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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

☞ We see it stated in a Pennsylvania paper, that Dr. Nes, a Whig Member of Congress, is so dangerously ill at Harrisburgh, that it is quite doubtful whether he will be able to be present at the organization of the House on Monday.

LOUISIANA.—On Joint Ballot the Legislature will stand:

Senate	Whigs, 14	Locos, 18
House	Whigs, 34	Locos, 43
Totals	48	61

Whig majority, 7.

John S. Pitache (Loco) has been elected Lieut. Governor, and Louis Bordelon (Whig) Auditor.

The majority for Harmanson, Loco, for Congress in the IIId District, over Stewart, Whig, is officially ascertained to be [illegible].

TEXAS ELECTION.—The two Houses met in joint session on the 8th inst. and counted out the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, as follows:

For Governor—Bell, 10,319; Wood, 8,764; Mills, [illegible]. For Lieut. Governor—Greer, 10,599; Henderson, [illegible]; Johnson, 1,289.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina convened at Columbia on the 26th of November. Now look out for thunder and guns, for Gen. Hampton is in the Senate.

DEATH OF FRANZ CORNEN.—We learn by the *Monitor* (Mexico) *Republican* that this distinguished violinist has died in that city. He went there in company with Henry Herz.

Things at Washington.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Captain Aachs, a Spanish naval officer has been in this city, as I stated in my former letter, commissioned by the Captain General of Cuba, to ascertain from the most authentic sources all the particulars relating to the abduction of Rey. Until information of the extinctement at New Orleans reached Havana, the Spanish authorities in the Island were entirely uninformed of the character of the outrage. The Captain General himself supposed that the return of Rey was a voluntary act; and, with all convenient despatch, after he had been notified of the fact of the abduction, and the consequences which had followed, he despatched this special agent, to communicate personally with the Spanish Minister near our Government, and through him to obtain materials for an official report. I have reason to believe that the result has been very satisfactory to Captain Aachs. M. Calderon, the Spanish Minister has throughout taken a proper view of the subject and of the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans had as it was his duty to have done, paid proper deference to the instructions and advice of the Minister, the outrage would probably never have been perpetrated.

One of the street rumors is that the Spanish government desire that the Consul of the Spanish Consul shall sit place before the Supreme Court of the United States. I imagine that, if it has a jurisdiction in the case, the Supreme Court cannot have sole jurisdiction. The case must be tried before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District. I presume, therefore, that this may be merely an idle rumor.

Our City is filling up rapidly. More than one hundred members of the House are now here hunting after lodging houses and many others are within a few miles distant of the City. The Democrats confidently calculate on electing all the officers of the House. I think, however, that Mr. Winthrop's chance for the Speakership is a good one, unless any of the Whigs should be absent. Mr. B. B. French is very actively pushing his claims to be Clerk of the House. He holds now the situation of President of the Telegraph Company, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and will probably hold on to that, even if he should be elected the Clerk.

This day, being the day appointed for general Thanksgiving, has been observed as such. Business in the public offices has been suspended, the stores have been closed, and the churches filled. UPSILON.

Later from Mexico.

We are in receipt of the *Monitor Republicano* to Nov. 3, and condense from it the following items for *The Tribune*:

In Durango early in October, a party of Indians attacked the rancho of Don Juan del Rio, and carried off a quantity of plunder, beside several prisoners.

The Monitor Republicano gives Gen. Ampudia a sound trashing in connection with certain revolutionary designs, which he is supposed to entertain, and says that, after having behaved so disgracefully in the war with the United States, he had better keep himself as much in the dark as possible.

Two chiefs of the recent rebellion in Tamaulipas, named Flores and Duran, have been executed, the former by hanging and the latter by shooting.

The new State of Guerrero has been formally installed as a member of the Mexican Republic.

Don Francisco Iturbide has entered upon office as Secretary of the Treasury.

FATHER MATTHEW.—The apostle of Temperance arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon at the special invitation and request of the Rt. Rev. Dr Kenrick he will remain at the Bishop's private residence for a few days, when he will proceed to Charleston. His health though much improved is not yet sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his public labors. We are requested by his Secretary to state that Father Matthew was NOT in Boston when the last letter forwarded by Judge Lumpkin, and alluded to in the Judge's letter published in Wednesday's Tribune, was delivered at the Adams House. When the letter reached Father Matthew he was confined to his bed, and his physician gave positive instructions that no business communications should be laid before him till his impaired strength should be in some degree restored.—He illness ought to entitle him to some indulgence from his correspondents, and in this case especially, he having written twice before to Judge Lumpkin on this subject, and on both occasions in terms sufficiently candid and explicit.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The *Buffalo Courier* contains the following account of the suicide of a daughter of Hon. JOHN NORVELL of Detroit, formerly U. S. Senator from Michigan:

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 27—8½ A.M.

