NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. VII. NO. 9. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1847. WHOLE NO. 1877.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall,

And delivered to City Subscribers for 12½ CENTS per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of THE TRIBUNE, are not allowed any difference.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—(*In Advance.*)

Five Lines, or less—First insertion.....25 cents.
" " each subsequent insertion.....12½ "
If in the inside " " " .....20 "

Over Ten Lines—First insertion.....5 cents a line. Each subsequent insertion, which may be every day, or once, twice, or three times, 2 cents a line a week at the option of the advertiser.

Inside advertisements—Five Cents a line for the first insertion, and Four Cents for each subsequent one.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, FUNERAL NOTICES, &c. not exceeding five lines, 25 cents.

☞ All advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and the Evening edition.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price $3 per annum. Two copies for $5.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY,

is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Foreign Correspondence of The Tribune.

Pen and Ink Portraits....No. IV.

FRANCE....MARSHAL SOULT.

PARIS, February 1, 1847.

After the Chateau of the Tuilleries and the *Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres*, there is no point in Paris around which so many potent influences gather themselves as *Rue de Grenelle St. Germain* and that part of *Rue St. Dominique St. Germain* which lies directly opposite and is reached through *Place Bellechasse*. There the Hotels of the Ministers of War, of the Interior, of Public Instruction, and of Commerce lie clustered together, and at the proper hours many an aspirant and many an expectant may be seen making his way hurriedly along to the interview in which his fate, if not that of nations, is to be decided.

It was not long ago that, one day passing through *Rue de Grenelle*, I saw a very simple cabriolet—such as is to be found on any of the public stands—standing before the gate of the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior, for the plebeian number which it bore excluded it from the court-yard. I thought that the conduct of the liveried footman was above the character of the carriage he attended, and I checked my pace a moment to seek an explanation of the incongruities I saw before me.

The man who alighted was aged and, apparently, somewhat feeble. He wore the uniform of a Marshal of France, and from his shoulder flowed the broad red ribbon—the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. It was certainly a very singular thing to see such a man alight from such a carriage.

I of course could not understand the proceeding, but a few days after, the newspapers unraveled the mystery. The President of the Council of Ministers—the Peer of France—Monsieur the Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, &c. &c. had become dissatisfied with M. Guizot for some cause, and, knowing no other so effectual method of mortifying and irritating him, he had taken a common cabriolet and gone round to all the Ministers—attended only by a single footman—to complain that, though he was the President of the Council, no public residence had been allotted him as to the other Ministers, and that he had not even been provided with a carriage, but was reduced to the disgraceful necessity of hiring just such a vehicle as any sweeper of the streets might ride in if he chose.

It is certainly of very little consequence how Marshal Soult rides, but in this case the way in which he rode gave a very fair view of the character of the man. Nobody but himself would ever have thought of such a movement and nobody but himself could possibly have executed it to any purpose.

NICHOLAS JEAN-DE-DIEU SOULT was born at Saint Amans, in the Department of the Tarn, March 29, 1769—so that he is now in his seventy-eighth year. His father was a Notary, and Nicholas John of God—whose name will remind one of Cromwell's time and the Parliament leader Praise-God Barebones—might have followed the same honest calling, but he hated parchments, would not read, and in his turbulent waywardness determined to be a soldier. He entered the Army at 16 years of age, and under Luckner, Custine, Hoche, Lefebvre, and Jourdan, he became successively Sergeant, Sous-Lieutenant, Adjutant-Major, Captain, Chef de Battalion, and Colonel. He was attached to the Staff of the army of the Moselle during the campaigns of the years II. and III. and was in almost every battle. In that of Fleurus, the Division of Ardennes was thrown into confusion and fled in the greatest disorder, leaving the entire right exposed to the enemy. Soult—then a Colonel—threw himself into the midst of the rout and, as if by miracle, rallied and led the columns back to the charge, covering himself with glory.

In November, 1794, he was named General of Brigade, and at the passages of the Rhine and the battles of Altenkirchen Lahn and Friedburg he greatly distinguished himself. On one occasion, while detached on service with three battalions and 150 cavalry, he was surrounded by 4,000 of the enemy's horse. The odds were fearful—but Soult maintained the conflict for five hours, repulsed seven charges and finally continued his rout without leaving a single man in the hands of the enemy.

