By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Heavy Snow Storm at the East—Detention of the Mails for the Cambria.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26—11 A.M.

In consequence of a heavy storm last night, none of the New-York steamboat trains, due here this morning, have arrived. All letters, &c., dispatched from New-York last evening for the Cambria, will therefore probably arrive too late to be placed on board previous to her departure at 12 o'clock.

Departure of the Cambria—Without the Steamboat Mails.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1851.

The R. M. steamship Cambria, Captain Leitch, sailed at noon for Liverpool via Halifax—she took out $60,000 specie and the following passengers for Liverpool: J. Belfield, Dr. Joy, S. Crump and G. Caught, England; W. R. Haskell, H. B. Hackett, Dr. W. L. Richardson, Wm. Schouler, of Acton; J. J. Nesbitt, Thos. Pope, Miss Pope, C. Shaughland, James Findlee, Wm. Haight, Jos. Trudgeon, John Gallagher, and 14 for Halifax.

No steamboat train has yet arrived—the mail, therefore, by that route is too late.

Loss of Four Lives by the Capsizing of a Boat.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1851.

In consequence of the steamship Cambria being in the Cunard dock, the Asia last night anchored in the stream, and a portion of her crew came ashore. A party of four, consisting of Thomas Haskell, ship's cook; David Watkins, second steward of the fore cabin; Alexander Turnbull, bar-keeper, and John Sumner, watchman of the Cunard wharf, hired a boatman named Davidson, to take them out to the Asia. A severe gale was blowing at the time, accompanied by a snow storm; the boat was capsized, and the four first named were drowned. Davidson clung to his boat and was picked up.

NEW-YORK.

Destruction of a Steam Flouring Mill by Fire.

PALMYRA, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1851.

The Steam Flouring Mill of Peter Boyce was entirely destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. It was valued at $15,000, with insurances for about $10,000. Owing to a severe snow storm, the out-buildings were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

En Route for Washington.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1851.

Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas and Senator Walker left here for Washington, this morning.

The Snow Storm, &c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1851.

The snow is falling fast here, and it is freezing hard. The canal is likely to close speedily. Through freights were contracted for only yesterday. The arrivals have been slow lately, while numbers load outward.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, Nov. 25—9 P. M.

Snow is falling rapidly, after a heavy gale from the North-west.

NARROWSBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 25—9 P. M.

We have six inches of snow, and it is still falling rapidly.

ITHACA, Tuesday, Nov. 25—9 P. M.

We have a heavy fall of snow, and every appearance of good sleighing.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—9 P. M.

It has snowed here rapidly since 1 o'clock. We have now about 8 inches, and still falling.

LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Union at N. Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1851.

The steamship Union, Capt. Budd, from N. York, arrived here to-day all safe. She has had one engine disabled since the 18th inst.

WASHINGTON.

City Full—Census—Blue Book—Temperance—The Attache.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 185'.

Many of the Members of Congress having now arrived, the city presents its usual winter appearance, and the first snow of the season, which fell this morning, has reminded us of the near approach of the end of the year. The advertisements of "furnished rooms," "genteel boarding," &c., which have filled our papers for some time, are gradually disappearing, and already it is a difficult matter to secure comfortable lodgings at anything like a reasonable price. A greater rush is anticipated here this winter than ever before.

Unusual activity prevails in every department of Government, in some of the offices extra duties being required of the clerks. In the *Census office* there are about one hundred and fifty clerks who are engaged till nine o'clock every night. The energetic and untiring Superintendent, Mr. KENNEDY, is always at his post; never leaves his office till twelve and sometimes later every night. It is owing to his energy that the tables of population as well as many other interesting facts respecting dwellings, families, deaths, farms, productive establishments, &c., will be presented to Congress on the opening of the Session. Complaint of unnecessary delay has been made by some of the *Opposition* papers, but not by those who understand anything of the nature of the work, and the immense labor it involves. The truth is, that the Census of 1850, as far as regards population, will be published sooner than that of 1840 was, and that notwithstanding the many advantages enjoyed by the English for taking a census, ours will appear much earlier than theirs, and require less time in its preparation, in proportion to the extent of the two countries, and the much more extended character of the information given by us. The statistics of the State of Maryland will be published in full, as a specimen of the whole work. Among other interesting details, it appears there were, in 1850, 909 churches in the State, that the Methodists have the greatest number, and the Roman Catholics the most valuable. There were 1396 paupers, and 397 criminals in the State.

The Census report will also contain much interesting information respecting *newspapers and periodicals*. It appears there are about 2,800 papers in the United States, of which 2,000 are published in the Free and 800 in the Slave States. About 850 are Whig, 750 Opposition, 70 Free Soiler Anti-Slavery, 20 Agricultural, 40 Temperance, 200 religious, and 850 neutral and miscellaneous. New-York has 443 papers, Pennsylvania 328, Massachusetts 212, Ohio 300.

