THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1846.

☞ Persons wishing The Tribune left regularly at their residences, or at their places of business, either in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh or Newark, will please leave their address at the desk of the Publishing Office, or send it by note through the Post-Office. The price of The Daily Tribune to those who regularly receive it from our Carriers is NINE CENTS per week.

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OUTSIDE.—*First Page*—Affairs at Washington; Spirit of the Anniversaries—National Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment—American Home Missionary Society; List of Acts passed by the Legislature; Things in Albany. *Fourth Page*—Murder Trial at Binghamton; Exploit of a Young Jerseyman; News Items; City Items; Law Courts; Sales of Stocks; Marine News.

☞ *We will publish another SUPPLEMENT to-morrow morning, which will be furnished to all the regular subscribers of The Tribune gratis.*

WAR PROCLAMATION!

ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY.

Communicated to The Tribune

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Published in an Extra Yesterday Afternoon.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the two Governments: Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of these United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto. And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the blessing of Divine Providence of abridging the calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord and maintaining the authority—the efficiency of the Laws in supporting and invigorating all the means which may be adopted by the Constitutional Authorities for obtaining a speedy termination and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand L. S. and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington the 13th day of May, 1846, and year of the Independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary.

Who can make Wrong Right?

Can the President and Congress? This is a grave question, and concerns us nearly. Its correct solution determines whether a load of guilt shall rest on a few souls or on many. Three months ago, if a party of our people had gone down to the Rio Grande, halted opposite Matamoros, threatened that city with cannon, and blockaded the River, they would have been marauders and land-pirates, and every body would have admitted that Mexico was justified in so treating them. The peremptory orders of Polk & Co. relieve Gen. Taylor and our army of the direct responsibility of the invasion which has taken place, and places that responsibility—where? Who meets it? Who? Depend on it, the blood which must be shed, the misery which is inevitable, rests somewhere. Swindlers of '44! with your 'peaceable Annexation,' do not skulk! Here is the fruit of *your* doings! Look it in the face!

Ten days ago, if a Baltimore clipper had overtaken a Mexican trading ship at sea, captured and plundered her, it would have been piracy by all law, and the perpetrators must have swung for it. Now that same act would be pronounced laudable by our Courts, and the Mexican vessel and cargo a lawful prize to the captors. But can any man imagine that the distinction made by our Courts is respected in the Chancery of Heaven? No! never! Abhorred be this War, its authors and abettors! 'O my soul, come not thou into their secrets—unto their assembly, mine honor, be not *thou* united!'

What and Where is Texas?

A few facts, notorious, undeniable in Texas itself, will settle the question of right as to the present collision on the Rio Grande, and show that our troops, and not the Mexicans, are the actual and wrongful invaders. Our rulers at Washington have studiously kept out of sight all correct data by which public sentiment could reach fair conclusions, and at this moment the European press is treating the boundary question with more geographical precision than our home journals.

The province of Texas never extended to the Rio Grande; never at any period has she, either as an independent Republic, or a Department of Mexico, exercised any act of sovereignty beyond the Nueces. Tamaulipas, (of which Matamoros is the chief city,) Coahuila and Chihuahua, all carry, and have carried, from the date of the Mexican confederacy, their Eastern line to the Nueces. This river has ever been the acknowledged boundary of those three States, and as completely their line of separation from Texas as the Potomac marks the line between Maryland and Virginia. North of them all, on both sides of the Rio Grande, lies the immense State of Santa Fé, with an area nearly equal to Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama; and this, like the first named three, is, and has ever been, an independent territory, as distinct from Texas as California. The portion of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Chihuahua lying East of the Rio Grande is almost uninhabited; but Laredo, and their few settlements on the margin of the river, are all strictly Mexican, and have never been for an hour under Texan rule. What the Washington Union means by that section of Texas being formed into a County, and *represented* in the Texan Legislature, is unintelligible to those ignorant of a curious political fiction original with that body. It is worthy of explanation. Some of the Western Counties of Texas, including San Patricio and other Counties within the limits of the original Province, were so depopulated by the Mexican invasion of '36, that they would not be entitled to Delegates at all if a *pro rata* census were to be the standard. Under these circumstances, they were admitted to Congress on the score of geographical extent and future importance, and treated in all respects as if they were inhabited districts. *Twenty voters*, and even less, have, by this accommodating spirit, sufficed to elect a Member of the Texan Congress. Thus the score or two of families forming a trading depot at the extreme corner of this County, (equal in extent to a State,) sent a Representative to Congress. The Union forgets to state, however, that twenty Mexican towns, also included in this territory, never saw the flag of Texas except in captivity, nor a Texan soldier or citizen otherwise than as their prisoner. It forgets, too, that these fifty or sixty thousand Mexicans, who have resided in what we call Texas without ever dreaming of the fact, are still under the Government of Mexico, are ruled by her laws and submissive to her officers. If these twenty villages are within the bounds of the Union, why has no mail route been established to them?—And why is not our Army dispossessing the officers of Mexico from the positive sovereignty of our soil, instead of threatening a city and blockading a port which we do not pretend to claim? If we own, by virtue of a resolution of the Texan Congress, all the territory this side of the Rio Grande, then Texas and Mr. Polk have been so remiss as to leave about sixty thousand of our fellow citizens unprotected, and perfectly under foreign control! If, however something more than a paper claim is requisite—if settlement, protection, purchase, conquest, possession, or the consent of its people, is essential to a clear title, then neither Texas nor the United States has one. If Texas, up to her original boundary—the Nueces—has acquired a right to self-government by settlement, conquest, possession, or otherwise, she certainly has acquired, beyond that river, no right whatever.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature of New-York closed its 69th Session at 2 P.M. on Wednesday, having been in session 128 days and passed 337 Acts, though two-thirds of them are of local and personal interest only. The measures of principal interest matured were the *Militia Reform*, whereby every citizen subject to Military duty is authorized to commute therefor during peace by paying seventy-five cents per annum in advance to the proper authority, and the money raised by such commutation is to be used in paying the Uniformed Volunteer Companies for their time, &c. We have no doubt that the Militia will be rendered more effective at the same time that the Militia Nuisance is rendered far less annoying and burthensome by this Reform.

