NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Wednesday, January 10, 1844.

Curious and Important from the Far West—Mormon Movement in the West similar to the Fourierite Movement in the East.

We publish to-day several documents and papers, detailing the more recent movements of the Mormons in the capital of the new empire in the West, called Nauvoo, or the city of beauty and blessedness. These papers contain full accounts of the singular movements of this most singular people. It appears that the Mormons, under the guidance of President Joe Smith, are constantly engaged in a species of border warfare with the people of Missouri, and whilst waging this war in all sorts of ways, the Prophet himself is very busy enlightening the world, by conducting a correspondence with the seekers of the truth in *other quarters*—thus carrying like Mahomet the sword in one hand, and his written revelation in the other.

If we correctly understand the provisions made by the City of Nauvoo, it would seem that, in order to protect the Prophet hereafter from troublesome attempts at kidnapping, or arrest by the Missouri authorities, they have created a tribunal, and have already in a state of efficient organization a large military force, by which they mean to carry their own views into operation, and resist aggression and annoyance, from whatever quarter they may be presented. And it is thus quite possible, that, in case further attempts be made by the Missouri authorities to arrest Smith, some physical collision may take place, and according to all appearances, they are still intent upon his arrest. So much for the external relations of this new empire which has arisen in the West. As respects their internal condition and their prosperity, it would seem that the Mormons are waxing stronger every day, and spreading in all directions, notwithstanding all the opposition which they have met, and in spite of all the charges urged against them of superstition, immorality, ignorance and folly. One of the most curious developments on these points, is contained in the correspondence which we give between the Prophet and James Arlington Bennet, of Long Island. This singular correspondence is now, we believe, published for the first time in this part of the country, and is particularly interesting and valuable at the present moment, in showing how theological controversy is conducted in the far west, whilst Drs. Wainwright and Potts are enlightening us in so edifying a manner on the same subject here in the east.

This Mormon movement is very remarkable in another point of view. The Prophet and his followers seem to have a good deal in common with the great Fourierite movement in this part of the country; yet there are some antagonistic principles also, although the general purpose of both may be the same. Both movements aim at the attainment of comfort—harmony—wealth—happiness here, and as much blessedness hereafter as they can expect to enjoy. The principles on which the Mormon social organization has been effected, are in some respects similar, and in other respects dissimilar to hose of Fourier, as expounded, illustrated and defined by Brisbane and Greeley and their philosophic associates. The Mormons have established a capital city, which they call Nauvoo, and where their great temple is at present in course of erection—where their Sanhedrim have been organized, and which is to be the great centre of the new empire now extending itself over the world. But in their social habits and customs they appear to retain more of the present state of society than the principles of Charles Fourier would warrant. The beautiful "sensuous harmonies" and the grand "concentrated unity of elemental discord," do not appear to be studied by the Mormonites. In short they have more good sense, though less philosophy than the Fourierites. One remarkable feature, however, common to both, is the manner in which they are endeavoring to subdue to their purposes the influence of the politicians. Recently, Joe Smith announced that they had made no selection of a Presidential candidate, and meant to hold themselves in reserve until they ascertained which was most friendly to their cause; thereby clearly giving out the idea that they intended to hold the balance of power in Illinois and the States where they had converts and disciples. The Fourierites have been pursuing precisely the same policy, only they have now gone so far as to declare their preference for Mr. Clay.

On the whole, both of these movements—the one in the western and the other in the eastern section of the Union, begin to excite much attention in the philosophical, religious and moral world. And they are eminently deserving of observation and study. They are new and remarkable developments of human nature, under new circumstances, and with none of those checks or hindrances by which the despotic governments of the old world have cramped and fettered the movements of mind. We believe that we have done much already to present, with clearness and fidelity, the views, principles and progress of these extraordinary movements, and we shall continue thus to exhibit them as they come forth before the country and the world.

Post Office Reform.—John Jones, of the "Madisonian," announces that a plan of Post Office reform is soon to be introduced into Congress, and gives some description of its principal features. It will be quite an ultra reform, it would appear. Amongst other changes, it is proposed to abolish the privileges now enjoyed by newspapers, of having subscriptions transmitted free, under the frank of a postmaster, and also to subject their exchanges to postage.

We are perfectly willing that this should be done, provided the postage be reduced to a low uniform rate, and that on the principal routes newspapers be conveyed in packages at no higher cost of transportation than ordinary merchandise. As to cutting off the free exchanges, that is very little matter indeed. It would only subject a paper here to the additional expense of a few dollars a week. Certainly we should never allow this consideration to operate for a moment against a great, comprehensive and thorough reform. Let us have the postage reduced, and the department reformed at once.

Mike Walsh makes his triumphant *entrée* into the city to-day. The respectable body of citizens known as the "Spartan Band," are to meet him on horseback and in carriages, at the landing opposite Blackwell's Island, and with the military companies who are to join them, will escort him thence to the Park. It will be another edition in little of Napoleon's return from the Isle of Elba.

Important Lecture at the Lyceum.—We understand that the Rev. Orville Dewey will deliver to-night (Wednesday) at the Tabernacle, Broadway, a lecture upon the subject of American Morals and Manners. We hear, further, that this lecture will consist of a defence of this country from the abusive slanders of European letter writers, and particularly against the Rev. Sydney Smith's attacks upon the credit and honor of Pennsylvania. There is no doubt a great deal may be said upon this subject, and we have still less doubt, that Mr. Dewey, who is a man of eminent talent, will do justice to it; but we fancy that the best lecture upon that part of the subject will be for the state of Pennsylvania to pay the Rev. Sydney Smith, and all the claimants upon it. That would stop their mouths at once.

Munificent Donation.—We understand that Jacob Little, Esq., of the house of Jacob Little & Co. in Wall street, has given $5,000 to the New York Institution for the Blind.

Governor of Massachusetts.—George N. Briggs was probably elected Governor of Massachusetts yesterday. He was on Monday selected as the candidate by the House. Vote—Briggs, 187; Morton 126.

Snow Storm.—The storm of the season began yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock.