The *Blue Book* or Register of all the officers of the Government is now in press, and will be presented to Congress. If it could show the politics of the "officials" I imagine there would be quite as many Loco-Focos as Whigs. In some of the departments the majority are of the first named party. A new table of distances throughout the Union has just been prepared at the Post-Office Department for uniformity in granting *traveling allowances*. The members of Congress will probably object to any new tables of mileage or distances, since those published in *The Tribune* have created such a sensation.

The friends of Temperance throughout the Union will be glad to hear that an effort has just been made by gentlemen connected with the Government offices to establish here a new Division of the Sons of Temperance. It was organized last evening under the name of Columbia Division, and is designed to embrace principally those engaged in public service, but will welcome all who can withstand the many temptations of this city. The principal movers in this matter are Messrs HENDERSON, JOHNSON, REEES, MILLER, MAHAN and BILLINGS. It is hoped that all Temperance men who come to Washington this winter, will visit this Division. It is to meet on Friday evenings.

CHAS. F. STANSBURY, one of the United States Commissioners to the World's Fair, has returned. It may not be remembered that he was commissioned by the Secretary of the Interior to make a Report on the Inventions and Discoveries exhibited in London. His report will be exceedingly interesting and of much practical benefit to American inventors and mechanics.

It is positively asserted, and not contradicted, that letters from officers of the Mississippi are in possession of gentlemen here, fully substantiating the charges of the *Attache*, who is now known to have been JOHN L. HODGE, the Consul at Marseilles.

It is again rumored that Mr. WEBSTER will leave the Cabinet, and it is now the general impression that he will do so. Yours, &c., AMERICA.

COAL BOATS SUNK AND TWELVE LIVES LOST.—During a storm on the night of the 20th inst., two Coal boats owned by Messrs. Smith & Colvin, of Pittsburgh, were sunk 15 miles above Portsmouth, Ohio, and all on board, twelve persons in number, were drowned. Three of the victims were sons of a widow named Thompson, of Temperanceville, Pa., where nearly all of them resided. Mr. Hays, Sanderson, McCarty, and two young men named Hawn, were also among the number drowned.

CITY ITEMS.

GRAND SCHEME FOR PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—Perhaps there is no city in the world, of a civilized character, in which the Executive authorities have so little care for the entertainment of the people as in this veritable Metropolis of the Western World. In Paris, splendid galleries of Art, a magnificent Botanical Garden, the lectures before the Academies and the Polytechnic Institutes, are all free to the humblest ouvrier. In the cities of Southern Europe, the invaluable galleries of the nobles are open to all. In London, the same system is coming into vogue, and will soon be the law or the custom of the land. No people are more fond of amusements than our good people of Gotham, heterogeneous in nation and belief, but homogeneous in all that relates to the subject now under consideration.

But we hear of a proposed change, which cannot fail to be generally acceptable. The present Board of Aldermen, having long and carefully considered the matter over their tea and toast, have concluded to take the initiatory step in a Grand Scheme of Free Entertainments for the People, to be of a character at once novel and interesting. The plan is briefly this:

At the lower end of the Park a large and substantial platform will be erected, capable of holding seven or eight thousand persons. This platform will be about ten feet above the ground, with free passages underneath, and a stout railing to keep the people from accidents. The people will undoubtedly soon demand larger accommodations, but this is thought to be sufficient for the present. In order to give everybody a fair chance, the performances will come on at almost any hour during daylight. We give the programme for the first performance:

Programme of a Grand Free Entertainment, under the Direction of the City Authorities.

1.—Omnibus collision; two carmen fighting; a child run over; policemen running the other way; death of the child; nobody to blame. Chorus—"Where's the Police?"

2. Race between two Butcher Carts—one with dead sheep, the other with live ones; all the live sheep having their heads hanging over the rail; their eyes most beseechingly imploring the bystanders to interfere. This scene is very entertaining, and should be witnessed by all tender-hearted women and children. The Mayor will read the title of "A Law to prevent cruelty to animals."

3. The day performances will conclude with the exciting spectacle of the "Infuriated Bulls, or Both Horns of a Dilemma." A drove of cattle will enter Broadway at Vesey-st., urged on by four bull-dogs and six ferocious drivers; the cattle will charge upon a crowd of women at Barclay-st., when, after goring three or four decrepit pedestrians, they will be coaxed off very dexterously by Alderman ——, who will win their affections by exhibiting a red republican flag. As the Alderman dodges into the Park, one of the bulls will break his (the bull's) neck by running against the fence; three animals will be admitted, when the whole reserved force at the Chief's office will join in the sport, the Alderman leading the bulls toward the platform. Here the sport will be great, indeed. The bulls will disable four or five old women who will be hanging about the fountain, and trample under foot a lame beggar-boy, but will finally be captured by some outsiders, who will be soundly scolded for spoiling the fun. The scene will close with a Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the murdered women, and the recitation of an epilogue by Alderman Sturtevant, entitled, "An Ordinance to prohibit the landing or driving of cattle in the City of New-York."