The *Anti-Rent* grievances have been very plenteously admitted and regarded in words and professions, but sparingly enough in acts. Of the bills bearing on this subject two only have passed—that which subjects the Reserved Interests or Rents of Manorial Landlords to Taxation the same as Mortgages and other property rights, and that whereby Distress for Rent is abolished. We believe the latter was somehow diluted in the Senate, but cannot say just how until the act is published. The far more important bill concerning Devises and Descents' was lost in the Senate; while neither branch would authorize the most important and in our view beneficent and tranquillizing measure of all, to wit: A formal and thorough investigation of the disputed titles under which large estates in land are claimed and held within the bounds of our State. So this perplexing and perilous source of agitation and discord in several Counties remains unhealed. We trust, however, that the futility, mischief and madness of all infractions of Law have been so fully demonstrated that no farther resistance to legal process need be apprehended.

The *State Printing* has been most satisfactorily arranged for the future, so as to save at least $30,000 per annum to the State Treasury and as much more to individual citizens. The pecuniary saving constitutes but a small portion of the value of this Reform. We regret to perceive, however, that the corresponding bill *To Reduce the Expense of the Superintendence and Repairs of our Canals*, by applying to them the principle of the State Printing Reform, was lost in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15 several 'Old Hunkers' having turned 'Barnburners' for the occasion. This is a check only, not a defeat. The measure is morally certain to triumph at an early future day.

The *General Manufacturing Law* matured in the Assembly was defeated in the Senate at the last moment, by 13 Nays (the whole genuine Barnburner strength) to 16 Yeas—a two-third vote being absurdly held necessary to its passage. Here is the practical answer to *The News*'s inquiry, 'Why don't the friends of Corporations ask for *general* instead of special acts to answer their purposes?' Here is an act framed by no less orthodox a Barnburner than Samuel J. Tilden, passed in the Assembly by 110 to 8, and yet defeated in the Senate by the whole Barnburning strength, in order that they may continue their clamor against 'Monopolies' and 'Special privileges.' The lobbying gentry may well rejoice at the success of this trick.

The bill enacting penalties for *Adultery* and *Seduction* was strangled in the Senate, without affording a chance to distinguish its enemies. Never mind. It will not always be so.

On *Capital Punishment* nothing was done—not even to submit the question to the People. Mr. Titus, the Chairman of the Assembly's Select Committee on the subject, was shamefully remiss and dilatory throughout, and the result corresponds. With any reasonable and proper effort, at least the submission to the People would have been carried.—The friends of humane legislation must now renew and redouble their efforts.

—We are moved here to say that New-York has had one Representative in the Assembly who has generally acted as though he understood and appreciated the position of a Legislator. That man is JONATHAN D. STEVENSON. He has been worth more to our City at Albany than any ten other Loco-Focos she ever sent there. The New-York and Erie Railroad, Ocean Steam Navigation and many other measures of the highest importance and beneficence, owe very much to his exertions. We do not know the man personally, and are very far from entertaining any partiality for him, but his course as a Legislator has agreeably disappointed our expectations.

