

THE TRIBUNE
"TRUTH WITHOUT FAULT"
BROOKLYN
SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1845

Remember the Printer.
WHEAT, CORN, RYE, BUCK WHEAT, OATS or WOOD, will be received for debts due us for subscription. Also a few bushels of POTATOES if delivered soon.
From those who have promised Lumber inch and inch and a quarter pine boards will be received if delivered soon.

REMOVAL BILL.
The Removal Bill passed through Committee of the whole in the Senate on Monday last, nearly as it came from the House. On Wednesday it came up on second reading. An amendment was offered requiring three-fifths of the voters of the county to ratify it, which was defeated: yeas 8 nays 22. Another motion was then made requiring 300 majority, which was likewise defeated; yeas 11 nays 20. A motion requiring but two months residence, instead of nine, was also rejected yeas 14 nays 18. The vote upon the first section was then taken which resulted as follows, yeas 19 nays 13. This vote was considered a test vote, as the first section contains the main provisions of the bill, there is therefore now no doubt of the passage of the bill.

A few days since Recorder Vaux paid a visit to a house in the country, about 60 miles from Philadelphia, and there succeeded in recovering a very large quantity of counterfeiting apparatus, consisting of the following articles:—sixteen rolls for making counterfeit plates, nine dies, fifteen altering plates, ten counterfeit bank note plates, and a lot of bank note paper ready for use.—This is the sixth or seventh seizure of counterfeiting articles which the Recorder has made within a short time.

There are in Rome 30 Cardinals, 21 Archbishops and Bishops, 125 Prelates, 1654 Secular Clergy, 2749 Monks, 1550 Nuns, 3800 persons are devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts.

The Real Estate of Lancaster county, Pa. has been estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars.

Quite a controversy prevails in Massachusetts as to whether or not colored children should be admitted into schools to common with white.

A bill to suppress Licentiousness is before the Legislature of New York. It prescribes for the seduction of a female under 18, by a married man, State Prison not more than five years, or a fine of not more than \$3000. For seducing a female over 18 State Prison not more than 3 years, or county jail not more than one year, or a fine of not over \$1000. Seduction by an unmarried man of a female not over 18 same as above. Every person who shall keep a house of ill-fame, shall suffer imprisonment, and every person who shall let or lease any building or tenement for the purpose of being kept as a house of ill-fame, shall forfeit, for the use of the poor, the rents and profits of the same two years.

The General Bank bill has passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of 21 to 15 and is now before the House.

This is the very latest case of extreme delicacy. "Pray, Miss, what part of the fowl shall I help you to?" "I'll take the part that's last getting over the fence."

The Treasurer of the State of Illinois has received several thousand dollars of counterfeit Illinois internal improvement script, in payment for loans. It is supposed that a large amount is in circulation.

At Tyler'sville, near Watertown, N. Y. on Thursday of last week, the daughter of Samuel Oaks, Esq. met her death by the culpable carelessness and mischief of a young man who was returning from a hunting excursion. Seeing Miss Oaks enter an out house, he fired his rifle into it and passed on. Some hours after Miss O. was found dead, the ball having passed through the house and into her side.

The Alms-house at Salem N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. At the time of this occurrence there were about 100 paupers in the house, a number of whom being lunatics. They were all got out safely, amid, however, a scene of the wildest disorder and confusion.

Midnight Musings.
The midnight—every noisy voice is hushed. The hollow winds that all day angry blew, have sought repose within their rocky caves. Except mild Zephyr, who still fingers round the aged poplars, and in plaintive sighs, seems grieving that his fellows all are gone. The cuckoo's song, unmurmured, yet sweet to those who wish that song may reach their hearts.

And help them think, and feel, alone is heard. Let my window sit, and look abroad. On forest, valley, river, meadow, hill, While the fair moon bestows just light enough. To let their modest beauties be perceived. Yet not offended on the startled eye. I love to muse on Nature's peerless charms, When thoughtless men a little while retire, Not to lament the nonsense of the past, But to recruit their wasted strength, that they may shout more loudly, run with greater speed.