EVENING.

The evening performances will consist mainly of Pyrotechnic displays, such as a servant girl rushing into the street with her clothes on fire, having in one hand a can of camphene, and in the other a broken lamp. Music—"Will Saltpeter explode?" After which, a large store set on fire by explosion of camphene; narrow escape of the working-girls from the lofts; loss $100,000; effect, rise in insurance rates. Finale: Grand Chorus, with variations, from the first Act of the Law to Prevent the use of Explosive Burning Fluids. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

We shall not fail to apprise the public of the first performance, which may be looked for in a few days.

☞ We find among the arrivals at the Irving House, Tuesday, Hon. W M. Snow, Otsego Co.; Hon. L. S. Seymour, Rensselaer Co.; Hon. D. McCarty, Syracuse; Hon. Wm. Murray, Goshen; Hon. R. Robee, Steuben Co.; Hon. F. J. Martin, Olean; Hon. G. Dean, Poughkeepsie; Hon. B. Thompson, Massachusetts; Hon. H. Hamlin, Maine; Hon. C. Andrews, do.; Hon. D. Wager, Utica; Capt. Bassett, New-London; Capt. Cullum, U. S. A.

PAWNBROKERS.—*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:* I had to redeem some articles from a Pawnbroker's last week, and they demanded and I paid *three shillings and six pence* as interest for *seven* months on *two* pledges of 50 cents *each*, being 3d. per month on each pledge. Is this usurious interest what I should have legally paid? I imagine it is not, as I had on a few other occasions paid at the rate of 25 per cent. interest, but my ignorance of the regulations in this country induces me to trouble you with this inquiry, that, if an imposition, it may be investigated and exposed. I am inclined to think it was an imposition, because other unfortunates who came to redeem pledges expressed surprise at being charged 3 instead of 2 cents per month, and the broker, after considerable trouble, *returned* me 1s. of the 3s. 6d. I had paid him. But he did this only on my saying I should not leave without some abatement. Others, not as determined, paid in full. Now, was it legal? Yours, &c., OPUS.

No; decidedly not. Pawnbrokers are allowed to charge 25 per cent. per year, we believe; but why they should be allowed this tremendous shave while respectable dealers can charge but 7 per cent is not so clear; perhaps they are public blessings, but it strikes us that they are exactly the contrary. They generally deal with the most wretched and ignorant classes of community, and rob them without mercy, presuming that their customers are unable to calculate the tremendous per centage which is figured up against them. We have been told of instances where not merely 25 per cent. per annum, but 25 per cent per month has been charged. Of course these robberies are generally practiced upon those who are the least able to bear them; perhaps a poor widow, brought to the last stages of poverty through disease, comes between daylight and dark to the private door, and pawns the well saved silk dress which she wore on her wedding day for a dollar, to keep herself and child from starvation. Next week she comes to redeem the precious relic of happier days, asks what is to pay, and is told perhaps a dollar and a half, or if she lays down a $2 bill the chances are that the remorseless ghoul will take the whole of it and force her to re-pawn the dress to get food for the night. What is fifty-two hundred per cent. to a man who knows he can get it and withal has no soul? But we do not denounce all pawnbrokers by any means; it is possible that some of them will loan money at even seven per cent; we only say that the system is one cunningly devised for the robbery of those who are the least likely to resist—a shameful imposition upon a class who deserve our warmest sympathy and most generous assistance. If the banker is obliged to put up with seven per cent. on mere promises, what reason is there in giving a pawnbroker 25 per cent. upon substantial collaterals.

Let this shameful system of plundering be eradicated at once; or, if we must have Pawnbrokers, let the City take up some scheme like the celebrated Mont de Piete of Paris. This establishment loans money at rates varying from 2 to 12 per cent. per annum—never exceeding the latter figure, and generally ranging at 4 or 5 per cent., with liberal guarantees for renewal and recovery. The proceeds, after paying expenses of management, go to the support of hospitals. The usual receipts of this great institution are about $6,000,000 per annum. Why cannot the City of New-York make a clear half a million every year, where the scores of legal and illegal dealers now make much more, and at the same time secure the poor against extortion and outrageous robbery?

