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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature is now in session, and a motion has been made to recognize and adopt the "People's Constitution," formed by the Free Suffrage Convention, and adopted at the three days' Election last month. The question was taken gravely into consideration, but we apprehend the issue will be its rejection. The Freeholders' Convention will soon reassemble to perfect a Constitution based upon the old Charter. We fear there will be trouble here yet, as the Freeholders dislike to succumb to a Constitution which they deem imposed by Revolutionary process, and which is backed by a threat that it will be maintained by force if needed.

Resolutions recommending a postponement of the General Bankrupt Law, and requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State to vote accordingly, have passed both Houses. The Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt is now under consideration.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A State Convention of the Loco-Foco party was in session at Raleigh at the last of the month—Rev. Henry Fitz Warren President. About 20 of the 65 Counties were represented. They proposed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD will be supported for re-election by the Whigs.

FROM EUROPE.

Items of News by the Mediator.

ENGLAND.—The Queen and her children are well.

The rains have been incessant through the fall, and most of the low country is flooded with water. Whole districts of wheat and pasture land are submerged, and appear like lakes.

There is nothing new in Politics or Markets.

The Queen Dowager of England (Adelaide, widow of William IV.) is given over by her physicians. Her death is daily anticipated.

The Government has refused to indemnify the owners of Opium destroyed by the Chinese at Canton, as stipulated by Commissioner Elliot.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of interest from the Continent. The French Chamber of Deputies is divided into four parties, different but not well defined parties, headed respectively by Count Mole, M. Guizot, M. Thiers and M. Passy and Dufaure. The Government can hardly be carried on without a coalition. A conspiracy to blow up the residence of the Royal Family has been discovered and suppressed. The King is evidently receding from his interference in the affairs of Spain, in favor of Queen Christina.

THE EAST.—The warfare of the Donuses upon the Christians in Syria has been further prosecuted with Oriental ferocity. Whole villages have been destroyed. The Turkish troops have interfered successfully to stop these horrors. Beyrout is full of refugees from the scene of devastation.

AFRICA.—The British Expedition upon the Niger had been heard from up to the 1st of October, when it had reached the confluence of Tchadda, 270 miles up, making less than three miles an hour when in motion. The sickness and mortality among the crew were terrible. They were received with great cordiality by the Kings of Attah and Eboe, and the latter had sold them a tract for a farm near Mount Stirling. The Amelia schooner remains there to put it under cultivation. The Albert steamer was to proceed up the Niger and the Wilberforce up the Tchadda, while the London returned to the ocean, bringing the sick, and were despatched to Ascension. The Horatio transport returned via St. Helena, and arrived at Portsmouth (Eng.) on the 6th ult.

INDIA.—An overland mail had arrived, but letters from China are not so late as those already received here. India is generally tranquil, but a deficiency in the Rice crop is apprehended. Lieut. Gen. Skelton and Col. Denby are dead. There is much sickness among the European troops. British troops are exploring and taking more perfect possession of Afghanistan, meeting very little opposition.

CHINA.—The encroachments of the Sikhs upon the Celestial Empire still continue, and have indeed reached an extent likely to attract the attention of the centre of the universe, if it be not altogether absorbed by the proceedings of the outer barbarians at Canton. For the present it may be but Zorawar Singh and his victorious Sikhs will hardly fail ere long to bring themselves distinctly into the notice of the Court of Peking. They are not to be turned from their course by the eloquence of Commissioner Lin, the treachery of Koshen, or the powers of Kung, Lieutenant General of the Chinese forces, and cousin to the God of War. Defeat alone will tell upon them, a consideration from which Captain Elliott and our Canton Chiefs might draw a very valuable lesson. By the latest accounts, Zorawar Singh continued to advance into Thibet, driving the armed and unarmed inhabitants before him like sheep. He is now on the eastern side of the Munzowar Lake, and having driven out the Deb and his forces has got possession of Takakote without resistance. This is a large commercial town, in a fine valley, said to be nearly as extensive as that of Nepal. The whole of the country marked in our maps as Thibet governed by a Chinese viceroy at Lassa. This functionary seems to take no steps for the protection of the people entrusted to his care, or to prevent the dismemberment of the Celestial Empire. The mountainous regions which he controls are said to be 1,300 miles in length, and of proportionate breadth, and of all of which the Sikhs are now virtually masters. With such an example before us of the unwelcome and defenceless habits of the Chinese people, who would doubt the issue of a march upon Peking, or the expediency of such a measure, to bring to a speedy close our silly and expensive Chinese expedition?

