hensible to us because they are but parts of an unfinished whole—as the wheels and parts of a complicated machine appear to work in antagonistic directions, but the fabric which is brought out proves the excellence of the arrangements before so incomprehensible. So the man of crime has his day of ease and pleasure, and the virtuous man his day of affliction and calamity. The same principle of judgment is much more palpable in its application to Nations—because in these life is measured on a vaster scale. The plan of God's Providence extends over thousands of years, and it would be presumption in us to say what shall be. We may, however, look back at what has been. Look at the Puritans of England under the Five-Mile Act of Charles II. Judging from the treatment to which they were then subjected, we should be led to esteem them men accursed and smitten. But see their Exodus from captivity; their Wilderness on the stormy ocean; their promised land in a new country, whither they go up, to possess it; casting out the heathen before them; their subsequent rapid progress; their colleges and institutions, which even now are spreading out toward the setting sun. The time has not yet come to write the history of the English Puritans. Our children and our children's children will have the task of writing the full results and crowning glories of their heroic devotion. Passing more directly to the principal subject of his discourse, Dr. A. sketched the history of Rome from the earliest periods to the present. It was a large city long before Cyrus sacked Babylon; contained a hundred thousand inhabitants when Xerxes marshaled his hosts on the Hellespont. The ecclesiastical organization commenced within her walls saw the commencement of the oldest pedigrees which now exist: and to this day makes itself felt from the midst of old Chaldea to the volcanic peaks of Owhyhee. At this moment the question which most agitates the minds of thoughtful men is the probable extent of that Power which is enthroned in the ancient city. The inspired Prophecies alone foretell the period of the completion and overthrow of the great Mystery which began to wora in the earliest antiquity.

At this point of his discourse, Dr A. announced his theme: "The Transition from Rome Imperial to Rome Ecclesiastical—from Rome Pagan to Rome Papal." If any feeling is excited by the word Rome, said he, it is the production of a set of images referring to two different phases—one, a vision of imperial power and fame; her Kings, her eagles and her conquerors—a long and splendid pageant—Again, we hear the word 'Rome,' and there rises before us the form of the Scarlet Queen; Popes succeed to Emperors; the tiara supplants the imperial crown, and the anathemas of the Vatican are more to be dreaded than the edicts of the Senate. Twice has Rome earned the title of Mistress of the World, once by her arms and once by her Religion.—Nothing is more interesting than the mode by which this transition was effected. The Rev. Dr desired to speak of this subject as became a Christian Minister; with no bigotry, but no reserve—imputing no false motive and withholding no known fact. He proceeded to exhibit the origin of Roman Catholicism, Roman Mythology and Roman Art—We read of Rome, as she was in her early days, in the sober light of History and in the few noble monuments still remaining to tell of her ancient splendor. The mighty opulence of Imperial Rome is well described by Daniel. Never before or since has an Empire been so distinguished for its universality. The relics of her greatness now standing in modern Rome—the Palatine Hill, the Colosseum, the temples and the ruins of her palaces—were vividly sketched, and the magnificence of the old Empire therein illustrated.—Such was the Roman Metropolis, continued Dr. A., when, in one of the remote Provinces of the Empire, Christianity made its appearance. Here another scene begins. The arm of the Roman power is afterward subsidized to Jewish hate, and Christ perishes upon the cross. But Christianity did not die with its Author.—Soon we read of its appearance in the Eternal City. The persecutions of the Christians follow, and form a distinct chapter, until from the sea of blood rose that age of cruelty characterized by the advent of Nero, Diocletian, and the line of cruel and bloodthirsty Emperors. Time advances. The Christians are relentlessly persecuted and slain.—In the second century, Justin the Martyr writes an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Christians and presents it to the Emperor. The fourth century arrives; and behold, a change! Christianity first tolerated, then protected, then embraced. The Emperor proclaims himself a Christian. The cross is emblazoned on the Roman standard.