ANOTHER SWINDLING TRICK IN GOLD DUST.—*The Philadelphia Ledger* gives the following first-rate notice to some of the sharks of this City, who live by robbery:

One day last week, two young men, who stated they were from California, passengers by the Daniel Webster, brought their gold to the Mint here, and when informed of its weight, one was overheard to say to the other, "the California weight to a hair." The remark attracted the attention of an officer of the Mint, who asked, if the packages had been all the time since in their possession, how the weight could vary here from that furnished them in California?—The inquiry, after some little hesitation, drew forth the fact, that on their arrival at New-York, they were met at the ship by runners with cards, soliciting them to put up at a particular hotel named, where the charge would be but one dollar per day, and where the use of an iron safe would be furnished them free of charge. The offer was deemed a desirable one, and was accepted. Before depositing the gold in the safe, a person at the hotel having the safe in charge, weighed the packages and gave out the weight at about one pound and a half less than the weight in California. Here was a difference of over three hundred dollars in value, and it naturally excited the surprise of the young miners. After a few minutes converssation, they, without leaving the safe, demanded their gold back, and subsequently brought it to the Mint here, where the weight was found to tally exactly with the weight of the same packages in California. The name of the New-York hotel alluded to has been furnished us, and can be obtained by any one curious to know. May we not, in this transaction, have a clue to some of the many slanderous accusations against our Mint? There can be no doubt that the weights by which the packages were weighed at New-York were false, and if false, were so by design. The intention could scarcely have been for any other purpose than to so reduce the packages that, when brought to the Mint, they would weigh no more than they had weighed by the false weights at New-York. The circumstances at New-York, had not these young men particularly noticed the variation in weight, would probably never have reached California, but the Mint weight might have been sent back, and the innocent officers of the Mint saddled with the odium of a New-York robbery. It is quite possible that the story of the mixing of parcels at the Mint, may have grown out of some such false weighing at New-York as that above instanced.

☞ The Light Guard, under the command of Capt. VINCENT, paraded on Tuesday, in honor of Evacuation day. They turned out eighty muskets, and attracted much attention by their fine winter uniform. Dodworth's Band, on this occasion, wore a superb new Hungarian uniform of black and gold—and turned out thirty-six pieces, including clarionets and other reed instruments which have lately been added to the band. The music was mostly new, and the company, wherever they went, drew a large crowd of admirers after them. The marching and evolutions of the men were capital, bearing evidence of the discipline they have been subjected to in the drill-room. After the parade, the Guard tested the hospitality of General CHARLES STETSON, who is their First Lieutenant, by partaking of a capital dinner at the Astor House.

☞ The performances at Brougham's Lyceum Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, drew together a very large audience, in spite of the extremely unfavorable weather. The attendance was mainly from our Hebrew citizens, of whom the elite were present, forming (on the part of the ladies) a remarkable array of raven-haired and dark-eyed Israelitish beauty. The performances were two of Brougham's own pieces, "Romance and Reality," and "The Money Market," having, like nearly everything offered upon his stage, the rare merit of being interesting without grossness and amusing without ribaldry or vulgarity.

☞ A letter from Genoa in the *Newark Daily Advertiser* says:

The New-York and Genoa Steam-packet Company is not yet quite fully organized, but the prospects are favorable. Mr. Koster the gentlemanly merchant who has charge of this enterprise, is prosecuting measures for its early completion. The King, in the course of a recent conversation on the subject, special reference having been made to the desirableness of increasing the means of intercourse between the two countries, expressed a cordial desire that the line might be commenced as soon as possible. It enjoys the favor of his Government in the fullest degree.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—This body again met on Tuesday night at the New City Hall, and came to order: DANIEL WILLIS, Vice President, in the Chair; Henry A. Guild, Secretary. The roll was called, and the proceedings of the subsequent Session were read and approved.

Mr. Hibson, from the Committee into whose custody the documents and funds of the Labor League had been placed, reported the cash in hand to the Congress—and moved its appropriation to the expenses of the body, which was adopted.

The Committee on an address to LOUIS KOSSUTH reported a majority and minority address, upon which a stormy discussion was had, and both reports finally referred back to the Committee, with the addition of three members, to report at the next Session of the Congress.

The Congress likewise postponed the discussion of the subject and the resolution in relation to the non-intervention policy of our Government with foreign nations. The Congress then adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the green house of Mr. Cargill, corner Tenth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-st. It was extinguished by two of the Nineteenth Ward Police before much damage occurred.

