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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

"A PROSPEROUS JOURNEY."

A SERMON TO TRAVELERS.

PREACHED IN THE BUTGERS ST. CHURCH YESTERDAY BY REV. DR. KREBS.

Reported specially for The New-York Tribune.

"*Making request, if by any means now at length, I might take a prosperous JOURNEY by the will of God, to come unto you. For I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, to the end you may be established. That is, that I may be comforted together with you, by the mutual faith both of you and me.*"—Romans I. 10—12.

When we cast our eyes over this congregation, we are reminded by the number of unoccupied seats, that the time is come when many among you are accustomed to retire for a short period from the noise and dust, the heat and turmoil of the city, to seek repose in the retirement of the country—in visiting distant friends, or in the relaxation and amusement of traveling. And great as is the number who ordinarily use this privilege, it is believed that at the present season, a much larger number than usual have made their arrangements for these Summer excursions.

It might seem to superficial thinkers a matter of little moment to make such a fact the theme of a religious exercise, and especially a topic of instruction from the sacred desk. But let it be remembered that we and all our affairs are under the control of that mighty God who condescends to watch the sparrow's flight, and to number the hairs of our head; that every event, every movement of our lives, has an important influence on our temporal and eternal condition. When we go out and when we come in, we are engaged in employments, or form associations, or encounter circumstances, which are intimately connected with the elements of prosperity and adversity; and were we to avoid the most trifling and insignificant of these, the whole current of our life and relations might have taken the most opposite direction, for good or evil to ourselves and to our fellow men. It becomes us therefore in all our ways to acknowledge God. Indeed we are under express injunction to weigh cautiously even the very words which proceed from our lips; and in the common and necessary operation of seeking and receiving our daily bread, and in the entire range of human duties and employments great and small, we are particularly commanded to aim at the promotion of the divine glory. "Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do do all to the glory of God." When the Apostle Paul was at Corinth, he wrote an epistle to the believers at Rome; he had never seen them in the flesh, but he had long purposed to visit them, and hitherto had been disappointed. But he was greatly interested for their prosperity, and was anxious to promote it, by a personal interview; and in the context he has recorded his feelings, which he submitted to God in the exercise of faith and hope and humble dependence; he deemed it of sufficient importance, in view of his proposed visit, to make it a matter of prayer: "Making request, if by any means now at length, I might have a prosperous journey by the will of God to come unto you." Whatsoever things were written aforesaid were written for our learning; in imitation of his example, we would do the same thing; and we may be guided by the Apostle, in attempting to inquire, in view of the purpose of many among you, how we may have a prosperous journey, by the will of God.

Great and desirable as it is, (and perhaps we are too much influenced, if not primarily and entirely, by the desire,) we ought not to consider the idea of a prosperous journey exhausted in merely finding recreation and repose; nor in obtaining enjoyment and pleasure; nor in recruiting the animal spirits, flagged and depressed by continued mental or bodily labor; nor in gaining accessions of health and strength; nor in sharing the society of friends, from whom duty separates us at other times; nor in viewing delightful scenery, the sublimest works of God, or His softer and sweeter productions, where majestic rivers, and towering mountains and fertile valleys, court our admiring gaze; nor in examining works of art, the wondrous creations of human genius and skill; nor in enlarging acquaintance, and increasing friendships; nor in gaining knowledge by travel. Intercourse and reflection; nor in succeeding in the enterprises of business, and in making money; nor, finally, in returning at the appointed period to our homes, and in finding our tabernacles in peace. These indeed are important elements of blessing and prosperity; and we may lawfully pursue them. But if this be our sole end, and worse, if it be our end to amuse our souls, and destroy time amid the dissipations and reveries of gayety and pleasure and vanity, we shall manifest a worldly and selfish spirit, inconsistent with our highest advantage, and the obligations under which we lie to God to glorify Him, and to do good unto all men as we have opportunity, especially to those which are of the household faith. Indeed we may succeed in all these pursuits, and yet our soul's health and prosperity may be greatly injured. Abundance of earthly blessing, when it is sought for its own sake, and sought without a recognition of our dependence on God or of our duties to Him, may become a curse to our souls. Our hearts may be hardened; we may be lifted up with pride; we may forget eternal things and spiritual enjoyments; and under the favor of God, we may pass our lives in no unapt resemblance to those lands where, "with lavish kindness," Nature spontaneously pours forth her richest treasures into the lap of plenty, but where man is vile, and intellectual and moral degradation makes fearfully desolate the fatal heritage of ease and prosperity.

