By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Threatened Invasion of Cuba.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 16.

The *Savannah News* speaks mysteriously on the subject of a Cuban Invasion, and concludes, by saying "The Spanish Government, watchful as it is, will not be able much longer to suppress the popular sentiment, and from what we know of the state of affairs on the Island, we should not be surprised to hear of a formidable outbreak within the coming month. The Cubans are prepared and eager for the conflict, and invite the friends of freedom throughout the world to join them."

Sailing of the Brother Jonathan.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamship Brother Jonathan got off for Chagres at 9 o'clock this morning, with 125 passengers. She is now in fine trim, and went off in beautiful style.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

Major Donelson publishes a salutatory address this morning, of three columns and a half long, to the readers of the *Union*, upon assuming the Editorial control of that journal.

The Hon. John M. Clayton arrived here yesterday.

Weather Items.

By Morse's Line, Office 16 Wall-st.

WEDNESDAY, April 16—9 A. M.

BOSTON—Cloudy, unpleasant morning; wind east; ther. 44; bar. 29. 8[illegible].

ROCHESTER—Rainy, cold, unpleasant morning; wind northeast; ther. 40.

SYRACUSE—Somewhat cloudy; ther. 42.

UTICA—Cloudy, but not unpleasant morning; ther. 50; bar. 29, 39[illegible]; ther. 67; wind south.

ALBANY—Cloudy and cold; rather unpleasant; wind north; bar. 29, 92; ther. 67; ther. 40.

TROY—Very cloudy and dark; appearance of rain; ther. 46; wind northeast.

PITTSBURGH, April 16—It has been raining here during the last 24 hours. The River has fallen—measuring only five feet now.

Markets....WASHINGTON, April 16.

The cargo of the brig Fidelia, (from Porto Rico) of Boyce and Mackenzie, was sold yesterday in Georgetown, at auction. The Texan brought $3 77@3 87½, and the Mexican 32c.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.

Our markets are unchanged, and business is falling off.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC.—The U. S. Mail steamship Baltic, Capt. COMSTOCK, sailed yesterday at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. As she passed down the bay, she was saluted by the Cunard steamer at Jersey City, which was promptly acknowledged. The Baltic takes out $165,000 in specie and one hundred and ninety-nine passengers, among whom we noticed many of our leading citizens. This is the largest number of passengers ever before taken from this port in an Atlantic steamer.