After the Peace of Campo Formio, the army of the Rhine had a moment's repose, but the assassination of the Plenipotentiaries of France broke up the negotiations of Rastadt, and the war was renewed more furiously than ever. The Archduke Charles, at the head of 25,000 men, attacked the French advanced guard—consisting of 6,000 men under Soult—March 22, 1798, at the village of Ostrach. Overwhelmed by a most destructive fire, one column wavered and fled. It was the decisive moment. Soult snatched a standard from the hands of a soldier, put spurs to his horse and dashed into the midst of the enemy. His soldiers, ashamed, returned to the conflict and his daring changed the fortune of the day.

In April, 1798, he became General of Division, and in the campaign of Switzerland, under Massena, he fought the battles of Altorf, St. Gothard and Winterthurn. At the time of the three days' battle of Zurich, he was intrusted with the enterprise of preventing the junction of the Austrians with the Russians, who had arrived by way of Italy under Suwarrow. The Austrians were encamped upon the Linth, between the Lakes of Zurich and Wallenstadt. Their position was a very strong one, but Soult opened a way for his artillery by filling up and making a road through a marsh. When all was ready he organized a battalion of swimmers who crossed the river and attacked the enemy in the middle of the night.—The enemy—surprised and now assailed on all sides—took to flight, leaving their General and four thousand men upon the field. They did not stop until they reached the Rhine. Pushing his advantages, Soult immediately attacked the Russians, and his victory did not cease until from the source of the Rhine to the Lake of Constance not an enemy was left upon its left bank.

Bonaparte about this time returned from Egypt. The Directory fell—the Consulate was created. The army of Italy was in terrible confusion—Massena was sent to reorganize it, and he demanded that Soult should accompany him. In 1800, Soult crossed the Alps with the title of Lieut. General.—He threw supplies into Savona and fought the battle of Montenotte. He was soon besieged in Genoa by a superior force—but on the 8th of April he made a sortie with 5,000 men, and after three days of victorious fighting he returned with 8,000 prisoners. On the 10th he made another sortie and utterly annihilated an Austrian Division of 4,000 at Monte-Facio.

At the battle of Monte-Creto he was wounded and made prisoner, but while he lay upon his bed at Alexandria he heard the roar of Marengo which told him of release.

He was now named Commandant Superior of Piedmont, where he quelled the troubles in the Valley of Aoste and subdued the robber companies of Barbets to his own service.

At the Peace of Amiens he returned to France—was appointed Colonel General of the Consul's Guard, and received the command of the Camp at St. Omer, and on the 21st May, 1804, the Emperor gave him the rank of Marshal of the Empire.

Trafalgar was lost. The army which had been destined for England was ordered on Germany. Soult crossed the Rhine at Spire on the 20th October, 1805,—Suabia was overrun and Ulm capitulated. Then came the day of Austerlitz. The line of Russians reached the number of 80,000 men—the Austrians mustered 30,000 strong.—Against these 110,000 men the French opposed but 60,000. The fate of Europe hung in suspense. Napoleon told Soult that victory must be won at all hazards. Soult—in command of the right that day—was equal to his bloody task. After three hours' terrible fighting he drove the Russians from the Hights of Pratzen. In their flight a movement upon their flank threw them in disorder, upon the frozen Lake of Monitz—Soult's eagle eye saw at a glance his horrid advantage. Up came the artillery and in an instant the ice was broken, and men and horses—the thousands who were as brave and strong as ever—sunk beneath the chilling flood. This is one of the most cold-blooded and merciless proceedings recorded in the accursed history of War, but it strongly assisted to decide the fate of the day and gave Soult that night from Napoleon's lips the credit of being the first maneuverer of Europe.

At Jena, Soult again distinguished himself—and after the battle, pursuing the flying Prussians to Lubec, with Bernadotte's assistance he annihilated what remained of the Prussian army. At Eylau he held the Prussian General Beningsen in check, and more late he carried the city of Königsberg. The Peace of Tilsit came, and Soult received the title of Duke of Dalmatia.

But now the war broke out in Spain more furiously than ever. The English landed—a French Division laid down its arms at Bayleu and King Joseph was obliged to quit Madrid—Soult arrived at Bayonne with the Emperor—carried Burgos—occupied Santander—routed the Spanish army near Estramadura—pushed the English to Corunna and obliged them to take to their ships, leaving their dead and wounded in their haste to the mercies of the French.

Soult was ordered into Portugal. It was a difficult march. The guerilla spirit of Spain was up—the weather was horrid—the roads almost impassable; but Soult, through all these difficulties, reached Oporto, which he carried by storm, killing 10,000 Portuguese in the action. He was now himself blockaded in Oporto with his 21,000 men, and while he vainly waited reinforcements from France, he learned that the English had landed on the coast and that the whole nation was rising.—There was no time to be lost. He burnt the equipages of the army, beginning with his own, and, filling every knapsack with ammunition rather than food, he commenced his retreat. Even in retreat he managed to repulse the enemy on every side and he reëntered Spain in safety.