Administration of Justice—The Court of Sessions—The Case of Moses Y. Beach and others.—Yesterday the case of Moses Y. Beach for sentence, was again called up, and again postponed till Friday. During the last six months, this case has been postponed from time to time by the Court, under the plea that a civil suit existed, and they could not proceed to judgment until that should be disposed of. This cause being removed, the reason assigned now is the time required by the Court to read some affidavits in mitigation.

On this matter, we find several notices in the evening papers, from which it would appear that a very curious interest pervades the community—much more than we take or care about the whole affair.

The following is from the *Evening Post*:—

General Sessions—This Day—Before the Recorder and Aldermen Purdy and Vandervoort.
The Court having announced that they would proceed to-day to pass sentence upon Moses Y. Beach, at an early hour the Court room was crowded with anxious spectators. At 12 o'clock, the Court assembled. The Recorder stated that affidavits in mitigation of punishment, having been put in this morning, and they having had but little time to examine them, they had determined to defer passing sentence until Friday next.

The following is from the *American*:—

General Sessions.—There was a large attendance of the curious this morning, anxious to hear the judgment of the Court in the case of the People *vs.* Moses Y. Beach, for libel. At the opening of the Court the defendant appeared with his counsel.
The Recorder stated that the Court had received quite a voluminous collection of affidavits in mitigation of punishment, and, therefore, would postpone the sentence of Mr Beach until Friday morning.
The crowd immediately dispersed, and the Court proceeded with the ordinary business.

The following is from the *Commercial Advertiser*:—

General Sessions—This Day.—This being the day fixed upon for passing sentence on Moses Y. Beach, for a libel on the wife of James G. Bennett, the Court was crowded with curious expectants, and many conjectures were expressed in whispers, as to the severity, or otherwise, of the sentence about to be passed. Mr Beach himself, "the observed of all observers," sitting just without the space allotted to the bar, waited in seeming unconcern the pleasure of the Recorder. After enduring for some time the suspense which his situation was calculated to excite, he was relieved by the Recorder stating that in consequence of the voluminous affidavits offered in mitigation of the offence, the Court would require time to read them, and would defer sentence until Friday morning next. Mr Beach, over whose countenance passed a sickly smile, rose and with his friends left the Court.

Immediately after these proceedings, the Court went to work on the cases of other prisoners, and dispatched them with a promptitude and decision quite creditable to their high character and stern equity, as follows:—

Special Sessions.—Before Recorder Tallmadge, and Alderman Purdy and Vandervoort.
Charles Rollins, was tried for stealing from the brig Robert Hammond, a piece of sail duck, worth $8. Found guilty and sent to the city prison for one week.
Lafayette Cady, for stealing a coat worth $5, from H. Boyd Guilty—Penitentiary four months.
Elizabeth Brooks and Hannah Williams, two colored females, for stealing two frocks, a quilt, and a shawl from the premises of James Wilmot. Guilty—Penitentiary three months each.
Agnes Hughes, for stealing three frocks, a pair of boots and umbrella, from Robert Anderson, worth $5. Guilty—City Prison fourteen days.
Abraham Griffin, colored man, for stealing a half chest of tea, worth $14, from Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Guilty, but remanded.
James Sherwood, a lad, for stealing some canvass from on board a brig. Guilty—Penitentiary two months.
John Moore, a colored man for stealing a tub from 55th street, and four fowls from Thomas Cornett. Guilty—Penitentiary three months.
Isaac Thompson, colored, for stealing a blanket from William J. Frost. Guilty—Penitentiary three months.
George Rierson, for stealing some rigging from Daniel Jackson. Guilty—City Prison ten days.
Delia Thompson, a colored woman, for stealing a coat from Hamilton King. Guilty—Penitentiary three months.
Peter Alexis, for stealing the skirts of John Pro's coat. Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

These persons, men and women, were poor devils, and could not afford to have affidavits put in by way of mitigation, or pay counsel fees to cavil on points of law, and thereby procure postponements. Of course the punishment follows the offence—like the report the flash of the percussion lock—or the thunder the lightning. Moses Y. Beach is altogether a different personage. He is set down in the "Book of Wealth," published by himself, to be worth $150 000—he is the proprietor of several capital banks, excellently adapted for shaving the poor out of a quarter or half per cent on their hard earnings every Saturday. The Ulster Bank—the Jacksonville Bank—the Malone Bank—the Plainfield Bank—are the names of banks in which he has been concerned, one of which, the Jacksonville, broke one day and left its remains upon the community. Of course these features make all the difference in the world—and so they ought.

On Friday another great effort is to be made with what success time will tell.

Wars and Rumors of War.—The holy war which has broken out between the Episcopalians and the Puritans, with Doctor Wainwright at the head of the first, and Doctor Potts at the head of the second force, is creating a great sensation in this excitable community. On this subject we have received the following articles already:—

Another War about Nothing
POTTS AND KETTLES

The Rev. Mrs. Peter Bustle to Rev. J. G. Bennett.
Rev. and Dear Sir:—
I am informed from an authentic source, that you stated upon a late occasion that there could not, in these latter days, be "a lady without a bustle." and I now call upon you for an acknowledgment or denial of that fact. Had you made this statement in private, or before those of your own way of thinking, it would have been of comparative unimportance; but I can tell you, sir, that such an assertion before a mixed assemblage, such as Mrs. Straitknees, Mrs Slinderwaist and Mrs Tightbody, is calculated to do much mischief. My man, Peter, has advised me to call upon you to state the time and place, when and where you will discuss this with me, either in Rev. Mr Hale's Tabernacle or in some religious paper—say the Polyanthos; and you will please to not try to get off from this, because I shall make you stick to it, sir. Yes, sir, and will let you see what an indignant respectable female can do in the defence of the rights of her sex, sir.
No lady without a bustle! Ain't you 'shamed, sir? I haven't worn such a vile thing since my third, poor departed husband died, and no woman but a simple, silly, worldly, good-for-nothing hussy would insult her Maker by adding a straw-dust stuffing to a part so beautifully and amply moulded and supplied. Expecting an early reply, I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, yours,
CHARITY T. BUSTLE.