[Agia Ukhar.]

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION AMONG THE TURKS. By the most recent advices from this country we learn that his Highness the Bashaw of Tripoli had captured some fifty Arabs, whom he called rebels. These poor men he stripped naked, had them smeared with honey, and then put in irons and placed upon a wall, under a burning sun. In a moment they were covered with thousands of stinging insects, and in this deplorable plight they were suffered to die of pain and hunger. Their scorched and mangled bodies finally dropped to pieces, and the roadway was strewn with their scattered limbs, and the air around infected with the noisome exhalation.

[Malta Times]

Large beds of gypsum, of a superior quality, are said to have been found near the rapids of Grand River, Michigan.

BY GREELEY & McBRATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

NO. 242

VOL. I. NEW-YORK TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1842

Illinois—Times, Money, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lewistown, Ill. Dec. 26, 1841.

Money never was half as scarce in Illinois as at the present time. In the Military Tract there is no article which will bring money. Many a farmer has offered to sell heavy pork at \$1.25 per hundred for cash, with which to pay his taxes, but could find no buyer at that price. We have all the necessities of life in abundance, but we are pinched beyond all example for money. Even Wheat does not bring it now. When the Illinois and Michigan Canal is completed we shall have a market, but not till then.

A young man named Peter McCue, hung himself in this town a few days since. He was an Irishman, a hatter, and had no family or relatives in this Country. He was supposed to be insane. He has left nearly \$800 worth of property.—There is no other news.

Yours.

From Oregon.

Extract of a letter dated

WILHELM, Feb. 19, 1842.

I will now tell you something of the people of this country. There are about seventy-five to eighty French Canadians settled in the country, principally discharged from the service of the Hudson Bay Company; there are also about fifty Americans settled in and about this country; making, perhaps, 125 to 130 male inhabitants, who are married to Indian women. They raise from their farms, on an average, from three to five hundred, and some from ten to twelve hundred bushels of wheat, besides great quantities of peas, potatoes, oats, barley, corn, &c.

The Hudson Bay Company have in their employ at Fort Vancouver, about one hundred and twenty-five persons, and many in several other forts both sides of the Rocky Mountains. These people, as I said before, are married to Indian women, and live very much the same, in all respects, as our farmers at home, with the exception of not being obliged to labor half as much; they generally have from fifty to one hundred head of horses, half as many cows, and about the same number of pigs; and all take care of themselves. The people here cut no hay and make no pastures; they do not give their hogs any food excepting about a month before they kill them. There is one church here, and the people have contracted for a brick church and other buildings necessary, such as a school-house for the French and one for the Americans. The French have one priest here, and one at Fort Vancouver.

The Americans generally attend at the mission, and, as far as I can see, the people here are as well behaved and moral as in our town. We have now a committee at work drafting a constitution and code of laws; have in nomination a governor, an attorney general, three justices of the peace, &c.; overseers of the poor, road commissioners, &c. We have already chosen a supreme judge with probate powers, a clerk of the court and recorder, a high sheriff, and three constables; so that you see we are in a fair way of starting a rival republic on this side of the Mountains, especially as we are constantly receiving recruits—those people whose time has expired with the Hudson Bay Company and from the Mountain hunters coming down to settle. [National Intelligencer.]

SUFFERERS IN THE SAVANNAH.—William B. Stoddard, one of the firemen of the steamboat Savannah, which sprung a leak during a tremendous gale and went down off Cape Hatteras on the 24th of November last, while on her way from this port to New-Orleans via Charleston, called yesterday to give us some account of his sufferings. The boat sprung leak about 7 1/2 o'clock; the captain, mate and eleven passengers silently abandoned her about 9 o'clock, leaving the crew without any competent commander, and with no direction except to mend their boats and look out for themselves. The crew left about 11, in three separate boats, only one of which has been heard of—that in which Stoddard was, which was picked up about 52 hours after, and carried into Charleston, S. C. There were seven in this boat, who reached Charleston with nothing but their working clothes on, and otherwise in a state of utter destitution. Their board was paid for one week by the agent of the Savannah in Charleston, after which they were left to shift for themselves. They have since found their way back to this City. Mr. Stoddard needs clothing, and will be grateful to any friends of seamen who will point out a way in which he may procure either clothes or work. Any communication left for him with Dr. Morse, corner of Grand and Canal-streets, will be welcomed. Some of his comrades in adversity have had their pressing wants relieved by a Public Ball, and we hope something may be done for him.