He was now named Major General in Spain.—November 10, 1809, he gained the victory of Ocana, which opened the way to Andalusia, where some say that he restored order, and some that he pillaged the people.

It was not that Marmont was defeated at Araphiles and the English left free to advance on Madrid. Soult evacuated Andalusia—pushed through Grenada Murcia to Valencia. There he rallied the scattered armies of the center, and in the battle of Salamanca defeated the English and drove them back on Portugal in a manner that proved beyond question his perfect generalship.

In 1813, the Russian campaign struck a blow at the heart of France. Napoleon had lost 600,000 men in that terrible movement. Soult was one element of hope still left. He was called from Spain to the command of the Guard, and he made his bravery and conduct memorable in the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen.

Soult had left Spain. In his absence Wellington gained the battle of Vittoria and the cloud of invasion hung over the frontiers of France. Napoleon at Dresden ordered Soult in all haste on Spain. From the bottom of Germany he reached Bayonne in eight days and with 50,000 he threw himself into the place and held 120,000 English long in check. Dislodged from Bayonne, he fought retreating at St. Palais—at Sauveterre—at Orthez—at Aixe and at Tarbes, and when he attempted to throw himself into Toulouse he had 26,000 men to oppose 86,000 English.

It was now April 10, 1814. Paris had been for several days in the hands of the Allies. Bonaparte had abdicated—Louis XVIII. was on the throne.—Old Marshal Soult was the last man to yield, and the thunder of his cannon under the walls of Toulouse was the last farewell salute to the Empire. The fact that it is disputed whether he gained or lost the battle of Toulouse is proof enough that he fought bravely and was not badly defeated.

The education of the military man teaches him to obey without stopping to inquire who is at the head of affairs or how he came into the possession of authority. In the case of Soult, there were still other influences which moved him—he was ambitious. While Napoleon was in power, the Marshal had attempted to be made King of Portugal under his auspices. Now that Napoleon had fallen, Soult saw that his interest lay in the support of legitimacy. He declared for the Bourbon, renounced his imperialism and became a most strenuous supporter of the Restoration. Three months after he fought the last battle for Napoleon he was appointed by Louis XVIII. to the command of the 13th Military Division, and on the 3d December he became Minister of War. To his eternal disgrace and as giving the closest proof that a traitor's heart was in him, he now provoked the confiscation of the property of the Bonaparte family, and he caused Excelmans, one of his old companions in arms, to be tried by a Court-Martial because—being a truer man to his principles than Soult—he had written a letter to Murat in which he professed his adhesion to the old system. To Soult's great mortification, Excelmans was acquitted.

Bonaparte now landed on his return from Elba, and Soult—probably not thinking he could succeed—fulminated against his old master and benefactor the celebrated Order of the day of March 8, 1815. "THE ADVENTURER," says Soult "comes to recover a power USURPED!" Even this truckling, however, did not save. The Bourbon would not trust a traitor, and took away his portfolio.

Louis fled to Ghent—Napoleon was in the Tuilleries. On the 25th March, Soult came sneaking to an interview with the Emperor and they were reconciled. He justified his treason on the ground that "he had taken a real liking for the King," and Napoleon admitted the justification—strange as it may seem. He was now named Major General and marched to the frontier. It is said that he fought bravely at Waterloo, and it is not likely that he showed any lack of personal courage—but that he was faithful to Napoleon in that battle is greatly to be doubted. Grouchy's fatal delay was more the fault of Soult than of Grouchy himself. It is no redemption of his character to say that he perhaps saved Napoleon's life by seizing his horse's bridle when he would have rushed into the midst of the enemy to die in glory. Any one could have done that—and it reserved Napoleon to disgrace.

Napoleon was—not a prisoner—but—a slave—stolen by the English and robbed most basely of his rights. Soult saw that it was all over with the Emperor, and to save his own neck he published a Memoir in his own justification, in which he speaks of Bonaparte in the most disdainful terms. He is no longer Emperor and Hero, but "*this man.*"

Soult and family were banished by the Ordinance of July 24th, and took their residence in Dusseldorf. In 1819, he was allowed to return, and in January, 1820, Louis XVIII. gave him back the baton he had dishonored. In November, 1829, Charles X. conferred upon him the collar of the Order of the Holy Spirit and made him Peer of France. Whether the collar was the cause or the result I cannot say, but Soult was at this time enthusiastically religious. He certainly needed repentance.