The greatest of all changes now transpires.—The Imperial power becomes Christian—Christianity is mingled with regal power. The acts of the clergy immediately become identified with the edicts of the Empire. The Clergy begin to separate themselves from the People; the prominent men among the clergy gradually rise above their fellows into authority and power. It is not fair, as M. Guizot well says, to accuse the Clergy of this time alone possessed of intellectual activity and strength; and so the Clergy everywhere rose to power. Such is the common law of the Universe. At length the Empire breaks in twain, and the long struggle of the Succession begins. The Church begins its power after this dismemberment. Kings see a mystic charm in a coronation at Rome, and the Church must perform the ceremony. The result cannot but be apparent. They who have crowns to give must have crowns to wear. The power that made Kings was greater than Kings. Accordingly, in the time of Hildebrand, the Ecclesiastical Napoleon of Europe, the decisive step is taken. A system of ecclesiastical supremacy is established; the noted Bull is brought forth, proclaiming it necessary to salvation that every being should become responsible to the Roman Pontiff; and the Church, under this new form, goes on in constantly increasing splendor. We see what Rome was and is; but we have also learned that the stronghold of the Church is in Rome itself. Many Popes have endeavored to remove to other portion of the world the power and authority of the Romish Church; but we see what the present Pope has lost by removing even to the South of his own territory.

Approaching another branch of his subject, Dr. A. proceeded to consider the Transition of the Mythology of Rome unto the Christian Period; illustrating his remarks by the monuments of ancient Rome, as transformed into the religious symbols of the present day. These relics of past ages, said the Rev. Dr. recall the past and make the present. He proceeded to show that the existing Religion of that church is largely indebted to the old Mythology for its effect. Pope Gregory I. made an admission that the pictures were brought into the churches for the conversion of the Pagans—but they had done more. It was with these as with other concomitants of the service. In all, admiration passed by slow degrees into adoration. The forms of the old Roman heroes underwent a sudden and higher apotheosis, and became the images of the Saints. The statue of Peter, in the Cathedral of that name at this day—whose bronze foot is polished bright by the lips and foreheads of zealous devotees—was originally a statue of Jupiter Olympus; the temples of the gods have been converted into Christian churches; and the many altars of the Pantheon, erected to many gods, are dedicated to as many Saints. It matters not what name the block of marble may have borne—whether Jove or Jesus, Apollo or Apostle, Diana or Madonna; the worship of it is idolatry.

The Rev. Dr. concluded by summing up the influences which lend their aid to the propagation of the Catholic faith; demonstrated that the perfection of the Arts is the true stronghold of the Papacy, and that the Michael Angelos and the Raphaels have a far superior chance for canonization than the saint or martyr who has done nothing to excite the superstitious reverence of the faithful. There is an ominous crack in the dome of St. Peter's, said he; and architects are busied in strengthening and girding it up with iron chains. Shall this tell the fate of the old City which it has so long symbolized!

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Annual Meeting of the General Missionary Committee, in conjunction with the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church has just closed, at which it was determined to appropriate to the promotion of the Missionary cause for the year 1850, *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*—an advance of $50,000 upon last year, as follows:

For the Foreign field..$64,200 For the Domestic...$85,800

Total.....$150,000

The latter appropriation is divided between the Domestic Missions proper and the *Foreign resident population in this country*, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and French. The Indians among the States and in the Territories are included in this last division.

EXECUTION.—James McCann, Jr. convicted of the murder of Joseph Toland, was hung near Columbus, Miss. on the 19th ult. in accordance with the sentence of the law.

Pius IX.

The Tribune translates from *La Presse*, of Paris, the following remarkable article which discloses some at least of the secret maneuvers which have brought Pius IX. to his present unfortunate position. It is evidently from the pen of a person thoroughly familiar with the whole process:

Pius IX. left Rome by stealth on the night of November, 21, 1848; he now returns thither, not as before, supported by the love of the people, but surrounded by foreign bayonets and led by his former enemies who are also the constant enemies of Italian independence. His name which for a moment flung all liberal Europe into a sort of sympathetic enthusiasm, because it then signified civilization, progress and liberty, now recalls to the mind of the Roman people no other remembrance than that of the humiliation of their common country, of an implacable reaction and the reestablishment of the most odious abuses.