In Folly's train, when next the radiant sun arising, robes the eastern skies in gold. Pale moon I love to gaze upon thy face, And think that thou art looking through the clouds. With pitying eye on all my wanderings here. To whisper peace to every passion wild, And woo me by thy beauty to the sky. Ye fluttering stars! ye are the same as when in fair Chaldee, shepherds nightly watched Their flocks, & to beguile the tedious hours. Gazed on your beauty, loved you and began To give you names, as fancy gave command. Ye shine unchanged, your glory is the same. Age hath not written sorrow on your brows; Death hath not hurled his fatal dart on you. But where those shepherds? Do they tend their flocks. Rejoice in youth, and love your beauties still! Alas! no more they view Orion a belt, Or watch Aetna's, or the Pleiads rise. They sleep in dust, forgotten quite by all. Except some pensive lover of the stars. Who, when he sees the object that they loved, Still thinks upon them, and with tearful eye Reflects, that soon your beauties must be hid.

From him, as from the shepherds that once roamed. Canable's plains, but roam those plains no more. While thus I muse upon you, changeless stars. Methinks I feel the nothingness of man, Yet pride and vanity are with me still, Prompting the idle wish to leave a name. But sure you star, reproachfully doth say, Poor child of dust, and being of an hour. I've seen ten thousand thousand such as thee. Wish, hope, toil, sink, in misery complete. Down to the grave, and sleep forgotten there. W.

INTERESTING MEMORIAL.
A lengthy, but highly interesting memorial, has been presented to our State Legislature, and 3000 extra copies ordered to be printed, the production of Miss D. L. Dix, of Boston. It exhibits the condition and treatment of Idiots, Epileptics, and Insane Poor, as found in the county jails and almshouses of our State. This intelligent lady, who is now in our borough, has during the past year, from purposes purely benevolent, visited every county town in the state, with two unimportant exceptions collecting, by means of personal observation, evidence of the claims of this large and much neglected class of sufferers upon the sympathies of legislation. The results of this vast enterprise, from which ordinary benevolence would have shrunk, are presented at length in this memorial, in a manner, too, that is not less eloquent than impressive. Measures are also recommended, whose adoption cannot fail to check an almost incredible tide of Human Misery. Miss D. has made a similar tour through the states of New York and New Jersey, where she likewise collected a vast fund of invaluable historical and statistical information and we learn, too, that she designs extending her researches into some other states. Benevolence such as this, which seeks out suffering in its worst forms, & commends it to the sympathy of the State, calls for the expression of enlarged gratitude, & should be properly appreciated by those to whom it more directly appeals. A lifetime spent in such a cause—the disinterested amelioration of the temporal destiny of the Stricken and Afflicted—is worthy the approving plaudits of Heaven and Earth.

MISSOURI.
The joint committee of the Missouri Legislature have adopted the Districts proposed, giving to the whigs one certain, and to the Democrats probably four members of Congress. At present the Whigs have none.

WASHINGTON LETTER WRITERS.
The Hon. John Wentworth, member of Congress from the Chicago district, (Illinois)—who is so tall that instead of mounting the stump when addressing his constituents, has to be led down into a hole dug for the purpose—writes some quite characteristic letters home. In one of his recent epistles, he thus unveils the mysteries of Washington letter writing:

"They have a new way of advertising here—A man wants his tavern praised. Accordingly he gives a letter writer \$5 and he writes to some New York, Boston or Philadelphia newspaper that—'Col. Polk, President elect, has taken rooms at—Hotel.' Accidentally, all the office hunters go and engage lodging there! A man has a piano for sale and he gives a letter writer \$5 to write that 'Mrs. Polk has bought one of Mr.—'s splendid pianos.' So the matter goes even to milliner shops, in each of which hangs a bonnet engaged to Mrs. Polk. And it takes \$5 to get a letter writer to tell of it. Indeed, it takes \$5 and no more to reach any of this profession. For this they will put an eloquent speech in any man's mouth. For this, put him in Col. Polk's Cabinet. For this give him a foreign mission. For this, put up Col. Polk at his tavern. For this make Gov. Polk buy a hat at a particular store, &c. &c. The magic number is \$5. All under is insult, all over superfluity. A prominent politician who has not \$5 to spare to a few of the letter writers, will not be prominent long."

THE UNICORN DISCOVERED.
A recent number of the 'Journal Asiatique,' published in Paris, states that M. Fresnel, the profound Orientalist, now French Consul at Jeddah, in Arabia, has published a notice of the existence of the real unicorn in the wilds of Hadramaut! This strange beast has a single horn, attached to its head by a joint, through which it can elevate or depress its horn at pleasure, remarkably confirming Psalm 22, 10, where it speaks of the 'horn of the unicorn.' This will throw great light on other passages of Scripture, which ignorance of Arabia prevented our comprehending.