POISONING CASE.—*Suspicious circumstances.*—An Investigation has, for the past two days, been going on at No. 22 Howard street, by Alderman Ball, of the Ninth Ward, as acting Coroner, together with a Jury of ten persons, inquire to the cause of death of a lady named Eliza Jane Muler, wife of B. H. Muler, an artist, residing at the above number. It appeared in evidence before the Jury, that Mrs. Muler, with her husband, went to their room at half past one o'clock on Monday morning, (the usual hour for them to retire,) and shortly after were heard conversing together in a loud tone of voice; this was continued for some time, and about 3 o'clock they were heard walking to and fro across the room; about 6 o'clock in the morning it was announced by Muler that his wife was dying, and she expired at about 7 o'clock. Shortly after the announcement was made to others in the house, several went to her bedside, but she was unable to speak or to make herself intelligible to them. Her extremely sudden death led to the suspicion that she had been poisoned by her husband, and these suspicions were rendered more plausible from the fact of it's having been well known in the house that they did not live happily together. From the evidence before the Jury, it appeared that suspicion, on his part was without foundation. As soon as the fact of her dying situation was announced, a messenger was dispatched for Drs. Cheesman and Cox, who were soon at the house, and after a short examination these gentlemen gave it as their opinion that Mrs. M. was suffering from an overdose of opium. The usual remedies were at once applied, but, as stated above, without producing the effect desired. On the announcement, by Dr. Cox, to Muler, that his wife had taken poison by some agency, he became very much excited. After the decease of his wife, Muler stated to one of the occupants of the house that his wife had been unfaithful to him, and he further denounced her in very unbecoming language. The same morning, shortly after the death of his wife, he went to the store of a friend to whom he stated the fact of her death and requested him to go with him to the house; he did so, and the two shortly after went into a closet to look for some linen, when Muler, suddenly clasping his hands, said to his friend, "See what I have found. This is something I did not expect to see here." This bottle proved to be contain liquid opium. His friend, in his evidence before the Jury, stated that at the time he made this exclamation he (Muler) had not read the label on the bottle. Dr. E. C. Franklin made a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, in whose stomach he found a substance which he pronounced to be opium. A portion of the stomach was then sent to Professor Reed, of the New-York Hospital, who soon detected the presence of opium. The case was continued till 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time most of the testimony was in, but in consequence of the presence of Alderman Ball being required to attend the inquest relative to the late school calamity, the further consideration of it was postponed until this morning. The circumstances being considered by the Jury as strongly tending to implicate Muler, as being concerned in the violent death of his wife, they thought proper to place him in the custody of Capt. Seatliff of the Fourteenth Ward Police to await the rendition of the verdict. The deceased was a native of France, 32 years of age.

THE GREAT FORGERY CASE FURTHER POSTPONED.—The Court met yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment on Tuesday, for the purpose of farther investigating the case. Mr. Clinton, counsel for Webb, one of the accused, was present, but stated that it was impossible for him to attend, as he was at that time engaged in a case in the Supreme Court. He proposed to submit the case in regard to his client, Webb, as it now stands, without any further examination of witnesses for the prosecution. The Court accepted this offer, and named Friday as the day, when the examination of Woodruff and Earle, so far as the other defendants are concerned, will be continued.

POLICE ARRESTS.—Anthony Wick was yesterday arrested, charged with an aggravated assault and battery upon the person of John Wick. The arrest was made by officer Vile, of the Seventeenth Ward, who took him before Justice Mountfort for examination.

John Murphy, was arrested by officer McCaid, of the Fifth Ward, charged with burglary, in entering the cabin of the schooner Mary Jane, lying at the foot of Harrison-st. The arrest was made at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and the accused was taken to the Lower Police Court for examination.

Benedict Degroof was arrested by officer McDougall, of the First Ward, charged with stealing $116 worth of marble, from the establishment of John B. Mussa. He was taken before Justice Lothrop, and held for examination.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BIBLE SECTARIAN BOOK.—A matter of no little interest has recently engrossed the attention of the School Committee of the City of Cambridge. It appears that one of the rules in the Schools of that city is, that selections from the Bible were read to the pupils daily. This order has recently been objected to by a scholar in one of the Schools at the Port. When it came to this pupil's turn to read, an objection was made on the ground that his parents, who were Catholics, instructed him not to read the Protestant Bible. The Teacher of the School immediately informed the School Committee on the subject, which Board we learn, notified the parents of the child, that they must either withdraw him from the school, or instruct him to comply with the established rules of the school, and orders of his instructor. We learn that a suit at law is to grow out of the trouble, and that a legal gentleman has already been retained as counsel by the parents of the pupil referred to, and that the ground taken is, that the school in question has openly violated the 23d sec. of the 23d chapter of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the introduction of sectarian books into our Public schools. There is very little doubt how a Massachusetts Jury would decide a question like the one referred to.

[Boston paper.

THE MAINE LAW.—Norfolk Hall, in Roxbury, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen last evening, for the purpose of discussing the Maine law. Hon. S. H. Walley presided. B. K. Pierce was appointed Secretary. Rev. Mr. Trafton, Methodist clergyman, read the Maine Liquor Law, and made some very able and clear remarks explanatory of its mode of operation, followed by Rev. Mr. Ritchie, City Missionary, Rev. W. A. Ryder, Rev. Dr. Putnam, the venerable Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston, ex-Mayor Clark, and others. All the speakers advocated the enactment of a law similar to that in Maine, and urged it with some very able and earnest remarks. It was decided to hold another meeting.

