.

William B. Bell another agent corroborated Dr. Tyler's testimony.

N. B. Bunt, Esq. opened the case for the defence. He said that he did not propose to rest the defence on Mr. Wiley's agency as counsel, but upon his good character, and several witnesses were examined who testified to his previous good character. Mr. Price had commenced summing up for the defence, and the case will probably be given to the Jury this afternoon.

POISONING BY EATING SMOKED BEEF.—Within the last six or seven days, five several families, comprising at least twenty persons, in the vicinity of Vestry and Greenwich streets, have been poisoned by eating smoked beef, and have suffered seriously by sickness in consequence. After hearing of the cases, the Mayor proceeded to investigate the subject—and having ascertained satisfactorily that the poisoning proceeded from eating smoked beef purchased at some stores, caused some of the beef to be placed in the hands of a skilful chemist for analyzing, in order to detect, if possible, with what poisonous properties the meat is saturated—and a report will be furnished him in a few days.

The poisoning, it is to be observed, is purely matter of accident, and the beef supposed to be good by those who sold it—but it is said, with what truth we know not, that the smoked beef that has produced this sad result, is from cattle driven in hither from Ohio, which are supposed to have been infected with some deleterious disease. We have not heard of any persons having died in consequence of the above poisoning.

MR. BRAHIM gives one of his excellent CONCERTS at the Athenum Rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, this evening, when and where he will sing "The Blue Bonnets over the Border," "The Bay of Biscay," and other favorites, besides two or three good ones never before heard in this country. We wish the room were larger.

A German named Hartman committed suicide in Chester county, Pa., a few days since, by cutting his throat with a razor.

EXPLOSION.—It is stated in the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Farmer and Democrat that a serious catastrophe occurred last week at the coal mine of George Sively, at Hanover, near that place. Several miners were present in a house occupied by a family near the mouth of the mine, in which two kegs of powder were deposited. Some fracas occurred between the men, when, either by accident or design, fire was communicated to the powder.—An explosion was the consequence, which resulted in the immediate death of two children, the burning to a greater or less degree of six or eight men, and the entire demolition of the building. It had not been ascertained whether the men were expected to survive or not.

REGULARITY.—We learn that the store of Mr. Emanuel Andrews, in New Bedford, was entered on Sunday night, by means of false keys, and a considerable quantity of goods together with \$100 to \$200 in money, principally gold and silver, stolen.

DEATH BY CARBONIC ACID GAS.—In Fishing township, Belmont county, Ohio, on the 19th, two aged persons, Robert Innis, a revolutionary soldier, and Isabella, his wife, came to their death by placing a vessel of burning charcoal in their bedroom, which they left burning when they retired in order to warm the room. On Monday morning these aged and respectable persons were found dead in their bed.

LAWYER'S DIARY. Dec. 29. COMMON PLEAS. THIS DAY—25, 19, 27, 28, 29, 24, 306, 1, 7, 12, 21, 6, 165, 23, 33, 3, 3.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS. Monday, Dec. 27. Present.—Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision of the Chancellor was reversed. For reversal 15, for affirmance 4. Chief Justice Nelson read an opinion.

A communication was received, inviting the attendance of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York at the completion of the Railroad between Boston and this City. The invitation was on motion of Mr. Livingston, accepted.

William Van Hook vs. William Wallcut—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision of the Chancellor was reversed. For reversal 15, for affirmance 4. Chief Justice Nelson read an opinion.

The Mayor, vs. Geertrude H. Merrielle—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision of the Chancellor was reversed. For reversal 15, for affirmance 4. Chief Justice Nelson read an opinion.

James G. King and others vs. The President of the Sea Insurance Co.—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice read an opinion. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 15, for reversal 3.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

Maria Remon and others vs. George Branderhoff and others—Appeal from the decision of the Chancellor. The Chief Justice, Mr. Furman, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Dixon delivered opinions. The decision was affirmed. For affirmance 16, for reversal 1.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

The Bankrupt Law—Retrenchment of Executive Power—Dipomatic Appointments.

From our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1841.