Our village was this morning thrown into deep gloom by a report that a young lady had probably committed suicide here during some time last night, which is undoubtedly too true. The circumstances are as follows: The train of cars yesterday morning brought hither a young woman of fine personal appearance, and about 35 years of age, having with her two bright-looking boys, 4 and 6 years old. After taking rooms at the Eagle Hotel, she called for writing materials, and nothing more was known of her until this morning. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the bell of the room she had occupied was rung by the little boys. They were inquiring for their mother.

Upon the table were found three letters—one directed to Major Miller, U. S. A. and one to Hon. John Norvell, Detroit, Mich. and one to the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, (a copy of which I send you,) also the contents of one side of her head, her gold watch, two trunks of clothing, a silk purse containing some gold and silver coins and her wedding ring.

The children state that their mother had bid them good by and blessed them, after they had gone to bed—that they had last come from Winchester, Virginia, and that their father was in Florida. No cause can be assigned for the act. She appeared perfectly rational throughout yesterday, and not the least symptom of insanity was noticed. Nothing has yet been found to throw the least light upon the matter.

½ O'clock A.M.—Enough has been found to warrant the belief that the unfortunate lady leaped from the bridge that leads to Goat Island and was swept over the falls. Upon the second pier was found her bonnet, which had been trodden upon. Her black crape shawl was found tied to the railing of the Bridge, to let her down upon the pier, which is some six feet below the railing. She undoubtedly did this to indicate to those who should look for her, that her mind was made up for the fearful leap into the yawning chasm below.

Her father has been telegraphed, and the children have been kindly taken charge of by Hon. Augustus Porter. W.

[The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Mrs Miller to Mr. White, of the Eagle Hotel:]

To the Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel.

My mind is made up. I have no wish to live any longer. I shall go where my body will never be recovered. No one shall gaze on my mangled remains.—Please take care of my two little boys till they can be sent to Detroit, where their grandparents reside. They are the sons of Major Miller of the Army, now in Florida, and grandsons of Hon. John Norvell, Detroit, Michigan. Please forward my letters and protect my children till some of their relatives can come for them.

MRS. J. G. MILLER.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 28th copies the above, and says:

It is reported here that a lady, answering to the description of Mrs. Miller, left this city for the East in the express train yesterday morning, and that there are circumstances leading to the belief that the apparent evidences of suicide are only apparent. Her friends will undoubtedly investigate the matter, and if they ascertain something which they desire to be communicated to the public, we shall do, as we would have others do if we were similarly situated, say nothing on the subject.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

SKETCHES OF REFORMS AND REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By HENRY B. STANTON. New-York: John Wiley.

Mr. Stanton has given us in this volume a spirited, bold and faithful sketch of the progress of social and political reform in Great Britain since the commencement of the present century. The work is introduced with a rapid view of the British Cabinets from 1770 to 1830, and a general summary of the movements of reform from the war of 1793 to the formation of Earl Grey's Ministry in 1830. It gives a succinct and interesting account of the State Trials of 1794, describes the character and influence of Horne Tooke, and pays a glowing tribute to Erskine and Fox for their services in behalf of British freedom. The gradual development of reform principles is traced with a powerful hand, and a luminous picture displayed of the struggle in favor of human rights against hereditary abuses. No important topic relating to this subject is omitted. In the course of the work, we have a narrative of the measures for the abolition of the African Slave Trade, including a sketch of Wilberforce, Sharpe, Stephen, and Zachary Macaulay—of the Law Reform, with a lively portraiture of Jeremy Bentham, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir James Mackintosh and Lord Brougham—of the movements in Ireland, Catholic Emancipation, and the efforts of O'Connell and Shiel—of Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of Slavery in the West Indies, the British India question, the Established Church, the Corn Laws and Chartism—closing with a general survey of the liberal literature of England and an appreciating criticism of the most eminent authors whose influence may be considered favorable to the progress of human freedom.

A work discussing these and kindred topics cannot be read without deep interest. It in fact presents the most salient and attractive points in the political and literary history of England for the last half century. The portrait gallery which it exhibits comprises many of the most illustrious names in Great Britain, and it is but justice to say, that although the sketches are drawn in a style of freedom and boldness which precludes any nicety of execution, they are evidently finished with diligence and truthfulness.