The Snow Storm of the fourth seems to have extended over a great tract of country. We see by the Hartford Times, that the snow fell to the depth of about 18 inches, and drifted considerably. The Southern mail was on this account delayed 24 hours. At New Haven, the tide rose to the almost unprecedented height of 18 inches above the top of the Long Wharf. At Albany, N. Y., the snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, blocking up all the Railroads. On Long Island, the depth of snow is estimated at 2 feet. At Providence, R. I., the Railroad to Boston was impassable on Wednesday. The cold was intense at all these places.

MR. CUSHING, it is stated, during his recent mission to the Tartar language, which is the court language of the Celestials, Chinese being the cockney and gargon for the million. He has secured a valuable library of that language, comprising quite a cream of Tartar literature.

MR. BENTON AND TEXAS.—Mr. Benton has introduced into the United States Senate a project for admitting Texas into the Union, as a substitute for the bill previously introduced by him. The bill provided that a State, to be formed out of the present republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equitable footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texas territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the United States. It appropriates \$100,000 to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to both Houses of Congress, as the President may direct. The Globe devotes a column and a half of its space to the purpose of showing the advantages of the proposition. I say.

"We look upon the proposition of Mr. Benton's bill to provide for this admission to be not only a proposition of conciliation to all parties favorable to the admission of Texas into the Union in the two countries, but a proposition tending to harmonize their posterity forever, by removing at the threshold, every ground of discontent."

The late Mrs. Eunice Averill, of Hartford, Conn., has left bequests to several benevolent and religious associations in that city, amounting to \$13,000.

VERY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW YORK.—The Tribune Office and adjoining Buildings Destroyed!—We regret to learn, by the New York Herald received last evening, and the first paper for two days from beyond Trenton, that about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a terrible fire was discovered to be raging in the block of buildings occupied as the Tribune establishment, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets.

Every effort was made by the fire companies to master the raging element, but to no purpose, and in the course of a couple of hours after the first notice of the blaze, the Tribune newspaper concern, the periodical depot of Mr. H. Graham, the bookseller and stationer's establishment of Jansen & Bell, the liquor store occupied by Mr. Kennedy, and the German establishment of the Deutsche Schnellpost, a German journal published in that city for the last three years, with a large stock of books, &c. were totally consumed, with all they contained. Mr. Graham lost not only his stock, but \$400 in cash and his gold watch, and narrowly escaped with his life by leaping out of an elevated window upon the deep snow beneath. A boy employed by him, who was asleep in the room below, followed Mr. G. but fell on his head and was severely hurt. Just before retiring to bed, Mr. G. had taken \$175 and his gold watch from his drawer and had placed them under his pillow, where they were destroyed. Mr. G. estimates his total loss at about \$2500, and was not insured. The Tribune lost all their type, material, &c., with a large quantity of paper—great number of books of their own publication, besides their valuable presses in the basement. Messrs. Greeley and McEath were insured for \$10,000, partly in the Williamsburgh and partly in the Trust Company of that city. The presses alone in the basement cost upwards of \$9000, and the amount of their loss over and above insurance is estimated at \$10,000. There were several offices in the same building, among them that of V. B. Palmer, General Newspaper Agency, and Ensign's Map Engraving Establishment, and in no case was any thing saved. Mr. Palmer's books and papers were in safe, but from the specimen of its saving powers, is exhibited soon after the fire, it must have proved of little service.—Ledger.

EXTINCT HUMAN RACES.
In the remotest parts of North and East Asia, remains have been discovered which prove that nearly the whole of that great continent was once occupied by human races, whose very names have perished.—Some of these nations appear to have made progress in arts and civilization. Their tombs are found spread over the countries eastward of Jenisey to great numbers, and are of magnificent construction. They contain fragments of earthen manufactures or porcelain, ornaments; and various implements of silver, gold, and copper. The learned academicians of St. Petersburg have sought of them, and that which they have found to a people who must have disappeared before the light of history dawned upon these countries. Discoveries leading to a similar result, have been traced through the New World, from the countries bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio, were tombs are found containing skeletons of a different conformation from that of the present native tribes, to the high table-land of Titicaca, in the Peruvian Cordillera, where are seen the supposed ancient representatives of the Flat Heads. Even in the islands of Polynesia, vestiges are discovered which have been referred to a former race of inhabitants, and there are facts which indicate that extensive countries in Europe were occupied by races of a different physical character from the present natives, times which preceded the arrival of Celts and Goths, and other Indo-Germanic nations from the east.