Placed for the future under the hand of the King of Naples and the Cabinet of Vienna, Pius IX. will have daily to account with the absolutist powers. Cruel will be the expiation they impose on him for the fault, in their eyes impardonable, of having shown himself for a moment the man of freedom, for having been in Italy the promoter of liberal institutions and of ideas of independence.

What a glorious part he might have played! What an admirable mission he has compromised! At the death of Gregory XVI. the Church was in the most critical situation. A reign characterized by utter tyranny, and an administration which was only a ridiculous anachronism and a barbarous absurdity, had profoundly shaken a power founded above all in the public opinion and conscience. Another Pontificate like that of Gregory XVI. and a great convulsion would be inevitable. The oppressed population would have sought a refuge first in revolution, and afterward, perhaps, in religious schism.

Amid this diminution of the pontifical power, this conception of all authorities, this stirring of opinion ready to burst forth, Pius IX. was proclaimed the head of the Church. A man equal to the crisis might then have restored to the Papacy its unique splendor, to Italy her freedom, her glory, her independence; he might have united in one impulse of affection and enthusiasm all the generous spirits that for thirty years the divorce of liberty and religion had plunged in affliction.

For a brief period it was possible to believe that Pius IX. was this man. Italy awoke from her long lethargy; from the foot of the Alps to the Strait of Messina was chanted the praises of the new Redeemer, and all Europe by the voices of its artists, its poets, its writers, its orators, cried: "Courage Holy Father!" But the Holy Father was not the man whom Italy awaited, that man of ideas and of projects, whom, without his knowledge and in spite of his wishes, he was made to personify.

Accordingly Austria, against which especially was directed this movement of over excited opinion, never renounced the purpose of resuming over the new Pontiff the influence she had exercised over Gregory XVI. The Austrian Government knew the education of Pius IX., his inexperience in affairs, his weakness, his timidity, his more than scrupulous conscience, and knew well that there was no great cause of alarm in the liberal inclinations of a man who never acts without consulting his Confessor. The only point was that the Confessor should be of the right sort, and on that Austria employed all her dexterity with means which she has rarely employed in vain.

The history of the Confessor of Pius IX. would be curious. We should find in it, day by day, the explanation of unforeseen scruples, of the frequent hesitations and changes which have marked all the acts of the Pope, from his elevation to the Pontificate to his flight to Gaëta. The different publications issued within eighteen months by the Chiefs of the Italian revolution, prove that Pius IX. threw himself into the movement without deliberate purpose, and above all, without appreciating its scope. Thus to every new measure tending to develop or strengthen the Revolution he opposed a scruple, a protest, a refusal. At the commencement, the Confessor being in sympathy with the new ideas, the scruples were removed, and all went forward; afterward, when the influence of Austria had taken its seat in the confessional, the resistance became insurmountable; the Pope was no longer free.

At this crisis the Austrians appeared at Ferrara. Then had Pius IX. possessed a firm heart and an independent will he might have given to his power an irresistible prestige. Austria with her internal complications, and with Lombardy upon her hands, was not capable of resisting the force with which the public opinion of Europe then invested the Pope. Instead of exhausting himself in tergiversations and half measures, Pius IX. ought to have demanded the immediate evacuation of the Roman territory, and refusal should have been met with excommunication.

Excommunication against the members of the Roman Constituent Assembly and it fell pointless, *telum imbelle*, before the indifference and the anger of the people of insurgent and invaded Rome. Far other would have been the result if in 1848 the ecclesiastical thunders launched from the Vatican had struck Austria at the moment when she was invading Italy.

The soldiers she led against the Italians were profoundly Catholic. If the Hungarians, the Tyroleans and the Croats, who as they marched sang hymns to Pius IX., had learned by a bull of excommunication, that they were performing a work of impiety, a sacrilege against the Church, they would certainly have been more ready to pass over to the insurrection than to put it down. Austria, comprehending what danger such an act would have for her, surrounded the Pope with counsellors entirely devoted to the imperial policy. They executed their orders and succeeded in intimidating the Pope by showing all sorts of imaginary dangers, behind an energetic and national declaration.

