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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From Washington—Proceedings in Congress—The Hungarians, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Gov. Seward in the Senate, and Mr. Briggs in the House, introduced the resolutions this morning from the New York Legislature praying Congress to set apart certain public lands for the Hungarian Exiles, and to make the Public Lands free also to actual settlers.

A memorial in favor of referring all difficulties with foreign nations to arbitrators, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House this morning by a vote of 100 to 99.

The Speaker of the Canadian Parliament has sent a communication to Congress asking the favor of such books as can be spared to replace the Library recently burnt by the mob at Montreal.

Blind Guides—Socialism.

A correspondent copies from *The Church Review* for this month the following, and wants to know the truth about it—viz:

"In short, it is an acknowledged fact, upon all hands, that in France the Red Republicans, the Associationists, the Socialists and Communists, are but *synonimous terms*," &c.

Remarks.—Contrary to what might reasonably have been expected, and to our correspondent's supposition, the above quotation is almost as nearly true as false—that is to say, there is a glimmering of truth in it. The actual truth is briefly as follows:

1. A *Red Republican* is a sincere Republican—one who is in favor of logically following out the principles which lie at the base of Man's right to a free and equal voice in the choice of his rulers and the enactment of laws. The name took rise from the desire and demand of the victorious laborers of Paris after the overthrow and flight of Louis Philippe, that a simply red flag should be adopted by the Republic. This was resisted by Lamartine, and the tri-colored flag of the first Republic and Empire was readopted. The great mass of the contemners of Red Republicanism in France are not heartily Republicans at all, but Bourbonists, Orleanists or Napoleonists—in other words, they desire and look for a restoration of the old royalty under Henry IV. the late dynasty under one of Louis Philippe's sons, or an Empire under the present "Prince President," Louis Napoleon. The Reds are undoubted Republicans, though of diverse shades and opinions on minor points.

2. The *Associationists* are likewise mainly Republicans, and in good part Red Republicans, but not *as* Associationists. They are Republicans just as Calvinists generally are, though Calvinism has nothing to do with civil government or political forms. The Associationists are advocates of Combined Labor, with a just apportionment of profits to Labor, Skill and Capital; they are in favor of Combined or Associated Households, wherein rich and poor, gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, shall have suites of apartments adapted to their wants and means, warmed, lighted, &c. at the lowest cost, and connected with baths, reading-rooms, galleries, walks, &c. for the enjoyment of all. They demand work for all, lands for all, bread for all who, being able, shall be willing to earn; but they are radically hostile to Communism, believing that justice and policy unite in demanding that to each shall be accorded what belongs to him—not what he needs or wants, but what he has earned. They believe also that Useful Labor may be rendered attractive and delightful to all.

3. *Socialist* is the general designation of all who desire and hope for a radical change in the Social fabric, whether through Association, Communism or in any other manner.

4. *Communists* believe that the wrongs and ills of Society are to be vanquished by establishing the equal right of all human beings to the enjoyment of all things conducive to the sustenance and happiness of man, whether produced by themselves or by others. They believe all will work freely and efficiently when labor is no longer constrained and enforced but the spontaneous offering of each to the good of all.

—It will thus be seen that a man may be at the same time a *Red Republican, Socialist* and *Communist*, or a *Red Republican, Socialist* and *Associationist*, or he may be any one or two of these and not the other. But he cannot at the same time be an Associationist and a Communist, any more than he can be a White man and an Indian, or a Quaker and a Roman Catholic, which are the distinguishing appellations of two different denominations of Christians, as Associationist and Communist are the respective appellations of two differing schools of Socialists. He who should say that Theist, Christian and Catholic (or Protestant) meant just the same thing, would make precisely the same blunder as the Church Review does in jumbling up Red Republican, Socialist and Associationist in one mess; but when it adds Communist to the chowder, it speaks exactly as if it should say that Theist, Christian, Catholic *and* Protestant were all different names for the same essential thing. *Ed. Trib.*

AFFAIRS IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—A letter dated Matanzas, Jan. 13, says:

A Spanish regiment, stationed here and at Havana, for the last four years, has received orders from the Home Government to hold itself ready for embarkation. It is said that the removal of this regiment is at the instance of the Governor-General, who has been so much displeased with the officers and men for reciprocating civilities with the people, that he publicly expressed and avowed, that an interchange of friendly feelings between the troops and the people, savored of a Republican spirit, and no troops in the Island shall in future be officered but by men of decidedly and exclusively Monarchical opinions, and as such, will not—shall not—tarnish their loyalty by uniting with a people at present inoculated with Republicanism and Revolution.