PASSENGERS PER BALTIC, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Acker, J, New-York
Anderson, Wm V Philadelphi
Ambluter, P J, Cincinnati, O
Bapister, W A, New-York
Barry, R, Baltimore
Beach, M S, and lady, N York
Beaver, T, Philadelphia
Bechet, Mad'e M, Paris
Beers, Jos D, New-York
Bell, Y and lady, Westchester
Benjamin, Wm & lady, New York
Benoist, L A, St Louis, Mo
Bendat, S H, St Louis Mo
Billings, W W, N London
Bispham, S A, Philadelphia
Bonnaffan, S, Philadelphia
Bowler, S B, Cincinnati, O
Bowrey, Charles
Bradbury, Mr, New-York
Brady, James T, New-York
Brooks, H and lady, N York
Brown, A S & lady, N. York
Brown, E, Philadelphia
Brown, S C, New-York
Burt, W A, Mount Vernon, Mich
Boak, S L, and lady, N York
Cary, Miss, New-York
Cary, Miss A B, New-York
Cary, Wm H & lady, N York
Cassedevant, Mad and servt, Paris
Catlin, D W, New-York
Chandler, Mrs, child & servt, New-York
Chase, P A, New-York
Christ, Theo, New-York
Clark, H E, New-York
Coles, L G, New-York
Corning, S, New-York
Crane, A G, New-York
Cressey, Jas, Philadelph'a
Crittenden, S B, New-York
Curtis, Miss, New-York
Cutler, E, Boston
Dana, P L & lady, N. Orleans
Darling, Wm Reading, Pa
Darling, H, Hudson, N Y
Davidson, T, Cincinnati, O
Davidson, J, Jamaica, W I
De Cowrsey, S W and lady, Philadelphia
DeLaire, R L, Canada West
Dominguez, J San Francisco
Dubosq, H, Philadelphia
Dubuse, W H, & lady, Cinc'i
Dunbar, James M, Brooklyn
Duncan, E S, bearer of dispatches to the Court of St. James, Clarksburg, Va
Duncan, L C, New-Orleans
Dunring, C, Philadelphia
Eberhart, Jonas, Philadelphia
English, C, Philadelphia
Fallon, Saml, Fall River, Mass
Franklin, Miss, Providence, R I
Fenton, A R, New-York
Flyntt, W L, Monson, Mass
Follett, Dexter & lady Boston
Gibon, John, New-York
Gibor, I, Jr, do.
Gibon, Wm, do.
Gibor, Miss E, do.
Gibon, Miss C A, servt, do.
Gibson, Miss, New-York
Goodyear, C, Boston
Gonzales, T, Havana
Greeley, Horace, New-York
Greenberry, Mr, Baltimore
Grogan, C S, & lady, Philad
Galon, S B, New-York
Galon, Geo, New-York
Gloseplane, A J, Liverpool
Haggerty, J J, New-Orleans
Haines, Lind'y, Philadelphia
Hale, J P, Kanawha County House, Va
Hand, J C & lady, Philade'phia
Harmon, E, Washington, D C
Hart, H C, Philadelphia
Henderson, R S, New-York
Herrmann, E, New-York
Higbian, Thos, Buffalo, N Y
Hocksader, P S, St Louis
Holbrook, Wm R, Cincinnati
Holmes, Jos E, Matteawan
Hook, W B, New-York
Howey, G L, Norton, Mass
Howard, S C, New-York
Hunt, Jonathan, New-York
Ireland, J B, New-York
Jackson, W A, Winchest'r, Va
Johnson, Ben P, Albany, N Y
Keene, J, Philadelphia
King, Wm J, Providence, R I
Kingsbury, N, Rockville, Ct
Lamb, Miss, Philadelphia
Lambert, C, Charleston
Lane, Jas and lady, N. York
Lawson, F, lady & child, Cincinnati, O
Lawson, T, Cincinnati, O
Lawson, F, Cincinnati, O
Lecesne, Jules, Missouri
Lee, Wm H, New-York
L. Evre, S W & lady, Havana
Lord, Samuel, New-York
Lord, Master, New-York
Lord, Miss, New-York
Loring, R, Boston
Lowber, Wm T, Philadelphia
Mahony, Jno B, New-York
McLaughlin, A, New-Orleans
Meyer, J C, New-Orleans
Meyer, M, san Francisco, Cal
Moon, Wm C, Virginia
Newfelder, F, New-York
Nicholson, Jno, New-York
Noyes, J H, Brooklyn
Penzer, W, Havana
Pistor, P F, New-York
Post, Miss, New-York
Post, W B, & lady, N York
Regart, Geo, Philadelphia
Robinson, William P, Cincin, O
Ricardi, J, Havana
Ricardi L & lady, Havana
Rowlins, H A, New-York
Roberts, E G, London
Sanderson, T V
Schaffer, J, New-York
Schlosser, H, New-York
Shelton, Wm, Buffalo, N Y
Shepard, O H, New-York
Simpson, Wm, Philadelphia
Simpson, Miss R, Philadelphia
Smith, with Eno Mahony & Co, New-York
Smith, Jas D, Philadelphia
Smith, J K, New-York
Smith, Ash'l, Texas
Stewart, J M, Greenock, Scotland
Stone, H E, Philadelphia
Stone, J M, New-York
Stone, R, Buffalo, N Y
Strong, J, and lady, Buffalo
Tatham, Henry B, lady, child and servant, Philadelphia
Taylor, R, Canada
Tasker, Mr, W Canada
Thorburn, Walter, Jam'a, W I
Townsend, Wm H, N York
Townsend, Benj C, N York,
Ulrich, H, W & lady, St Louis
Ulrich, Mrs E, St Louis, Mo
Vidal, Jr, T, Virginia
Ward, J D and lady, Auburn
Waterbury, S W, New York
Weaver, S, Urbana, Ohio
Weaver, Hy, Urbana, Ohio
West, Mrs Capt J, Philadelp
West, Master J, Jr, Philadelp
Wild, W R, New Haven
Winston, F S lady and child
Wood, F C, Buchanan, Va
Zabriskie, J, Jersey City
Zabriskie, F H, Jersey City

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER CLIPPER SHIP.—The New Clipper Ship *Flying Cloud* was launched on Tuesday at the yard of Mr. D. M'Kay, East Boston, Mass. She is 230 feet long on deck, 41 feet extreme breadth of beam, 21 feet depth of hold, and will register about 1800 tons; being the largest clipper ship ever built. She is owned by Messrs. Minturn & Co., of this city, and will be commanded by Capt. Cressey, late of ship Oneida.

Lead Poisons.