Thenceforth, perfectly mistress of the field, Austria thought of nothing but hastening the catastrophe. In this she was seconded as much by the blunders and negligence of the chiefs of the revolutionary movement as by the wiles and activity of her agents, acknowledged or secret. The project of carrying off the Pope and causing him to disavow all his policy of liberal concessions, was an old affair, never laid aside, but for which a favorable occasion was expected. The death of Rossi was the signal for this diplomatic *coup de main*.

It was executed with remarkable dexterity by Herr von Spaur, the Ambassador of Bavaria, who in the absence of Herr von Lützow, discharged also the functions of Austrian Ambassador near the Holy See. He had as benevolent and innocent accomplices, Messrs. d'Harcourt and Martinez de la Rosa, each of whom thought he was playing a master trick on his own account, and out-manouvring his colleague. Señor Martinez de la Rosa had announced to his government that Pius IX. was going to establish himself on the Island of Minorca, and Gen. Cavaignac, convinced by the assurances of M. d'Harcourt, sent by post poor M. Freslon to dance attendance at Marseilles. Meanwhile, Herr von Spaur, mystifying everybody, debarked the Pope at Gaëta and handed him over to the King of Naples.

One thing which proves that this diplomatic intrigue was of an early date is that Gen. Cavaignac spoke of sending a squadron to Civita Vecchia to protect the Holy Father before the flight was known at Rome. The design of Austria, as the event has demonstrated, was by the flight to provoke disorders, which should serve as the pretext for a foreign intervention. It is precisely this which renders the conduct of Pius IX. so much a cause of regret.

His life was not in danger; it is not even just to say that at that time his authority was threatened; nevertheless yielding to the intrigues of diplomacy, he quitted clandestinely the capital of his States, abandoning his people, leaving them without Government, without authority, and exposed to all the chances of revolution and anarchy. He fled to a foreign country and delivered himself to the Prince the most profoundly and the most irrevocably hateful to all Italy. This flight has had the most disastrous consequences for Rome, for Italy, and for the Pontifical power. In whatever aspect we view it, it is an enormous and irreparable fault.

It has exhibited Pius IX., after having hesitated between the independence of his country, as proclaimed by Europe and the law of nations, and the interests of a party which sought to array him with the oppressors of Italy, finally submitting to his enemies and falsifying all the hopes he had caused to be conceived at his inauguration. At the death of Gregory XVI. the patience of the Roman States was exhausted. Despoiled by the Clerical Government of every kind of liberty and of guarantees; deprived of industry, of commerce, of education, of laws, and of justice, they could escape from that frightful condition by a revolution alone. It was believed that Pius IX. had been raised up by Providence to prevent the catastrophe and the revolution stopped in its career. Since then it has resumed it, with the sad experience that there was no mind firm enough and no arm strong enough to accomplish the work of the age. When an idea has taken possession of all minds, it can neither be smothered nor led astray from its track.

Gregory XVI and not a few other Popes before him, whether by personal incapacity, or by abuse of the power committed to them, or by the incurable disorder of its administration had proved how difficult it is to harmonize the exercise of spiritual with that of temporal power. Finally, in spite of the eminent features of character which personally adorn him, Pius IX has filled up the measure. The incompatibility of the two powers has now become a conviction among the greater part of the Italians and will be the greatest obstacle with which the Court of Rome will henceforth have to contend. This presents for Pius IX., and also for Austria and for France a new phase of the Roman question, the latter they have begun and followed up to now with as much iniquity as stupidity.

The Insurrection in Bosnia.

The Tribune translates the following from the *Kölnische Zeitung* of April 14.

The insurrection in Bosnia is widely spreading. Even the well fortified Bazin has fallen by treachery into the hands of the rebels, without a blow being struck. The immediate cause of the insurrection is the introduction of certain changes in the mode of raising taxes, which has been ordered by the Turkish Government, who are now zealously engaged in the improvement of the administration. It is also fomented by external influences.