New-York Post-Office Appointments.

January 23, 1850.—Angelica, Allegany county, John F. Smith, Le Roy, Jefferson, Joseph Gardner; Florida, Orange, Wm. L. Vail; Rushford, Allegany, Orville Robinson; Caldwell, Sergt. Sullivan, Charles Hoag; Belfast, Allegany, A. G. Williams; Amsterdam, Co. Hamilton, Major M. Tyler; Steuben, Oneida, Alfred Gillett; Sugar Loaf, Orange, A. A. Arkey. New Offices established—Owasco Lake, Cayuga—David Chamberlain; Lanes, Chautauque, Joseph B. Hall; Rock Freestone, Portland, Jno. M. King; Barnes' Corners, Lewis, David Curtis; Brookville, Queens, Thos. Brush; East Groton, Rensselaer, John Tilley; Hart Lot, Onondaga, E. F. Cornell; South Hartwick, Otsego, C. W. Rockwell; East Pitcairn, St. Lawrence, C. H. Bowles; West Fowler, St. Lawrence, Thos. Mitchell; Wardsboro, Warren, Wm. H. H. Kirkwood; Brownsville, Rensselaer, F. Weeks; Dansville, Clinton, J. H. Gibson; De Lancey, Madison, Lewis C. York.

[Alb. Eve. Jour.

PITTSBURGH.—The *Pittsburgh Gazette* gives the following estimates of that city and environs. Pittsburgh City, 50,468; Allegheny City, 22,710; Birmingham, 4,592; East Birmingham, 1,482; Southeast Pittsburgh, 8,862; Lower St. Clair, 7,700; Pitt Township, 3,837; Lawrenceville, 1,298; Manchester, 2,628; Duquesne, 500 (est.); population, 182,009.

FRANCE.

The Movement Rushing Forward—General Observations.

PARIS OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1850.

France is galloping down the hill of fate, like wind. Where she will be at the end of the year it would be difficult to say, but she will certainly be *somewhere*. This oracular obscurity requires a little explanation. Galloping down hills is a locution peculiar to the old system of traveling—locomotives run on railways smoothly; they never gallop down or up hills, though they often mend their speed upon the graduated undulations of inclined planes. I will compare Socialism to railway theories, and *Monopolism* (such is the true name of the present system of society) to the old system of stage-coach traveling. The old system of *diligences* on paved roads had many friends, and so had the new, when the struggle for supremacy in public favor was raging with the burning fever of discussion. The time is not long past, but the delirium is almost forgotten. A few of the champions of good old times are still extant, however, and though silenced, they are not convinced. They have racy arguments in store but the public has lost all common sense, and will not listen to them. I am not so fanatical. I like to do justice to all parties, and I will give you a specimen of the logic of an old stager against the railway system. It is my only resource in the present instance; for, without it, I could not explain my meaning of the word *somewhere*.

When first the locomotive system was established, many frightful accidents occurred from explosions, burnings, and collisions. The old coachmen were *delighted* with these "diabolical proofs of the absurdity of the system." They lost no opportunity of expressing their contemptuous opinions thus substantiated; but the railway advocates retorted the same arguments, by proving from statistical comparisons, that a greater proportional amount of accidents occurred to persons and to property on stage-coach traveling than on railway locomotion. This staggered the old stager for a moment. It was a stomacher, which stopped his breathing, but he soon recovered it, and walked up boldly to the scratch again, to slap a pamper on the nose of his adversary; this was his reply—"you think you have done wonders by showing that as *many* accidents occur on one system as on the other, but you forget to notice an *important difference* in the two cases. I admit that the *number* of accidents are equal, but look at their *nature*. When a fine old stager met with an accident, and the outside travelers were pitched over a hedge into a field; why, there they *was*, lot, when a *human critter* is locked up in a railway carriage and the whole train is smashed to atoms, travelers and all; where are they?"