The introduction of Lead Poisons into the human system in the pursuit of different employments and the use of various utensils, has been attended with such disastrous consequences that minute investigation upon the subject is the natural result. A comprehensive article in the *Scalpel* sets forth the causes, remedies and extent of the evil in a clear light. We give a brief abstract of the material portions of this statement. It has been known from very remote antiquity that Lead, when in a state of minute mechanical division, or when rendered soluble or volatile, is received into the lungs and stomach, and produces the most dreadful diseases. These diseases are now well known and accurately described. The Hospital La Charité in Paris has long been famous for the successful treatment of these affections. Of 2,161 cases there treated, 1,213 have been persons suffering from attacks of lead-cholic, the most distressing form of Lead diseases. The preparations of Lead which have been known to give rise to this complaint are: 1. Metallic lead. 2. Lead in combination with oxygen: the sub-oxide, mineral orange, litharge and red lead. 3. Combinations of lead with various acids; borate of lead, sub carbonate, cereuse or white lead phosphate, chromate and nitrate of lead, the acetate or sugar of lead, and Goulard's extract. 4. Sulphuret, chloride, cyanide, and silicate of lead. 5. The alloys of lead with tin, (solder,) antimony copper, silver and gold. The principal methods by which lead enters the system are by the mouth and lungs; it is absorbed from the skin when abraded by a blister, but not otherwise.

The tin of commerce is often adulterated with lead; hence copper vessels coated with tin are far from being safe. Red earthenware is glazed with red lead, and is always acted on by acids and oil. Newly painted rooms have produced manifold ill effects, from the poison being absorbed by the lungs. Water is often impregnated with lead by passing through lead pipes, and animals living in lead factories are found to be subject to its poisonous effect. Animals pastured near lead mines, and drinking the water, are often poisoned. Compositors and type founders are frequently affected in a similar manner.

Fortunately, however, the resources of our country have given us the means of obviating many of these evils. It has been found that Zinc will answer every purpose of the White Lead of painters, and almost every purpose of metallic lead for roofs, water-tanks, etc.; being far superior to Lead in durability, purity, and perfect freedom from all poisonous effects.

CORRECTION.—A telegraphic dispatch in some of the morning papers, states that FRIEND HUMPHREY, late Mayor of Albany, died in that city on Tuesday. This is a mistake; the person who died was his nephew, of the same name.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—True genius always generously appreciates merit in others, and is in nothing more tolerant and catholic than in matters of religious opinion. This is illustrated by the distinguished Tupper who is now visiting our country in order to knit stronger and closer the bonds of social sympathy which unite us to the parent isle of Albion. Mr. Tupper is well known to be a High Churchman and ardently devoted to the religious doctrines of the English Church.—He was lately introduced to an eminent American divine of a quite different order of views, whom for the present we will name as the Rev. Dr. Blowson. Although aware that Dr. Blowson did not hold some of the cardinal points of his own faith, such is the native liberality and genial sympathy of Tupper, that when that divine was presented to him, he held out both hands and, exclaiming in the most sincere tone of voice "Do I have the honor of beholding the pure and heavenly-minded Blowson?" advanced to meet him with the same *empressment* as if they had been of the same way of thinking. Those who beheld the scene spoak of it as touching and elevating in the extreme.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER.—The *Dakota Tawaxitku Kin*, or "Dakota Friend," is the title of a seven-by-twelve sheet published at Milwaukee, in the language of the Dakota Indians. It is a monthly sta ted by the Dakota Mission. The March number contains a number of articles in the Indian tongue, with English translations, and gives an interesting account of the Dakota tribe. There are now three Indian tribes in this country possessing types and printing-presses—the Cherokees, Choctaws and Dakotas.

The Cuban Expedition a Reality.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14.

I learn from private letters from Alabama, addressed to a gentleman in this city, that the Cuban Expedition, of which there has been so many rumors, is assuming something of a formidable shape. Quite a large number, mostly of young men of a reckless stamp, ready for anything, "from storming h— down to robbing a hen roost," are enlisted in the enterprise. They are encouraged, it is believed, by older men who enjoy high social positions, and who are looked up to for better things. It is supposed to be the intention of the marauders to embark at Mobile. Their place of rendezvous is not known, but is supposed to be in some environ near the Gulf coast.

It seems to be the impression that they are well furnished with arms and money.

The Government, it is proper to say, has taken immediate steps in the matter, and every endeavor will be made to arrest all the parties concerned. Orders are already far on their way to the commandants of naval forces to be on the alert. There is not much danger, however, as the Cubans are armed to the teeth, and fully prepared for any force which is likely to leave our shores. The recent visit of Mr. Clay taken in this connection is, to say the least, a little awkward.

WOUTER VON TWILLER.

From South America.

From the New Orleans Picayune of April 8.

We have Valparaiso papers to the 25th of February. The municipality of Valparaiso are employing most laudable exertions to provide primary instruction for the children of the city. Three new schools, one for boys, had been opened. The city revenues of Valparaiso for the year 1850 amounted to $195,455. The expenditures were $93,008. The British mail steamer Vulcan was purchased for service on the South American Pacific coast. The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary arrived, on the 6th February, at Valparaiso, forty days from Rio Janeiro. The British man-of-war Portland, flag-ship of Admiral Moresby, sailed from Rio six days before the St. Mary, for Valparaiso, but only arrived twenty days sooner.