Mr. Bennett:—Allow me to suggest the republishing of those letters, which are becoming famous, between the Rev. Drs. Wainwright and Potts, in your paper, thereby giving greater publicity, by means of your universal paper, and by so doing you will be enhancing the value of your paper, adding somewhat to thy pocket, and will also be obliging thousands of your readers. I ask it of you, as thousands have not nor never will see those letters, being now published in the Commercial, unless you take upon you to favor them. Your ever constant reader and FRIEND.

Following out the hint of our "Friend," we shall begin the publication of these letters to-morrow, and accompany them with commentaries, and notes explanatory and elucidatory.

From Canada.—The latest advices from Kingston are of the 2d inst. It was rumored there that the Hon. Mr. Draper had resigned his seat in the Executive Council, in consequence of the recent despatch received from England respecting the seat of Government.

The new regulations of the Post Office were to go into effect on the 5th inst.

Late News from Santa Fe.—The Expositor, printed at Independence, says: "We have just received intelligence from a runner (despatched by a small party of persons now on the prairie suffering for provisions and clothing,) by whom we glean the following intelligence—that the inhabitants of Santa Fe, together with their Gov. Armijo, are much disaffected with the conduct of Santa Anna in closing the American trade, and that there is a disposition of the people to side with, and come over into the power of Texas. This news, if true, will put a new face upon the aspect of affairs in that region of the world. We are unable to give the particulars with regard to this new move, but we hope to be able in our next to do so. The company left Bent's Fort on the 1st of December.

Latest from Matanzas.—The Georgiana arrived yesterday from Matanzas, having left on the 22d ult. The letters received by her consignees make no mention of an insurrection among the blacks in that part of the island; but the Captain of the G states that as some symptoms of such an event were manifested, as a precautionary measure, troops had been despatched from Matanzas to the disturbed district. This would lead us to doubt the correctness of the last intelligence from Havana, via New Orleans, that five hundred slaves had been killed, and that the Alfonsos and Mr. Aldama were implicated, as encouraging the insurrection. This is very improbable, when it is well known that these gentlemen are among the wealthiest and largest slave holders in the Island of Cuba; and it is not likely that they would hazard their own lives, and aid in destroying their valuable estates. There are a large number of American engineers employed on the sugar estates in Cuba, but at present we see no cause for their friends in this country being alarmed for their safety. The market, as usual, is represented as being overstocked with American produce, and prices very low.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette, Jan. 9.*

Fire in Groton, Mass.—The elegant dwelling house in Groton, occupied by Dr. Bachelor as a Thomsonian infirmary, was burnt on Thursday evening—the fire originating, it is said, by a stove-pipe.

The Pomeroy Express Robbery.—The mysterious robbery of the trunk under the charge of Mr. Copp, seems to be thickening on every side. But of all accounts we have seen, the most perplexing and contradictory are those published in the newspapers as coming from Buffalo, Rochester and the western part of this State. We have already published an account of the arrest of Mr. Rust, the proprietor of the Syracuse House, and also of Mr. Banks—their transportation from Syracuse to Buffalo in the dead of night, and their discharge on account of no evidence appearing against them. Yet it seems very strange that in the *Courier* and several other papers, statements have been made and particulars given not only implicating Mr. Rust, but persons of the most respectable character in this city—we allude to the Messrs. Howard of Howards' Hotel. At the very first moment when we heard of these statements we discredited them altogether, and every new development, and every new fact confirms, more and more, that first impression of unbelief. Indeed it would appear from the statements of the *Courier* and other papers, that these rumors and reports have sprung from a common source, for they bear an identity, and there is a common mystery respecting the origin and circulation of them, which probably Mr. Rust and the Messrs. Howard will endeavor to dispel, and discover the true authors in a few days.

We have heard a great many particulars about this business, and the movements of these gentlemen, but we cannot communicate it at present. But it is expected that Mr. Rust himself will soon be here, as in a letter received last evening, and addressed to a daughter, who is at a boarding school in this city, he states that he intended to be here in a few days, and mentions that he was arrested without a shadow of reason or law. In some quarters it is stated that all this affair about Mr. Rust, originated in an attempt at a hoax; but that is indeed a very criminal sort of way to create humor or fun, and if so will, it is to be hoped, be properly punished. Other rumors bring into the drama a female named Leggett, who is represented as the most extraordinary character in her line in this country. She has, it seems, been often employed by forgers in this and other States to counterfeit the signatures of different individuals, and succeeds, it is said, to a very remarkable extent. It is very probable that all the affair about Mr. Rust was originated by the real culprits, in the hope of giving a false scent and covering their own misdeeds.

Another story was in circulation last evening that the Mayor and police authorities had been in secret session, examining some persons. The fact simply was, that the younger Mr. Howard, on his return from the West, had been requested to call at the Mayor's office, and was privately examined relative to the trunk; but nothing implicating himself or any one, was elicited.

At present the whole affair is in greater mystery than ever. Copp is now with his family in Troy, and has given up the express business altogether. Some suppose the trunk was taken long before the boat reached the city. In relation to the arrest and discharge of Mr Rust, we annex the following statements, which are conclusive as to his innocence:—

To the Public.—We, the undersigned, citizens of Syracuse and Auburn, having received information tending to involve Mr Philo N. Rust, of said village of Syracuse, in participating, either directly or indirectly, in the late robbery of the Trunk of R. Pomeroy & Co., do hereby certify, that we this day proceeded to Rochester, (where we ascertained the rumor upon this subject had originated) for the purpose of investigating the whole matter, with the sole and entire view, on our part, of forming the best judgment in our power with regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Rust, from such an examination.
That on our arrival at Rochester, we proceeded to ascertain the facts, so far as it was possible to do under the circumstances; and from such examination, the undersigned (being all of the citizens of Syracuse and Auburn, who went to Rochester for this purpose) have no hesitation in expressing our decided opinion, that the suspicions against Mr. Rust are destitute of any foundation whatever, and that the rumors upon this subject had their origin in an attempt, which we understand was partially successful, to impose upon the credulity of certain weak-minded individuals, who, under the expectation of receiving the large reward which had been offered for the recovery of the stolen property, easily fell into the snare which had been artfully set for them.
We therefore take great pleasure in assuring the public of our entire confidence, not only in the innocence of Mr Rust in this case, but our unwavering conviction, derived from a long and intimate acquaintance with him that he is incapable of either committing or being accessory to a criminal or dishonorable act.