After the Revolution of July—under the administration of Lafitte—the old soldier was called to the War Department, and an army of 410,000 men at once armed, equipped and disciplined proved that the veteran had lost none of his old energy, and that he was quite as willing to serve a third dynasty as he had been the two others precedent.

Casimir Périer came into power, and Soult rose to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers on the occasion of his untimely death. France was in a crisis to carry her through which bold strokes were necessary. The arrest of the Duchess of Berry—the expedition to Antwerp—the project of the detached forts and of the Law upon the subject of Associations—and the bloody combat against the republicans at Lyons and Paris, are the points which most clearly mark his administration.

After the days of April, the Soult system fell more and more into disrepute.

In 1834, De Broglie was broken down upon the question of indemnity to the United States—Dupin pressed Soult for the accounts of his expenditures, and finally a dissolution of the Chamber became necessary. The reëlection only made it worse for the old warrior, and Thiers now detached himself from his colleague, and the President of the Council was obliged to yield his place.

In 1838, he was sent as Minister to London and, what was both singular and gratifying, the whole population of England was carried away in a perfect hurricane of enthusiasm and the friendly meeting of Soult and Wellington shook the sides of John Bull with joy for weeks together. France caught the wild delight and the old Chief who had but a short time before been the execration of all parties now became the tutelar deity of French Democracy—the Wellington of France.

In 1839, Soult was again called to the Presidency of the Council. The complications of the East placed France in danger of war, and the Ministry of 1839 fell on the 1st March, 1840, and that which took its place was itself overthrown in October following. Soult and Guizot were charged to form a pacific Cabinet, which—with some modifications—still exists. They refused to raise an army of 930,000 men, which had been determined on by Thiers, but they sustained the armaments already made and pushed the Fortifications of Paris to their completion, notwithstanding their predecessors had been thrown by commencing them.

The Soult-Guizot Cabinet has endured for more than six years. I will not go into the history of its transactions, for if that were the purpose of these sketches it would be better to discuss such matters in the notice of some man who has had more to do with the business than Marshal Soult—who after all is little more than a cipher, a sort of make-weight in the scale of political reputation, and who of course can hardly be held responsible for what the Cabinet have or have not done—a fact which I have no doubt be felt most deeply when I saw him in his cabriolet.

The old Marshal is a little above the medium hight and was once a fine, erect, soldierlike man—but he stoops now and is lame from the effects of a wound. His features have been strong and sharp—the perceptive faculties a phrenologist would say immensely large—but his face has lost something of its sharp chiseling by the accumulation of flabby flesh, to which in his old age he has become a victim. The old man's hair is quite white and he wears it long—I cannot help saying that his head would have done excellently well for an aged Methodist minister thirty years ago; it is precisely of the type of the old-fashioned men of that class.

Marshal Soult is no orator, though he speaks tolerably. He is no writer, unless he is penning a military order, in which no one can excel him. He is no statesman, though few men have had more concern with State affairs. It will be asked, What then are his remarkable qualities? I answer:—sound common sense, untiring energy, and a most wonderful power of combining and using the means of accomplishing any plan which may have been given him. There could not probably be a better Minister of War or a worse Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The worst feature in his character has been shown in the facility with which he has changed his allegiance from one sovereign to another, and the cold-blooded and bitter persecution to which he has subjected those whose only fault is that they were what he was and have not seen fit to turn traitors with him. I know Napoleon at St. Helena justified Soult from the charge of treason, but the reasons for which he did so have been satisfactory to no one, I presume, who has read the *Memoriel de Sainte-Hélène.*

But it is not, perhaps, well to complain too much of errors which were partly the fault of the times, though for the most part the fruit of personal ambition. Marshal Soult is nearly eighty years old. He cannot live long and he will, probably enough, die a Minister of France. He is said already to have built his tomb according to his own taste and he has quite familiarized himself to Death, in whose service he has formerly wrought so well. He has lived a long and active life in troublous times. He is covered with half a century of glory, and when he dies the world will follow him with a thousand honors to the tomb which is ready to receive him. Such is the reward of such a life. I cannot help subjoining one of Byron's stanzas.

"There shall they rot—Ambition's honored fools!
Yes, Honor decks the turf that wraps their clay!
Vain Sophistry! in these behold the tools,
The broken tools, that tyrants cast away
By myriads, when they dare to pave their way
With human hearts—to what!—A Dream alone!
Can despots compass aught that hails their sway
Or call with truth one span of earth their own
Save that wherein at last they crumble bone by bone?"

PALMER.