During the year 1850 the exports to foreign countries from the province of Coquimbo, when are entirely made up of metals, amount to $1,274,400. Of this sum $37,701 24 were exported to Peru; $12,440 to foreign ports; $3,000 to the United States; $4,000 to Paris; and the balance, $1,217,267, to England. During the last four months of the year 1850 the exportation of silver to England was on an average near $100,000 monthly, showing the augmented shipments direct from Coquimbo by way of Panama. The Valparaiso papers are attentively noticing the removal of duties on exports from Chile. The U. S. frigate Raritan was in the Bay of Valparaiso on the 14th February, but was expected to sail for the North in a few days.

The 18th February, being the anniversary of the Battle of Chacabuco, was celebrated at Valparaiso with great enthusiasm. It is since, in 1817, and of the Chilian corps of independence, in 1818. It was appropriately celebrated. On the 19th of February a Frenchman, who was on his way to California, and who had been left by his vessel at Valparaiso, committed suicide. The election for President of Chili was to take place in the month of March. A movement was manifested in regard to it. In the Senate, a demonstration was made in favor of Gen. J. M. de la Cruz. Señor Errazuriz was also proposed. The sitting President, Señor Montt, was likely, however, to be re-elected.

The Copiapo Railroad was making satisfactory progress. The survey of the route to run to Copiapo from Valparaiso has been carried already about 60 miles, and a tolerably favorable line has been obtained. The Minister of Finance, Señor Urmeneta, was in Valparaiso on the 15th of February. Valuable improvements in the Custom house arrangements were hoped for under his guidance. W. H. Harrison, minister of the British king of Gelgoism, expressed his thanks in the most public and warm manner, to the Valparaiso papers, to the officers and crew of the U. S. frigate Boston, for the prompt and valuable assistance they afforded him in removing his ship, &c., when his own crew had deserted him.

The Talparaiso Anglo-Chilian of the 14th February, says that Hon. Bailie Peyton returned to Santiago on the 11th. He would devote his early attention to the business of a new treaty between the Chilian Government and that of the United States. A line of steamers was to be established between Valparaiso and Chiloe. They were to carry the mails free of expense.

News from Peru and Bolivia had been received at Valparaiso. The presidential election had been decided according to the anticipated results of which the last steamer brought the intelligence. However two provinces yet remained to be heard from, Puno and Cuzamba, but still, as these two provinces had never decided for Echenique, they will not change the vote to his disadvantage. Out of 4,064 electors votes he had received 2,447 and Ruiz 784. Some fears were entertained regarding the course which the Congress, convened for an extraordinary session in March, might adopt. There were some fears entertained regarding the political quiet of Arequipa, but the Government had taken military precautions which promised to be effective.

One or two military executions had taken place in Sucre, Bolivia, in the persons of those who attempted a few minutes since to murder the President, Gen. Belzu. It is possible pardons may be granted again to cast back, which nothing, up to a few hours then, was the term of three years. Discoveries have been made of some rich silver deposits near a southern Bolivian town.

Later from Mexico.

Since our last the brig Union, Capt. Radovich, has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 27th ult., and the schooner Oregon, Capt. Freels, from Tampico, with journals from that city of the same date. We also have files of papers from the city of Mexico three days later than before received, with several letters from our correspondents. From our letters and papers we make up the following intelligence:

A well informed American resident of Mexico, under date of the 22d March, writes us that the Government will soon be in the greatest distress. The American indemnity money was nearly spent, and where a further supply was to come from, no one knew. The custom houses were producing less and less every day. On the 15th March there should have been $280,000 in cash in the treasury, some how or other, but instead of that a deficiency of $2,000,000 turned up.

The people of Vera Cruz, according to another letter in our hands, are decidedly hostile to the Tehuantepec Road, so much so that they were about to protest against it at the capital. It was thought however, their protest would be of no avail. Still another intelligent correspondent wishes to us of the great necessity of a line of new steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. We give an extract from his letter:

"If you New-Orleans folks want a steam communication between your city and Vera Cruz, you must be quick about it, and put new, fast running, and substantial boats in the trade. I will tell you why. The present steamers, however safe, the Mexicans do not consider the thing exactly, while the Spaniards will soon have a line from Vera Cruz to Havana, and theirs to Cadiz, for which four boats are now building."

The same correspondent mentions the failure, at the City of Mexico, of the great house of Drouin & Co., and says that their credits were offered at Vera Cruz at from 40 to 50.

A company has been formed at the City of Mexico to work the sulphur mines of Popocatepetl.

Accounts of country robberies and bull fighters are giving a series of mixed entertainments at Tampico.