Not from Austria, which might at first appear to share in it. For the north-western corner of Turkey may be regarded as the natural portion of Austria in the Turkish inheritance. It would admirably round off her domain, and give a rich back country to the narrow borders of Dalmatia. The people on each side of the Save are of kindred races, although the Croats are Christians, while the Bosnians for the most part, went over in the sixteenth century to Mahometanism, in order to remain masters in their own country. The hereditary castle of Jellachich is in Kraina, in the north-west corner of Bosnia, and during the last year, the revolted Bosnians besought him to add Northern Bosnia to his kingdom, since he was their countryman and their hero. But Austria has now lost all favor among the South-Sclavonians. Since the rising in Hungary was successful and was only put down by the aid of the Russian armies, the Czar of Russia, the idol of the Sclavonians, has thrown an enchantment around the excitable imagination of these half savage people. The Emperor of Austria now appears to them only as a subject, and other persons beside Gen. Kalcanio look on their Russian Orders with more pride than on the Austrian.—Moreover, Austria could not keep the promises which it gave to the Sclavonians in the hour of need. The equal rights of nations is a form which can only apply to individual rights in a unitary state. The Sclavonians are outraged by seeing themselves again oppressed by the Germans, as they call them, and carry their desperation to such an extent as to recommend all Sclavonians to use only the Russian language for writing.

This would be the much talked of Pansclavonianism,—the idea of uniting all the divided Sclavonic races under the sovreignty of the powerful Russia. We are aware that this idea has been, so to speak, beat in by instruction, and even in Russia itself is by no means native. Most of the Russians scarcely know that they are Sclavonians. A short time ago, when the Russian Gen. K. at Minsk began to curse the Sclavonian nations, and Lieut. Von Berg replied in astonishment, "The General is himself a Sclavonian!" The enraged Russian, springing up, burst out, "What, Sir, a Sclavonian! I a Sclavonian! You scoundrel, I am a Russian—a true Russian, born in Moscow," and in Russian style, beat his ethnographical knowledge into the head of the poor victim with his fist. We also know, that the Emperor of Russia officially denies the idea of Pansclavonianism, and looks upon it with suspicion as one of those ideas threatening the tranquillity of the nations, which he feels himself bound to root out. But this does not hinder the Russian policy from availing itself on occasion of Pansclavonianism. For it is far too enlightened to disdain any means that is presented; it agrees with Vespasian, when he said of gold, "It has no smell." Pansclavonianism is then diligently used by the Russian emissaries, in order to behoof those poor Sclavonian populations in Turkey. We have often examined these measures. Their audacity will appear from a little incident which has been related in the Austrian journals without contradiction. "A soiree was given by General Levascin, the Russian Consul, to which the most distinguished persons of Belgrade were invited. In the course of conversation in the evening, or perhaps at supper, a discussion took place on the European parties in general, and on Panslavism and a Russian party in Servia, and that her influence [illegible] the fate of Servia. Levschin replied to him 'What does any one say here of a Russian party and Russian influence? There is here neither a party nor an influence. We are all Russians, Russians in heart and soul, and all wish to free the Servians from the oppressive yoke of the Ottoman.' These words served as a signal. Stojan Simitsch, the head of the Russian party, rose and offered a toast to the mighty and high souled Russia, the Sclavonic kingdom under the glorious scepter of Romanoff, the Servian kingdom, which unites the South Sclavonians under the protection of the Emperor of Russia, &c. This demonstration incensed the French Consul, Goept: he took his hat, and was prevailed on to remain only through the urgent entreaties of the host."