THE LICENSE LAWS.—The grog-sellers in Westchester, Pa. have been comforting themselves with doubts whether the U. S. Supreme Court has actually decided that laws prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits are constitutional. The Washington Union being appealed to sets the matter at rest in terms which the liquor-dealers will be able to understand, as follows:

Cases have come up from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where license laws have passed the Legislature, and the Supreme Court in each State has confirmed their constitutionality. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided the question at their last term; *every Judge upon the bench pronounced his opinion in the case;* and, with the exception of one point, taken by Judge Daniel, and which did not affect the general decision, *the Court was unanimous in its opinion, in favor of the constitutionality of the license laws.*

There, gentlemen! are you satisfied now? It's hard, indeed it is, that so much eloquence in favor of 'liberty' and 'private rights' should all go for nothing; but really, we don't see how it is to be helped.

WEBSTER MEETING AT SAVANNAH.—The citizens of Savannah, without distinction of party, had a meeting on the 13th inst. and appointed a Committee of thirteen to extend the hospitalities of the city to Hon. Daniel Webster on his arrival in that place, and also to invite him to a public dinner at a day to be designated by his convenience.

New Publications.

THE TREES OF AMERICA, Native and Foreign, Pictorially and Botanically and Popularly Described; being considered principally with Reference to their Geography and History; Soil and situation; Propagation and Culture; Accidents and Diseases; Properties and Uses; Economy in the Arts; Introduction into Commerce; and their Application in Useful and Ornamental Plantations; Illustrated by Numerous Engravings. By D. J. BROWNE, Author of the "Sylva Americana." Large 8vo, pp. 532. Price—superbly bound in gilt morocco, $6; in muslin extra, $5.

Without having time for a minute examination of the work or familiarity with all that has been produced on the subject, we may express our satisfaction at its appearance. The description of species, appear to be well given and the method of arrangement clear and well chosen. We sincerely trust the work will be continued to the second volume, and the more especially as that will contain the Pines and Oaks and thus complete the catalogue of American Trees. The volume is well printed. We may, we think, very safely commend it to the attention of every educated man, and to a place in all libraries intended to enlarge the knowledge of the rising generation in this beautiful department of Natural History.

THE KEDGE-ANCHOR; or, Young Sailors' Assistant. By WILLIAM BRADY, S. M. U. S. N. New-York: R. L. Shaw, 222 Water-st. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 293, with numerous engravings.

This work, as its title imports, is designed as an assistant for the young Sailor through the various branches of his arduous profession. It contains useful instructions in every department of seamanship, with ample directions, which will impart to the young officer a great deal of valuable information in the duties of his profession, and enable him to act in the most judicious manner in many trying emergencies.

In addition to many suggestions, which will prove valuable to every grade of seamen, it contains more thorough descriptions of the innumerable articles belonging to the various classes of vessels, than any other work ever published in this country; and is embellished with over seventy engravings, in illustration of the subjects treated of in its pages. The work is furnished with over one hundred pages of tables, which are valuable not only to the seafaring man, but to all who are in any way interested in maritime pursuits. The entire work is contained in a volume of 420 pages, octavo, stereotype edition. It is printed on fine paper, and bound in handsome style.

HARTMANN'S THEORY OF ACUTE DISEASES AND THEIR HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT.—Third German Edition, revised and considerably enlarged by the author. Translated with additions and adapted to the use of the American Profession, by CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D. Vol. I. New-York: William Radde, 1847. 12mo, pp. 272.

It must certainly be confessed that no man in this country is at this time rendering such decisive services to Homeopathy as the translator of this work. Nor is the present the least of these benefactions, as homeopathic physicians will not be slow to discover. Of the many excellent books put at their command by Dr. Hempel they will find this to be eminently a lucid and useful treatise, as perhaps a majority of them are already aware. We need not to add that it is well translated.

THE FAMILY KITCHEN GARDENER: Containing plain and accurate Descriptions of all varieties of Culinary Vegetables—with their Botanical, English, French and German Names, alphabetically arranged, and the Best Mode of Cultivating them, &c. &c.—By ROBERT BUIST. New-York: J. C. Riker.

This is a very useful work, by a practical man, and is undoubtedly accurate. Beside the items named above, the book contains a description of all Medicinal Herbs in general use, with details of the character of various fruits, and directions for the culture of all. As a valuable companion to the gardener as well as the general reader, we would recommend it to notice. It is very handsomely issued in 12mo form.