Mr. Stanton writes alway in a cheerful, hopeful, and good humored tone. His warmest sympathies are with the reformers whom he describes. He has no disposition himself to consecrate error and injustice, however venerable by antiquity or hallowed by the imagination; nor can he withhold his ardent expressions of gratitude from the brave pioneers who have ventured to let in the light on the thick forest of traditional abuses. He does not, however, write in the spirit of a sectarian or bigot. His book is free from the coarse and malignant vituperation with which the advocates of the Past and the Future respectively are often apt to deal, when they look each other in the face. He cherishes a clear faith in the Providential development of human history, and therefore has no temptation to indulge in the the impatience or violence of the wanton destructive.

The execution of the work is not without faults, but they relate, for the most part, only to the manner. The style is too ambitious. In attempting to be ornate it becomes meretricious. For a work of such real earnestness and power, it has too frequent specimens of "fine writing." The author has not learned the force of simplicity. With more compactness of statement and less rhetorical pretension, he would have made a better book in a literary point of view, but perhaps not one more adapted to be popular, or to do good.

THE PURITAN AND HIS DAUGHTER. By J. K. PAULDING. New-York: Baker & Scribner.

An elaborate novel, in two volumes, by the author of "The Dutchman's Fireside," is a noticeable event in these days of flashy, superficial literature. The old admirers of Mr. Paulding will welcome the appearance of this work, as displaying the descriptive power, quaint humor, and half suppressed pathos, which have given such an extensive reputation to his former productions; while the new generation that has sprung up since the time when the names of Irving, Verplanck and Paulding were closely identified with the literary activity of New York, will here find an agreeable specimen of a kind of composition, by more frequent examples of which the public taste would receive no injury. The scene of this novel opens in England, but is soon transferred to this country. It gives a faithful and impressive, if not a pleasing, representation of the lights and shades of the Pilgrim life in New-England. The narrative is relieved from all monotony by the masterly sketches of character with which it is diversified, and by the vein of unrelenting satire which pervades its whole texture. Mr. Paulding's skill in sharp, minute and clearly-defined description, the habitual terseness and point of his expressions, and the sudden, square and murderous hits which he deals on the right hand and the left, without respect of persons, amply compensate for any apparent want of interest in the construction of his plot.

GREENWOOD LEAVES. A Collection of Sketches and Letters. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

We are glad to see this beautiful edition of the prose writings of an American author, whose contributions to our periodical literature have obtained a wide and well merited popularity, and which are richly entitled to a permanent embodiment among the most original and brilliant productions of female genius in this country. The volume, which is introduced by a characteristic "Prefatory Letter" to the brothers of the writer, modestly deprecating the severity of criticism, consists of selections from the tales and sketches which have made the fortune of so many magazines, and from the letters to different literary journals that have engaged the services of the author as a correspondent. We do not detect the marks of haste and carelessness which might be expected and forgiven in compositions of such a nature. They are remarkable for their fervor and freshness of thought, their elevated tone of feeling, their sparkling vivacity, their bold sallies of humor, their naive and genial unreserve, and the freedom and vigor, and often the rich poetical beauty of their diction. They will prove a welcome guest to the family circle of a Winter evening, and will reproduce the pleasure with which the name of the author is associated by all the readers of our lighter literature. (New-York: sold by Henry Kernot.)

REDBURN, HIS FIRST VOYAGE. By HERMANN MELVILLE. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Melville has not worked himself entirely free from the affectations and pretensions spirit by which "Mardi" has gained such an unlucky notoriety. Nor does this work exhibit the freshness, the gayety, the natural fulsomeness, which gave such a charm to the fragrant descriptions of Typee, and to a certain extent, to the old hand, picturesque sketches of Omoo. It has something about it which savours more of the bookmaker by profession, and shows that it is not the product of any innate necessity. The writer never seems to be entirely at his ease, never so much lost in the reality of his story as to be indifferent to the effect on his readers. He reminds us of a certain facetious gentleman of our acquaintance, who, after saying a good thing, always looks round for the laugh. Still, this book is a decided improvement on "Mardi." Mr Melville shows his good sense, or his respect for public opinion, by leaving the vein of mystic allegory and this transcendental, glittering soap-bubble speculation, which he has "done to death" in that ambitious composition.

Redburn is a genuine tale of the sea. It has the real briny flavor. The writer is equally at home on the deck or in the forecastle. His pictures of life on the ocean are drawn from nature, and no one can doubt their identity. His pages smell of tarred ropes and bilge water. With some occasional exaggeration, his descriptions have all the fidelity of a Dutch painting. Nor is he less skillful in his delineations of a sailor's life in port. The interior of the boarding houses in Liverpool, the scenes of destitution and misery about the docks, the impressions of low life in a commercial city on the mind of an untrammelled rustic just landing from his first voyage, are depicted with a minute fidelity of touch that is hardly surpassed by the dark and lurid coloring of Crabbe.