That explains what I mean by saying that France will be *somewhere*, at the end of the year. She may be well compared to an old French diligence rattling down a hill with run-a-way horses, galloping *like mad*, and pulling each other in all directions. The diligence is crammed inside and out, with privileged Monopolists of wealth and power; the run-a-way horses are public opinion or Socialism among the People, who drag the State diligence, containing passengers and drivers in a fearful state of nervous agitation. "Put on the drags," cry out the passengers. "They are on," say the drivers; "Put on others; throw this luggage under the wheels," "Pull up the reins!" "Stop the horses!" "Here is a loaded gun," "Shoot the leaders!" "Put down the gun—it will go off among us and kill our families." "What is the conductor doing? is he drunk or mad?" "Be silent, you! who can drive with such an uproar; you frighten the horses by your screams and noises; they can never be managed if you make them worse by yelling and screaming like wild animals in a fury."

This is not a caricature; the proportions are not overdrawn, although they may be badly sketched. The portrait may be bad. But the likeness is there.

The whole policy of Government is to multiply the drags on Socialism. Arbitrary laws are voted against country school masters and school-mistresses. Gen. Gemeau writes to the Government to say that he cannot govern the 6th military division of France with the "state of siege" alone, unless they give him power to confiscate tracts and journals at the Post Office. Ministers have given orders that all Government officers must have their hair cut short and the beard completely shorn, with the exception of a narrow rim down the side of the face and under the jaw; if they like. Long hair and a full beard are signs of Liberty and Socialism. The run-a-way horses are of a shaggy sort. They must be distinguished from the quiet, long-haired races, by shaving the latter. The drags are not sufficiently numerous. The suffrage should be taken first from the army and then from the *people*, or the diligence of State will be upset, and the passengers capsized and *Socialized*. There is a heavy load of them. Beside the holders of Monopoly inside the diligence of wealth, amounting to some millions of sleek *gentlemen*, there are not less than 530,000 drivers and managers, on the State coach of France, beside the army and the navy, who are lodged behind, to keep off thieves and robbers.

More than one tenth of the adult male population is carried on the box and the outside, as drivers and protectors, while the lost of fat Monopolists are locked in the interior of the ricketty old diligence. The laboring horses were exhausted by the pull on common roads, but they have taken fright on the steep hill of Socialism and galloped furiously, notwithstanding their exhausted state and need of rest—They pull in various directions, it is true, and many of the nervous passengers are hoping they will stop each other by conflicting powers, and thus come to a dead stop; others do not entertain such hopes.—The hill is very steep, and then, again, the difficulty is too much loaded, and the movement of acceleration is so great and ominous. How it will end, nobody knows. The State will probably upset before the end of the year, and though the inside passengers may not be hurt, the drivers will be probably pitched over the hedge of the government high road into the field of private life, and "there they will be, I hope; for I should like to think that they will be *somewhere* when the ominous question is put: where are they?"

There can be no mistake that Socialism is galloping *like mad*. The Republicans who fought against it in June '48, have caught the *mors-aux-dents*; they have taken fright and gallop with the people.—The *National* has put forth a Socialist *confession of faith*. "The Republic as a means; Socialism as an end;" "The Republic *for* Socialism; Socialism *by* or *through* the instrumentality of the Republic."—Such is the language of the old republicans converted.

I will not dwell on the details of what is going on in France and Europe; they are too distressing.—Happily, they cannot be of long duration. The public mind must be prepared for a new state of things. Universal principles and doctrines must be better understood, that a new policy may be applied. We must know *what* we have got to do and *how* we are to do it. I will continue my general observations.

In order to understand the nature and aim of human progress on earth we must have a certain knowledge of the claims of Providence.

What is good and evil in Nature? in Nature? in Scripture? in Humanity? Are good and evil necessary laws of liberty and order in the universe?

These are interesting and important questions. We must be able to answer them before we can understand the nature and the aim of human science, industry and moral progress. Good and Evil are words of common use. In the language of common sense and common practice their meaning is obvious; not so in scientific definitions. It is necessary to elevate the usual meaning and the common understanding of these words to a superior level of natural and scriptural philosophy. In the highest sense of Religion there is no evil in God; no evil in his Word; no evil in his Works. Absolutely speaking there is no evil in the universe; all is good in the creation. It is therefore, *relatively* speaking only, that the opposite terms of good and evil are admissible. All the hosts of PEAR and DARKNESS in the soul and in the mind may be dispersed by this little truth. In the providence of God and the development of life evil is a perishable law of accidental or temporary necessity and *inverse* order; good is an imperishable law of everlasting absolute necessity and *direct* harmony.