J. G. Forbes,	M. D. Burnett,
Daniel Dana,	Samuel Larned,
Andrew H. Van Patten,	Samuel White,
E. W. Leavenworth,	C. L. Elliott,
W. W. Teall,	Horace Butts,
P. Outwater, jr.,	Amos Underwood,
J. B. Burnett,	W. B Wood,

J. M. Sherwood.
Dated Rochester, Jan. 6, 1844.

To the Public.—Mr. Philo N. Rust having been arrested upon suspicion of being, in some way, implicated in the late robbery of Pomeroy & Co, appeared before the Police Justice of this city to answer the complaint. The District Attorney stated that the first intimation he had received of the issuing of the warrant was after the cars arrived in which Mr. Rust came, that he had since examined the matter, and if he had been consulted prior to issuing the warrant he should not have advised it, and declined entering upon any examination. He also stated, in substance it was due Mr. Rust to say, there were no facts within his knowledge to justify the issuing the warrant.
The counsel for Mr. Rust insisted upon an examination and the production of the affidavits or other evidence upon which the warrant issued; that it might be seen upon what evidence so gross a charge rested.
The District Attorney replied that there were no affidavits made, and as no one was willing to appear as complainant or prosecutor, the Justice decided that he could do nothing more, and discharged Mr. Rust.
The undersigned, citizens of Rochester, deem it due to the occasion and to the individual, to make this statement, and to express not only their confidence in the entire absence of any well founded suspicion against Mr. Rust, but their great regret, to use no harsher term, that any respectable individual should be taken from his residence and transported through the country upon so grave a charge, not only without evidence of guilt, but without evidence justifying suspicion of offence.

Isaac Hills,	F. M. Haight,
Elisha Johnson,	H. K. Jerome,
H. L. Stephens,	Hamlin Stilwell,
Henry Campbell,	Saml. Richardson,
Lewis Seeley,	Wm Kidd,
Chas. J. Hill,	A. Kingsbury,
Samuel B. Chase,	D. R Barton,
John E. Patterson,	Joseph Strong,
Simeon Traver,	Jas. Chappell,
Wm. Chappell,	Geo. B. Hannahs,
Cornelius Fielding,	L R Jerome,
Luther Barker,	Josiah Shelden,
H. A. Brewster,	C. C. Lunt,
Charles Wilder,	Samuel Campbell,
E. S. Beach,	H Humphrey,
F. A. Stewart.	I F. Mack,
Isaac Moore,	H Scrantom,
Joseph Putnam,	John Dana,
Amos Sawyer,	John Wright,
Wm. J. Southerin,	C. E. Bristol,
J. M. Patterson,	Jacob Wilkinson,
Isaac M Hall,	Thomas Hart,
J. Packard,	Lemuel Thompson,
Robt. Haight,	Hiram Bumphrey,
Henry Fox	J. W. Kerr,
Aaron Hitchcock,	George Smith, jr.

Dated Rochester, January 6, 1844.

On this subject the "American" of yesterday thus remarks:—

A reputable citizen, for aught that is known to the contrary, has been arrested as a robber, without any affidavit, and, so far as appears, upon the mere caprice, suspicion or revenge of some individual unnamed! and published throughout the country, with all sorts of details, as a robber, a gambler, and the keeper of a house of resort for all sorts of unprincipled men. The Courier of this morning has a long account of the supposed misdeeds in this matter, of Rust, and of the bad company he habitually entertains, and the Journal of Commerce also presents like facts as connected with this robbery. These could not, one would think, all be invented; and yet, if accurate, or in part accurate, these would or should have been known and put forth in evidence when Rust reached Rochester under arrest. But not a particle of accusation was made. Either, then, as we said at the beginning, a most cruel wrong has been done to Mr. Rust by the arrest—or, through a corrupt connivance, the evidence upon which this arrest was made, has been withheld, and the party been discharged. This must be elucidated. As the matter now stands, Mr Rust must be deemed an innocent and much injured man.

Irish Repeal in Buffalo.—The Repealers had quite a large meeting at Buffalo on the 3d instant It was one of the "simultaneous meetings." There was only, however, about ten dollars collected The "rent" now comes in very slowly.

"What a Piece of Work is Man!"—Elegant and instructive lectures on this most interesting subject are delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute on Saturday evenings, by Professor Pattison. They are very well illustrated, and are attended by great numbers of auditors. It is quite unpardonable, now-a-days, for a man or woman, who pretends to be educated, to know nothing of the science of anatomy. Professor Pattison leaves all hereabout, so offending, without any excuse. Let them, then, attend his lectures.

De Le Ree's Grand Concert takes place at the Apollo on Thursday (to-morrow) evening.

The Staten Island Murder.

Port Richmond, Jan. 9, 1844.

Dear Sir:—
I have arrived at this place, and have ascertained that the examination will not take place until to-morrow. A strange feeling has possessed the Islanders in behalf of the "Herald," in consequence of the remarks made in your columns in regard to the individuals who endeavored to palm on you the pretended confessions of Polly Bodine, which are totally false, being fabricated for the purpose of extorting money from the New York press. She has this day denied to her counsel, R. N. Morrison, Esq., of New York, that she has ever made such a confession as that published. She declares that the report of her setting fire to the premises in Spring street for Waite is false in every particular, and that she never gave utterance to any thing of the kind—that the whole is a fabrication, and was got up for some pecuniary purpose by some inhabitants of this vicinity. She has only been *enciente* by him once, the result of which was the still-born infant. Any future reputed confessions that may be published by the same paper that made public the false story on Monday should not be believed, as her counsel has advised her to keep still, and answer no questions or have any conversation with any one. After returning from the jail I was invited to visit the most extraordinary sight ever known during the history of this island. It was no more or less than a still-born calf, on the farm of Capt. John M. Post. It had the head of a bull dog, the right ear that of a dog, and the left that of a hog—the neck to the centre bone of the breast was that of a human being—the fore legs were natural to a calf—the hind quarters resembled those of a hog, with a pig's tail, and with all the other peculiarities. It was an hermaphrodite. The cow that gave it birth was five years old, and formerly has produced *bona fide*, legitimate calves. We leave the cause that produced this extraordinary non-descript to be discovered by those whose profession leads them into the necessary examinations. We learn that it will soon be exhibited to the curious at Barnum's American Museum.