Whatever advantage we propose to ourselves in life, our prevalent desire should be to make all our pursuits and advantages subservient to the honor of our Maker and to the salvation of our souls. And though surrounded with earthly blessings, yet let these inspired admonitions be the more urgently considered.

"The time is short: it remaineth that both they that have wives be as though they had none; and they that weep as though they wept not; and they that rejoice as though they rejoiced not; and they that buy as though they possessed not; and they that use the world as not abusing it; for the fashion of the world passeth away."

Bearing this in mind, let us contemplate the example of the apostle; and we learn from him that in making a prosperous journey by the will of God, we ought,

I. In the first place to propose and prosecute it with prayer. "Making request," &c.

How complete is our dependence on God. In Him we live, and move, and have our being. It is from Him that we obtain life, and breath, and all things. We cannot escape out of His hands; we "cannot evade the notice of His eye; nor is there any that can guard us like Him. He gives charge to His angels concerning us, and they encamp around our dwelling; and when the time is appointed He sends command to us, "Return to the dust, ye children of men." How ready and constant should be our recognition of the ever present power and agency of God; of our subjection to His will; of our safety only as we follow Him; and of our obligation and privilege to wait upon Him in all our ways, to implore the guidance of His hand, the protection of His arm, and the benefits of His infinite grace.

There are some seasons which serve more especially to impress this consideration upon our minds. We do not feel it sufficiently when we are employed in the ordinary labors of the day, and surrounded by the attractions and delights of home. And yet a moment may suffice to destroy our hopes and dash our prosperity forever.

But at night, when the dark curtains of the evening are drawn; when the busy hum is no more heard; when toil and care are for a season laid aside, and weary Nature seeks repose; when a solemn stillness reigns and time retires to his couch to count the refreshment of sleep;—what a time to bring us to reflection, to commune with our own hearts, to number our rapidly passing days and years, and to feel that all things are marked for speedy dissolution and decay. The day has closed, but as the sun hasted to the west what changes, what marks of frailty has he not seen? We have seen them too. We have beheld the mournful train attending the remains of some beloved friend to the narrow house; we have observed or heard of accident, and crime, and distress;—and such is the history of every day. And soon others will be witnesses of what has befallen ourselves, as now we have been taught by the fluctuations and changes and frailties of other men.

Then, too, we lie down on our couch, and in a few minutes sleep shall seal our eyelids in leaden slumber, and all our powers become the prey of dumb forgetfulness. What an appearance even of death, when men lie in unconscious slumber. What an emblem of the helplessness and darkness of that dreamless, wakeless sleep of the tomb. Nay, what dangers then have increased power! The functions of life may suddenly cease; or mortal pains invade our body, affording merely short respite and notice of the coming dissolution. What keeps us, what makes our bed the place of healthy and invigorating repose, but the help of the everlasting arms around us, and the guardianship of that Eye which never slumbers or sleeps? By Him we are defended; by Him we are awakened in the morning to feel with Solomon—"Truly the light is sweet and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun." And yet when we slept, until the soft, kind hand of God descended on us to refresh and renewed our dormant faculties, thousands have died; thousands have passed on beds of languishing; thousands have wept for sorrow of heart. Violence has invaded many a dwelling, and midnight conflagration has driven many from their homes and consumed their possessions, if it have not even fallen upon their persons and destroyed them with a lingering death. With such scenes daily occurring, and with the grave yawning before ourselves, how are we bounded to gather our families around us at the hour of retirement, or to seek our closets and commend us to the protecting goodness of God. Thus only can we say with the Psalmist,—"I will both lay me down in peace and sleep, for thou Lord only makest me dwell in safety."

Such should be our feeling of dependence on God when we set out on a journey. Who can tell to what accidents he may be exposed? The overturning of a stage-coach by the flight of horses, the destruction of a steamboat by the explosion of its terrible machinery, or by the appalling ravages of fire; the capsizing of a vessel by a puff of wind, or sudden storm and shipwreck; the upsetting of a railroad car by concussion, or the fracture of a wheel or an axle, by some concealed flaw, or even the slight impediment of a pebble that may arrest and dash it and its living freightage to ruin, as it flies on its iron track with wings of fire! have not all these befallen other men, and why may they not befall you also—It is not yet 24 hours since we were appalled by the news of a fearful accident on the waters of our own North River and in our near vicinity, by which some of our fellow-creatures have been wounded, and others hurried into eternity. Men have gone on distant voyages to regain their health or to amass riches, in high hope of a prosperous return. But the ocean has swallowed them up, or their bones have been laid on a foreign strand, and among the graves of strangers. Many have abandoned their pleasant homes and religious privileges to go forth for the accomplishment of magnificent plans of gain in foreign lands and have returned to lament the bitter disappointment of their hopes. When Naomi, with her daughter-in-law, came back from Moab to Bethlehem,