NATIVE AMERICANISM IN BOSTON.—This party met on Saturday evening, and nominated Dr. J. V. C. Smith, who had 19 votes to 16 for Francis Tukey, and 2 for Edward Brooks. Jonathan Pierce presided, Jesse Mann was the principal orator, and C. W. Denison read an address.

☞ CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, son of the late lamented Judge Woodbury has come out in favor of the Massachusetts Coalition.

Rev. Henry Giles's Lecture.

The Third Lecture of Mr. Giles's Course before the Mercantile Library Association, was delivered on Tuesday night at Clinton Hall, where, in spite of the great inclemency of the evening, a large audience was assembled to hear the favorite lecturer. The subject was the "Roman Man, or the Man of Sway."

Mr. Giles said that he should begin at that point in the history of Rome, where it had attained to political unity. There was a period, though brief, when the Constitution absorbed the conditions of patricians and plebians in the unity of the Roman citizen. The manner in which this was effected, is luminously treated by Niebuhr, and is worthy of profound study. It shows the ingenuities by which a ruling class maintain their position and crush whatever is opposed to it; and at the same time, it shows that political wisdom will not covet a monopoly of power. But this lesson is slowly learned by a ruling class. It appears plausible at first blush, that if one order of men can exclude all others from wealth, dignity and power, they will have an ascendency founded on the general prostration. But history teaches that if this prostration amounts to despair, the ascendency itself is but supremacy over ruin.

The aristocracy of Rome would have reached this supremacy, with a different character in the Commons. One way to depress the masses is to keep them poor, to burden their labor and embarrass their industry, involving them hopelessly in debt and thus keeping them hopelessly dependent. The Roman Commonalty became thus involved by taxation, war and usury. But the Roman aristocracy, wiser than those of a later date, did not permit misery to proceed to madness. The Roman Commons did not destroy the State; the Roman Aristocracy did not drive them to extremity. One source of independence was withheld from the Commons of Rome, namely the occupation of the public domain.

For ages, this was the cause of deadly strife. The Agrarian question was long the chief question of Roman agitation. The right of the Commons to a share in the public lands could scarcely be a matter of abstract dispute. But there were practical difficulties in the arrangement of a law. The need of a distribution of some sort for the impoverished Commons is now admitted by all historical students who have mastered the subject. Yet Agrarianism has become another name for the most reckless and destructive radicalism. This shows the force with which a ruling class can transmit a prejudice to posterity.

There were other means by which the Commons were depressed. They were precluded from social intercourse with the aristocracy—prohibited from intermarriage—incapable of enjoying the dignities of the priesthood,—and the rights of political citizenship.

The character of the Roman Commons was not such as to lead them to submit to social and political degradation. They were made of the stuff of the Roman people, and it was not the material of slaves out of which were formed the masters of the world. By their energy of will, they broke down all the barriers between them and the most sacred rights of citizenship.

It is at this position that we obtain the idea of the complete Roman Man. He is no more Patrician or Plebeian—but One, Indivisible Roman, and henceforth, his faculties tend to universal empire. The idea of unlimited sway became the animating element of Roman war. On returning from a campaign, as the Capital first met his eye, the Roman might feel that he was only a plebeian of the city; but when he went out from the sacred precincts, girded for unknown fights in the limitless vastness before him, he deemed himself the Patrician of the Universe.

The idea of universal empire was long held in check by a single city and by one great man. The city was Carthage—the man was Hannibal. But Carthage did not subdue Rome. This was impossible from the nature of the case. Rome had a great superiority in her element of permanence, as well as in her spirit of persistence. Carthage had wealth, but wealth does not raise men to enthusiasm—does not inspire heroism. States that rest on wealth have no secure foundation. The joy which wealth imparts is that of personal possession. The mass do not rejoice with the owners of riches; on the contrary, they envy them. Both classes, therefore, are oftener in antagonism than in communion. It is not thus with native instinct and native principles.—These can be shared in common by all. Mere pecuniary distinctions are obliterated in the spiritual nobility of sentiment, in which all glory—in which all feel great. Rome was permanent from the strong roots which her habits and institutions had planted in the soil. This gave her a great advantage over a merely maritime state. Sentiments locate themselves best on land. There they become historical, palpable, objective. Names, family and story belong to land. The tree, the well, the river, the temple, the battle-field, the boundary of tribes—all that gives fixedness to popular ideas, belong to land. They are the mnemonics of nationality.