The examination commences to-morrow, and I shall, as usual, keep you informed of every particular up to the last moment.

Musical and Theatrical.

It appears from all accounts that the genius of Ole Bull, having first captivated the people of the north, and "won golden opinions from all sorts of men" there, is pursuing the same process in the south. On Friday, the 5th of January, he gave a concert before a distinguished and crowded auditory at Charleston, from whom his ethereal strains elicited unbounded admiration. We cannot, however, better describe the impression which he produced than by quoting the following graphic *critique* from one of the papers published in that city:—

Ole Bull appeared last evening at the new theatre to a numerous and enraptured audience. It is difficult to convey the impression which his wonderful execution produced on us. He appeared not merely as the accomplished artist, acquainted with the resources of his art, the intricacies of harmony and the powers of his instrument, but truly as the inspired musician—as one who felt in the recesses of his mind all that was capable of embodiment in music. It was to us the poetry of sound, put into action. The performances of finished artistical skill are almost of every day occurrence, but it is rarely that the instinct of genius adds expression to the elaboration of art, and when the combination presents itself, as in the case of Ole Bull, the mind realizes all that the imagination can picture to itself of the luxury of sound. It is to be regretted that this gifted artist cannot prolong his stay among us until all classes of our citizens who appreciate the beauties of instrumental harmony, have heard the strains that belong to it in its most inspired mood and character.

The Herren Arnold—the German Quartetto, are now at Savannah, Geo., giving concerts at the Theatre, with unbounded success. They created an extraordinary musical excitement during their stay at Charleston, and drew together 2000 persons—the largest musical concourse ever known in that city—at their Musical Soirée for the benefit of the Temperance Society. On the same evening Madame Cinti Damoreau and Mons. Artot, gave a grand Concert, at which they also volunteered in several pieces, and met with most glorious reception. When are we to have these distinguished performers among us?

Mrs. Brougham was to take her benefit in the American Theatre, New Orleans, on the 30th ult., when she would appear as Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons.

Yankee Hill, by the last accounts was playing his round of characters at Macon, Georgia.

The National, the Walnut, and the Arch street theatres, in Philadelphia, appear to be doing a somewhat prosperous business.

The Seguin's are performing at Mobile. The Virginia Minstrels are also in that city.

Wallack and Placide are at New Orleans.

Some amateur plays have been performed in the Theatre Royal, Kingston.

Intelligence has been received in this city from Surinam, by an arrival at Gloucester, of the safety of Mann's company. They were performing at that place in the heat of the weather—thermometer 99 3-4 degrees in the shade. They were to go to Berbice, Demarara, &c. &c.

Amusements.

Broadway Circus at Niblo's—Benefit of Levi North.—It must not be forgotten that this truly popular gentleman and equestrian performer will take his farewell benefit this evening, and will appear for the last time in three of his most accomplished acts. He will be sustained by the whole troupe, and more especially by Mr. Franklin, whose unprecedented double somersets, making two evolutions in the air without touching, at his benefit, created so extraordinary a sensation. The Hughes Family are engaged for the three remaining evenings of the Circus performance, which closes on Saturday, evening previous to their removal to Boston.

Jim Crow.—Under more favorable auspices than ever before, Mr. Rice has commenced at the Chatham Theatre a new engagement. To-night he performs in the ever-attractive opera of Bone Squash, and also in the new piece of the Prince and the Sweep. The Mysteries of New York is a capital hit at the times, and goes off with the greatest eclat. The gentlemen in petticoats should remember that the author, in writin the farce, has done all the burlesque necessary, and that their respective parts should be played with all the seriousness of Shakspearian characters. The Mysteries will be repeated to-night, and also the capital farce of Hide and Seek.

As the time of the Departure of Gen. Tom Thumb for England approaches, his numerous friends and admirers are pressing on to the American Museum to see him, and give him the parting salutation.—He is a perfect wonder in his way, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing him the greatest curiosity, and the most pleasing withal, we ever saw. To accommodate his numerous visiters, the manager has made preparations for giving magnificent entertainments every afternoon at 3 o'clock, as well as every evening at 7, during the remainder of his stay, at each of which the General himself appears on the stage in a variety of songs, dances, &c., together with his representation of the Living Statues, which have never failed of eliciting repeated bursts of applause. The other portion of the performances are received with great enthusiasm by the delighted audiences.

Appointments by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Saturday, Jan. 6.—Clinton county—Geo. W. Palmer, surrogate, in place of Eleazer Miller, whose term expires 24th January, 1844. Sullivan county—James C. Curtis, first judge. Piatt Pelton, judge; Samuel G. Dimmick, judge; Joseph Grant, judge, re-appointments. James K. Gardner, judge, in place of Jno. Hall, jr., resigned. Robert S. Halstead, surrogate, in place of William B. Wright, whose term expires, 20th February next.

ELOCUTION, MUSIC, LAWS OF LIFE AND Health, with dissections of the Manikin, representing 1700 parts of the Body, in a Lecture this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Society Library, Broadway, with recitations and songs and explanations of Ventriloquism. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets, and for single evening, at the Book and Music Stores. Extra Lecture next Friday evening.