"all the city was moved about them, and they said, 'Is this Naomi?' And she said unto them, 'Call me not Naomi; call me Mara, for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the Lord hath brought me home again empty. Why then call ye me Naomi, seeing the Lord hath testified against me, and the Almighty hath afflicted me?' Go to, now, ye that say, 'To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain,' whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall live and do this or that."

I am expected to go in the ordinary employment of his ministry to Rome, and in his usual freedom of journeying; but he went thither as a prisoner. He was shipwrecked by the way. On his arrival there, bonds awaited him; and there he perished a martyr for the sake of that Gospel of which he was never ashamed, and which he was so ready and anxious, as much as in him lay, to testify at Rome also. Such was the "will of God" concerning him. So high are God's ways. Paul leads the blind by a way they know not. When Jacob fled from his father's house, and enjoyed a vision of angels at Bethel, he set up a pillar, and vowed a vow to God, saying,

"If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God."

And again, when he was returning in prosperity to his native land, he prayed again,

"O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, which saidst unto me, 'Return into thy country and to thy kindred, and I will deal well with thee.' I am not worthy of the least of all Thy mercies, and of the truth which Thou hast showed unto Thy servant, for with my staff I passed over the Jordan, and now am become two bands. Deliver me, I pray Thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Esau: for I fear him, lest he will come and smite me, and the mother with the children. And Thou said, 'I will surely do thee good, and make thy seed as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude.'"

Who is there that can doubt but God? Who but He can give success to our plans? Who can comfort like Him, when we are buffeting with adversity, or who raise up them that are bowed down? Who can strengthen and sustain like Him, if destruction menace us, and we are called in our journeyings to pass through the valley of the shadow of death? Who is a God like Him, that pardoneth iniquity? and what can show us like His robe, when He says

"Your sin, for I have redeemed thee?" "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest in the fire thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

When you go out, and when you come in, let prayer be offered continually, making request, if by any means, or in any event you may have a prosperous journey by the will of God, that you may be guided by His hand, and word and spirit in the way you should go, and that you may follow His will with confidence, and that His favor may rest upon you, to bring you in peace again to your habitation, to find all your loved ones in safety, and that especially you may reach securely that home, whither the hopes of all Christians refer, in that house of many mansions, the building of God, the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Prayer will enable you to propose right motives—it will give you success in all your just pursuits—it will especially bless you, in giving you success in all your aims to impart good, to be useful and to increase in grace.

II. The example of the Apostle teaches us also, that in making a prosperous journey, we should especially consider the prosperity of our souls, and seek to obtain and impart spiritual good. "That I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, &c. &c.

It was natural that Paul should wish to visit Rome—it was an object of enlightened curiosity; for it was at that time in its high and palmy state. It continued to possess that magnificence to which it had attained under the reign of Augustus Cæsar, who boasted that he had found Rome all brick, and left it all marble. She was the center of universal empire, the proud mistress of the world; and even feelings of patriotic regard might have induced the Apostle to pay a visit to this splendid city, for he was by birthright a freeman of the empire, where so many were slaves. But he had a nobler object in view.

It is deeply to be regretted that we do not oftener feel as Paul felt when we visit distant places. It ought to be a matter of great solicitude with us, in such circumstances, to carry our piety along with us, so that if we do not increase our grades, we may not, at least, suffer them to languish. "Carry us not up hence," said Israel unto God, "except thou go with us." Indeed we are in great danger to our piety when we go abroad; and the remark has often been made, concerning American Christians, and even American clergymen, that a tour in Europe has been more frequently a disadvantage to their piety than a benefit. New scenes, instead of leading us to think of God, may by their novelty, cause us to forget Him, while we admire His works. Our habits of devotion may be interrupted, hallowed, or forgotten; unfriendly temptations, and unusual indulgences may corrupt our simplicity; and even the charms of conversation may become a snare—for the tongue is an unruly member, and in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. The truth is, we must be Christians abroad, as well as at home. Our religion belongs to every parish. David felt the need and fearful solemnity of the Divine presence. Joseph remembered in Egypt the instructions of his father's lips in the land of Canaan; and when he was tempted to sin, he rejected the easy transgression with abhorrence. "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?" Paul would be the same at Rome, yet he was at Corinth or Jerusalem; and indeed his absorbing motive in visiting that city, was not merely to guard his piety while he should be there, but to improve it by the journey. Toward the close of this epistle, he entreats the Christians of Rome to join him in prayer, that he might "come unto them with joy, by the will of God, and with them must be refreshed."—And so he was.