Necessity, the groundwork of all truth and justice, science and stability, the first and greatest attribute of Providence, without which truth and justice could not be; for chance or hazard might destroy them. Necessity, I say, is of a two-fold nature, absolute and relative, good and evil, eternal and temporary; whence the laws of Providence and human progress are of dual aspect in their action and reaction. The Word of God is of a two-fold nature, direct and inverse, love and fear, judgment and forgiveness. The Works of God are of a two-fold aspect, peaceful and ferocious animals, nutritive and poisonous plants. Healthy and unhealthy climates; diversify the surface of the globe as words of hope and words of fear diversify the pages of Revelation.

In *spirit*, one is God, the other Satan. In *word*, one is truth, the other lies; or rather, one is everlasting and the other temporary truth. In *action*, one is good, the other evil.

This definition will be startling to many timid minds accustomed to the *fear* of superstition; but children love their parents just as well when they no longer dread the ghosts and goblins of the nursery romance as they did when they were under the influence of those fearful stories.

Religious people dare not think the Word of God contains some lies. Their scruples are legitimate. The word *lie* is not a proper one to represent my meaning. It is commonly used in a sense too low to represent so high a meaning. A rattlesnake is not a lie, nor is a tiger an untruth, in the common acceptation of these words. Both are none the less, however, *inverse* truths, at enmity with mind and useful animals. They are perishable incarnations of the spirit of evil, destined to live only for a time, and then to disappear from the habitations of the earth.

The Word of Judgment in the Scriptures is perishable word, the word of Love is everlasting. It is not the less true as it is written, "Till the heavens and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." We can easily conceive that not one race of unclean animals will pass from the present laws of necessity until the earth is replenished and subdued; the Word fulfilled. This text of Scripture needs no explanation.

Those divines who preach the Word of Judgment are the priests of Satan; their reign is limited; those who preach the Word of Love are ministering angels; their reign will never end. Read the Scriptures with this light and they explain themselves. The *Parson's* occupation is then gone. Men and women will be ministering angels to each other universally, when Satan and his kingdom have been thoroughly subdued. All the brethren of Christ on earth will then be kings and priests.

What is the use of Evil in the world? How and when is it to perish? These are eminently religious questions; conclusive answers are required to justify the ways of God to man. Hitherto man has been accused by God without being able to reply. Man accuses now the Deity; heavenly truth and love will clear away the accusation.

Evil is divine as well as human. Where is its divine utility? Its relative necessity?

In Nature the ferocious and unclean animals are necessary to supply the hand of man where he is absent. The former prevent over-population among peaceful animals, where nature without cultivation would not multiply sufficiently the fruits and herbs required for their nutrition; the latter prevent pestilence from the corruption of dead bodies, where the hand of man is not extended to the care and government of useful animals. When man appears on every part of his domain, the *necessary* unclean and ferocious animals will disappear. Their temporary usefulness will be exhausted and their *forms* abolished.

The noxious weeds and vermin will be totally eradicated by the progress of society, as man replenishes the earth in order to subdue it. What their present use may be I cannot say; my knowledge is too limited; but faith in God assures my conscience of their temporary usefulness and final disappearance.

In Scripture we may easily conceive the use of stern injunctions during the early ages of humanity, when man, devoid of understanding, was more accessible to fear than sensitive to love. Nor is the word of law less certain than the word of liberty. The passions of humility and truth and justice must be fruitful and multiply and replenish and subdue the human heart, before the law of judgment can become unnecessary to prevent the evils of a dead-ly moral world. Salvation is a work of time for individuals as well as for the race; Revelation points the way to heaven, clearly for all generations, urging them to hasten out of darkness into light; out of the realms of mental night into the realms of spiritual day, that laws of relative Necessity and Judgment may be set aside for liberty and love and peace, the only laws of absolute necessity and everlasting time.

In History or the progression of society the inverse laws of order and authority are necessary to compel mere savages and inert races to learn habits of productive industry, and cleanliness of mind and body. To cull the fruits of natural growth and hunt the animals for food, without intelligence or habits of industrial activity, is a state which cannot last in general society. Men must be taught to study Nature's laws and cultivate the globe, or they could never multiply sufficiently to replenish the earth and subdue it. We may cavil at the inverse laws of Providence which rule by violent and cunning passions in the first dark ages of society; but Faith and natural humility will teach us to believe these means, not only wise, but indispensable for our advantage, though we cannot always clearly see the reason or the relative necessity for such a temporary law of progress.—The fact is evident—the reason will become so, if we seek for light and truth with faith and due sincerity.