Redburn can scarcely fail of an extensive popularity. It is idle to compare its author with Defoe, or even with some modern writers in the same line. But he is an artist of unparalleled merit in his own right. He has the true kind of stuff in him, and writes with an original power, when in his best vein, that will always keep his productions before the public eye. If he would trust more entirely to the natural play of his own fine imagination, without goading it on to a monstrous activity, his work would stand a better chance of obtaining a healthy and lasting reputation.

THE WESTERN WORLD; or Travels in the United States. By CHARLES MACKAY. In two Volumes. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

The author of these readable volumes does not belong to the school of the reckless and audacious calumniators of America and American institutions. Nor does he take it for granted that every arrangement of democracy is the product of celestial wisdom. He had ample opportunities for the observation of life and manners in the United States, by a residence here of some years, and at a subsequent period, by a complete tour of the country, in a land journey from Boston to New-Orleans, returning by the way of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain, Saratoga Springs and the Hudson River to New-York. His descriptions, which are usually spirited and faithful, are blended with copious political speculations, which though, for the most part, conducted with good temper, are not remarkable for wisdom or profoundness. The work contains a valuable collection of statistical facts, obtained from the best authorities, which may serve to give a clear view of the actual resources of this country, to many who are fond of indulging their fancy with regard to the "manifold destiny" of the United States.

SHIRLEY. A Tale. By CURRER BELL. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

It is sufficient to announce this work, as a new novel by the author of "Jane Eyre," to awaken the public curiosity with regard to its merits. Every reader will wish to decide on that point for himself. We have not seen able to dip into it enough to venture on a critical opinion, but must reserve that till after the Christmas holidays. It is free from the atrocities which made "Wurthering Heights" such an offence to most people, and seems to indicate the same hand which unfolded such depths of nature and passion in the autobiography of "Jane Eyre."

The Messrs. Harper have issued the volume in a handsome library edition, which can be read with great care and satisfaction, as well as in a popular three shilling pamphlet for the benefit of newsboys and travelers.

GLIMPSES OF SPAIN. By S. T. WALLIS. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Not a more instructive or entertaining book of travels has issued from the American press this season. The author is not one of those merry wayfarers, who are witty on principle, and who spice every dish of description with a profusion of jokes; but he traverses the romantic region which he visits, with his eyes open, and relates the story of his adventures with infinite spirit, dashing the lively course of his narrative with touches of humor, and always steering clear of dulness and commonplace. His work deserves a permanent place on the shelves of the library.

☞ "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" (Nov.) commences a new story of military life called "My Peninsular Medal," criticises Melleville's Redburn in a tone of condescending patronage toward American authors, for which we trust they will be duly grateful, and winds up with an admirable discussion of "Macbeth" by "Christopher Under Canvass." (New-York: L. Scott & Co.)

Anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females.

The above Society held its Thirty-sixth Anniversary yesterday at 12 M. in the Asylum in Twentieth st. between Second and Third avenues. The assembly room and adjacent apartments were crowded with a numerous audience, composed mainly of the patrons of this truly praiseworthy and benevolent institution. The building, which is very spacious, is furnished with every convenience and comfort that can add to the happiness of its inmates; and the taste and discrimination evident in its internal arrangements reflects the highest credit on the managers. During the proceedings of the meeting numbers of the inmates were present, and the cleanliness of their attire and their venerable age could hardly fail to elicit the respect of those present.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, and Rev. Mr. FOOS, a recently returned Missionary from Ceylon, and several Clergymen were present. The meeting commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hawks, who read the Report of the Association for the past year.

From it we glean the following items:

The total receipts for the past year amount to $24,434 53, leaving a balance for investment, after deducting expenses, of $692 02. The subscriptions received from different sources make a total of $1,340, while the donations and premiums amount to $1,741 21; bequest of Mrs. I. A. Ferrars, $200; balance of Mr. Astor's legacy, $17,000; mortgage paid in, $1,000, together with a few small items received, make up the entire receipts of the institution for the previous year. The total amount of expenditures is $23,742 51; of that sum $18,500 have been invested in a mortgage; paid Purchasing Committee, $3,816 84; paid to the Managers for out-door pensions, $872; the other items, consisting of incidental expenses and the regular allowance for the maintenance of the institution, comprise the total yearly expenditures. The Association, it is obvious from the above report of the Treasurer, is, so far as the finances are concerned, in a flourishing condition. During the Cholera but one death from that epidemic occurred, while the total deceased for the year is eleven; the oldest female recorded among the deaths was 90 years of age at the time of her decease. There are at present 84 inmates in the institution, who, with the matrons and domestics, constitute a family of 90.