For while he was very solicitous to do good to them, it occurred in the order of Divine Providence that he first received blessing from them. He was approaching Rome, a prisoner, after escaping the danger of the seas; and his friends from the city, having notice of his coming, met him at Appii Forum, the Three Taverns—whom, when Paul saw, he thanked God and took courage. We learn from this fact, as has been well suggested, that the most eminent of the saints and ministers of Christ may be in circumstances of depression and discouragement, and may be greatly succoured by the sympathies and friendly care of those who are inferior to them in grace and station. When the Apostle prayed that he might be comforted by their mutual faith, he knew not how pertinently his prayer would be answered, as they came to minister to his affliction. None of us are independent of each other: the Church is a body; neither the hand, nor the foot, is unnecessary, any more than the head; and the weakest and feeblest among you may be the means of imparting spiritual knowledge and consolation to those who are above you in every respect. The great John Owen was relieved from a severe spiritual depression by hearing accidentally a sermon preached by a very obscure and unlearned minister, whose unexpected and unwelcome appearance in the pulpit of a distinguished clergyman whom he desired to hear, at first disappointed and annoyed him. Paul, in his salutations to the Churches, enumerates many women who had labored with him in the Gospel, and whose names were written in the book of life.

Such should be your aim, my hearers. When you are away from your homes it ought to be your anxiety to enjoy the society of Christian friends—to go with them to the house of God—to join them in the meetings for prayer—to engage in profitable conversation with them. You may learn from their example—you may be instructed by their piety—you may be revived by the warmth and fervor of their affection, when you come into contact with them, and return to your homes and to your communion with the Church, and be the means of promoting the interests of religion here.

But the Apostle also did good—although he was a prisoner—yet was he not deterred from prosecuting the great end of his journey to Rome. By the way he went about doing good in imitation of his master. Amid all discouragements, he received many persons at his lodgings, to whom, at appointed times, he expounded and testified the word of God, and when he was called before Nero, to answer the charges on which he was brought to Rome—though all his friends then feared and forsook—yet the Lord was with him, and strengthened him—so that by him the preaching might be fully heard, and that all the Gentiles might hear. And in the palace of the tyrant he had fruits of his ministry. He persevered in his ministry, and dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him—preaching the word of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ with all confidence, no man forbidding him.

So ought ministers, when absent from their people, still to embrace the opportunity to do good, by preaching the Gospel—especially among the destitute and Christians might in the manner to seek to do good, by the power of their example, and by holy conversation, by constraining those who are in your company to see the far which they are manifesting zeal and defending the Gospel against those who do not meet every where ready to impeach the grace of God and to blaspheme the holy name by which we are called. You have no right, nor is there cause to intrude offensively, but there are opportunities which are constantly occurring—and we can even make them—in which we may modestly exhibit the meekness of wisdom and piety of a Christian, and impart instructive reproof to those who are of the contrary part, that they may be ashamed.

Thus, my brethren, let your light shine before men—and be you living epistles of the truth.

Wherever you may be, remember that the eyes of God are upon you, and that you are as a city set on a hill which cannot be hid. Disastrous will be the issue to yourselves, to the church and to the souls of men if you permit yourselves to sin, and to encourage the thought less and impenitent to continue at a distance from God. But prosperous will be your way if you scatter blessings in your path, and your prayer goes up to God for the light of his countenance, and the Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth even forever more.

Remember too, very especially, that you are all performing a journey. Human life itself is a pilgrimage. We are strangers and sojourners here, as all our fathers were. Soon the pleasures, the dangers, and the toils of the way will be over.

If you are Christians your course will terminate in life and joy. Let the consideration stimulate you to walk in the path of the just, and to shun every temptation to turn aside from the way. Persist in patience—and let the statutes of God be your song in the house of your pilgrimage. Be not discouraged because of the way—though faint and heavy it need be, yet pursue the end, and run with patience the race that is set before you. It is high time to wake out of sleep, for now is your salvation nearer than when ye believed. And let your voice and hand be held out to encourage others, saying unto them—"Come with us and we will do you good."