When science is sufficiently advanced, and habits of industrial activity are general, the time has come, it seems to me, to do away with all subversive institutions and exceptional *authorities*.—Liberty will universalize authority and truth and science. Industry will multiply the means of physical existence; the fruits of labor will belong to those who toil for them, and not to idlers who entail the lives of working men by famine, to increase the numbers of rich drones and unproductive armies.

This is now the vital question of society. The Revolution has no other cause. The instruments of violence and force, monopoly and privilege, believe their reign is not yet over. They dream of its being everlasting on this earth—but temporary. They have a right divine to rule and govern.—So have the unclean and ferocious animals. Their days are numbered, notwithstanding, and the only question now is one of time.

It would be quite uncharitable to apply these odious comparisons, in all their *literal* brutality.—Such an application is far from my intention. We are all of us too far removed from a absolute perfection to claim any exclusive right to one side of the parallel, and none of us, I hope, are so imperfect as to merit being placed exclusively on the other.—There is, however, such a thing as leaning more to one side then the other; men may certainly be seen with different degrees of leaning, and in opposite directions. The revolution is a *fog* of classes leaning in these opposite directions. The crowd is more or less enveloped by a mental fog, some cry for darkness, some for light. The friends of darkness will succumb, I hope, and those of light will triumph.

God will provide for all his creatures; none will absolutely perish, though they relatively disappear. Lucifer will be transformed into an angel of light; the souls of wicked men will be redeemed, and it is not absurd in my opinion to suppose that unclean animals may be transformed by psychogenic influence, into creatures of another nature, and succeed the present race upon our globe, as these have superseded fossil races, now extinct. This is merely a hypothesis. It merits no particular attention. Suggestion is my object in these letters; not dogmatism. It may be argued speculatively, however, not without utility, that, if animals have souls, as well as man, and there can be no *reasonable* doubt of the fact, the spirits of the unclean animals extinct upon this globe, will not be lost to all existence. They will live as other dumb spirits do, in the invisible worlds, and probably be transformed in nature, to become again incarnate in superior forms, to serve another and a higher purpose upon earth as men themselves must be transformed in nature, and be "born again," before they are deemed fit for higher destinies in heaven and in earth. It is evidently our business in cooperation with Divine Providence, to replenish the earth and subdue it, and thereby to destroy the unclean animals and vermin of our globe. The rest belongs to God alone.

It is also our duty to subdue the evil passions of humanity, and multiply the good. Let us see how that is to be done in the advanced societies of Europe and America.

Before we throw down Institutions, we must set aside the doctrines and the ideal types on which these institutions rest. Let us then examine the ideas of authority and liberty which struggle for superiority in France and Europe.

This will be the subject of another letter. I shall touch upon it in the slightest manner, with a view to excite thought in other minds, rather than develop preconceived solutions in my own. It may be a laborious task for many of my readers, but the time has come for labor to abolish idleness in every sphere; and mental idleness is not less anti-social than all sorts of selfish inactivity. I will do my best to make the labor easy, by short sittings. If I cannot make it pleasant by its lightness, I will do all I can to help my fellow-laborers, but they must not forget that God helps those who help themselves.

HUGH DOHERTY.

THE NAVIGATION ACT.—The steamer Niagara, just arrived here from Liverpool, is filled with French, German and British goods. This is the first arrival in the United States under the new "Navigation Act." The steamer has 2,380 packages, the largest cargo ever received at this port, and a very valuable one, worth probably half a million of dollars. About one quarter of the cargo is French and German goods. [Boston Trav. Saturday.

Illness of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Hackett—Death of Judge Pope—The Post-Office Department—Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The disease with which Mr. CALHOUN is suffering has unexpectedly taken an unfavorable turn, and the most serious apprehension at the hour of this writing is entertained, with by his physicians and friends, as to his recovery. You need not be surprised to hear of his decease at any moment, nor is it an impossibility that he may after all recover. The issue is with Him alone, who but wills and it is accomplished, and whose ways are past finding out.

Mr. HACKETT, one of the Representatives from Georgia, is also very low, with but little hopes of his recovery. In the circle of their friends and acquaintances, their critical situation has created a deep and wide-spread gloom, and many are the aspirations that are fervently offered up that they may yet be restored to health and usefulness.

Information has been transmitted to this city by telegraph, of the death of Hon. NATHANIEL POPE, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois. He died some four or five days since, at Alton, Illinois, of paralysis, at an advanced and green old age. He was among the earliest settlers of that State, and exercised for many years a large influence with all classes and conditions in society. He was a profound jurist, an able, upright and impartial Judge, a most worthy citizen, and the kindest of neighbors. His loss will be deeply deplored throughout the length and breadth of the State where he has so long resided.