CHILDREN SUFFER MORE FROM WORMS than from any other cause, and yet parents often mistake the complaint; and thus tamper with them until it is too late. Sherman's Worm Lozenges are a specific, and will do more for their restoration to perfect health than any other remedy which has ever been discovered. Be sure and get the genuine, and give them according to the directions accompanying the box. By so doing you will not be deceived in your expectations. Dr. Sherman's warehouse is 106 Nassau street.
Agents—110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, 227 Hudson st., 188 Bowery, 77 East Broadway, and 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CURED.—The Tonic Mixture prepared by the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the city of New York is confidently recommended for all cases of debility produced by secret indulgence or excess of any kind. It is an invaluable remedy for impotence, sterility, or barrenness (unless depending on mal-formation)—Single bottles $1 each; cases of half dozen, $5, packed and sent to all parts of the Union.
Office of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, 95 Nassau st. W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent

DR. BOURARD'S HAIR UPROOTING POWDERS—Price reduced to 50 cents a bottle—The purchaser can have this tested before purchasing, or we agree to return the money, unless it removes every particle of hair wherever it is applied, without the slightest injury to the skin, but on the contrary, improving it and leaving it smoother than before. Bourard's Spanish Lilly White, for rendering the skin of ladies delicately white, that is a lifelike alabaster white, not a yellow white, such as given by common chalk—this will not injure the skin but make it smooth and soft. Price 25 cents. The genuine Italian Chemical Soap, for clearing the skin, curing eruptions chapped and tender flesh, &c. Price 50 cents a cake. All these are sold nowhere else in this city genuine, but at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham street; Brooklyn, at 139 Fulton street; Redding; 85 State street, Boston; Zeiber, 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia. But mind, they are vilely counterfeited under the name of Gourard—these counterfeits are perfectly worthless, indeed dangerous.—Mr. Bourard's is the genuine and original, established 3 years ago. Buy no other.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Washington.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Washington, Jan 8, 1844.

James G. Bennett, Esq.
Dear Sir—
John C. Spencer's appointment to the United States Judiciary was sent in to the Senate this day, as I have already notified you that it would be. Should he be confirmed—as seems probable—his place will then become vacant, and not before. Therefore, as there is no reason to suppose the President wishes to get rid of Mr. Spencer in any other manner, there will of course be no one appointed to succeed him as Secretary of the Treasury until his confirmation by the Senate. There is a delay, to act upon the appointments of Messrs. Porter and Henshaw, and therefore there may be delay in acting upon the appointment of Mr. Spencer. Consequently, I do not think the President is in any pressing haste to fix upon a new Secretary of the Treasury. There are a thousand rumors afloat, but sensible people will not give heed to them.

Of one thing you may be pretty certain, relative to the action of the Senate, not only in the matter of appointments, but also in all matters of legislation—and not only to the action of the Senate, but to the action of the House, also—I mean to say, all the important measures agitated and acted upon by this Congress will be with reference to the next Presidency—they will be so many shotted guns fired for Presidential candidates, not *pro bono publico*.

A very important debate, and one which will be read with great interest, sprung up to-day in the Senate, upon the instructions to Mr. Everett on the Oregon boundary treaty. Two or three points are worthy of notice on this subject—the kindly and courteous bearing of the whig Senators towards the President—a somewhat different bearing on the part of some of the western democratic Senators, indicating a pretty strong want of confidence in him—a deep belligerent feeling towards England on the part of these same western democratic Senators, which latter also exhibit a hot spirit of determination to possess the Oregon Territory, *nolens volens*, negociation or no negociation, treaty or no treaty, war or no war.

The West is a young giant already—even now almost big enough to whip its eastern parent—destined in a few short years to control the whole United States, even without the accession of the Oregon Territory; but with the Oregon—with a steam communication to the mouth of the Columbia river—and with a comparatively short and easy communication to the East Indies from thence. What will the West be then? I know not what it will be, but I know it will shortly control the United States.

No wonder western men feel deeply on this subject. Every word spoken to-day by Messrs Allen and Benton was like the liquid lava from the mouth of an overflowing volcano. They exhibit about as much respect and courtesy for old England as a locomotive would to a bull upon a rail road track. "Get out of the way, or be run over, all the same to us, go ahead!" They would go to war with England, and take it out in a rough and tumble fight, just as readily and rampantly as David Crockett would have done with a bear. Messrs. Archer, Crittenden, Berrien, Morehead, Rives and others, tried to soothe and calm them down; but it was like patting the back of a bull dog when his blood is hot—he must fight first—and be soothed afterwards. I verily believe if Sir Robert Peel, or Lord Palmerston had come within arm's length of Mr. Allen to-day, there would have been a second edition of Jonah and the whale, grease or no grease.

I am told that there is a battle-of-New-Orleans 8th-of-January supper down at the Apollo this evening, but it is said to be a small affair. I can't find any democratic member who knows any thing about it. There has, I believe, been some mismanagement about it. It was first determined to make it a ball; but was indiscreetly changed into a supper. And as soon as the ladies were excluded, or rather bartered for wine, (if they have any,) all interest died. Yours, &c. S. B.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

Senate

Washington, Jan. 8, 1844.

Petitions.—Mr. Wright presented a petition from Samuel Thompson, of New York, for payment of a certain per centage due him in the matter of the custom house. Also, a petition from certain hardware merchants of New York, for reduction of duties on iron. Also, a petition from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for relief from duty on railroad iron. Also, a petition from the New York Chamber of Commerce, for the establishment of a warehousing system—Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Choate presented a petition for relief from evils the explosions of steamboat boilers

Mr Jarnigan presented an important petition relative to furnishing better instruction to young officers of the navy—their employment in erecting telegraphs, &c. It is worthy of a more extended notice than I have now time to give it.

Numerous other petitions were presented, of local interest, relative to the Wabash Canal, Erie Harbor, &c.

Resolutions Submitted. Mr. Semple submitted the following, which lies over:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to give notice to the British Government that it is the desire of the Government of the Untted States to annul and abrogate the provisions of the third article of the convention concluded between the Government of the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 20th Oct., 1818, and indefinitely continued between the same parties, signed at London the 6th Aug., 1827.