The threads of the Bosnian revolt extend also to Belgrade, to the Russian wire-pullers. A correspondent writes to the *Grenzboten* from the Save. "The promises of every kind which the Turkish Vizier of Travnich made to the insurgents and the approaching winter dispersed them at the close of the last year; but the snow is now scarcely melted from their forest hills, when they rear their heads more haughtily and with greater exactions than before. Even while I write this, they are gathering in their forts, they discharge their pistols in the air, and utter wild threats against the Porte. They hold wise deliberations and listen to the counsel of those who in the winter made a visit at Belgrade in the houses of the Russian agents. In South-West Bosnia, Russia rules without opposition a territory and military force of 20,000 men. Between the sea of Scutari, Herregowina, and the sea of Caltaro, are the "free" mountains of Montenegro, a rocky country of more than 80 square miles (German) and more than 100,000 inhabitants, under the jurisdiction of his Eminence the Greek Bishop, Petrone Negosche, the "Vladika" of Montenegro add Beros. My Lord and his country are under the "protection" of Russia, that is to say, the Czar decides on the installation of the Vladika, whose office is hereditary in the family of Petronic, though not in a straight line, as the Bishop does not marry. The candidate chosen is consecrated at St. Petersburg. This entitles him to enter on his jurisdiction. During the minority of the present Vladika, the government is administered by a Russian functionary. The President of the Montenegro Senate, an uncle of the Vladika, was a Russian officer; the private Secretary of the young Sovereign is a native Russian of a Servian family; Russia contributes to the revenue of the little State about 50,000 gilders, two-thirds of the whole income. The dependence is as complete as the Czar could possibly wish; he has only to wink his eye and an army of 10,000 of these cut throats would throw themselves over the regions in Albania, Bosnia and even Dalmatia; for the masters of the Schwartz Mountains suffer from the misfortune that all their neighbors are their bitter enemies, and that on all sides, sufficient occasion is constantly given for rapine and murder. The last year has not made them more respectful or pacific toward Austria; and among the common people, there is the greatest enthusiasm for a powerful Greek Sclavonian Kingdom, of which they have hitherto been the champions against the unbelievers.— Thus are the mines of Russia spread through the whole North of Turkey and wait only for the spark of war to explode. Moldavia and Wallachia in the power of Russia, the Sclavonic Turkish population impatiently expecting war against the Turks, and in the South, Greece and the Islands in abject dependence on Russian gold. Truly the existence of Turkey has never been so threatened before.

CHOLERA ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—This disease is again making its appearance on steamboats, but thus far very few cases have occurred. The Duchess, which passed here on Saturday, had two deaths. The La Fayette also had one death. The Belle Key had several deaths. The Empire had one death in the cabin. [Louisville Jour. 29th ult.

☞ The Legislature of Massachusetts, after a session of 122 days, was prorogued on Friday to the 7th of January next. It has passed 320 bills and 111 resolves, and all that have passed both branches have been signed by the Governor.

FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Universalist Church, of which Rev. Mr. Balkou is pastor, was burned on Thursday night. Insured for $2,500.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From European Journals received by the Tribune.

MR. HERBERT'S FRESCOES.—It is asserted, that in consequence of the success of Mr. Herbert, the celebrated artist, in the new houses of Parliament with his fresco of *King Lear*, he has been commissioned to the adorning of the whole of the walls of the peers' robing room, affording nine spaces level with the eye, with frescoes illustrative of Justice; the room in question being intended to serve as a court of justice. In the working up of his frescoes he is not to rely entirely on his own hand, but is to employ pupils. Mr. Herbert has thus an opportunity of forming a "school" in the highest department of art.

Mr. Thomas Barker, grocer, Oldham-st. and London-road, Manchester, was on Saturday last fined in the mitigated penalty of £25 for having in his possession, on the 18th November last, about 220 lbs. of some substance or compound in imitation of pepper; and also with having on the same day about 5 lbs. of pepper, which was adulterated, thereby rendering himself liable to a penalty of £100 for each offense.

A PROTECTIONIST CHIEF IN DANGER.—The Marquis of Granby had a narrow escape from drowning, while hunting with the Belvoir hounds between Melton Mowbray and Kirby. The fox crossed the river, and the noble Marquis charged it at full speed, where it was an impossibility for any horse to leap over; and it was with considerable difficulty the horse and rider were extricated.

During the past week a number of coins have been picked up on the Chesil beach by the islanders, some gold and others silver. We were shown some (Chinese pieces) which were valued at 30s each. Some were in excellent preservation, and others are much worn by the constant attrition against the pebbles. The heavy ground seas have, no doubt, washed them up. [Sherborne Jour.

According to the weekly returns of the Bank of England, published on Friday, the amount of notes in actual circulation, in the week ending Saturday, April 6, including seven days' and other bills, was £20,496,490, a decrease during the week of £42,823; the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the hands of the Bank, £16,935,762, a decrease of £149,173.