But are all of you pursuing this safe path? While in the gate of trouble the road that leadeth unto destruction and many there be that go in thereat. Is surely as true as ever, many are traveling to their eternity, are many traveling to destruction there. Have you repented? Are you still delaying and refusing to become a follower of Christ? What then shall your end be? This is not your home—the earthly home of the tabernacle must soon be dissolved—you are rapidly drawing nearer to the termination of your course. Surely you will not forever neglect to make provision for its happy issue! You will not continually walk in the path which conducts to darkness and despair!

It is time to pause an opposite course—to think of the offers of your Saviour—and to hear and obey that voice which has so long sounded in your ears—This is the way, walk ye in it.

Late and Important from Vera Cruz.

From the N. O. Commercial Times Extra of July 22.

The steamship New Orleans has just arrived from Vera Cruz, having left on the 13th inst. It was reported at Vera Cruz that a large force of Mexicans were at the National Bridge, marching toward the city. Gen. Pearce, who left on the 10th with 1,200 men, was preparing to give them a warm reception.

The party which left Tampico as will be seen by the letter of our correspondent, were subsequently relieved by a reinforcement of 170 men, and had returned with a loss of 10 killed and 10 wounded, and 6 missing. The Mexican loss is stated to be 150 killed and 120 wounded.

As the mail is on the point of leaving, we must defer further particulars for our paper to-morrow. We subjoin a portion of our correspondence.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times.

VERA CRUZ, July 10, 1847.

Gentlemen: I write you at length by the steamer New Orleans, on the 12th, and last evening again by the schr. Enock, which sailed early this morning. I have been much disappointed by the return of the New Orleans, an hour ago, with a sorry tale from Col. Gates, at Tampico. What has been done with the mail that she carried up I know not.

Captain Auld informs us that three days ago a detachment of 200 men were sent out some miles in the interior by Col. Gates, to bring in a party of released prisoners—Italians and Germans. I believe—of the approach of which he had been advised by the Mexican commander, who wrote to the Colonel advising him to send an escort to protect them on their road to Tampico, stating that he could not spare a guard to accompany them, and that he could not be answerable for the consequences of their attempt to reach that place without the protection of troops.

Under these circumstances, the Colonel felt himself compelled to dispatch the detachment mentioned, which proceeded without molestation until it reached the neighborhood of Panuco, where it was attacked by a large number of Mexicans, and suffered a heavy loss—how great the loss was, could not be ascertained when the New Orleans left, but the few men—some fifteen or twenty, who came in, reported twenty five killed, and the remainder completely surrounded when the left the ranch. The New Orleans was at once dispatched for the place, with a requisition on Governor Wilson for reinforcements, with the object of preparing to resist an anticipated attack, or of sending out a force sufficient to cut its way through to Panuco.

Our garrison is too small to permit the Government to send any part of it away, but he has written to General Pearce, who has not yet left the camp, to learn if he will fill the Col's requisition. A reply has not yet (P. M.) been received, and I cannot learn the probabilities with regard to the event. Capt. Farragut of the sloop of war Decatur, which ship now lies off the town, offers to send his marines, twenty one in all, and I presume his offer will be accepted.

Two of the gentlemen taken prisoners at Nautla on the occasion of the destruction of the schooner Frances, have been released and arrived here last night. They are Mr. Henri Godeb and Mr. Jos. Dorbes. They inform me that their treatment has not been severe, although they have been confined the greater part of the time since they were seized.

A man came in town last night, who states that he saw Lieut. Whipple, two days ago, at a village some miles from Medellin. He says he is well and well treated.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

VERA CRUZ, July 12, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: We had an arrival from Puebla during the night, with dates from the City to the 4th inst. and bringing important intelligence. A letter of the 2d inst. from one of the first merchants of the place, assures his partner here that three Commissioners have been appointed by the Mexican authorities, to proceed to San Martin Tuxualuca, and treat with Mr. Trist. These Commissioners are Tornel, Gorostiza and Baranda, three men who would sell—as I heard a gentleman remark to-day—not only their country, but their fathers and mothers, for a consideration in cash.

We have, therefore, strong hopes that regular negotiations will immediately follow the preliminary arrangements which they are to make, and that peace will again dawn upon this unhappy country before the new year does. For course—not to allow our wishes to mislead our judgment too far, allow me to say that this very intelligence, excellent and direct though it be, wants that confirmation which I always require news to have before it receives my endorsement.