For the vacancy created by his death there are a great many applicants already, prominent among whom at present is MARTIN P. SWEET, Esq. of Stephenson County, made so by being, it is said, the first choice of Gen. BAKER, the Whig representative from his District. He is also on the ground here, which will give him some advantage over those who are absent. If a good selection, so far as the administration of justice is concerned, is not made by the President, it will not be for the want of numbers that are applying out of which to make the choice.

The Post Master General is devoting an unusual degree of care and attention in preparing for publication the list of Post Offices, Post Routes, &c. in the United States. It will be more accurate and complete when finished than any that has issued from that Department for years and years. The gross inaccuracies that have heretofore prevailed in this important official publication grew out of the greatest neglect of those charged with the preparation of the manuscript lists. No pains has been spared to remedy all such defects on the part of Mr. Collamer.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been here for several days, having been drawn hither for the purpose of setting on foot a more systematic plan to undermine Gen. CASS, and to render more sure his own selection as the next Loco-Foco nominee for the Presidency. Some parts of Gen. CASS's speech on the Wilmot Proviso, has taken the wind out of BUCHANAN's sails, and rendered a *third* revision and alteration of his forthcoming letter necessary, before making its appearance in the public prints. There is some of the neatest balanced deception and chicanery going on between the managers of these two Presidential aspirants toward each other that was ever known. In a few days I will lift the veil, that the editors of the Union may look behind the scenes, without "peeping through a hole in the curtain." BUCHANAN feels confident of success, and is in high spirits so far as getting a nomination is concerned. ALPHA.

Productiveness of the Province of New-Brunswick.

As the Annexation of the British Provinces is now a subject of frequent discussion, the public will read with interest the following extract from an address of Professor Johnston, who has been engaged for several months past in exploring the Province and ascertaining its Agricultural capabilities. The Address was delivered at the City of St. John, Dec. 21, 1849:

"The present averages of the Province amount to the following produce per acre, viz:

Wheat	bush. 17½	Rye	bush. 16
Barley	25	Potatoes	294
Oats	30	Turnips	299

I will not now dwell on these averages, because time will not permit; but I will tell you what I have done with them, in order to arrive at some idea of the productiveness of this Province. I have taken a similar average of the State of New-York, as furnished by the latest and best authorities, and that average is as follows:

Wheat	bush. 14½	Rye	bush. 8½
Barley	18	Potatoes	96
Oats	26	Turnips	94

I need make no comments on these averages; you will draw your own conclusions. But in order to beat this out, I have taken some of the most productive Counties of the State of New-York, viz: Genesee, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, and have contrasted their average produce with the average of the whole of New-Brunswick. In Genesee the average is thus

Wheat	bush. 16½	Rye	bush. 16
Barley	15½	Potatoes	125
Oats	29	Turnips	105

The average thus arrived at was a result which to me was very unexpected and surprising. I then turned up the Report of the Ohio Board of Agriculture in which I found a series of returns from the Secretaries of the different Agricultural Societies in that State for the year 1849. I took the averages of those returns for the whole State of Ohio, and contrasted them with those of New-Brunswick. The averages for Ohio are as follows:

Wheat	bush. 15½	Rye	bush. 16½
Barley	18	Potatoes	89½
Oats	30	Turnips	[no return.]