Hannibal was overcome, not because Scipio was a wiser statesman or a more accomplished soldier, but because the contest was in a great measure between Hannibal himself and Rome. No single mind could snatch the command of earth from the compact organization of Rome. The greatness of Hannibal may be measured by the greatness of his opponent. This was not a Roman General, but the Roman State. His greatness may be infered from the difficulty of finding a man to compare with him. After two thousand years, we still see him raised on the height of his stupendous actions. We do him injustice when we estimate his power by his soldiership, or his soldiership by his battles. The intellect, the will exhibited in the conduct of Hannibal are almost superhuman. In all respects, he was a largely cultivated man,—skilled in Greek and Punic learning; consumate in policy as in conduct, as wise in peace, as mighty in war; as eminent for wisdom as for valor. Hannibal was the object of admiration to Napleon; and as the latter had a Waterloo, Hannibal had a Zama; but the glory and brilliancy of neither have been clouded by the triumph of a Scipio or the success of a Wellington.

Carthage fell, and the world was opened to the sword of Rome. Universal empire was achieved in the republic; the next step was its concentration in an individual.

The supreme authority was to be gathered into the person of some daring usurper, who could bind the legions to his fortune, gain the masses and crush the factions. Such a one was Julius Cesar. He stood alone in greatness, for he was himself an empire—a man in who the imperial idea of Roman supremacy was individualized. Some citizen hailed him as King, "I am not called King," said he, "my name is Cesar."

We behold in him the full-grown Roman Man—a type of the Roman character in all its completeness. Intellectual, daring, decisive, ambitious; with all the dimensions of a masculine genius upon the most imperial scale, he stands among the ages of history as the colossal impersonation of the Roman soul. He was thinker, writer, orator, statesman, soldier, with that sovereignty of character which answers to our ideal of Roman thought, Roman eloquence, Roman dominion and Roman battle.

Mr. Giles then went into an examination of the more abstract elements of the Roman character, and concluded his eloquent discourse with an impressive tribute to the superior life which was developed soon after the Roman splendor was at its hight.

A nobler and loftier life was made manifest, when Greece had reached the limits of her genius, and Rome had exhausted all the forces of her power. This life endured amid the fragments of the Empire, and became the recuperative energy for new forms of society. It brought into new action, the religious spirit of the Hebrew, the intellectual spirit of the Greek, and the social spirit of the Roman with its own divine spirit of humanity, its spirit of unbounded brotherhood and of immortal hope. This life was the life of Christianity. It found expanse for its action in the political frame work of Rome—an order for its ministrations in the remnants of Roman institutions, and a voice for its preaching in the Roman tongue. It has lived through many changes of Churches, and of States, and it is still active, with a divine feeling for the good of the individual and of the universal humanity.

ILLINOIS.

☞ *The Galena Advertiser* gives an account of a discovery of lead ore, which promises to surpass anything of the kind on record. It was made about two miles north-east of the Linstpheur Mound, is two miles distant from any other diggings, on a farm in the prairie, and was made by a boy finding mineral in a creek. On examining the bottom of this creek, it was found to be almost a solid mass of lead ore for some ten or twelve feet in width. Some three or four holes have been sunk about four feet in the clay, on each side of the creek, and specimens of large black mineral taken out, weighing from fifty to one hundred pounds.

THIRTY LIVES LOST!—The schooner Newbould, Capt. Maine, was capsized a few days since, on Lake Michigan, with about thirty persons on board, all lost! She was on her passage from Chicago to Grand Traverse, with full supplies for a lumbering establishment at the latter place.

[Buffalo Commercial.

MEXICO.

Later from the Rio Grande.

We have received *The Rio Bravo* to Nov. 12, from which we obtain the following particulars of the situation of Carvajal and the revolutionary troops.

The forces of Gen. Carvajal are still at Reynosa, where they are daily receiving reenforcements. They will soon be completely organized and ready for the field. His auxiliary forces will be very numerous and efficient. As was stated in our last, we believe the war has but just commenced. Up to this time Gen. Avalos has received the ranchero forces of Canales only, numbering but about two hundred men. Gen. Uraga, with a force of regulars, variously estimated at from four to fifteen hundred men, (probably the first number is nearest to the truth,) is shortly expected. He is now, as is believed, with part of his force, at Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas.

Since writing the above, we learn by the steamer, Camanche, that Gen. Carvajal has removed his forces to a point where he commands all the roads leading from Matamoros. He has, also, a force of Rangers in the near neighborhood of that city. There will be stirring events shortly.

When Gen. Carvajal retired from before the City of Matamoros, and a large portion of his auxiliary troops crossed over to this side of the river, in addition to Capt. Walker's company, several American officers remained with him. Among them was Capt. E. R. Hord, majors McMicken and Everett, Lieuts. Brown and Garza, and probably some others. Capt. Hord joined the company of Walker and took an active and gallant part with that brave officer in the skirmishes that ended in the discomfiture and flight of the cavalry of Gen. Avalos.

The Government of Mexico has issued a decree closing the port of Camargo.