Two other merchants of this city have letters up to the 4th, two days later, in which nothing is said of this matter. The report, however, has universal credit here and is supported by every consideration of probability. God grant its truth. General Cadwalader had not arrived at Puebla on the 2d, and the letters of the 4th say nothing of him. So it is not probable that he had yet reached there. It is now over a month since the train left this city.

A good deal of uneasiness is felt here at this time, both with regard to this train and that of Gen. Pillow, of the latter of which the city has been full of rumors for several days past. It is reported that Alvarez and Canalizo had met Gen. Pillow, and after a short engagement had taken him with all his troops and wagons.—The Mexicans are said to have numbered four thousand. I give the story no credit whatever, as I can find no one who can tell me its source. Besides this, I learn that the express man states that he passed the trains between Perote and Puebla, but I have not seen him to ascertain the fact, indeed, I was under the impression that he came down by way of Orizaba.

Fifth.—Nothing farther has transpired with regard to the peace rumors since yesterday, but I find the list of doubts increased somewhat during the past twenty four hours. It seem strange that one man only should have received the news, if it had been correct, and that several letters of later date, from well-informed persons, are silent on the subject.

Gen. Pearce's train commenced moving this morning, but does not fairly start until to-morrow. The escort counts 1,200 men, but the train is less valuable than several others that have gone up.

I am sorry to learn that there is a good deal of fever in Com. Perry's squadron, and that one of its victims is the gallant Lieut. Jas. L. Parker, one of the heroes of the Creole exploit under the walls of San Juan de Ulua.

Yours, &c. INDICATOR.

FROM MEXICO.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has a dispatch from Richmond, stating that the late accounts from Mexico are conflicting. The *New-Orleans Bee* says, "From the most reliable sources it seems the Mexicans are disposed to treat—that the propositions of the United States are very liberal," &c.

☞ Rev. AMOS A. PHELPS, late Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, died on Thursday last, at the residence of Rev. E. D. Moore, in Roxbury, Mass.

MARYLAND.—In a Telegraphic Dispatch from Philadelphia published in Saturday's *Tribune*, ALEXANDER EVANS was announced as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland. This is quite a mistake. Mr. Evans is the Whig candidate for Congress in the 7th District. *The Tribune* has already announced WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH as the Whig candidate for Governor.

☞ Marriage either gets rid of your devils by the presence of an angel—or else it supplies their place with one whose name is Legion.

Farther from Gen. Taylor's Camp.

From the N. O. Picayune, 31st.

We are to-day placed in possession of further advices from the camp of Gen. Taylor by the courtesy of our correspondent, for which Capt. Davis of Gen. Wool's staff will accept our thanks. We have also a copy of the Matamoras Flag of the 17th inst.—three days later than the number of that paper before us, received.

We regret extremely that a letter which is alluded to in our interesting army correspondence in another column has not come to hand. The missing letter contains, as we learn by a private letter, an account of a sumptuous dinner given at Monterey on the 4th of July by the merchants and principal citizens of the town to Gen. Taylor. The principal incident at the dinner was a speech from Gen. Taylor, which was called forth by a toast association his name with the Presidency.

The speech was quite unexpected and listened to with great interest and aroused the greatest enthusiasm. We understand that it was in the same spirit with the recent letters which have been published from him—that if he consented to the use of his name, it was at the call of the people of his country, and that if elected he should serve to the best of his ability for the benefit of the whole country, not of a party.

We do not wish to give upon verbal report the sentiments of such a speech, more especially as a faithful report of it was made at the time by our correspondent—most competent for the task—and the letter is no doubt on the way to us. We are in hopes that it is on the Telegraph or Fanny, which left the Brazos the same day as the James L. Day.

By the letter in another column it will be perceived that Gen. Taylor has lately made an excursion to the hacienda of Gen. Arista. We commend it to our readers.

We are informed that it is the present purpose of Gen. Taylor to return to the United States some time in November next, should his military duties at that time allow him to pay a visit to his family.

It is farther represented to us that Gen. Taylor speaks freely upon the subject of moving to San Luis Potosi. It is said he has written to the War Department advising that should it have been determined upon that no advance shall be made to Monterey, he has now as many troops as are required to maintain his line, and may even spare a regiment from his present force, but that if he is expected to advance into the interior of Mexico, 10,000 men will be necessary.