It may not be amiss, says the report, to remind the patrons of this institution that for four years we have been encumbered with debt, and have only freed ourselves at the close of this year, by encroaching on our permanent fund; a reference to the treasurer's accounts for this and the past three years will show these facts. To give our outdoor pensioners $2 per month, the year round, (which is what we desire to do, and their necessities demand,) would exceed the annual sum bestowed on them for the last four years between $1,000 and $1,100; an amount very nearly equal to the annual interest of the Astor legacy. Therefore, simply to accomplish this object of giving more relief to our outdoor pensioners, without enlarging the number, and to keep out of debt, it will be seen that we cannot afford to lose any of our former support. And yet we are sensible that not a few of our former patrons have withdrawn their contributions on account of that legacy, supposing that there was no longer need for them. We hope that others will be disuaded from doing the same, and will perceive that the cause of the *aged poor* still has claims upon them.

At the conclusion of the above report Rev. Dr. Hawks delivered a short address. He congratulated the managers of the institution on the pleasing aspect of the affairs of the Association, and the promises of future success attendant on their benevolent exertions. Such enterprises as this were worthy of the noble character of women; such works as these were the result of Christianity and its sacred influences. When the world was wrapped in the darkness of Paganism, and when the sterner qualities of man's nature were predominant, woman's affections and feelings had no field for action; but when the Christian religion became more widely disseminated, civilization, its attendant, changed the character of the world's history: woman was admitted to an equality with man, and those noble attributes which had before lain dormant were now displayed in all their beautiful proportions. For this station which she now holds she is indebted to Christianity, and it is by works of charity that she can show her gratitude for the goodness of God. The mission of woman is truly a heavenly one; man, struggling in the great held of existence, when faint and toilworn, finds solace in the words of consolation poured into his soul by the devoted partner of his bosom. The character of the age receives from her its impress, and whatever good we enjoy, to her mainly, under a benignant Providence, we are indebted for it. While woman retains that influence which is exerted for the good of others, such institutions which is exerted for the good of others, such institutions as these will become more numerous, and they will stand as testimonials of that benevolence which seeks the truest enjoyment in relieving distress.

Rev. Dr. FOOS next addressed the meeting. He related several pleasing incidents of his mission, and bestowed the greatest praise upon the ladies of the institution for their charitable exertions. At the conclusion of his remarks, Rev. Dr. HAWKS pronounced benediction, when the meeting adjourned.

CORRECTION.—In our comments on the communication from a teacher of this city, which appeared in *The Tribune* of Thursday, we stated that there are 3,000 teachers in this city. This is a mistake. We intended to say that there are 3,000 persons connected with the Ward, public and private schools, the Colleges, &c. as teachers, trustees, inspectors, commissioners, &c. Those public officers are all interested in education, and would, doubtless, together with the ladies of the profession, be glad of an opportunity to attend the meetings of a Society that could interest and instruct them.

The New-York Nation and Mr. Holbrooke.

130 FULTON-ST. Nov. 30, 1849.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to trespass upon your space to contradict an untruth contained in the *New-York Nation*, dated Dec. 1, but published this day. The writer in the Nation states that "Mr. Doheny was accompanied by a friend, Mr. Holbrooke, (well-known as a Crown witness against O'Connell and the other State Prisoners in '48")—this is untrue. I was not a Crown witness, or a witness of any kind against Mr. O'Connell or any other person in '48—or at any other time. I am, sir, your ob't. servt.

W. H. HOLBROOKE

Religious Items.

☞ Father Ballou, the widely known Universalist preacher, was a native of Richmond, N. H. and was born on the 30th of April, 1771. He was settled pastor in Portsmouth, N. H. for several years. In 1817 he removed to Boston and became the pastor of the society he have named, an office he has sustained with honor to himself until the present time. His father was Rev. Maturin Ballou, pastor of the Baptist Church in Richmond, who moved to that town about ten years after the first white men settled there. The Church in Richmond was the second Baptist Church formed in that State, and Rev. Maturin Ballou was one of the first to hear the sentiments of the Baptists into New Hampshire, and the first to bear them into the region round about Richmond. Rev. Hosea Ballou will enter his 80th year in April next; but he is very strong and active for a man of his age.