On the 15th of October last the General Congress authorized the Executive to dispose of 2,500 men of the National Guards from the States of Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila for the purpose of "pacifying the State of Tamaulipas, attending at the same time to the protection of the two latter States against the aggressions of the savages."

The Rio Bravo has a long article commenting on the failure of the siege of Matamoros, from which we take the following paragraphs:

It becomes our painful duty to announce to our readers that the siege and assault upon Matamoros by Gen. Carvajal and his forces, has resulted in a disastrous failure. In our two last papers, we have stated the arrival of General Carvajal and his forces, amounting to about 800 men and a six pounder gun, to invest the city of Matamoros; we also stated in the same papers, that Gen. Avalos, commanding for the Central Mexican Government, had in the city of Matamoros a force of about 600 men sustained by nine pieces of artillery of the respective calibers of six, nine, and twelve pounders. These guns were established in barricade batteries, completely defending his headquarters and his position for all his men. Upon Carvajal's arrival at Port Paredes, about a mile above Matamoros, he ordered an attack made upon Avalos's position. Five companies, viz: Walker's, Howell's, Edmundson's, Hord's and Shilling's, aided by a portion of the Reynosa, Mier and Guerrero battalions. These forces were under the command of Colonel Ford, next in command to Gen. Carvajal. They made a vigorous and energetic assault, and after much severe fighting, reached to within a few houses of the Main Plaza of the city of Matamoros. This was the first contest that ensued between the forces of Carvajal and Avalos, and resulted so conspicuously in favor of Carvajal as to occasion the greatest astonishment at the withdrawal of his men from their advantageously advanced position. They had in fact reached nearly within musket-shot of Avalos's head-quarters, and had reached a point near the Main Plaza where they commanded three of his main batteries. This order to withdraw at night from such a position as this, caused the greatest surprise to the men to whom it was addressed. They reluctantly obeyed it, and we are grieved to say that this order was the ground-work of all the fatal and unfortunate errors that took place during the successive assaults on Matamoros. Had Col. Ford been allowed to proceed, we believe that a few hours would have reduced the city under Carvajal's control. But misled by false information, or some other mistaken influence, he gave an order that rescued Avalos from the jaws of destruction.

After this unfortunate movement, a succession of assaults and skirmishes, running through seven or eight days, occurred, in which the companies attached to the force of Carvajal very greatly distinguished themselves. Those of Captains Walker, Hord, Edmunson, Howell and Shilling most particularly attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief and all others; also several of the Mexican companies conducted themselves with great gallantry and propriety. The contests in which these companies were engaged were generally very keen and spirited; and they behaved in a manner which secured to them the highest encomiums of their commanders. We need not detail the particulars—it is enough to say that up to Thursday morning their conduct had won for them the highest praise. On this morning, about daylight, Gen. Carvajal, influenced by some considerations we don't not of a high character, resolved to retire for a limited distance, to recruit his forces for another assault. He arranged his temporary retreat in such a manner as to chiefly place his Mexican forces in advance, leaving Capt Walker's Company, with some Mexicans, as the rear guard of his column. They proceeded in this manner to a designated point about 12 miles above Matamoros, on the Bravo River. Having attained some 4 or 5 miles the advance of his rear guard, Avalos's cavalry, amounting to 200 men led by Col. Portilla, made two attacks upon the rear-guard, headed by Captain Walker, and after severe conflicts were repulsed with considerable loss. During these combats, the Mexican advance and center, composed of some Mexican battalions, and a few straggling Americans, were seized with a sudden panic, and ingloriously fled—not even a company or a dozen men could be rallied to return to the rescue of Walker; but this gallant officer was abundantly able to rescue himself, and soon put Portilla and his superior forces to flight. Carvajal proceeded with his advance guard and forces up the river, and left Walker and the portion of his auxiliary forces, who followed him to defend his rear. Captain Wheate, who commanded the noble six-pounder which had answered Avalos's batteries with so much spirit, was ordered to cast his gun into the river. We frankly confess that this state of things has caused us more surprise and mortification than any event it has been our misfortune to witness during our whole lives. It may have been a severe contest to have assaulted and taken Avalos's batteries, in the city of Matamoros; but the idea that such a force as Carvajal commanded, consisting of so large a portion of Americans, and the best description of Mexican troops, should have fled with such precipitation from the field of battle, is a degree of shameful debasement which we cannot comprehend. There is no doubt that the experience and habits of a Mexican officer are so different from our own, that we can hardly understand the peculiar notions that regulate his motions. American citizens and soldiers are not in the habit of being subjected to the procrastinating and uncertain orders that are usual among the best disciplined troops of Mexico. They are accustomed to the plain, direct, vigorous and efficient action which brings the hottest contest to a speedy close, and the most resolute enemy to a disagreeable taste of cold steel. Mexican officers and Mexican so