From Gen. Wool's camp we learn that the 4th of July was celebrated by a splendid review of his troops, which now reach nearly three thousand men. The discipline of the Virginia and North Carolina regiments is said to be admirable—quite up to the standard of the Illinois regiments under the lamented Hardin and Col. Bissell. On the 5th of July Gen. Wool and staff were entertained at dinner by the officers of the Virginia regiment.

From the Flag of the 17th inst. we learn that Capt. James M. Gee's company of mounted men from Alabama is encamped in the vicinity of Matamoras. The Flag has seen them drill and speaks well of them.

Later from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The steamship Yacht, Capt. Crane, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston, having sailed thence on the 14th inst.

The most important intelligence by this arrival relates to the explosion of one of the boilers of the U. S. steamer Ann Chase, Capt. Harrison. The Ann Chase left this port on the 4th inst. with two companies of the 3d Indiana Regiment on board, under Col. Gorman, bound for the Brazos.

As the facts are told to the Civilian, on firing up on the morning of the 12th last. between the Calcasieu and the mouth of the Sabine, where the Ann Chase had been some hours at anchor, one of her boilers burst. No one was killed immediately by the explosion, but private Eunice V. Carmichael, of company A, and James Dolan, of Pittsburg, died during the day. Tom Knowland, John Brannon of Cincinnati, and Aaron Lawson were scalded, but will recover.

After the accident, Col. Gorman, Capt. Wallace and about forty soldiers were landed in Louisiana, intending to proceed to Galveston by some other means of conveyance, as the officers doubted the ability of the boat to proceed. The captain however succeeded, in repairing the damages so far as to reach Galveston on the 14th.

Col. Gorman had deemed it advisable to land all the troops, and with Capt. Harrison and a few of the men went ashore in order to dispatch a messenger to Capt. Payne, quartermaster at Galveston. Capt. H. returned to the steamer, and was desired by the Colonel to send ashore the remainder of the troops that night, which was not effected on account of the timidity of the men in heavy sea by running and the mutinous conduct of the crew.

The next morning he succeeded in landing about thirty five, but the boat and crew not returning, and the sea subsiding, Capt. Harrison deemed it proper to run for a port, and not being able to effect a landing at the Sabine, proceeded to Galveston, where he arrived without further accident, bearing the express.

A messenger reached Galveston on the 13th, announcing the arrival at the Sabine of the troops who went ashore. The schooner Star was at once dispatched thither with provisions for their relief and to take on the men to Galveston.

Col. Gorman, Capt. Wallace, and Mr. Jackson, sutler, reached Galveston by land, having traveled all night and made the journey in 18 hours. The march from where the men landed in Louisiana was a very bad one, provisions being very scarce, and the distance of 65 miles in the hot sun having been marched in one instance without water.

The troops arrived at Sabine much fatigued, but all well. One man only, Solomon Harpold, a private in company A, was left sick on the route; he was provided with quarters in a family, but left in a good deal of distress.

On the same day that the Ann Chase arrived Capt. Payn dispatched an express to Col. Gorman to advise him of the means taken by Capt. P. to relieve and take on the troops. The messenger met Col. G. about half way to the Sabine. The troops would remain there until the Star arrived.

The schooners Star and Lavina were chartered at Galveston to carry the troops on to the Brazos, as some time would be required to repair the boilers of the Ann Chase.

The regiment of Texas Rangers, for frontier service, has been organized and mustered into service at Austin. Capt. Kenzie arrived with a full company after the regiment was complete, but could not obtain service.

Capt. Whiting lately arrived at Austin from Monterey by land. The *Democrat* says the party with which Mr. Whiting traveled consisted of four persons. They came through the mountains by way of Salinas, Candela and Lampazos. The Mexican authorities treated them with great civility.

The Alcalde of each of those places took their horses in charge and became responsible for their safety. The Camanches make no robbing expeditions very frequently to these small towns. At one place the Alcalde requested the party to remain and guard the town against the Indians. No bad compliment to American bravery.

The Indians came into Loredo about the 24th June and drove off some horses. A detachment of Gen. Lamar's company were in pursuit of them and had not returned when Mr. Whiting passed through the town. Grass and water are to be found in abundance upon the whole route from Monterey to San Antonio.

Major Chevallie's command is at Saltillo.

The *Victoria Advocate* gives an interesting account of a young man captured in 1833 by the Camanches. He was then 12 years of age and has seen none of his family since until now. His name is Warren Lyons. He had been once or twice seen among the Indians, but seemed afraid to return home.