Mr. Benton's bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law until July next had its second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Berrien to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Senate refused by a large majority. This vote indicates a disposition on the part of that body to indolge the Senator from Missouri, and there is some well grounded apprehension that the law will finally be repealed. The ostensible object of this movement is to amend the law by inserting provisions to embrace corporations, and render it more practicable; but the better informed are of opinion that a total repeal is intended.

Mr. Clay gave notice this morning that to-morrow he should introduce a series of joint resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution, restraining and modifying the veto power, transposing the appointment of the head of the Treasury Department from the Executive to the Legislative branch of the Government, and rendering ineligible Members of Congress to appointment under the authority of the United States during the period for which they shall have been elected.—Upon these propositions much animated discussion is anticipated, and the visitors at the Capitol will enjoy at the head of the holidays an earlier treat than they expected.

There is a rumor that Mr. Waggoner, late a Senator from Louisiana, will supersede Mr. Cass at Paris, and Mr. W. Thompson will take the place of Mr. Ellis in Mexico. I do not vouch for the report. Yours, truly, LEO.

Washington Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.—Friday, Dec. 28, 1841. IN THE SENATE, HON. MR. WALKER, from Mississippi, appeared in his seat to-day.

MR. CLAY gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce joint resolutions amendatory of the Constitution of the United States: to restrict and limit the Veto power; to appoint the Secretary of the Treasury by Congress; and to prevent Members of Congress from accepting any appointment from the Executive during the term for which they are elected.

He said he would not also propose to limit the Presidential term, as a friend of his designed doing this.

The bills for the relief of Samuel Crapin and for a pension to Margaret Jamison were passed.—Several other private bills were reported and otherwise acted on, and petitions were presented.

The bill introduced by Mr. BENTON to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Act till the 1st of July next, so as to amend it by including Corporations, was taken up, and Mr. BERRIEN moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The propriety of the reference of the bill to any committee, considering that the time is now so near when the Bankrupt Law is to take effect, was discussed by many Senators, most of them, both friends and opponents of the act, concurring in the opinion that a reference was not necessary. The merits of the principles of the Bankrupt bill were scarcely reached, although many allusions were made to its imperfections. Mr. MANUM had heard from Judicial authority that unless the officers invested with the execution of the law, as it now stands, were invested with ubiquity it could not be carried out. He was for postponing the bill till time could be given for the proper amendments; Mr. CLAY was in favor of the law on the broad principle that it was demanded by the commercial and other States; and because the General Government only had the power of passing a law of this kind.

If the bill were imperfect, he should have no objection to postponing its operation for time to amend it. MR. BUCHANAN urged the impracticability of the act, and that the courts would not be able to perform the business growing out of it. MR. HENDERSON said it might be imperfect, and might throw too much business before the courts, but all that could be done; and there were many cases under its operation which would not come to courts, but be settled by magistrates. Mr. FAYSTON had no objection to acting on this bill now; it ought to be considered before the time arrived for the act to take effect. MR. HENSTINGTON said that public opinion still remained in favor of the act. MR. TALLMAGE wished that the act should have a fair trial, that it should go into operation at the time fixed, and then when defects were discovered in its operation they could be remedied. He was opposed to postponing the bill and much more to repealing it. MR. BARTON urged the necessity of immediate action on the bill, as but thirty days—twenty only of which were legislative days—remained before the act was to take effect.

The question was then taken on the reference, and lost: Yeas 15, Nays 25. Thus the bill without reference remains before the Senate.

The tariff debate was continued in the HOUSE by Mr. HUDSON, who concluded his able and practical speech in favor of protection; by Mr. PAYNE of Ala., who opposed the protective system as taxing one portion of the country unjustly for the benefit of another, and replied to various previous arguments; by Mr. BURKE of N. H., who in a tone scarcely audible read a speech which was supposed to be against protection, and in part replying to Mr. ARNOLD, as Mr. A. (jestingly) said he had not heard the speech, and moved that it be read by the Clerk, or laid on the table and ordered to be printed; and by Mr. EASTMAN in opposition to protection, who, without concluding, gave way to a motion for adjournment. ARGUMENT.