The small pox was said to be raging to an alarming extent, in the cities of Aguas Calientes and Morelia.

We see in *El Monitor* an account to the effect that in Chihuahua there had been a union effected between the Jesuits and Puros, with the object of carrying on insurrection against the Government.

The exclusive privilege has been granted to Senores Mariano Ayllon and Vincente Rosas to navigate the lakes and canals of the valley of Mexico, for ten years, with steamboats. [N. O. Picayune, April 8.

☞ We learn that Mr. Speaker Raymond, after the adjournment, leaves the new on a visit to the old world. [Argus.

It is true that Mr. Raymond is about to proceed to Europe, and we regret to add that the voyage is deemed necessary for the benefit of his health. His labors, for the past five years, have been extremely arduous. He has not only performed most of the editorial work upon a morning paper, but has discharged other literary labor of a most onerous character. He entered upon the arduous duties of Speaker with feeble health, which has not improved during the Winter. A few months recreation will be of essential service to him, and we trust that he may return fully invigorated. The Whig party have work for him in the future. [Albany Eve. Jour.

FIRE AT BOSTON—THE "TRANSCRIPT BUILDING."—On Tuesday morning a fire occurred in the "Transcript Building," 27 Congress st. Boston, which destroyed property to a large amount. Messrs. Dutton & Wentworth, proprietors of the *Morning Transcript*, are the State printers, and large editions of railroad and agricultural reports and other State documents ready for binding were in the warerooms all of which were wholly destroyed. A large number of books belonging to Messrs Crocker & Brewster, and Burnham & Brothers, were in the bindery, some of which were ready for delivery, and others nearly so.

The State documents in M3. were all saved. The standing presses in the ware-room, and the presses and tools in the bindery were saved in a damaged state. The loss in sheet stock was very heavy, particularly in State documents, which will have to be reprinted. There will be no delay in legislation, as the heavy documents destroyed require no legislative action. The smaller documents destroyed can be reprinted in a short time. The Transcript office was stripped can be reprinted in a short time. The Transcript office was also flooded, and there was some delay in removing the water before the day's publication of the paper could be commenced.

The building was owned by Col Thomas H. Perkins, and is insured for $4,000, which will more than cover the loss. Mr. Copeland, Bookbinder, (in whose rooms the fire commenced,) had no insurance on his stock, and the loss to several of his customers will be quite heavy. Dutton & Wentworth were insured at the Merchants' Office for $15,000. Their loss cannot yet be ascertained.

IRELAND.

The Bill! The Bill! The Bill!

DUBLIN, Friday, March 21.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Two months of the Session gone,—Easter recess at hand,—the "World's Fair" close behind it,—and still 'tis, the Bill,—and that, even, barely through its preliminary stage—the second reading. Such is Legislation in the hands of long tried, Whig Legislators,—in the middle of the nineteenth century—after the chaos produced by years of famine, followed by disease, with lands changing hands by sales in the Encumbered Estates Court,—leaving whole districts desert from the emigration of those who can get away, and the poorhouse crammed with the rest—except such as death had mercy on, and consigned to the grave. For nobody will now farm them, till the terms are settled by legislation on Tenant right.

Mrs. Gore in her spicy Novel "Self" introduces an Irish Absentee, Lord Lynchmore, whose uniform question was—"All very well: but *I* want to know what they mean to do for Ireland?"—when the talk was about Government, or Parliament; and all the while he was doing nothing for Ireland himself, or for the estate whose revenue he was squandering in London in Winter, and in Italy, Paris, or Baden in Summer; rackrenting the poor, and letting all else riot in ruin. And there was a time when His Lordship was the type of a large class; who, themselves the greatest curse of Ireland,—as well as the great obstruction to legislation,—were pretending to look for everything from legislation, and were constantly ascribing all the lawless wretchedness of Ireland to the want of it. The *argumentum ad hominem*,—or, if you like it better,—the fable of Hercules and the Wagoner, was then fairly applicable, Help yourself first, and then call for legislation; but nobody now denies—the ministry are loudest in asserting—that there is much which legislation must do, in order to enable Ireland to help herself; and still, it is the Bill, and nothing but the Bill.

WHAT THE BILL HAS DONE.

In the form in which the Bill for "repressing Papal aggression" has now struggled through a second reading, it prohibits Roman Catholic Bishops from taking "territorial titles,"—that is, titles from any city or place in Great Britain—and the effect, according to the English crown lawyers, will be to prevent the holding of Synods, and the introduction of the Canon Law. The Premier adds, that if this is not enough to make the Bishops cease from using their ecclesiastical powers, for thwarting or nullifying the measures of Government or Parliament for the social and educational interests of the people,—as in the case of the Synod of Thurles and the Queen's Colleges,—then, further and ulterior parliamentary proceedings shall be adopted.