It appears that in the year 1849 there were 566 vessels (560 sailing vessels and 6 steamers) belonging to the United Kingdom wrecked, the tunnage of which was 102,516. There were 85 vessels broken up in the year. In 1849 there were 23,646 British ships entered "inward," and 22,328 entered "outward," employed in the trade of the United Kingdom.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA.—A grand scheme of emigration is on foot, according to current report, amongst the agriculturists in Gloucestershire and the adjoining counties of Worcester and Hereford. It is proposed in the first instance to purchase a million of acres in one of the Western States of America. [London Illustrated News.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The Lady Franklin, Capt. Penny, and the Sophia, (discovery ships,) sailed from Aberdeen, on Saturday last, for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin. The vessels were towed out of the harbor into the bay, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of an immense multitude.

SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Opinione Publique* states that the submarine electric telegraph between Dover and Calais is to be opened to the public on the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the French republic by the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Hugh Hughes, of the White Horse Inn, Conway, has presented the Bangor Museum with what is supposed to be a Roman pedestal of a household god, made of mixed metal, which be found under the root of an old oak tree, near Conway Castle.

The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending on Saturday, April 13, was 893, being a decrease of 231 on the preceding week. The deaths from epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases were 477. The births in the week were 1,473.

THE GLOVEMAKERS.—There is an extensive strike among many of the working glove manufacturers in the neighborhood of Nottingham, the grievance of the men being a dispute between them and the middle-men, relative to the terms of the letting of the frames.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—The number of persons employed in Somerset House, in Edinburgh, and in Manchester, in stamping newspapers is 53, and their salaries amount to £5,010 per annum. The total cost of stamping newspapers is £6,169 2s 3d per annum.

A few days ago a man at Aston, near Thame, was lounging on his threshold when he threw him down, and then knelt upon him until the breath was quite out of his body. The poor fellow was quite dead when taken up.

The theatrical machinists of Paris have invented a beautiful "snow" for stage effects. The "flakes are seen drifting and agitated by the wind, in a manner altogether magical." The appearance, as the snow covers the ground, perfectly resembles nature.

Mr. Gustavus Vasa Brooke, the well known actor, is an insolvent. In his schedule he places £337 down opposite the name of Mr. Walter Watts, the lessee of the Olympic Theater, as a "bad" debt.

Sir George Drinkwater died on Thursday, at his residence, Rodney-st. Liverpool. He was Mayor of Liverpool in the year 1829. On Monday, the remains of Sir George were interred in the family vault, St. James' Cemetery.

A homeropathic institution, to be called the Hahnemann Hospital, is about to be established in London. The Duchess of Cambridge is the patroness, and nearly £2,000 have already been subscribed.

A petition against capital punishment, originated by Mr. Rushton, stipendiary magistrate, is now in course of signature at the Exchange Newsroom, Liverpool.

A woman and two men attacked a young man in London last week, and partly by chloroform and partly by a blow rendered him insensible, when he was robbed of three sovereigns and a half.

The state of public affairs at Geneva has induced the celebrated botanist, De Candolle, to resign his chair and the direction of the Botanical Garden of Geneva.

Rev. Canon Bowles, one of the English poets, and whose controversy with Byron may be recollected by many, died at Salisbury on the 7th inst. at the advanced age of 89.

Jellachich is said to be betrothed to a Countess Stockau. The bridegroom is about 50, the bride 16 years of age.

In Russia and Poland there are 1,188,111 Jews who have synagogues, 2,270 smaller places of worship, and 5,308 schools.

Anastasius Grün has just published, at Berlin, a poem of 500 pages called "The Parson of Kahlenberg."

It is stated that the costs incurred by the Bishop of Exeter in the Gorham case amount to £14,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are starring it at Edinburgh.

A great Protestant movement is preparing in Bohemia and Saxony.

Meyerbeer is now occupied in finishing the Opera which Weber left incomplete.