☞ The arrival of the Portuguese Exiles at Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 12th Nov. was an occasion of deep interest. The sight of nearly 300 hundred exiles, men, women and children, mounted upon some 15 tons of baggage, in seven open cars—drawing right to the sidelines crowds of people, and moved all hearts in one common sympathy, drawing tears from eyes unaccustomed to weep. They seemed to vie with each other in showing them every possible kindness, opening their houses to the sick and the children, giving up their own rooms and beds, sending in provisions of every description, and giving to all a hearty shake of the hand, as a token of the sympathy and warmth with which they welcomed them to their new home.

☞ The Christian Advocate and Journal is at the unfortunate Greek Slave as follows: "It is stated in some of our exchanges that this piece of indecent sculpture is to be purchased by the Smithsonian Institution, and to be lodged in a hall worthy of it. We fervently hope that none of the funds of that Institution will be prostituted to such a purpose. As for the disposition of the statue, the only 'hall worthy of it' would be one in which there were neither doors nor windows, and the sooner it is lodged in such a place the better. *Hoc est quod mihi placet.*"

☞ The Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church has in its connexion 209 ministers, 252 churches, and 31,[illegible] communicants. The number of families that adhere to the denomination is 24,[illegible]; and the attendants on public worship number 108,492. During the past year 1,236 were received to the communion of the church by profession, and 1,085 by certificate.—The General Synod embraces the two particular Synods of New-York and Albany, which are each composed of twelve classes.

☞ Rev. Dr. Fairchild, who was for years the efficient and successful Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Home Missionary Society, but who has for the last two years been pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Montgomery, Orange Co. N. Y. has been appointed District Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, for his old field—including Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

☞ Rev. William Riddle departed this life at South Deerfield, Mass. on the 24th ult. in the 83d year of his age. He was born at Colerain, Mass. graduated at Dartmouth College in 1793, and married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D. of Hadley. He studied theology with Drs. Burton and Emmons, and settled at Bristol, Me. in 1796, where he remained until 1834. He was the father of the present Secretary of the American Education Society.

☞ The Philadelphia Bible Society's Annual Report states that the total amount of receipts for the last year, embracing a period of about 15 months, was $6,769 49—showing a proportionate increase of $2,907 05 over those of the previous year. Number of volumes distributed, 10,035 Bibles and 9,390 Testaments.—Whole number of volumes distributed since the Society's organization, 29,747 Bibles and 20,242 Testaments.

☞ Rev. Elipha White, pastor of the (N.S.) Presbyterian Church, on St. John's Island, in the vicinity of Charleston, was killed by a fall from his horse on the 20th. Mr. W. was a graduate of Brown University. He received his theological education at the institution at Andover where he resided from 1817 to 1820. Soon after leaving the Theological Seminary, he was invited to the Church on John's Island.

☞ The German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania, during their recent sessions, were occupied in an animated debate on the subject of the preparation of a Liturgy for the use of their Churches. To a limited extent this Church has used a Liturgy, but the proposition was for one more full and extended. It met with some opposition, which in the end was overruled, and a committee appointed to report a plan or schedule.

☞ The building of a new Cathedral in Louisville is now fairly commenced. So far, the work has progressed in a satisfactory manner. Already the foundations are completed. They are strong and substantial. The parallelogram of the building, is, in the clear, one hundred and fifty feet by eighty. The work is now suspended till next spring, at which time it will be resumed.

☞ Late English papers give accounts of a terrible loss of life which occurred not long ago at Trichinopoly, India. At an idolatrous festival, held at the top of the high rock, which was attended by an immense concourse of people, a sudden panic occurred, and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of 400 were suffocated or trodden to death.

☞ The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having resolved to send three missionaries to California, the following ministers have been designated by the appointing power for that field of labor, viz: Rev. Jesse Boring, D. D. and Rev. Alexander M. Winn, of the Georgia Conference, and Rev. D. W. Pollock, of the St. Louis Conference.

☞ Rev. A. B. Groah, formerly of Utica, N.Y. and late of Reading, Pa. has been invited to become the pastor of Callowhill st. Universalist Church, Philadelphia. The wife of Mr. G. died on the 10th Nov. at Reading.

☞ The General Minutes of the Methodist Annual Conferences state that that Church, within the last year, has been blessed with the large increase of 23,[illegible] members and probationers, and 100 preachers, traveling and local.

☞ The children of the Sabbath School of Rev. Dr. Rice's Church, in Cincinnati, have resolved to support one missionary, under the care of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, and have selected Rev. Lyman B. Crittenden of Farlow's Grove, Ill.

☞ Rev. Lansing Porter has removed to Rockford, and entered upon his ministerial labors, on the west side of the river, at that place—a new church having been organized, with the title of the Second Congregational Church of Rockford.