Now, I do not pronounce upon the right of the Roman Catholic Church in England to have her Bishops and Synods,—like any other Church that delights in Bishops and Synods,—seeing that this is the matter *sub judice*; nor the right of her Synods,—like any other Church that delights in Synods,—to sit in judgment upon any plan of education which Government or Parliament may decree, and pronounce upon its merits, and recommend or denounce it,—though I have a strong conviction that, not only is this the right—and duty as well—of every man, and of every body of Christians in the community by its accredited organs; and, moreover, that there is quite as much danger in the uncontrolled legislation of Government and Parliaments on social and educational subjects, as in ecclesiastical interference with their enactments; but I shall tell, through your columns, the people of America, what this Bill—that is to prohibit the Roman Catholic Church from having and doing, what all other Churches claim, and are allowed to have and to do—so far as it has gone, has effected; for, as to the ulterior and final results, I, at least, do not conjecture them.

EFFECTS ON THE PEOPLE AT LARGE.

It has made them a nation of religious disputants. Go where you will, talk with whom you please, introduce any topic you fancy,—Financial Reform in England, Tenant-right in Ireland,—diminished taxation, freeing paper of duty, and newspapers of stamps—all very well; but after a word or two, you are sure to be accosted with, "Well, now, but what's to be the end of this Aggression Bill?" Like the paralytic who lived upon news; and, when he could come at the tidings of what was going on no other way, became all at once anxious for a visit from the clergyman, and who, having with great difficulty listened to the prayer, before he was off his knees, shouted "A beautiful prayer, upon my word; Pray, Sir, have you seen the King's speech?"—begin where you like, you discover that the Aggression Bill and what are to be its issues fill every crevice of every body's mind. Will it pass the Lords? Will Stanley fling it out, that he may get a Dissolution in the Autumn, and come in with a stronger and more stringent one? Or Sir James Graham and a Tractarian Ministry?

And then,—as the discussions in Parliament, following up those that preceded in the Press, and from the pulpit and platform, introduce the whole subject of Romanism,—claims of the Pope and clergy, convents and nunneries, exclusive salvation, treatment of heretics, &c., &c.—sermons, conversations, reading all bear upon controversial topics; and John Foxe's martyrology, and all abridgements, imitations, extracts, and epitomes of that much famed work and kindred ones are in high requisition. Even Puseyism and Tractarianism are at a discount; and the controversy with Rome has taken the place of Faith, Hope, and Charity in happier times.

EFFECTS ON THE IRISH HIERARCHY AND PRIESTHOOD.

It has completely dissevered all from the Government; and thrown immense difficulties in the way of the more liberal section of them, in their efforts to promote united education in school and college, as well as to promote coöperation with Protestants in charitable institutions and social and economical reforms. For, mind you, the Government has recognized "the territorial titles" in Ireland. Lord Clarendon, in his letter to Bishop Nicholson (of Corfu) on the subject of the Pope's sanction to the Colleges, assured the Pope, through him, that the Archbishops of "the Provinces" and the Bishops of "the dioceses" in which the Colleges are situated, would be appointed Visitors. And now to enact, by act of Parliament, that the Irish Bishops shall not take the titles by which they have ever been designated,—with *more* than the connivance of the Government since 1829,—is considered by all the Bishops and clergy, and all the people whom they influence as an insult, as gratuitous as it is degrading.

Now, the Ultramontane portion of the clergy—headed by Primate Cullen and Archbishop MacHale,—made no secret, all along, of their design in establishing, under the sanction of the Pope, a Catholic University,—which the Pope sanctioned because it was suggested by them first,—that it was to prevent the Queen's Colleges, forming the Queen's University, from becoming a permanent National Institution. The Bill enables them *now* to carry *all* the Bishops and clergy along with them: and few unprejudiced persons who know the condition of Ireland,—the mischief's arising from ages of religious animosity—the happy effects of the united education of the national schools—and the importance of carrying out the same system, with a more advanced class of pupils in a higher grade of society, in the Colleges, will consider it a matter of little moment whether the university education of the Catholic youth of Ireland shall be exclusive, conducted under the Roman Propaganda, or in colleges, in which they shall associate with Protestants, conducted under high-minded and eminent Literati, responsible to the Government and Parliament of the country.

Whether I am unduly alarmed about the danger of the Government and the Catholic clergy playing at cross purposes in regard to Education in Ireland, and of course equally in regard to all kindred and collateral subjects, you will be better able to judge when I have placed in juxta position the

VIEWS OF THE PREMIER AND THE CLERGY.