Ledru Rollin is about to publish, at Paris, a work entitled "The Decline of England."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE BEST BREAKFAST AND DINING SALOON IN NEW-YORK.—Reader, if you want a good cup of coffee, and would patronise one of the best Breakfast and Dining Saloons in the city, go to MERCER'S, corner of Nassau and Ann sts., near the Museum. Call and try.
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PRUSSIAN FEATHERS—PRIME QUALITY—for sale by F. S. FISCHEL & VON STADE,
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SCHOOLS.

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 218 Fourth-st. corner of Macdougal, facing Washington-square, GEO. W. CLARKE, A.M. and JAMES FANNING A.M. Principals, opens the last quarter of its seventh year on Monday the 29th of April, 1850, and closes July 15; after which there is a vacation of eight weeks. Past success encourages the proprietors to believe that their plans in instruction and general management of pupils will continue to meet with approbation.

Having several years since observed the unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness of the location of their Institution, they purchased the lot and built thereon the present edifice with rooms specially fitted for instruction and ample in size and number for 150 pupils, devoting three stories of the building to the uses of the school, with the average number of 60 pupils to each department. Being a corner house the entrance to the dwelling part occupied by one of the Principals, is 218 Fourthst and that of the school 158 Macdougal. Able Professors are employed in all the branches of English and Classical education, special attention being given to the Mercantile Department. The classes in French are in charge of the venerable and distinguished Professor Edwards; those in German are under the care of Prof. Theodore Gaunenskee; Prof. R. Fuenzalida, LL.D. takes charge of the Spanish. The juvenile pupils are under the personal instruction as well as care of one of the principals. The proportion of teachers to the number of pupils is that of 1 to 20, which, under the advantage of classification according to capacity and attainment, greatly multiplies the power of instruction. The organization of the school encourages individual pupils in any branch to advance to higher classes whenever their proficiency will warrant it.

The pupils are allowed daily exercise in the Park under the observation of teachers, where they enjoy the advantages of the country, for purity of air and wholesome recreation. The known healthfulness of the neighborhood (even in times of epidemic) has induced the pupils of this Institution (as a general rule) to remain through the entire school year; thus gratifying the hearts of parents by having their children at home and their education conducted under their own influence from day to day.

No sectarian influence is exerted upon the pupils, but the Principals inculcate respect and reverence for all things sacred; and without strict morality no pupil can remain a member of their school.

Applications for entering scholars may be made during any part of the day or evening, when Circulars for particular information can be obtained.

Strangers to the above Institution are referred to the following names of its patrons:

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	&c. &c. &c. a20 tf

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CORTLANDT INSTITUTE—A Select Boarding-School for Boys, at Peekskill, N. Y.—This Institution is situated on the east bank of the Hudson, forty-five miles from New-York, and is accessible at any hour of the day by cars or boats. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the scenery is not surpassed by any on the river. The building is large and convenient, and the grounds are extensive, and secluded from the village. None but boarders are received. The Principals, being experienced teachers, are prepared to give their pupils a thorough English or Classical education, fitting them for Business or College. The year contains two terms of five months each, commencing May 1 and November 1. The charges are moderate. Circulars, with full particulars, and references, may be obtained by addressing the Principals at Peekskill; also at Newman's bookstore, 199 Broadway; S. Raynor's, 76 Bowery; or Dr. Rev. GEORGE PHIPPEN, } Principals and
A. R. PHIPPEN, } Proprietors.
Cortlandt Institute, Peekskill, April, 1850. a19 1m*

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the above Institution having terminated, the School will reopen on Wednesday next, the first day of May, at 472 Broadway and 32 Crosby-st.

Applications for admission may be made to the principals of either department, or to the undersigned members of the School Committee.

Linus W. Stevens,	Stephen Cutter,
Thos. C. Chardavoyne,	George W. Farnham,
John P. Moore,	Charles H. Redman,
James Morris,	Samuel Joyce,
John J. B. Maxwell,	George J. Schinelzel,
Anson Baker,	S. S. Ward,
Daniel Coger.	a27 3w

EDUCATION.—City Institute, 131 Allen-st near Rivington.—This Institution located in a highly respectable, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, will commence its regular Summer session on the first Monday in May.—The principal departments are the young ladies and male, connected with which is a flourishing Primary Department. Each department has separate yards and