☞ "HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE: Translated by H. WHITE, B. A. Trinity College, Cambridge: the Translation carefully revised by Dr. D'Aubigne, who has also made various additions not hitherto published," 4 vols. cloth 12mo, 420, 406, 492 and 470 pages, has been neatly published by the Am. Tract Society, with a portrait of the author and a *fac simile* letter from him, offering this edition as the only one revised and authorized by him. No work of equal value to Protestantism has been published in our day; for its rarely equaled vivacity and graphic power of narration, ensure it a welcome and an influence where works of Theological controversy would never be read.—We hear doubts expressed as to the propriety of the Tract Society's entering the lists as book-publishers, especially of works already issued by others, on which we express no opinion.

☞ "MEMOIRS OF MRS. ELIZABETH FRY, including a History of her Labors in Promoting the Reformation of Female Prisons and the Improvement of British Seamen; by Rev. THOMAS TIMPSON, Honorary Secretary to the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, &c." New-York: Stanford & Swords. Pp. 330. This is a work of absorbing interest, as no work could fail to be which should present before the mind of the reader the devoted philanthropy and warm benevolence of one who, with great justice and propriety, has been styled the 'FEMALE HOWARD.' The author tells us that Mrs. Fry's family are not in any way responsible for the contents of this volume. It was prepared without their request; and, until nearly completed, without their knowledge. At the present time, when so many of the philanthropic of both sexes are turning their attention to the reform of prisons and their inmates, the Memoirs of a self-devoted pioneer in this field of benevolent effort will meet a hearty welcome.

☞ "HYMNS FOR CHRISTIAN DEVOTION; Especially adapted to the Universalist Denomination: By J. G. ADAMS and E. H. CHAPIN," is a neat, well-bound Hymn-Book of 742 pages, (1008 Hymns) just issued in Boston by A. Tompkins, and for sale at the Union office, 140 Fulton-st. Its most notable feature—a feature, we may say, of the Times—is its Hymns (sixty) on Philanthropic Subjects, commending Charity, Kindness, Benevolent Efforts, Temperance, Peace, Universal Freedom, &c. Seamen's Hymns, National Hymns, Hymns of the Seasons, &c. are also valuable features of the work, which must commend itself to the favor of those for whom it is intended.

☞ THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY and Princeton Review for April opens with an extended paper on Elliott's Horæ Apocalyptic. This is followed by a review of the Discourses and Addresses delivered at the Ordination and Inauguration of President Woolsey of Yale College. Dowling's History of Romanism is the subject of the next paper, which is followed by an article on 'Reading of History.' Howison's History of Virginia and Finney's Lectures on Systematic Theology are each reviewed at considerable length—the latter with much severity. Thirty-seven pages are devoted to 'Short Notices' of new publications. Robert Carter, 58 Canal st. Agent for New-York.

☞ THE "CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE," No. 8, closes the First Volume of perhaps as interesting and valuable a work as any ever issued. In this number the Dramatists are represented by Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar; the Essayists by Steele, Addison, Hughes; Miscellaneous Writers by Defoe, Swift, Pope, Dr. Arbuthnot, Lord Bolingbroke and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; Metaphysics by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Bishop Berkeley; Theology by Drs. Atterbury, Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Hoadly, Chas. Leslie, Philip Doddridge, Matthew Tindal, Nicolson and Humphrey Prideaux. (For sale by W. H. Graham, and Long & Brother.)

☞ "THE WONDERS of Nature and Art, or Truth stranger than Fiction," is the title of a work on the Structure and Functions of the Human Body, adapted to interest and instruct those who know little of the Science of Physiology. Among the topics considered is the influence of alcohol on digestion. Chemistry is also explained in its various adaptations to life and its practical uses in the arts and sciences. One chapter is also devoted to showing the harmony between the physical facts contained in the Bible and the discoveries of the modern sciences. The work is illustrated with sixty-one engravings on wood. Published by Burgess, Stringer & Co.

☞ "THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" for April is a good number. The opening article is a review of the phrenological characteristics of Elias Hicks, the celebrated Quaker preacher, with a Portrait and extracts from his writings, together with a short biographical notice. Following this are excellent analyses of the organs of Philoprogenitiveness and Adhesiveness, articles on the Mental Philosophy of Phrenology, and recent testimonials in favor of the science. (Published by Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau-st.)

☞ "CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE," No. 15, is interesting geographically, containing descriptions of Ireland, its Climate, Geological Structure, Vegetable Productions, Antiquities, &c.—the United States, and chapters on Emigration to British America, the United States, Australia, Van Diemen's Land and New-Zealand. One more number completes the work. (For sale by Graham, Taylor, Long & Brother, and Burgess, Stringer & Co.)

☞ "SPAIN REVISITED: By A. SLIDELL MACKENZIE, Author of 'The American in England,' 'A Year in Spain,' &c. has just been reissued in two fairly printed, paper-covered volumes. (35 cts. each) by the Harpers. The reading public know it as a spirited, graphic, interesting picture of Spain as it was ten years ago, which cannot be read without entertainment and instruction.