PHONETICS IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—Phonetics is one of the sciences upon which a course of lectures is to be delivered at the Smithsonian Institute, during the present session of Congress. The lectures will be attended by a larger number of scientific, literary and influential persons than it would be possible to collect in any other city than Washington. Besides Senators, Representatives, Cabinet Officers and others officially employed in Washington, scientific men from all parts of the country will be there.—Such at least is the presumption. Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania is to be the lecturer on Phonetics. This gentleman is known to the scientific public as an industrious naturalist. He has particularly distinguished himself in the department of entomology, and has written several able essays on various scientific subjects. He has studied Phonetics incidentally, in connection with the natural history of the human race, and has, for some years, cooperated with Messrs. Andrews & Boyle to bring the subject before the public.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A daughter of Mr. Cyrus Cooley, of Longmeadow, who was recently been employed in one of the boarding houses connected with the academy at Wilbraham, left about Christmas, with the expressed intention of making a visit of a week at her father's in Longmeadow. Nothing was heard of her till last week, when Mr. Cooley received a letter from a physician connected with the hospital at Boston, announcing her death in that institution. The letter was the first information received by the father of his daughter's absence from Wilbraham.—Mrs. Cooley was about 20 years of age, prepossessing in her appearance and considered very correct in her manners and conduct. Her remains were sent for interment to Longmeadow, where a post mortem examination will be made, with what result has not transpired. [Springfield Post.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROAD.—We are gratified to learn, by the late intelligence from Mexico, of the removal of the obstacle which has hitherto been in the way of the Mexican grant to Don José de Garay, of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in not having a port of entry on the Gulf, at the mouth of Huasacualco. The Mexican Government have made Alvarado or Huasacualco a port of entry for the commerce of the world. This is an important step toward the completion of this grand enterprise; and it is probable that it has been hastened by the reported movements of the British Government, through their new Minister at Washington, in attempting to open the Nicaragua route, far below the Mexican line. Newspapers interested in this news. What has been done by the Permanent Committee, appointed some time since, and the arrangements for an Engineer to be sent down to survey the route? [N. O. Crescent.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS DURING 1849.—The St. Louis papers publish lists of the steamers blown up, sunk, or otherwise destroyed in the West, during the past year. The total number is 110, of which 35 were snagged, &c. The estimated pecuniary loss is set down at $2,000,000, and the loss on life upwards of 300 persons, and perhaps as many were wounded or maimed. This is a formidable list truly, and should arrest the attention of Congress to the improvement of Western navigation and cause the people of the West to at once devise some means to avert the too frequent occurrence of explosions and fires.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Washington, January 25, 1850. William R. Ronalds, Esq. of New-York, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this court.....No. 49. John Hoge, appellant, vs. Joseph Smith et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Neale and Davis for the appellees, and concluded by General Jones for the appellant.....Adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock, A. M.

ANOTHER LARGE CARGO.—The ship Chase, which cleared from Savannah on the 21st instant for Liverpool, had on board 3,354 bales Upland Cotton, weighing 1,296,527 lbs., valued at $120,598, and 153 bales of Sea Island Cotton, weighing 36,849 lbs. and valued at $13,949. Total number of bales, 3,507; total pounds, 1,317,066; and total value $132,547.

☞ As we go to press the new foundry on Governor's Island, at the west end of the Railroad Bridge, is in a blaze. The firemen have repaired to the spot, and will doubtless promptly extinguish it. The foundry and machine shop belonged to Messrs. Morrison & Torrence. [Troy Post, 25th.

FATHER MATHEW.—The *Augusta Republic* says that on Monday this gentleman had administered the temperance pledge to nearly 500 persons since the arrival in that city.

☞ We learn from the *Halifax Sun* that a true bill has been found by the Grand Jury of St. John against Anderson, the person accused of cutting the Telegraph Wires.

☞ ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. of Providence, has given $20,000 to the Butler Hospital for the Insane.

CITY ITEMS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 28.

THE LAUNCH.—More than twenty-five thousand persons congregated at the Dry Dock this morning to see the novel spectacle of the launch of three steamers, one of them with her engine ready to work, and one the gigantic steam steamship Arctic. Every roof, window, balcony, fence, pile of timber, pier, carriage, adjacent ship, or floating craft that could afford a point of view was crowded with eager spectators. There can hardly be a doubt that more people were collected on this occasion than any one purpose has drawn together for years.

The first steamer started was the New World. She glided into the water with the most perfect success, and as soon as her momentum had sufficiently slackened, steam was let into the cylinder, and she moved off amid the cheers of those on board and in view. She ran up a short distance, wore round and came down so as to give her passengers a view of the Boston, which was on the other side of the Novelty Works. The New World "took to the water like a young duck," and moved as though she had been a month in practice.

About 20 minutes after the launch of the New World the Boston, went off with equal ease and safety, running into the river several hundred yards, as steadily and gracefully as a ship of the line. The Boston is not so near completed as the New World, and of course her launching was not looked upon with so much interest. She was towed back to the foot of Eleventh-st. where work will be resumed upon her as speedily as possible.

These great steamers having been safely set afloat, all eyes were turned upon the noble Arctic, whose hull loomed up 40 or 50 feet above the swarming mass of humanity that graced the inclosure around the yard.