☞ Rev. Daniel Stewart has been regularly inaugurated, by the Board of Directors of the New-Albany Theological Seminary, into the Professorship of Hebrew and Sacred Hermeneutics.

☞ Mr. Dwight W. Marsh, late of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York, was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry as a Missionary, by the Berkshire Association, at its meeting in Dalton, Mass.

☞ The Universalist Society, at Chelsea, Mass. rebuilt $500 at their late Fair. Their church is progressing rapidly, and will be the finest house of worship in the place.

☞ In St. Peter's, Catholic Church, Jersey City, one hundred and eighty four persons received the Holy Sacrament, on the 25th instant, at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hughes.

☞ Rev. J. Sheridan, late of Owego, having been appointed Catholic pastor at Elmira, Chemung county, N.Y., Rev. Mr. Gilbride has been appointed pastor at Owego.

☞ Rev. James McDonald, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Jamaica, L. I. has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy at Hamilton College, of the State.

☞ The Presbytery of Troy met at Sandy Hill on the 14th inst. and ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry Mr. George J. Taylor, and installed him pastor of the Church at Sandy Hill.

☞ Rev. Edward Cleveland, late of Bath, N.H. has been installed as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Cabot, Vt. A new church was also dedicated on the 4th ult. by the same Society.

☞ Mr. J. A. Hood of Salem, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of Union Theological Seminary, has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Orthodox Church in Middleton, Mass.

☞ Wm. Dwinelle, of Cazenovia, has executed in plaster a bust of the late Rev. Dr. Kendrick, which is pronounced a very accurate and spirited likeness.

☞ Rev. F. C. Johnson, of the Southern Baptist Board, Missionary to China, has taken a homeward passage in the ship Samuel Russel, from Canton.

☞ Rev. W. H. King was ordained to the Ministry on the 7th November, in the Baptist Church at Athens, Penn.

☞ Rev. Wm. Hagere, one of the Editors of the *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, has been made a Doctor of Divinity.

☞ The Syracuse Mutual Improvement Association have resolved to ask Rev. Cyrus Pringle to publish a series of articles on Depravity.

☞ A series of Catholic Lectures is in progress in Boston. Dr. Cummings of New-York gave the opening lecture last week.

☞ Rev. Edmund Wright of Weston Platte Co. Mo. has accepted a call to take charge of the Spruce-st. Presbyterian Church in St. Louis.

☞ Rev. William H. Steele of the Borneo mission, connected with the American Board, arrived in Boston on Sunday last.

☞ Rev. Mr. Christian, of the Court-st. Church in Rochester, has received a call from a Church in Washington City.

☞ Rev. Samuel C. Wilcox has been dismissed, at his own request, from his pastoral connection with the Congregational church in Williamsburg, Mass.

☞ Mr. Samuel G. Willard, late of New-Haven Theological Seminary, has been ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church in Willimantic.

☞ On the 7th inst. Rev. F. H. Marling was ordained pastor of the Gosford-st. Congregational Church, Montreal.

☞ Rev. William Warren, late of Windham, Me. was installed in Upton, Mass. over the Church and Society of the late Rev. Benjamin Wood, on the 14th inst.

☞ Rev. Harvey Newcomb was last week dismissed by council, from the Church in Granville, Mass. of which he has been pastor since its organization.

☞ Rev. P. H. Fowler, of Elmira, has received a call from the Third Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati.

☞ Rev. H. G. Park was installed over the Congregational Church in Burlington, Mass. Nov. 15.

☞ Rev. Mr. Haven, of Stone, Mass. has been dismissed from his pastoral charge, at his own request.

☞ Rev. Charles L. Woodworth has been ordained pastor of the Second Church in Amherst, Mass.

☞ Rev. C. H. Kidder, of the Congregational church in Deerfield, N. H. has resigned his pastoral charge.

☞ Rev. Charles Hyde was installed over the First Congregational church and society in Coventry, Conn.

For The Tribune.

Colton's "Public Economy".....No. II.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I proceed, as promised, to a further notice of the new points of Mr. Colton's work on "Public Economy." That which I propose first to consider now, is, that "*Protective Duties are not Taxes*," which stands at the head of his 13d chapter, and which is thoroughly elaborated there. That a Protective Duty does not, in any case, raise the price of the article protected, is not pretended; for this sometimes and for a transient period happens, though as a general rule it actually lowers the prices of protected articles, and in the end, when Protection is well assured as a permanent policy, and when domestic competition comes fairly into the field, Mr. Colton undertakes to show that in all cases the prices are lowered. He adduces on this point the confession of the most noted Free Trade Economists, Ricardo and Say, who agree that even prohibitory duties cannot permanently raise prices above their "natural level," as domestic competition must ultimately bring them down to that point.