The Houston and Victoria papers say that San Antonio de Bexar is doing a very large and profitable business this season with Mexico. Goods introduced by the channel do not pay the duty collected at Matamoras, hence business is forced to its full extent.

The Texas papers speak of the crops of this country as being very bountiful.

The *Austin Democrat* mentions the arrival of Major Neighbors at that city. He had been on a tour among all the border tribes of Indians, and is so to have found all well disposed toward the whites and evincing a disposition to abide by the treaty entered into with the United States. We copy the following from the *Democrat*:

"In the early part of June he visited the villages of the Wacoes, Wichitas, Tahawaccarros and Keechis, for the purpose of recovering horses stolen from the settlements. The demand for this property created much discussion; by assuming an authoritative and threatening tone, the Major succeeded in alarming the Indians, and they delivered into his possession forty six horses. Arrangements were made to have a large number of horses delivered over to the agent during the next moon." These are at present at the upper Wichita Village. The Wichita chiefs have bound themselves to have them forthcoming at the appointed time.

"The Indian tribes above mentioned are raising fine crops of corn on the Upper Brazos. Jim Shaw and John Conner, of the Delawares, and Towtash, Chief of the Ionies, with a party of warriors, accompanied the agent, and seconded his efforts in every instance.

"Information had been received by Major Neighbors that the Camanches are mustering a large party of warriors on the San Saba, to make a foray upon the Mexican settlements of the lower Rio Grande in their attack upon Vera Cruz. Upon receipt, they set three men which had been sent among the Tonkawas, to ascertain the truth by Doctor Lawson, Buffalo Hump, and will, no doubt, correct some misrepresentation which has crept in from the fact that the Mexicans.

☞ PROMULGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.—Last Wednesday afternoon the Parliament was prorogued by Lord Elgin. Outside the Legislative Council Chamber there were stationed a guard of honor of the 23d regiment and the rifle band, also a battery of artillery which fired the usual salutes. His Lordship closed the session with a short speech, from which we select what follows:

"I sincerely trust that the alterations which you have made in the Provincial Tariff, and the additional facilities afforded to trade by the extension of Bonding and Warehousing Privileges will be productive of benefit to the Colony, and tend to the promotion of its commercial and agricultural interests.

"I have observed with satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed on the several projects which have been brought before you for developing the mineral resources of the Province, and improving its means of internal communication.

"I trust that the measures which you have passed for the amendment of certain provisions of the Criminal Code, for the protection of mercantile interests, for rendering the Common School Act of Upper Canada more effective, and for placing the municipal institutions of Lower Canada on an improved footing, will be attended with beneficial results.

"The prevalence of disease among the immigrants who have arrived from Europe this season has occasioned me much concern. I have not failed to bring this subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and to represent the necessity of adopting measures to place immigrants to this colony under more efficient regulations. Meanwhile my warmest acknowledgments are due to you for the liberal provision which you have made for relieving the indigent and preventing disease from spreading in this Province. The attention of the Colonies to this fatal affection, the religious communities—and I believe not indeed only among the laity—who have, at the hazard of their lives, ministered to the necessities of the sick, are beyond my praise which it is in my power to offer, but I cannot refrain on this occasion from paying a attribute to their devotedness and Christian zeal.

As to cheap postage, a more equalized legislative representation, and the University question, nothing has been done. Among the bills reserved for consideration by the British Ministry, are acts to enable the Bank of Montreal, City Bank of do. and Quebec Bank to increase their capital stock, and across Railway acts—among them a bill to incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company.

General Notices.

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

☞ Water-Cure Establishment, 67 Bond-st, N. Y. (Upper Sixth-st.) Dr. Shew, the eminent American practitioner and author on Water-Cure, receives patients at above. Terms at a distance only, by sending a fee to address for a consultation. [myl3 tf

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

☞ Letters 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. MONAT, 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, Havre, Bremen, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Oregon, Mexico, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingston, Jamaica, Nassau, Havana.

Office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

☞ Letters and Newspapers will be received at the Foreign Mail Letter Office of the N. Y. Tribune for the packet ship ORSINA, Capt. Funk, which sails for Liverpool on the 1st of August.

Also, will be received at the same place, letters and newspapers for the packet ship BRITANNIA, Capt. Harding, which sails from Boston for Liverpool on the 1st of August.

Also, will be received at the same place, letters and newspapers for the packet ship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. Nye, which sails for Liverpool on the 1st of August.

Also, will be received at the same place,