☞ "THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE RECORD and Year Book of General Information, for 1847," contains a vast amount of Political, Religious, Philanthropic, Military, Financial and Statistical information, evidently gathered with great care and labor. NAHUM CAPEN, Esq. is understood to be the Editor of the work. Published in Boston by James French, and sold here by Mark H. Newman, 199 Broadway.

☞ "WELLS'S LAWYER AND BOOK-KEEPING: Explaining the Method of keeping Accounts, and containing the New Constitution of the State of New-York," is a convenient work just published, containing Law-Forms for almost everything, collected and arranged by a practicing Attorney. It embodies much important information for business men. (John C. Wells, 116 Nassau-st.)

☞ "THE MOSS CUP; by Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH," is a pretty little Story-Book for Children, just published by Saxton & Miles. It is dedicated "To the Mothers of our Country, who are willing that Nature should unfold her sweet work in her own sweet way, without forcing it into precocious development."

☞ "JOHN MILTON'S LAST THOUGHTS ON THE TRINITY; extracted from his posthumous work entitled 'A Treatise on Christian Doctrine, compiled from the Holy Scripture Alone,' lately published by Royal command," has recently been issued as a tract by the American Unitarian Association, and is for sale by C. S. Francis, 252 Broadway.

☞ "THE SACRED MOUNTAINS, by J. T. HEADLEY," has been widely commended by the press. Baker & Scribner, the publishers, have just issued a *cheap* edition, in order thereby to place it within the reach of persons of slender means.

RURAL CEMETERIES OF AMERICA.—The splendid execution of this admirable work confirms all our previous praises of its design and plan. No. 5 is just published. Each engraving appears to emulate and surpass its predecessors. For sale by Graham.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The powerful article, from the pen of Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL of Hartford, on the Evangelical Alliance, published in the New-Englander for January, has been issued in a pamphlet by Baker & Scribner, Brick Church Chapel.

☞ "ALICE GORDON; or, The Uses of Orphanage: By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D. Author of 'Elizabeth Benton,' 'Lawyer's Daughter,' &c. with Ten Illustrations," is a neat Illuminated Volume just issued by the Harpers.

☞ "AUNT KITTY'S TALKS: By MARIA J. MCINTOSH, Author of 'Two Lives,' 'Praise and Principle,'" &c.—a new collected edition—has just been published by D. Appleton & Co. as No. 27 of their 'Literary Miscellany.'

☞ "NANTZ THE BLACKSMITH—a Tale of Other Times—by Mrs. SHERWOOD," has been published in a neat volume by John S. Taylor, 151 Nassau-st. The story is entertaining and well told.

☞ "SOCIAL EVENINGS; or, Historical Tales for Youth: By Miss MARY E. LEE," has just been issued by the Harpers. It consists of eight stories, which seem well told and interesting. (Pp. 260, 10mo.)

☞ "THE GREAT COMMANDMENT: By the Author of 'The Listener,' 'Christ our Example,'" &c. has been issued by M. W. Dodd, Park Row.

☞ "POSTHUMOUS AND OTHER POEMS: By CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH," forms a small volume of 263 pages, just issued by M. W. Dodd, Park Row.

☞ "FLIRTATION, a Story of the Heart; by Lady Charlotte Bury," is sold by W. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings.

☞ "THE STRING OF PEARLS: A Novel: By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. Author of 'Darnley,' 'Henry of Guise,' &c. &c. has been issued for 25 cts. by the Harpers.

☞ "THE DEVOTIONAL FAMILY BIBLE, by Rev. ALEX. FLETCHER, D. D." with superb Steel Engravings after the best Ancient and Modern Masters.

NEW MUSIC.—Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway, have issued the following new music: "Cally Polka," by Dodworth, arranged for four hands by Baldwin; "Scenes where first in early childhood (Carl luoghi ovio passai) the favorite Cavatina from Linda di Chamounix, sung by Madame Pico, with Italian and English words, adapted by C. W. Beames.

NEW MUSIC.—Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway, have just been publishing the New-Orleans Firemen's Grand Procession March, and "L'Echo," Grand Valse Brillante, composed by Theod. Von La Hache of N. O.; also, the "Russian Polka," by Labitzky.

☞ We have received the music of a new song just published by C. Holt, 156 Fulton-st. It is entitled 'Fairest Flower so palely drooping,' being on the death of the lovely and accomplished Mrs. L. B. Wyman of Brooklyn. The music is the composition of Miss Augusta Browne, and the poetry from the pen of Mrs. Balmanno, who has also furnished the beautiful vignette in the title, representing that part of the grounds in the Greenwood Cemetery where Mrs. Wyman is interred.