At the last moment, Mr. Albertson of this City proposed to authorize the Governor in case of need to raise volunteers for the defence of the country, and to appropriate $100,000 for that purpose. After remarks by Messrs. Wells, Worden, J. Young, Stevenson and Clark, this proposition passed the Assembly by a nearly unanimous vote, but was not acted on in the Senate.

So ended the 69th Session of the Legislature of New-York—the last under our present malformed and rickety Constitution.

PRIVATEERING.—It has been supposed that, in case of a war with Mexico, swarms of privateers would issue from Havana, under Mexican license, to prey upon our commerce. This, however, is specially guarded against by our Treaty with Spain of the 20th Oct. 1795, as appears by extracts from that Treaty furnished by the Secretary of State to E. K. COLLINS, Esq. The Treaty declares that any person taking such a commission "shall be punished as a pirate."

☞ THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION was communicated by Magnetic Telegraph yesterday afternoon to the TRIBUNE, and was in type and Extras were in the streets for sale in 20 minutes from the time it reached our office. We sent it exclusively by the Albany boat which went at seven o'clock.

☞ New Brunswick held her Charter Election Wednesday, and the Whig ticket for Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. was elected. Majority for Van Dyke, Mayor, 96.

☞ JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, whose name is so familiar in our literary circles, is to be associated hereafter with EDMUND QUINCY and MARIA W. CHAPMAN as a contributor to the columns of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, published in this city. SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Esq. will continue at his post as Resident Editor. The accession of Mr. LOWELL can hardly fail to extend the circulation and influence of the paper.

FROM MARACAIBO.—By Captain Barnard, of schr. Zerviah, we learn that coffee was scarce at that place, in consequence of the different rivers having run dry. Best qualities $8¼ a 8½; secondary 8⅞ a 7¾ per cental, the dollar at 80 cents. Dry salted Hides $8¾; dry do. $9¼. The brig J. S. Richardson, hence, left Sandy Hook 2d April at 4 P. M. and arrived off the bar a Maracaibo the 11th at noon, making the passage in the unprecedented time of 8 days and 20 hours.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—Eight new, elegant and very convenient Cars were put on this road this week. The stone sleepers have been taken up in the Bowery, and the track relaid with wood, which is a very much needed improvement. The riding on this road has increased very largely within the past year, and the road is a very great convenience to citizens, and adds much to the value of property in the upper part of the city. Under the administration of Mr. Little and Mr. Dykers, the latter giving his active personal superintendence, the interests of the road are in good keeping.

A PICTURE SLIGHTLY MARRED.—Some person connected with the Army of Occupation writes to the Newark Advertiser describing the scenery of the region thereabouts, and ends his description thus:

"The scene is rich and peaceful, with naught to mar its appropriate character, but the armies of two nations, worshiping the same eternal God, strengthening their hands to slay each other like beasts of prey!"

Indeed! and is that all?

☞ Lieut. FATIO, of the U. S. Navy, wishes peremptorily to contradict a story which has crept into the newspapers that he had furnished certain information to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll respecting Mr. Webster. He never spoke to Mr. Ingersoll concerning Mr. Webster, nor ever introduced Mr. Webster to any body whatever.

☞ The stock of the proposed Northern Railroad, to run from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain, has all been taken. It is the intention of the stockholders to commence operations in September next.

SPIRIT OF THE ANNIVERSARIES.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—Dr. Cone's Church, Broome-st. 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Judson, Messrs. Lommus, Hotchkiss, Dean and Kincaid.

Forstallation Services of Rev. Dr. Cheever as Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, at 7½ P. M. at Mercer-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. Skinner's.) Sermon by Rev. Dr. Haines of Hartford, with other appropriate exercises.

American Board of Com. for For. Missions.—At the Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Meeting of the American Bible Society.

The thirteenth Anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society was held yesterday morning at the Tabernacle. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President, was in the Chair. He read a brief address in which he passed a high eulogium on his predecessor, Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, who departed this life in December last. The Society had peculiar claims to our regard because it was an American and charged itself with the great work of enlightening our people—a free people! acknowledging no authority but God and the laws of the land—here, if any where should public sentiment be under the controlling influence of the word of God. The American statesman and Christian patriot should lay it to his heart that our only sure hope is in the God of the Bible and word of His truth. Emigration from abroad and freedom of thought at home only seemed to fix this truth more deeply in the mind. We must have a Bible influence.

The Treasurer's Report was then read by JAS. HYDE, Esq. Assistant Treasurer, and the Managers' Report by Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, Corresponding Secretary. The following is an abstract.

The report commenced with a notice of some of the changes which have occurred in the Society in the course of the last thirty years. Of the officers first appointed, nineteen in number, not one is now living, and but four of the thirty-six who were the first managers. Hon. John Cotton Smith died in December last, honored and beloved by all. The report contained an extended notice of that gentleman.