Lord John Russell,—in answer to Sir James Graham's objection, that the Bill would be inoperative,—and if not, inadequate,—incapable of enforcement,—said: My belief is, that when the Roman Catholics see that Parliament has agreed to this enactment, they will bow to the authority of Parliament, and they will not attempt to assume those titles. Other questions, however, may arise; and I do not attempt to conceal from the House, any more than I attempted to conceal from them before, that you will not, by this bill, be able to meet every danger which you may be called on to encounter. I do not contemplate the framing of a code by which all the relations between the See of Rome and this country will be regulated. But this I say, that if the spirit you have seen lately is not checked—if it is not checked by the display of Protestant and national feeling which we have seen lately—if it is not checked by the simple and mild enactment now before Parliament,—if further aggression take place—i. the attempt is made to deprive the people of Ireland of the benefit of mixed education—if it is attempted to deprive Parliament of its power in this respect, and if those who serve the Crown are to be deterred by menaces to deprive them of the benefit of religious consolation—if they attempt to carry out their opposition to mixed education which the Roman Catholics themselves asked for only a few years—then I will not deny that other measures may be necessary. And so of similar measures of aggression."

I differ altogether from my Right Honorable Friend, when he says that the matter of Education, is a matter on which the Roman Catholic clergy may proceed unchecked to any extent they choose. I do not think you will do right—I do not think you would be justified, having already declared that you meant national education in Ireland to proceed—I do not think you would be justified in allowing weapons, even spiritual weapons, to be employed for temporal purposes so as to prevent the youth and the children of Ireland from acquiring secular knowledge, because the clergy choose to call it spiritual instruction." Lord John alludes to threats of excommunication against the Under Secretary for Ireland, the Presidents of the Queen's College, Cork, and other Roman Catholics from their zeal in the cause of the National Schools and Queen's Colleges.

Now, the Sunday before St. Patrick's day had been fixed on by the University Committee for a "simultaneous collection;" but Archbishop Murray declined issuing an order for it,—nor was it made in his own chapel of Marlborough street,—while, instead, a collection was made in St. Andrews' for the parochial schools; and the eloquent Dr. Rieran was brought from Dundalk to preach the sermon. But Dr. Murray did not venture to assign any dissatisfaction with the University, or preference for the Queen's Colleges as his reason for withholding the order for the collection; and Dr. Rieran, in reply to an accusation that he had lent himself to opposition to it, says: "When the question of the Queen's Colleges was first mooted in Ireland, I declared publicly that I could hardly conceive any system of mixed education from which great evils were not to be apprehended; and that I believed the system on which the Queen's Colleges were based was pregnant with danger to the faith and morals of our people. My opinion has undergone no change, except that of deriving from the decisions of the Holy See, the force of my conviction." He adds that he has given to the Catholic University the largest contribution he could, and has exhorted his flock to follow his example. He adds: "Whether the difference of opinion that divides our Hierarchy regards the principles or practicability of educational institutions, it is a great evil, impeding as it does in the Catholic body the united action without which we can do nothing. England will oppress us until union gives strength. If the Queen's Colleges are what they have been described to be by the Holy See, it is only by union among ourselves we can prevent them from becoming permanent institutions of the country, as it is only by the same means we can ever succeed in establishing a Catholic University." When moderates write so, you may guess what the ultras say.

THE BILL CARRIED TO A SECOND READING.

Three hundred and forty-three for it, to ninety-eight against: and now it goes into Committee.—And D'Israeli and Inglis with the rest who object to it as inadequate, will try to restore the clauses that the ministry have withdrawn. And then the Lords will try their skill upon it,—doubtless to make it more penal. And when it is read a third time and passed,—either in its present or altered form, who can predict the result?

Meantime, though one company has been formed to manufacture sugar from Silesian beet root, and another to convert peat into charcoal,—though Lord Downshire has commenced working a lead mine, and various manufacturers are preparing to compete at the exhibition, yet multitudes are busier with the Fathers and Reformers than with the shuttle and the plow; even children and females are hard at work on religious controversy,—and the Premier might easily enlist a corps of female warriors,—like the Body Guards of the King of Dahomey,—if under any alarm from Dr. Wiseman's phalanx of Nuns: and people begin to fear the fulfillment, literally, of our Lord's words, "I am not come to send peace, but a sword."

TELESCOPOS.

The returns of the "simultaneous collection" for the "Catholic University" already reach seven thousand pounds, though many are still to be received from distant localities. Dublin contributed two thousand; though two of its wealthiest parishes did not collect,—the metropolitan one of St. Thomas, and that of St. Andrew.

FRESHETS AT THE SOUTH.—The *Savannah Republican* publishes the following extract of a letter dated Griffin, April 10:

"We have just had the most washing rains I ever saw, every mill dam in the country is washed away, and every bottom on Flint River that I know of is inundated to a depth I never heard of such complaints of the grain being washed in my life."