METEORIC STONES.—A fall of these stones took place some weeks since near Dubuque, Iowa. The largest of them, said to be six feet in diameter, crushed a gigantic old oak in its fall and imbedded itself twelve feet in the earth. It was dug out with immense labor by the people who had witnessed its fall. So runs the story.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Dr. T. T. Lockwood of Hamburg, was thrown from his horse on Monday, and so severely injured that he is not expected to survive. After being thrown the horse kicked him with both feet near the pit of the stomach. He was unable to speak and had not spoken a word when last heard from.

General Notices.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS,
FOWLERS & WELLS,
131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

☞ **Letter Bags** are open at the office of The New-York Tribune for all Foreign Ports, and all letters and newspapers deposited in this office will always be forwarded by the very earliest vessels. This department is under the special supervision of J. B. MOWER, Esq. well known for many years as the experienced and efficient Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York City Post Office.

Bags are now open for the reception of letters and newspapers for the following places, viz.: London, Liverpool Glasgow, Ireland, Havre, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Oregon, Mexico, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.) Matanzas, Havana.

Office open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M. a2 2w

☞ **Letters and Newspapers** will be received at the office of The Tribune for the packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Rich, which sails for Havre on the 24th inst.

Letters and newspapers will also be received at the same place, for the packet ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, which sails on the 21st inst. for Liverpool. a7 7t

☞ **Letters and Newspapers** will be received at the same place for the packet-ship GLADIATOR, Capt. Bunting, which sails for London on the 21st instant. a19 3t

CHANGES OF THE SEASON

☞ **Affect more or less** all people. The enlightened Physiologist, it is true, will generally be prepared for them; but it should be remembered that a very small portion only of the community are thus prepared. Hence a judicious alterative is much needed, such as will be mild, safe, and at the same time effective, cleansing the blood.

☞ HYER'S PILLS, Mandrake and Rhubarb. None so mild, safe, the American Improved Hygeian Vegetable Medicine.—General Depot, 140 Fulton-st, second door. a19

☞ **New-York Sacred Music Society.**—The annual election of Officers of this Society for the ensuing year will be held in accordance with By-Laws on the 20th inst. at the Coliseum, 659 Broadway, at half-past 7 P. M. By order, GEO. C. WHITLOCK, Sec'y. a17 3t

General Notices.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ **Johnson's Toothache Drops.**—The Clove Anodyne for the immediate and permanent cure of pain from decayed teeth, having, from its intrinsic value as a remedy, become immensely popular with those who have used it, many imitations have lately been thrust upon the market by unprincipled persons and sold as the original and genuine article. The object of this paragraph is to caution the public against all such spurious compounds, as no Clove Anodyne can possibly be the genuine article, so long and favorably known by that name, but that prepared during four or five years by A. B. & D. Sands, and for the last year by Henry Johnson (successor to A. B. Sands & Co.) who is now the sole proprietor. The only safety for purchasers is to be sure and ask for Johnson's Toothach Drops, and to examine the wrapper of the vial, as every one of the genuine has the signature of Henry Johnson.

Remember that the True Clove Anodyne is an immediate cure for the most violent toothache or pain in the gums, and that it is manufactured genuine only by HENRY JOHNSON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 273 Broadway, westside, in the Granite Building. Sold also at 100 Fulton-st. 77 East Broadway and 303 Hudson-st. Price 25 cents. d18 tf

☞ **The Orphan Asylum Society,** in the city of New-York, expects to hold its forty-first Anniversary at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next, at the Apollo Saloon. An address may be expected from Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG; and the Orphans will engage in various interesting exercises. Should the weather prove inclement, the meeting will be postponed until the first clear day. A Committee will be in readiness at 11 o'clock to receive subscriptions and donations; at which time, all who subscribe are earnestly requested to attend that the expense of employing a Collector may thereby be avoided. a17 3t*

☞ **Printing Office for sale**—A printing establishment, located in a healthy, flourishing village in the State of New-York, with a Whig paper enjoying a good patronage connected therewith, is now offered for sale upon advantageous terms. The printing materials are ample for all kinds of jobbing and are nearly new. The office will afford to a practical printer, a living and handsome profit. For particulars address, post paid, the Editors of this paper. a12 2w

☞ **Elihu Burritt's Christian Citizen,** published weekly at Worcester, Mass.—Terms, $1 50 in advance.—V. B. Palmer, Newspa