Since the Society was formed the population of the country has increased from 8,500,000 to 20,000,000, vastly enlarging the number to be supplied with the Bible.

The local Auxiliary Societies have gradually increased until they now number about 1,000, having connected with them more than 2,000 minor branches. A large number of these auxiliaries are in territory which was an unbroken wilderness when the parent Society was formed.

The number of new auxiliaries formed the past year is 67, located as follows: one in Massachusetts; four in Connecticut; four in New-York; four in Ohio; one in Michigan; eight in Indiana; seven in Kentucky; four in Mississippi; two in Virginia; eleven in Tennessee; fourteen in Georgia, six in Alabama; one in Iowa, one in Wisconsin; and one in Texas.

The number of life directors added the past year is 39 and of life members 541, making the total of the former 350, and of the latter 2650.

The receipts of the year have been in all $197,367 48, being an increase of $30,715 48 over those of the preceding year. By a new enactment of the board, the fiscal year now and henceforth closes the last of March instead of last of April as heretofore. The effect is to make the past year consist of eleven months only. Had the receipts for April been included the amount would have exceeded $20,000.

The legacies of the year are much larger in amount than usual.

The whole number of Bibles printed in course of the year is 482,000 copies (i. e. in eleven months) an increase over the amount of the previous year of 54,730 copies.

A new edition of the Bible for the Blind has been printed during the year. It is found that it can be printed on the Society's new steam power press as other books are printed.

A new thick 18mo. Bible after an Oxford copy, has just been published. A new Protestant Portuguese Testament is in preparation.

The number of Bibles and Testaments issued in the course of the year is 483,874 copies, an increase over the issues of the previous year of 54,781 and an aggregate since the formation of the Society of 4,497,265.

At the end of the first ten years of the society the income was $58,000 and the issue of books 81,000 copies. At the end of the second ten years the income was $104,899 and the issue of books 221,000 copies. At the end of the third ten years they are as stated above. The distributions of the last year are only for eleven months. Had those of April been included as usual they would have exceeded 500,000.

There are now in the employment of the society seventeen agents, located as follows: One in Maine and New-Hampshire, one in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, three in New-York, two in Ohio, one in Michigan, one in Indiana, one in Illinois, one in Missouri, one in Kentucky, two in Tennessee, one in Georgia, one in Alabama and Texas.

Several of the large state auxiliaries employ agents of their own, and many of the country societies employ temporarily a Bible colporter or distributor to explore and supply the country.

More Bibles have been distributed among the seamen and boatmen than in any previous year. They have been made not only in the English tongue, but in French, Swedish, German, Portuguese and Spanish. In nearly all cases they have been gratefully received.

In the course of the year there have been sent, on request, books to Canada, to Oregon, (at three different times and more than one thousand copies,) to Cuba, to Hayti, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Sandwich Islands, Spain, Germany, West Coast of Africa, Ceylon, Siam, (for natives learning English) and to China. In the latter country they were wanted for seamen and foreigners, and in one instance for a school of native youth at Hong Kong, under the direction of Mr. Brown.

Rev. Mr. ADAMS, of New-Hampshire, then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Report, an Abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Managers.

He regarded it as the most auspicious hour of his life that he was permitted to address this immense assembly in support of the resolution. This society was doing a great work; extending its charities over the land and over the sea. He spoke of the character of the Bible—its adaptation to all the circumstances of life. It had been said its waters were so shallow that lambs might wade in it, or so deep that elephants might swim in it. Late treaties had opened the whole world to the Bible. The Bible was the strong weapon for opposing the errors of Rome. It was too strong for Rome. During the last few years it had been translated into many tongues, and was like so many buckets drawing up the waters of salvation. The attacks of Popery he likened to the nibbling of mice on the wings of an archangel. He represented it like Uriel riding on sunbeams to the world.

Dr. WYCKOFF seconded the resolution with a few remarks, when it was adopted.

Rev. Mr. BUTLER then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bible is for man a necessary of life, and that its present scarcity, and the unparalleled demand for it at home and abroad, imperatively urge us to more vigorous effort for its distribution.

The speaker regarded the Bible as one of the necessities, and urged the importance of giving it a wider circulation.

In illustrating the position of the Fourierites and other philosophers, as having repudiated the Bible, he spoke of a debating society where the question was whether wood or water was the more useful. One speaker said we could not live without water, but we could without wood, for we could live in brick houses, and if we wanted fire we could go along the shore and pick up sticks. So it was with our Fourierite and Infidel philosophers—they repudiated wood, but were obliged to go along the shore and pick up sticks. What there was good in their systems they had picked up from the Bible.