But Mr. Colton, in his argument, relies chiefly on two great principles: first, that the general benefit of a protective system to all parties and persons is more than a compensation for any extra price, or a protected article for a transient period, until domestic competition shall bring it down to what Ricardo and Say call the natural level; and, secondly, he relies more especially on the two grand commercial spheres of the world—America, the land of freedom, and all foreign parts, especially Europe, where labor is oppressed and forced to work for bare subsistence. He maintains that the protection of American labor and art operates directly, instantaneously and effectively on all foreign rival interests, to depress the prices of all articles falling within the range of such rivalship, to the effect that they are universally cheapened in consequence of an American protective system, and he adduces an array of facts and statistics to establish this proposition, which has never yet been answered, and which I think cannot be answered, from which it follows, as a general rule, that protected articles are not only reduced, but greatly reduced, in prices, and that all exceptions to the rule are merely transient, and cannot be burdensome to any parties whatsoever, on account of the benefit, direct and indirect, which they all receive from a protective system; but that it must necessarily be beneficial to all such parties. This is a great argument, and must be well considered before it can be fairly rejected. If valid, it removes all objections to a protective system, which have ever, or can be made in this country, and puts free trade on the defensive, as being itself not only a tax, but an intolerable tax to the nation.

But another new point of this work, akin to this, and fully elaborated in the 24th and 25th Chapters, is that "an American Protective System is a rescue from foreign taxation." This is the greatest, the most important, and the strongest argument of the work, and more exclusively new than any other, for it was never before attempted in any form. The argument is based on a great principle, and composed of well arranged facts and statistics. The principle is found in the fractional portion of the costs of imports, which is composed of the taxes of foreign Governments, amounting on an average, to not less than three-fourths; and the statistics are drawn from our own public documents, which go to show, in a clear and conclusive manner, that the tax which we have paid to foreign Governments, from the beginning of our history down to this time, and which we are still paying, for want of an adequate system of Protection, has been immense, and is truly startling. I have no room even for the substance of this argument, and it would be injustice to abridge it.

These two great points, that "protective duties are not taxes," but "a rescue from foreign taxation," made and vindicated, so as to be put beyond debate or contradiction, are, as will undoubtedly be allowed, an achievement of no mean consideration.

I proceed to Mr. Colton's new points on Money and Monetary Affairs. First, as to "*the foundation of the value of money.*" This may appear simple, as in fact it is, and every one will perhaps think that he understands it already. For ordinary practical purposes, all the world may understand and confide in the result of certain secondary causes, while they are perfectly ignorant of the ultimate cause. Turgot maintained that the foundation of the value of money lies "in the nature and force of things, that is, that it lies somewhere in the wide creation, which is doubtless true. Other approximating theories on this point have been advanced by Ricardo, Say, McCullough and others; but no one ever happened to think that it lies in "*the demand of gold and silver for other uses*," which is Mr. Colton's doctrine. This idea was perhaps too simple, too much under the nose of the vulgar to be worthy of a philosopher's attention. It will probably hardly be allowed to be a discovery, for everybody knew it. Nevertheless, in science it is a discovery, for it was never advanced before, and most people, savans especially, will have to look round and see how it works before opinion will be settled. The whole commercial world, in their practical operations, do not require to be told that nothing but gold and silver, or that which will command them, will do for money. But legislators, down to this time, have committed the most egregious errors in their enactments on financial and monetary affairs, for not knowing the *foundation of the value of money*, and for being ignorant of the fact—another of Mr. Colton's new points—that money is tested by a law of Nature, that is, by the scales, and not by a law of society: society can regulate, but cannot create money.

A definition of the appropriate functions of money is not unimportant, inasmuch as a lack of due consideration has ascribed to it more than upon strict scrutiny can be found. Mr. Colton finds but two, to-wit, *the expression of value and the medium of exchange*, the latter being in substance the definition of money. Mr. Colton's difinition of money, however, stands in this form—"*The Common Medium of Trade.*" Some say that money is the measure of value, but Mr. Colton gives reasons for refuting this very common notion.

The distinction which Mr. Colton makes between money as a *subject* and as the *instrument* of trade, is substantially new, and of profound importance as an element of public economy. It is one of those points, so fundamental, so vital, and so comprehensive, as to be adequate of itself and alone to settle the question between a Protective policy and the theory of Free Trade. The same may be said of his argument on money as the "tools of trade," which, ind