A RELIC.
A day or two ago, an oak was cut down at a short distance from Harrisburg, (and near an old revolutionary relic, known as Paxon's Church,) which upon counting the growths, proved to be near four hundred years old, and perfectly embedded in it, at a height of near thirty feet from the ground, was found a well shaped stone mortar and pestle, and an instrument very much resembling our axe, though much smaller in size. They had evidently been placed in the crotch of the tree, which had grown together over them, and from an examination of the section, it is perfectly manifest that they must have been there at least three hundred years. They are of very hard flinty stone, and in their finish exhibit much skill.

THE POSTAGE BILL.
The Bill reducing Postage and abolishing the Franking Privilege passed the U. S. Senate on Saturday last by 37 yeas to 12 nays. It was presented to the House on the same day.

STORY OF A BRAVE WOMAN.
We read in one of our late English journals, of the application for relief, to the magistrates of a town near London, made by an aged female, who well deserves the title of heroine, and whose story is one of those rare but interesting ones, which never fail to secure sympathy, and to claim benevolence. The woman was a widow, whose husband (Thomas Hewett, by name) had been a private in the 48th regiment, to whom she had been married 40 years, and had shared active service with him for 27 years.—Whilst in the regiment, it seems she bore seven sons, five of whom are dead; of the two survivors, one is in the Coldstream Guards, and the other in the 12th regiment, now lying in the Isle of France.—This female veteran accompanied her husband in all his penurious campaigns, sharing all his hardships, and being present at ten general engagements, viz: Talavera, Albuera, Rodrigo, Rodas, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrennes, Naville, Orthes, and Thoulouse. She had lived as servant to General Hamilton, and she related with pride, that at the battle of Albuera, when the Duke of Wellington had an interview with that General, she had the honor of handing his Grace a glass of water, being the only refreshment to be had. At that battle, the male of which she rode was frightened by a shot striking close to her, and she was thrown off. She took care of Colonel Minto when wounded at the battle of Vittoria. She was taken prisoner by the French in the retreat on Salamanca, and made her escape disguised in male attire. By the late death of her husband, she was deprived of all means of support, and having three daughters to maintain, she applied for relief, and wished to be forwarded to London, to see the Duke of Wellington, who, she was confident, would assist her.

Her story excited the sympathy of the Magistrate, one of whom wrote a letter recommending her to the noble Duke, and came forward and agreed to pay her expenses to London. The last account stated that his Grace had written to make further inquiries about the woman, in whose tale he was much interested, and with characteristic kindness had sent her a sum of money for her immediate necessities. If she becomes eventually, a pensioner of the Duke of Wellington, she may well consider herself as having been in luck's way, while her children may apply to their heroine for the old adage of "born to good luck."

HISTORY OF WYOMING.
We understand that the History of Wyoming, written by the Hon. Charles Miner, in the course of publication. This work has been long looked for, and its appearance will be hailed with joy. We are confident public expectation will not be disappointed. No man living could do better justice to the subject than Charles Miner. He came to this lovely Valley in early youth, and imbibed all its beauty—its poetry and its history. At that time, those who had participated in its bloody wars, and shared the perils and their bread, escaped of that hard period were still living in the vigor of manhood. From them, Mr. Miner derived not only facts, but the deep inspirations of those trying times. The numbers of the "Western Traveller," which appeared a few years since, furnish a specimen of easy style and absorbing interest of the forth coming history. Those numbers, by the way, should not have been discontinued, until each and every old family in the Valley had received a passing notice. We hope the *olum cum dignitate*, of their accomplished author will again re-animate his plastic pen.

The style of Mr. Miner is admirably adapted to the public taste. His youthful and mature efforts partake of the same chastened simplicity. He employs the old Saxon stand dialect, and makes no effort at stilted rhetoric, or new fangled modes of expressions. His subject flows along like the simple melody of the songs of nature, but at the same time, with a power that captivates the heart. In politics, we have never agreed with Mr. Miner, but we are still ready to do justice to a man who is an honor to our Valley, and to the literature of the country. He ought to write more, for, like Midas, whatever he touches, he turns into gold.
Luz. Dem.

CURIOS.
The Baltimore Clipper says, that a person named Wilson, formerly of that city whose death was announced some six or seven years ago, as occurring somewhere in the West, had, by mere accident, been discovered in a religious institution in Cincinnati, where he had been forcibly confined for the last 13 years; that his release was effected after considerable trouble and excitement, and that he was about to return to Baltimore. The next allusion to it probably the Zosterite.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.
The Franking Privilege.—In the discussion in the Senate on the Post office bill Mr. Buchanan advocated the abolition of the franking privilege. He referred to the practice in England, where even Queen Victoria cannot frank a note.