"Then the master,
With a gesture of command,
Waved his hand;
And at the words,
Loud and sudden there was heard,
All around them and below,
The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the shores and spurs.
And see! she stirs:
She starts—she moves—she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel,
And spurning with her foot the ground,
With one exulting, joyous bound,
She leaps into the Ocean's arms."

A more splendid launch, a more complete triumph of Art, we never saw. The enormous size of the ship—three thousand five hundred tons burden—and the anxious interest felt in the success of the country, and of this City in particular, in Ocean Steam Navigation, made this an occasion of unusual interest. The long continued cheers of the people, as the Arctic moved down to her element, and while she floated half a mile upon the river, testified the universal pride for the success of our rapidly expanding steam navy.

As she touched the water a small steamer went off in her wake, and in a few minutes nuzzled under her towering starboard and brought her back to the pier of the Novelty Works, where she will be completed as speedily as possible.

The dispersion of the vast crowd was a sight in itself worth a long walk to behold. Nearly two hours passed before the adjacent streets resumed their usual quiet.

ROBERT BURNS.—The anniversary of the birth of the Ayrshire Bard was duly observed at the Howard Hotel. An excellent dinner was provided, songs of the Fatherland were sung, toasts drank, speeches made, and true old Scotch mirth wore on the night even to the "wee short hour ayont the twal'." Among the toasts were the following:

The Secretary read an apology from Wm. C. Bryant, which proposed the following sentiment:

The Popular Poetry of Scotland—A perennial fountain, at which the genius of modern English poetry drinks and is refreshed.

Another letter from Mr. Young, of the *Albion*, had this sentiment:

Increasing Influence to the Songs of the great Scottish Bard—May they inspire with the lowly and bring down the proud, until both shall meet in good fellowship on the common platform of humanity.

Mr. Daniel Ross gave "The health of Capt. Cook, of the bark Sarah, who saved the lives of the passengers in the Caleb Grinnshaw." Drank with enthusiasm.

The next toast was "The health and safe return of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions." Three times three, and one cheer more for the "gude wife."

THE COURTS.—In the Oyer and Terminer the trial of Drury was postponed till to-morrow, owing to the absence of Judge Edmonds at Albany.

In the Circuit Court, in the case of Daragh vs. Shaw, to recover $200 alleged value of a horse won by latter on a bet, and taken possession of by the winner, (already referred to) the Jury found a verdict for plaintiff, but valuing at $50, the horse having been injured at the race.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judges Duer, Mason and Campbell.—*Decisions.—Daniel Jones vs. W. W. Gilbertson and others.*—Reference to mansion house and 12 lots of ground on McKibben and other streets, Williamsburgh. Referred to Joseph Hoag, Esq. to ascertain whether the premises were more than one and an eighth miles from the ferry, and if so what deduction to be made from the price mentioned (they having been guaranteed as not more than that distance) and to take an account of the rents and profits received, or which might have been received since the delivery of the deed, plaintiff to surrender up the premises to Cole & Christie. Other directions reserved till coming in report.

James Halford vs. Louis E. Lukens and others.—Order to D. Cadwalder, Esq. to ascertain whether creditors are still willing to release the defendant Hines.

Bowman vs. Jordan—Bill dismissed.

Parrish vs. Mason—Same.

Whitlock vs. Lane—Reference.

Hays vs. Heyer and others—Same.

Fowler vs. Lawrence.—A partner cannot make a general assignment to a trustee or assignee for the benefit of creditors, against the consent or without the concurrence of his partner, although such assignment is for distribution of partnership effects ratably among the creditors. Assessment set aside and receiver ordered.

Thomas S. Hyde vs. Clement Bement and others.—Where a stockholder in one firm is also a member of another firm and the former firm become insolvent and indebted to the latter, the creditor firm may claim a dividend, and the special partner crediting a special partnership as in the same situation as a general partner. His individual debt must be postponed, but the debt due to a firm of which he is a member is not postponed, for his interest in it.

Brown vs. Fenti.—Decree for $24 in value of party wall.

Hays vs. Hone, et al.—Bill dismissed.

Appeal Term—Decisions.—*Andrew Kellum vs. John Washington.*—Held that defendant was a non-resident.

James G. Utter vs. Wm. Sexton, et al.—Rule obtained by defaults for new trial must be vacated.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of January to the 26th day of January, 1850:

Men, 75; Women, 51; Boys, 72; Girls, 73. Total, 271.

DISEASES		DISEASES		DISEASES	
Abscess	2	Dentition	1