Mr. Allen submitted the following, which lies over:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if it be in his power to do so, whether any of the Indian tribes, or any of the Indians resident within the territorial limits of the United States, are in the receipt, periodically or occasionally, of any pension, pay or present, in money or in other things, from the British Government; and if so, that he be requested to state the particulars; also, whether the Government of the United States has had any correspondence with the British Government in relation to that matter; and, in that event, that he be requested to lay before the Senate a copy of such correspondence.

Spencer's Appointment.—Here Mr. John Tyler, Jr. presented certain messages from the President, in writing.

Instructions to Mr. Everett.—The regular course of business here brought up Mr. Allen's resolution, calling upon the President for a copy of letter of instruction and correspondence, relative to the Oregon boundary question.

Mr. Allen said he rose to correct a mistake he had made the other day relative to the person who had made the statement alluded to in a British report. It was not made by the present prime minister of England, Sir Robert Peel, but by Lord Palmerston. Mr. Allen proceeded to read from a corrected British report a declaration made on the 21st March, 1843, by one who then stood at the head of foreign affairs, and now at the head of a powerful party (Palmerston.) It is the declaration of one who is of as great importance as any man in England, with the exception of the Prime Minister. [The extract which Mr. Allen read was published in the Herald at the time.]

Mr. Allen then proceeded to read another part of the discussion. Peel's answer to Palmerston's, relative to the action of this government—it comes from the throne, and is equal to a speech from the Queen herself. [Mr. Allen reads again, which the Herald has also published] In resuming, Mr. Allen said:—We have it then from this high authority, that the President must veto any bill passed by Congress, because, forsooth, there are to be negociations on this question, and peace must be preserved. It is proper we should know the state and progress of these negociations so deeply affecting the titles to our own territory. These questions are of too high moment to be transacted behind the back of the people. They affect the sovereignty of the States. Ashburton's treaty totally failed. He came to negociate all questions of difficulty between the two countries—to establish a broad and permanent peace. But this treaty contains within itself more causes of war than it professed to settle. The Prime Minister himself said in his place that there was a difference of construction, on important parts of the treaty by the two governments. New negociations are, therefore, necessary, and we are threatened with a war if we don't comply with certain terms, and surrender a part of our territory. They say "it is impossible that the President should not veto a bill to take possession of the Oregon Territory." So here we have it. The President has already given away 3,400,000 acres of our territory, and now we must give to England another similar slice, or have a declaration of war. This is no party question. The President is not now subject to party influence, and I, therefore, speak more freely. And I tell Sir Robert Peel, that he will never see the day [with great emphasis] that a treaty will be ratified by this body which shall surrender one square inch of the Oregon Territory. We lost part of the State of Maine by the word "Negociation." Great Britain claimed a part of Maine, and we negociated because she claimed, and lost the Territory because we negociated. And now she claims a part of Oregon—and because she claims it, the President has consented to negociate—and the consequence, as before, of his negociation, will be the loss of more territory. No—let us tell Great Britain that this is not a question for negociation at all. She might claim half the United States, but would that be a reason why we should negociate upon such arrogant pretensions? I tell you [emphatically] the West will never surrender this territory.

Mr. Archer, (in very feeble health), here rose and stated that he had that official information to communicate, which might probably satisfy the Honorable Senator from Ohio, [Allen.] And as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he could officially, from the President himself, inform him that there were no negociations at present pending with Great Britain upon the Oregon question. This government wished to hold negociations upon the question in England, but it had been arranged to transfer them to Washington. If, said Mr. Archer, I understand the honorable Senator from Ohio, [Allen], he wishes to obstruct all negociations on this question. But has not England been in part possession of this territory for thirty years? And now upon the eve of commencing an important negociation to settle the question finally—when the minister (Packenham) is about to set his foot upon our shores, if he has not already done so, is he to be told that we will have no discussion upon the question at all? that we have taken the question into our own hands, and definitively settled it by resolving *vi et armis* to possess the whole territory? I tell the Senator that I will not go into these questions. It is rash—impolitic—imprudent—wrong to ask for these instructions at this stage of the proceedings, and I will have nothing to do with it. It is not dignified for a grave body like this to go into these matters in this way, on the very point of time when negociations are to begin. It may be a light matter for a western member, a representative of the overflowing chivalry of the great western country, to involve the nation in a war which would cause money to be expended all along its frontier, while the Atlantic States would be swept with the besom of war. But I won't go into these questions—I will have nothing to do with calling for these instructions. I have informed you officially that there are no negociations yet begun, but that they are about to commence. And to obstruct them now would be a just cause of war.

Mr. Allen said, the declarations which he referred to were made by those gentlemen for the purpose of extorting negociations from us. But I don't believe there will be a war very soon for refusing to negociate. England's object in negociating is, to bear off a portion of our territory. We object. Then comes a homily about peace. We are to be frightened like children. "Yield or fight." Does England ever settle a quarrel? Does she not always keep some quarrel open? Close one—and open another? and bear off some advantage at each negotiation for the settlement of her quarrels? Ashburton professed to have full powers to settle all difficulties—but it turned out that his powers were limited. Are we to be treated like children? The Ashburton treaty was heralded to the world as settling a broad and sure peace, and yet, within the year, we are told by their own ministers that there is another difficulty to be settled, which may be just cause of war, unless some wise Daniel comes from the East to arrange and negociate it. The proper mode of settling this question is [significantly] to fill it with our people—and when you get men enough then it will be easily settled. We are not to be told by the British minister that the President has taken a step which must prevent this body from acting at all on this question. I am for maintaining, unparcelled out, [with great emphasis] every inch of territory belonging to this country. Then Mr. Allen alluded to another question which Great Britain would never settle, except at the mouth of the cannon—it was a necessary and inevitable cause of war—a rupture there must be with Great Britain—no crime on either side—but the natural course of things would bring it on [Mr. A. was not understood to say what this was, but left it to be inferred.] Mr. A said he would not supercede Executive action, but he desired that it might not commit the whole country. The Senate has a right to act in this treaty. I don't believe the President would do aught to compromise the interests of this country—nor any other American, of any kind of politics—but he may be mistaken, as he was in the other treaty. I have been led to these remarks by the threats of the English Minister.