MARYLAND.—In the House of Representatives of the Maryland Legislature, on the 29th, J. C. LEBRAND (W.) of Baltimore, was elected Speaker by 52 votes out of 65 cast. In the Senate, RICHARD THOMAS (W.) was elected President, and other Whig officers were chosen.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq., a worthy and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, died at that city yesterday, aged nearly 90. He was Secretary of the American Philosophical Society at the time of his death.

The friends of Senators CLAY and TALLMAGE—both of whom have been for several days confined to their rooms by indisposition—will be rejoiced to learn that both gentlemen are again able to attend their duties in the Senate Chamber. [Nat. Int. of Wednesday.]

THE DUBLIN, or Memorial of Affection, is the title of a very pretty Annual published by GIFFENS, No. 56 Gold street. It is illustrated by six fine engravings, and very elegantly bound.

FROM FLORIDA.—More Indian Murders.—By the arrival last evening of the steamer Beaufort, Capt. Peck, from Pensacola, we learn from our correspondent at Jacksonville that the Indians made their appearance on the morning of the 20th inst, within three miles of Mandarin, near the St. Augustine road, burned a house and murdered the whole family, consisting of a Mr. Hartley, wife and child. They were destroyed in the flames.—Where are the troops? It appears that the Indians can be found somewhat nearer than the everglades.

We further learn from Captain Peck that Mr. La Costa, was also killed. Capt. P. also stated that the Indians burned three houses, and carried off several negroes, one of whom escaped. It is said that the Indians numbered twenty-one, and were supposed to be a part of Halleck's Twenty-five's.

We also learn that Lt. Col. Riley returned to Pensacola on the 21st, from his expedition to the head waters of the St. Johns. He had discovered no Indians. Col. Worth is at Tampa. A Company of Regulars was to be sent from Fort Risswell to Jacksonville in quest of the Indian mercenaries.

The steamer Cal. Hatney has gone to Key Biscayne, to take the Indians recently come in at that post to the West. [Savannah Rep. 25th.]

FROM YUCATAN.—We are in possession of dates from the City Merida to the 6th inst. At that time the Commissioner from Mexico (Quintana Roo) had just arrived with peace offerings from his government, at the head of which is the illustrious Santa Anna. It was impossible to divine what course the Yucatecos intended to pursue in the matter, there being two parties in the country—one for establishing their absolute independence, and the other for uniting with Mexico. The former comprises a large majority of the people, while the latter is composed of the aristocratic class, which latter is generally believed to be in favor of a separate and independent government, would not be content, but would send the Commissioner home to his master.

Private letters from Mexico, received in Merida, mention the imprisonment of all the Texans belonging to the Santa Fe expedition.

The markets throughout Yucatan were glutted with foreign products, while the productions of the country were scarce and in demand. [N. O. Bulletin, 17th.]

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—An arrival at this port yesterday, direct from Yucatan, fully confirms the capture of the Santa Fe Expedition. It is stated with some probability, that was the unconditional surrender of those brave Americans. So far from "not finding a shot," they fired a good many.—When within two days' journey from Santa Fe, they were encountered by 1200 Mexican volunteers, 400 regulars and 300 *campesinos*, or herdsmen. This body of 1800 the "Expedition" fought for more than twelve hours—killing over 200 Mexicans, and losing only two of their number. They fired away every ounce of their ammunition, and surrendered from that cause only. This is truly in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon character, and bears on its face the aspect of a sadder truth than any report which has obtained circulation. The braves are now without doubt in the mines of Mexico, whence nothing but a warlike expedition against Mexico will release them.

Takes care of the poor; the rich can take care of themselves.—This is a hard winter for the laboring class, and a very rainy season generally, and the Cough Lozenges, will cure it, more is left to the benevolent societies and individuals in the way of providing food and clothing. There are other necessities in the way of fuel and a few more of the most important, and we have a good supply of each. If those who go about doing good would give the sick some of Sherman's Lozenges, they would do more good than any thing else, and far less expensive. If they did any one with a cough, or cold, or headache, the Cough Lozenges will cure it in a few minutes. If worms, the Worm Lozenges are infallible. Head quarters at 109 Nassau street, and agents at 110, 273 and 453 Broadway, 37 East Broadway, 1