The Resolution was seconded and adopted, when Dr. PARKER of Philadelphia presented the following

Resolved, That the pacific tendencies of the Bible, proclaiming peace on earth and good will toward men, should lead to an early and wide diffusion of this blessing among all nations.

After speaking of the notice which the *Secular Press* was taking of their proceedings—he spoke of the Bible as giving independence of character, and a disposition to maintain our rights, and in this mode it was a promoter of peace. He thought that nations need not ever be placed in a belligerent position. Yet he also thought the magistrates did not always hold the sword in vain. He alluded to the Puritans and John Knox as examples of characters framed by the Bible. The Bible promoted peace in the two ways; one by teaching men to love each other, and the other by putting men in irons and teaching them to behave themselves if they attempted to overthrow order or oppose improperly the truth. The Bible teaches power as well as gentleness.

This resolution having been seconded and adopted,

Mr. MAXWELL, Esq. of Va. presented the following:

Resolved, That the general circulation of the Bible among all classes of our citizens is eminently calculated to perpetuate our happy form of government, and to promote all the best interests of our country.

He spoke of the form of government as having become a pure Democracy, and that it would never return to its former character. To maintain this, two things were necessary—Intelligence and Virtue. The former alone would not preserve our institutions. Intelligence might make such men as Payne and Rousseau. The Fourierites, the Fanny Wrights, the wrongities, and all other men who thought themselves right, attempted to get along without the Bible; but they would form by themselves a pandemonium. We needed not only intelligence, but virtue-morality, Bible-morality. He had said this country was not a democracy. He would recall what he had said. It was a theocracy, God-governed men through their consciences. How important then, that this conscience be enlightened by Bible truth.

Mr. MAXWELL concluded with an appeal to the ladies to sustain this cause. He said the world was to be converted, not by the ministry, but by the Bible. He respected the ministry, and would stick to it while they stuck to the Bible.

This resolution was seconded by Rev. Mr. MILBURN, of Illinois, one of the chaplains of Congress. He appeared to be very young, and spoke with spirit, though blind.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then rose, and said that he felt peculiar pleasure in being called on to speak at this moment. He then alluded to Rev. Mr. Milburn, and said that probably the audience were not aware that from the speaker who had preceded him, Providence had taken from him the outward light of day, in order that he might experience more fully the inward light of Heaven. He rejoiced that his young friend had taken a part of the responsibility from him in awakening the audience to a more lively sense of the importance of this society. He welcomed the young man, and he had called himself a boy; he would not chide him for his youth.

Dr. Tyng then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That from the destitution of the sacred Scriptures which is found still to exist in all our States and Territories, and from the unprecedented growth of our population, it is the conviction of this Society, that there should be a great enlargement in its home operations; that there should be prepared and circulated the coming year, not less than 250,000 Bibles and Testaments, and 1,000,000 copies of the same the succeeding year.

Resolved, That the Local Auxiliaries, the Life Directors, Members and Agents of the Society, be invited and entreated to cooperate with the Parent Board in carrying the proposed needful measure into effect, in a systematic and thorough manner.

The first point to which he directed their attention was the immense destitution of the Bible among the families in our country. In 1830 the society attempted to make a thorough distribution of the sacred word throughout the country. One single effort resulted in the circulation of half a million of copies among the millions of inhabitants in our land. When the periodical examinations are now made, there is still found great destitution, and at this time it was calculated to make a most exciting and deep impression. We need not go to the West, but take some of the most populous portions of our country. The latest examination showed in one of the most enlightened States, in Massachusetts, in the counties of Norfolk and Middlesex, in sight of that city called the Athens of America, in sight of that venerable institution of learning—in these counties, in these were found 1000 families destitute of the word of God. In Plymouth too, whose shores, centuries ago, were first trod by our forefathers, the pilgrims, for they were his forefathers, and he yielded to no one in respect and veneration for the pilgrims—there, in sight of that rock which has not yet been all taken away—for relics—there are twelve hundred families destitute of the scriptures. If old Massachusetts with her scholars and statesmen—her Railroads extending in every direction—the blood-suckers of other States—if she cannot give the sacred word to all her families, what are we to expect when we attempt to distribute the scriptures among the millions at the West. Our land needs an exploration. It will require 500,000 copies of the scriptures to supply it to as many families as are supposed to be destitute on our soil. The Society, he said, can print more than 1000 copies a day, or 6000 copies in five days. Looking at the growth of our country, in connection with this fact, it will be found that at least half a million of emigrants are yearly cast on our shores from all lands. There are more than 7500 persons weekly added to the number to be supplied with the Gospel. Of this half million at least 100,000 are Roman Catholics, and these are shut out from the rights of the Gospel. He acknowledged no right in any order of men to prohibit men from reading and examining the word of God. God gave every man a right to have a Bible—to read the Bible, and to interpret for himself the Bible. He was, he said, compelled to speak. He could not say the Bible warrants any nation to shed blood. The gentleman from Philadelphia who had preceded him had said the Bible taught us to be independent, and to maintain our rights. It taught us the independence like that of Luther, who, when asked why he did resort to sword, said that he would walk with the sword of the spirit—that he would trust to the spirit of God. He that liveth by the sword shall perish by the sword.—He could find in the Bible no sanction for the wars of nations.