"Members of Parliament," (said Mr. Buchanan,) "were called upon to forego a privilege for the sake of advancing a great public object, and they agreed to do so. Will an American Congress refuse to do that which a British Parliament has done to the accomplishment of a great advantage to the people? For my own part, I find the franking privilege rather an inconvenience than an advantage; scarcely a day passes during which I am not asked for frank. Letters come to me under blank covers, very often from ladies, whom I do not know! Take them to the ladies yourself!" (said a voice on the floor.) "Yes," (said Mr. B.) "and make my bow, I suppose."

"You must either restrict the franking privilege, or keep up the high rates of postage. Fifteen thousand deputy postmasters and both Houses of Congress retaining the franking privilege, will destroy the bill. He saw no fear of not keeping the offices well filled with competent postmasters without the franking privilege."

Report of the Commissioners of Patents.
—The annual report from the Commissioners of Patents for the year 1844, shows that during the year 502 patents have issued that 539 patents have expired; that 1045 applications have been made for patents; that 389 caveats have been filed, that the receipts of the Patent Office have been in amount \$31,220 05, paid on application withdrawn; that the ordinary expenses of the Office have been \$24,288 64, to which is to be added \$2076 40 for library and agriculture, leaving a net balance of \$6,175 73 to the credit of the patent fund for the year; that \$2,822 66 has been paid for the restoration of models, records, and drawings under the act of 3d March, 1837; the number of applicants for the extension of patents was 12; two were granted and ten rejected; seven patents have been extended since the act of 4th July, 1836; the whole number of patents issued up to 1st of January, 1845 is 14,024.

FROM MEXICO.
Capt. Paterson, of the brig Najada, at Charleston, from Vera Cruz, January 8, reported that Santa Anna had attacked at the head of 4000 men, 1500 of which were cavalry, the town of Puebla—but he was driven back by the revolutionists. Santa Anna, it is said, would endeavor to make his escape either by the way of Vera Cruz or Tuxpan. The revolutionists were in hot pursuit of Santa Anna, and certain death awaited him should he fall into their hands.

A newspaper office resembles the great world. The large capital letters are aristocrats.—The Roman letters are the men, and the italic are the women. Every form is a nation, with the big bugs at the head; and in every form, there are various pieces, so are there different classes, societies, and sects in the world. The four pages of the newspaper are Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The first page is Asia—as that quarter of the world was first peopled—& we find it generally filled with fictitious tales of which the oriental natives were always fond. The second, or editorial page, is Europe, the opinionated spooks, men of the world. The third page, mostly covered with advertisements, is America, with all its train of wooden outwits, thrift, and hastily swallowed dinners. The fourth page is, of course, Africa, and like that quarter of the globe, is seldom explored; and in all these four pages or quarters of the world the works of the devil are plentifully conspicuous.

A SCENE IN CONGRESS.
In the House of Representatives at Washington on Thursday, the Annual Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up, and during the discussion, quite an acrimonious personal controversy arose between Mr. Black, of Georgia, and Mr. Giddings of Ohio. Mr. G. said the remarks of Mr. B. were low and dirty. Mr. B. replied that no gentleman could even look at Mr. G. without becoming "low and dirty." A great many expressions of a similar character passed between them, until Mr. McDowell of Ohio, and Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, interposed and called Mr. B. to order. Here the matter dropped for a time, but soon after Mr. Giddings rose and proceeded to reply to the personalities of Mr. Black. He was commencing on something Mr. B. had said about "knocking down" what Mr. G. said induced Mr. B. (who was standing near him) to exclaim, "I'll knock you down!" At the same time he was rushing towards Mr. G. and tried to raise his cane, apparently with the design to strike Mr. G. Mr. Hammett, of Mississippi, seized Mr. B. & drew him outside the railing.—Of course there was a great deal of excitement in the Hall, and for a few moments the proceedings were arrested. Mr. Giddings finished his remarks, when Mr. Black made a remark or two. Scenes of this kind are utterly disgraceful to the parties.

THE FLYING MACHINE.
The Cincinnati Gazette says that a patent has been obtained by J. H. Pennington, for his machine to navigate the air. It consists of ten section balloons, a car and a steam engine. The engine, of one and a half horse power, is proposed to be placed in the upper story of the car appended to the balloons. The steering power is a rudder or car connected with the bottom of the balloons.