DEATH OF OLD SETTLERS.—Mr. JARED WILLIAMS, a prominent citizen of Ontario Co. died at Canandaigua on Tuesday night last.....Hon. David Daggett, late Chief Justice of Connecticut, died at New-Haven on Saturday night, at the age of 78 years. The *New-Haven Courier* says he has been extensively known during more than half a century as a distinguished lawyer and orator as an eminent statesman in the Senate of the nation, and as a most intelligent actor in the Courts of Connecticut..... Major James Ross, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Gettysburg, died in his residence on the 24th ult. at the advanced age of 87 years. In 1776, Major Ross, then a youth, became a clerk in Philadelphia to Robert Morris, whose name is identified with the history of the Revolution as controlling the finances of the nation, and as being a patriot, friend and confidential adviser of Washington.

☞ Professor Espy, the modern Jupiter Pluvius, called upon us yesterday. He is on his way to the West in order, by object being to ascertain some important facts in Meteorology. The world is indebted to him for many valuable speculations and valuable facts. The venerable Professor, we are happy to see, is looking remarkably well. We cannot perceive that the ten years which have elapsed since he delivered his well remembered Lectures in this city have deepened a single furrow upon his fine face. [Louisville Journal.

FROM HALIFAX.—Lady Harvey, wife of Sir George Harvey, Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax on the 10th inst., after a short but severe illness. She was the daughter of Lord Lake, a peer of England. The Legislature of Nova Scotia has finally adjourned. The last sitting the elective franchise has received the royal sanction. Accounts from Newfoundland state that the seal fishery was unusually prosperous.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—In Worcester, yesterday, two men named Samuel Hastings, and Eldridge G. Thatcher, both belonging to Vermont, were arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit money. About $100 worth of counterfeit money was found in the possession of Hastings, and $40 on Thatcher, principally on the Union Bank, Providence, Union Bank, New-York, Stark Bank, Bennington, and tens upon the Bank of New-York. They were committed. [Boston Journal, Tuesday.

PAUPERS.—The *Boston Journal* says: A large number of Irish immigrant paupers have lately been sent from New-York into this State. They were sent out by their landlord, the Marquis of Landdown, to New-York. Mr. Monroe, our Alms House agent, has had a number sent back again. Yesterday Mr. Monroe returned twenty, every one of whom were subjects for the Poor House.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston have refused the use of Faneuil Hall to Mr. Webster to address his people. The resolution embodying this decision states that "in view of the recentration of the Board upon other similar applications, and of the present excited state of the public mind, it is inexpedient to grant the use of the Hall."

THE RETURN OF SIMS.—If the liberty of Sims can be purchased of his master, he will probably return in the return which carried him out. The master of the Acorn, Capt. Henry Crosbie, says that he will, by leave of the owners, give him a free passage back. [Boston Traveller, Tuesday.

DEATH OF AN ILLINOIS EDITOR IN PRISON.—We learn from the Quincy (Ill.) Journal that J. J. Bradley, formerly Editor of the Quincy (Ill.) Argus, died recently in the Debtor's Jail at Boston. Mr. Bradley was a lawyer and a gentleman of liberal education. Whittier must write his obituary.

DWELLING BURNED.—The dwelling of Dr. Josiah Brown, on West North-st., was consumed by fire on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock. The loss is estimated at $1,000. A parcel of Bank bills amounting to $200 were burned. Insurance $1,000. [Rochester Democrat, 15th.

☞ The workmen on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad have struck for higher wages.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in favor of or opposed to the building of a sewer in Christopher st., from the North River to the sewer in Sixth-av., that the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen (to whom the petition for that sewer was referred) will meet for the purpose of hearing arguments in relation to said sewer, on Tuesday next, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department. GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, WILLIAM A. DOULEY, JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee. a17 5t

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM K. BUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the stall of John Andariese, No. 46 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the sixteenth day of October, 1850.
JOHN ANDARIESE, Administrator.
MARGARET A. BUSH, Administratrix.
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SHERIFF'S SALE.—Of a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery and Heavy Goods, consisting of 1,000 lots, being the stock of an extensive importer—sale to take place, at the store No. 23 Platt-street, cor. of Gold st., commencing at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, and to be continued until all is sold. Terms—under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, two months; over $500, four months, approved city or country paper. This stock consists of goods of late importation, and in good order throughout, viz.: Birmingham, Sheffield and Hollow ware; Sheffield and German hardware and cutlery; chains, heavy goods; Sheffield and German hardware and cutlery; chains, hooks and hinges; and the whole of which is worth the special attention of the hardware dealers, and will be sold peremptorily, without reserve whatever, to the highest bidder.
JAMES MARRINER, Deputy Sheriff.
a17 1t*

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the OPENING OF SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice—pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled an Act, to reduce several la