ROBBERY.—The National Intelligencer of Friday morning states that another robbery, of a very daring character, was committed a few nights ago, at a respectable Congress boarding-house on Third street, by which a member of Congress was a sufferer to a considerable amount in money, as well as a valuable gold watch. This is the second successful demonstration which has been made by the light-fingered gentry in the same dwelling.

EXCHANGE LYCEUM.

The members of the "Universal Exchange Lyceum" cooperate with each other, and through each other with the friends of science and religion in all parts of the world, for the diffusion of knowledge and the glory and honor of God. The Lyceum is a general system of exchanges, in works of nature and art, embracing minerals, plants, shells, insects, birds, drawings, prints, medals, books, manuscripts, and every thing designed to render individuals and communities wiser and better. These exchanges are in the highest degree interesting and profitable to the younger members of families, as they furnish the richest instruction and the most delightful amusement, they can possibly enjoy.

The members at their own option, and in their own way, form "Social Lyceums" of from 6 to 10, or 15 ladies and gentlemen, who hold weekly meetings for reading, conversation, preparing specimens for "EXCHANGES," and various other exercises, as they may be selected. Two persons, even misses or lads, in any neighborhood or family, may form a Social Lyceum, greatly to their own improvement and the improvement of others.

The general Depository of the Lyceum is at 34 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, N. Y., in the building of the N. Y. Society Library, probably the best location and room for the object to be found in the city or country. The Depository is open at all times to the members, who are at liberty to invite their friends, especially strangers, to visit it.

Parties of ladies and gentlemen, also of the members of ladies' schools, and especially Social Lyceums, hold frequent meetings at the Depository, for examining specimens and preparing them for "exchanges" with other cities and countries. Price of tickets is one dollar; to be had at the "Exchange Lyceum," 34 Broadway, New York.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Secretary.

Pre-Millennial Advent Association.

The Lecture for this Association last Sunday

evening was delivered by Rev. John Lillie, from

the text, Rom. viii.—19, 23, "For the earnest expectation of the sons of God—delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God—waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body." The object of the

preacher was to maintain "the perpetuity of the earth"—that the earth abideth for ever, though the fashion of it passes away. He taught that the manifestation of the son of God, and their deliverance from the bondage of corruption, and the redemption of our body, are only different forms of

stating the same truth, which truth is the resurrection of the body; and for this glorious liberty of the children of God creation groans with travailing pains and throes of child-birth, and not with mortal agonies, the hopeless pangs of annihilation.—So creation was thrown into premature pains at the death of her Lord, "the earth did quake, and the rocks rent, and the graves were opened, and many bodies of saints which slept, arose, and came out of the graves, after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many," but when he comes in the glory of his Father to reign for ever on the throne of the renewed earth, creation's sorrows will cease, the earth will cast forth the dead, the curse will be removed from the ground, and the habitable world to come will be full of joy and peace and of the knowledge of the Lord.

The preacher then supported this view of the text by other scripture, asserting that in all the holy word it is a common thing to meet with the promise of inheriting the earth, as an encouragement to the upright. He read from the 37th Psalm no less than seven times the assurance: that the righteous shall inherit the earth, and the land forever, while the wicked are to be cut off. He read in Psalm 27, "I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living;" and gave the Council of Nice for authority to interpret it of the world to come, which is the land of the living, an immortal race, while this is the land of the dying and the dead, a very Goliath.

He appealed to the blessing on the meek, "for they shall inherit the earth," and plainly reminded us that it is not fulfilled to them in this world. Also to the fifth commandment: "Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Were it true of this life, and the obedient were four times yet, their days full of weariness; but it is not the best children who live the longest in the world; it is a proverb that they earliest die; and the land which the Lord gives them for a long life, is the land of the living in the resurrection of the dead.

He referred to Heb. i. 6, and maintained the marginal reading; also to the 21st Psalm, promising to Christ the possession of the earth; also to Rev. 21, in order to show in what state it will be possessed by the Lord and his saints; and to Heb. ii. 6, and to Psalms 3, and I. Cor. xv. 24, in proof that the Lord is the one who will inherit the earth, and the land which the Lord gives them for a long life, is the land of the living in the resurrection of the dead.

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