Mr. Morehead followed with some remarks upon the negociation about to be entered into by Mr. Packenham. It becomes us so to legislate upon this question as not to prejudice the discussions about to be commenced. There is no necessity to adopt this resolution. Why pass it? There is no negociation pending. The instructions were given as the mere basis on which negociations should be carried on—that is all—so I learn from my friend (Archer.) I concur with him that it is impossible that any President could carry on negociations which could by any possibility relinquish any of the rights or honor of this country. Nor will I by any vote of mine pass censure, or even an insinuation against the motives of the President. Let the President proceed to negociate, and if we think proper let us legislate; but let us not by our legislation pass censure upon the constitutional proceedings of the Executive. I am not so sensitive as the gentleman from Ohio (Allen,) relative to what these English gentlemen have said. The Government of a country is surely not to be held responsible for what individuals may choose to say. It is entitled to no consideration. Let the Senate pause—and let it leave the matter with the President, with perfect confidence that he will maintain the honor and dignity of the country.

Mr. Benton here followed with remarks upon the constitutional right of the Senate to "advise" with the President. Referred to the old journal—Washington's example, &c., said the Senate is under moral duress—he was for giving his advice beforehand—and, at all events, for knowing what is going on. The great question is, whether this shall be a legislative or an executive question.

Several Senators—That is the question.

Mr. Berrien said—It is proposed to ask us for information to enable us to legislate. We have no right to ask it. He answered Mr. Burton about the early history of the Government.

The debate was pursued at great length by Messrs. Berrien, Benton, Allen, Wandbury, Archer, King, Crittenden, Rives and Buchanan. Some considerable sharp-shooting occurred between Burton and Archer, in which the latter accused the former of "democratizing," and the former retorted by accusing the latter with "aristocracizing." I have yet twelve close pages of notes, but it is too late to go over with them. On taking the vote upon the resolution, it was lost 31 to 14—not a political vote. Many of the Senators voted against the resolution in this Legislative session, who will vote in favor of it when it again comes up, as it will in Executive Session. Still it is thought it will never pass even in ex-session—as the whigs appear to oppose it. More to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 8, 1844.

The Bill to Repay Gen. Jackson the Fine of $1000—with six per cent interest for 29 years, has passed the House—The privilege of the floor of the House is granted to Mrs. Madison.

Sir:—

Mr. Wise appeared to-day for the first time in two weeks in the House. He has been home to Virginia.

The Clerk read the Journal.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss.—I now offer a resolution, Sir, that all debate on the Bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine shall cease to-day at 4 o'clock, and on this I ask the Previous Question.

Mr. Zadock Pratt—I offer a resolution, Sir, to be read for information.

It was read, and set forth the names of all the 17 States, and the population contained therein that had demanded the repayment of this fine, through their Representatives in Congress—and the resolution also required that all debate on the Bill now before the House *should cease in two hours*.

Thompson—I accept that resolution as an amendment to mine, Sir, except that the debate shall cease in two hours.

Speaker—It will require a suspension of the rules, Sir.

Thompson—I move then, Sir, to suspend the rules, and I call the Previous Question on it.

Speaker—Gentlemen, as many as are in favor of suspending the rules will say "Aye"—(Tremendous shouts of "Aye.")

Mr. Adams—(Angrily and loudly)—Mr. Speaker—Mr. Speaker—Mr. Speaker!

Speaker—Gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams—I demand the ayes and noes on that, Sir—(Laughter.)

The ayes and noes were called—ayes 117; noes 54.

Two thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended.

Thompson—Now, Sir, I accept that amendment, with the proviso that the debate shall cease at 4 o'clock.

Great noise and confusion, and cries of "Oh, no, two hours is enough"—"No, no, four"—"No, no, two." "Oh Thompson, say three"—"No, two"—"No, four."

Finally four o'clock was fixed on for closing the debate.

Thompson—I now move, sir, the House go into Committee of the Whole, and on that I call for the previous question.

Saunders—I wish to offer a resolution, sir, if the gentleman will withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Thompson—Only for that sir?

A Member—I object. (Laughter and cries of "oh no, go on, General.")

Saunders—Unless the consent is unanimous, sir, I won't offer it.

Cries of "oh, yes, certainly—go on—offer it."

The resolution was read by the Clerk, granting the free and full privilege of the floor of the House to Mrs. Madison, whenever she chose to visit the House; because the other day she was thrust away in the back part of the ladies' gallery. It is needless to say that this resolution passed unanimously.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine. Mr. Davis of Indiana, in the Chair.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, Mr. Aaron Brown, of Tennessee, Mr. Belser, of Alabama, Mr. Steenrod, of Virginia, Mr. Severance, of Maine, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, all spoke within three hours.

Schenck—In the course of this debate, sir, gentlemen have declared that they did not want to cast any imputation upon the character of Judge Hall; then it's very easy to say so by putting those words in this bill which they have determined to pass this night. They say, sir, that Gen. Jackson was fined for declaring martial law, when the fact is that he was fined for a gross contempt of Court. When cited to appear and defend himself, he was contumacious, and refused to answer; he stood before that Court and would make no defence. His friends say that he could have made a good defence Why, then, did he not make it, instead of daring the Judge to do his worst?—It was his duty to bow to the law—it is the duty of all to bow to judicial decisions, no matter how high the station of the defendant. And the fine imposed on General Jackson was perfectly legal, and in strict accordance with the law and the facts. Judge Hall has been called a coward, because he did not take a musket and go into the ranks. Sir, he showed more moral courage on that occasion by maintaining the law than Gen Jackson did by fighting the battle. He has also been called an Englishman; well, sir, suppose he was. Could he not love his adopted country for all that? Does liberty dwell nowhere but in the United States? Is freedom to be found only under the star spangled banner?

A Voice.—In devilish few places, else, I tell you.—(Laughter.)

Schenck.—I remember a young collegian disputing with an old Scotchman in my place The old man had the best of the argument, and the flippant young man lost his temper, and exclaimed, "Well, you've no right to talk about our laws; for you're only a foreigner any how."