We are, he said, responsible for the souls of those landing on our shores. No living man has a right to shut himself up in darkness—to shut out from his eyes the light of the Gospel. What mind was it that asked what is a soul worth? It was found in the Bible—the sole charter of our hopes—and the means of leading the soul to God—This Bible was the right of every man. If our agents should visit one seven times and he refuse it let him then visit him the eighth time. He spoke of Ireland, which he said he honored. There was other blood there than Popish blood. There were many Protestants there, and they demanded our sympathy. From Germany and Switzerland the call of the Bibleless comes up to us, and on us rests the responsibilities of supplying them. Their destitution is an argument—it is a command—it is a decree of God and we had no right to withhold our aid or slack our hands.

While there is this great destitution, there is also an excitement of desire for the word of God. Never was there such an intense excitement and interest felt for the Scriptures. We are passing down a stream and must at last reach a cataract.

He instanced Manchester as a type of the wants of the destitute and the operations in other places. For thirty-four years they had distributed 5000 copies yearly. Yet the thirty-fifth year at the end of September they distributed 13,000 copies, and in the two months of October and November following they circulated 21,000. They had distributed them through the young men in the mills and counting-houses and shops. Some of the girls had acted as agents, and one had sold from four to five thousand. He spoke of Bishop Chester and of his excellent works, who had sent this society £500. Dr. Tyng read an extract from the letter of the Bishop accompanying this donation. He asked, then, if he should err in walking in the steps of this great man. He had taken up the cause of the American Bible Society. He had nailed his flag to the mast, and he should never strike it down. He could not find it in his conscience to withhold his efforts. The time will come when men who now look with jealousy on this society will be glad to come beneath the shadow of its wings.

Every thing of interest connected with the Bible is the truth it teaches. The ministry, the forms and ceremonies by which it is surrounded, he regarded as the paper on which it was printed, and the covers in which it was bound. He agreed with the gentleman from Virginia, who said he would stick to the ministry while they stuck to the Bible, and no farther. It was the right of every man to interpret the Bible, and not the right of the Church. The Comforter was sent to every individual soul, and not to the Church. Every soul had a right to read and interpret the Bible for itself. His Pilgrim blood had made him an Episcopalian. He honored the Pilgrims for their independence, and he would have followed the Pilgrims in their rebellion to the power of the State in religion, and he rejoiced in the movement in Scotland, which had followed the example of the Pilgrims.

What are contests about, but the Bible? The Fourierites and all sorts of *ites* had repudiated the Bible, and had thrown man on his appetites and passions without the Bible, when they found scarcely be controlled with the Bible. They would drag man from the hights of God and plunge him into dungeons a prey to the plots of the destroyer of man. Fourierism is the incarnation of Satan. He regretted that Christian booksellers should sell works containing these dangerous errors.

Another enemy was that of Rome. "If," said he, there be any infallibility, I must acknowledge, in man, it is in myself. If I must submit to any man it is to the man in myself here (smiting his heart) There is a safety in the man here, when one must trust to man—a safety in the exercise in ones own heart, because there is an infallibility above, and the heart seeks its guidance."

There was another form of error whose manifestations were painful to him. It seeks to back up the Bible by forms. He would take any church as far as he agreed with it. He would not go to sea with any man. As Dr. Tyng was loudly applauded, particularly at this stage of his remarks, he took occasion to say that he had not said any thing for applause. He knew that his remarks would be published and quoted and that he might be charged with having uttered them for applause. But he did not seek applause. It was as nothing to him. It mattered not who agreed or disagreed with him. He held that the Bible was supreme and did not require a ministry. The girl at her cottage door, though unacquainted with the fine writings of the Frenchman, can interpret the Bible as well as her college-bred pastor.]

He said, "I go back to the Bible. God speaks to me in the Bible; not man speaks to me, but God speaks, as if the Bible was made for me—as if God wrote it for me." God spoke to him in the Bible, and it was his right to meet God in it alone; and if ministers or priests came to him at that time, he shut them out, as Abraham left his young men behind with his asses. He spoke of the secular press as serving the cause of the Bible, and was not ashamed to be regarded as a Bible press. When he went to his Bible, he was with Moses, and Isaiah, and Paul, and with John on the bosom of Christ, catching the whisperings of divine truth in his ear. He got not his doctrine from man, or from the Church; he owed it to none but God.

He said that a crisis was at hand and that it was his duty to speak out. He said his brethren held the key of supplies in their hands and he appealed to them to sustain the cause. If these resolutions were adopted he had no doubt that the 750,000 prophets and messengers of truth, direct from God, would go out to every corner of the land on which we dwell.

The resolution was seconded and passed.

Mr. PARKER rose to explain. He thought from the remarks of Dr. Tyng that he might have been understood as being in favor of war. He was in favor of war only as George Washington was in favor of war. He believed that it was for the government to hold the sword and that it did not always hold it in vain. The sword should be used only to repel force and should another occasion like that in which Washington was engaged arise, he should strive to be as much like Washington as was in his power. With the doxology and benediction the assemblage departed and the meeting adjourned.

Christian Alliance.

The Third Anniversary of this Society was held at Dr. Cone's Church on Wednesday evening, which was crowded in every part. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Bacon, and the performance of a piece of music, the Annual Report was read by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Pastor of the Congregation worshiping at the Tabernacle. The Report did not deal in statistics, but confined itself to a history of the Alliance and a full and argumentative exposition of its plans and objects. The Society was established in 1843, and the idea originated with some Italian Exiles in this country, who seeing the blessings of Religious Freedom here, conceived the idea of doing something for their unfortunate and oppressed countrymen at home. The objects of the Society are the Enlightenment of the World, and especially Italy. This latter work is to be most efficiently accomplished by means of Italians themselves, and already large quantities of the Bible and D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation have been circulated in the Papal Dominions, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Police and all the means employed to prevent the introduction of dangerous publications. A Letter was read, at the close of the meeting, dated in Italy, which stated that there were means of evading the police regulations, and that Bibles and Protestant books could be circulated in any quantity. The report stated that great expectations were entertained from the approaching meeting of the Christian Alliance in London—although this Society embraced the same general objects—the spread of Religious Freedom in Europe. In the accomplishment of this work, it was most appropriate to begin with Italy, the centre of ecclesiastical tyranny and oppression. The Italians once have fallen, but their spirit was not broken, and from the crushing night of the Dark Ages they rose again. Is there another regeneration for Italy?

After the reading of the Report Dr. PECK addressed the audience. He claimed emphatically that the object of the Christian Alliance was the peaceful extension of Religious Freedom, as being the basis of moral action. This Association has aroused the fears of the Pope, who has reason to dread that it will speedily accomplish its objects. While the Society was still in embryo and its Constitution and Programme had but just been printed, the Pope was immediately made acquainted with the organization; and with the little pamphlet containing the Constitution &c. of the Society before him, he penned a Bull expressing the strongest apprehensions from the operations of this 'conspiracy against their holy Religion.' The Holy Father does not like Knowledge. Religious Freedom is fatal to his plans—the means employed by this Association—enlisting in the cause Italians themselves—make his knees smite together like to the knees of Belshazzar. The first movement of this Society frightened the Holy Father, for he knows that he is vulnerable on every side, and he rumbles upon his rotten throne. After repeating the history of the origin of the Association, the speaker remarked that it was only doing for Italy what was a fair and christian compensation for what the Pope is trying to do for this country. He is sending among us his regiments of emissaries in every disguise and lavishing his thousands in establishing schools, colleges, churches and other institutions for the benefit of our ignorant and benighted people and to confer upon us the blessings of his religion. His fatherly care was most industrious and comprehensive, and not a forest nor a prairie nor river-valley that did not offer abundant traces of his work in our behalf. All this is certainly very kind. What shall we do for His Holiness in return? Let us do something for Italy: for while he is striving to give us some light in this dark country clad in dreams and shadows, he has entirely overlooked the prostrate and deplorable condition of his own country and ejected from it the noblest minds and spirits it contained—leaving Italy herself to wander in despair and darkness. Let us impart the breath of life to Italy, in exchange for the dust and ashes His Holiness gives the Protestants and Nothingarians of the United States.

Rev. Mr. HAGUE of Boston next was introduced. His remarks were precisely of the same tenor as those of Dr. Peck, only they were more denunciatory and declamative. One of the leading thoughts in his address was that Providence had so ordered it in the progress of the world that all meliorative movements proceeded from the East to the West. The Idolatry and confounding of Babel was followed by the Lord directing Abraham to move toward the West, and from that movement sprang Israel and the Church. Seven hundred years before that, the fugitives from Troy founded an empire in Italy which eventually became the most powerful on earth, and whence went out the men who settled Gaul, Middle Europe and England, and from whom, in turn, proceeded those influences which led to the Reformation and hemmed in the mighty Romish Hierarchy. From this latter movement sprang the influences which led to the peopling and development of this country; and as here the moral aspect of human progress had reached its widest and most perfect extent, so it was likely that it had also arrived at its geographical consummation, when it should have begun to reverberate and spread itself along the shores of the Pacific. It seemed to be a permanent law that each country or era should give birth to those impulses and influences which were to react upon and remodel its own character. Providence appears to have invested this idolatrous globe with a zone of brightness which shall expand from pole to pole and envelop the whole earth. We are now reacting upon Europe with tremendous force; and the moral effect of our example upon the people and Governments of Europe is surely foretold in that mighty yearning for unity of action and purpose throughout the great heart of the Christian World. Heretofore Christian union had never accomplished much; but now great and lofty objects unite us—Christ's work is to do, and we must do it with our might. There is only just Romanism enough in the country to arouse us to action and make us firm and vigilant.

Dr. BENCHINA of Boston, on being introduced to the meeting, observed that one reason why so much attention had been attracted to the movements of this Association was, because it takes us out of the passive voice and places us in the active voice, in regard to Rome. The speaker went over much of the ground already explored by others, and then observed that Rome, with all her power, her vigilance, her safeguards, was vulnerable in one point. Take the Italian who has seen and lived under an Ecclesiastical Government, and you can't deceive him into a belief in the disinterested and pious designs of the Church of Rome upon this country. This fact led to the formation of this Society, whose principal object was to attack in its strongest citadel that accursed system which has blasted the world—to pry it up from its center and uproot its very foundations; and every Christian will cheerfully give his hand and heart to the work.

The Doctor dwelt at length upon these points, and then alluded to the fact mentioned in the Report that this Society was the first Protestant movement that had been officially noticed by the Papal Government. He then alluded to the Pope's Bull, which he repeated in thundering Latin, that produced a visible effect upon the audience.—Last year he had read a criticism in the Boston Catholic Journal upon this Society, conceived and written in a spirit of solemn terror. The prominent individuals of the Association were held up by name, and it was asserted that before God and men they were to be held responsible for all the revolutions and all the war, devastation and bloodshed which might ensue upon their movement. These declarations tell too plainly what Rome feels and fears from this Association. But we have done nothing blamable. Rome has banished eighteen thousand of the noblest sons of Italy. We receive the wanderers, we put Bibles into their hands and leave them with their own thoughts to pursue the promptings of their own consciences. If in consequence of our action in thus spreading light and knowledge and religious freedom a more tremendous earthquake than has ever yet shaken the world should come, we from our hearts say Amen! If Governments are so corrupt or so tyrannical, or so unholy that they cannot stand beneath the light and the power of the Gospel, then let them fall, and be they blameless who let in upon them the effulgence of the Bible!

After the conclusion of Dr. B's address a collection was taken up and the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Friends of Association.

The friends of Association held a meeting last evening at the Tabernacle, at which Addresses were delivered by H. Greeley, George Ripley (from Brook-Farm) and A. Brisbane. We took a few notes of the interesting remarks of Mr. Ripley, but the immense pressure upon our columns compels us to condense what we would write of his observations into a small compass. He commenced by saying that all the attempts that had yet been made to establish Phalansteries in various parts of the country are nothing, and can be taken as no kind of practical illustration of what Association is. They are not even to true Association what the acorn is to the oak, which may be converted into a noble vessel to carry riches and blessings to distant parts of the earth. They are in reality nothing—the ringing of the bell which tells that the train is coming afar off, and that it is not yet at hand. What we look for as the consummation of our hopes is at an almost infinite distance from us; but by zeal and devotion and energy and faith it was our duty to prove by its effects that it was a great and true movement—a movement which alone can develop and put in practice in the social relations of mankind those sublime harmonies which God has every where so palpably written throughout the material world. The leading idea of Association is that under the present state of Society justice is not done to the highest aspirations of man. The poet has said that the souls of men in the civilized countries of the North were of noble growth. But are the souls of this generation and this age of noble growth? Such selfish beings of gain and antagonism, as Carlyle says, like a jar of vipers, each trying to get his head above the others,—cannot be truly called noble. The soul cannot ripen under such advantages as we enjoy. It is no fault of the soul, but of the difficulties with which she has to struggle. We are like plants growing in an arid soil, choked and overrun with weeds and thistles—stinted, dwarfed and unlike altogether what we were intended by our Creator to be. Every thing in the physical world and in Science has advanced and been carried along with gigantic force; but in Social Order there has been comparatively no progress. The old times of Feudalism and Chiv