Dr. Adams's just and feeling Discourse. The author was conversant with Professor Stuart from boyhood. He was familiar with his social habits and his household ways. He knew him intimately and loved him well. In the present offering to his memory, he has gathered a variety of personal reminiscences, describing him in the study, the lecture-room, and the more private walks of life. The Discourse also presents a rapid, but very discriminating sketch of the progress of sacred letters in this country and the influence of the instructions and writings of Prof. Stuart on their development. The following passage is quite significant, illustrating American enterprise as well as the good fruits of the lamented Professor's toil:

He had trained up a corps of ministers, who, not de- knowledge of the inspired Scriptures. He has left behind Scient in other matters, are distinguished for an exegetical him many Elishas, in whose zeal and success in biblical learning he felt the deepest interest. Placed in personal contact with some fifteen hundred students, since then, presidents and professors of seminaries and colleges, pastors of churches, missionaries of the gospel, secretaries of philanthropic societies, editors of literary and religious publications, his influence has been and will be felt in every quarter of the globe. There is one aspect of that influence which possesses a peculiar interest. The zeal which animated him in the study of the original Scriptures, and the rules which guided him in their interpretation, were repeated by his many pupils, who, going from under his immediate instruction, were set to the foundation-work of modern missions, the translation of the Word of God into so many languages and dialects of the earth. Judson in Burmese, Gordon Hall and Newell in Mahratta, Winslow and Spaulding in Tamul, Thurston and Bingham in Hawaiian, Goodell in Armeno-Turkish, Temple and King in modern Greek, Byington, Kingsbury and Wright in Choctaw, Worcester in Cherokee, Dwight and Riggs in modern Armenian, Bridgman in Chinese, Schauffler in Hebrew-Spanish, Jones in Siamese, Perkins in modern Syriac, Hall in Ojibway, Grout in Zulu, Bryant in Grebo, Walker in Mpongwe; there was not one of those who did not remember and honor their instructor as their chief qualification for success when they prosecuted the difficult and invaluable service of rendering the Scriptures into the languages of the heathen. Something bordering upon the romantic is, that while he, in solitary toil, was gathering from all the dialects of the East whatever could elucidate the inspired Scriptures, his reward was to come when men trained by his wisdom, and inspired with his enthusiasm, carried his name and influence back to the Acropolis at Athens, to the Isles of the Ægean, the valley of the Nile, to Jerusalem and Damascus, the Tigris and Euphrates, to Ararat and Mesopotamia, and to the remoter lands beyond the Ganges.

☞ "PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY," by N. PARKER WILLIS. (12mo. pp. 527. Charles Scribner.) A new and enlarged edition of one of the earlier works of the author, which has gained in its day, no small share of celebrity. Upon its first publication as a series of letters in a journal of this City, with which Mr. Willis was then connected as a European correspondent, it excited the ire of *The London Quarterly*, "so savage and tartarly," and called forth a frightful chastisement from the hands of the Editor. Mr. Willis happily survived the flaying, and immediately brought out a London edition of a portion of the letters, with the suppression of such passages as might be deemed offensive on account of their personal bearings. The only American edition,—long ago out of print—was a copy of this incomplete book. In the edition now issued, the letters which stirred up the wrath of *The Quarterly* are given precisely as they were written in the first instance. In regard to their alleged personalities, Mr. Willis makes ample explanations in the preface, showing that the charges against him have been greatly exaggerated, and that, in the worst view of the matter, he has done nothing for which he cannot plead the precedent of the very men who have attacked him most virulently. He makes out a strong case, it must be admitted. The letters themselves are free and easy sketches, making no pretensions to depth of criticism, or extensive research. They present a succession of tableaux, which are always graceful and lively, and often make a deep impression by their bold grouping. Their interest is increased by the interval which has elapsed since their first composition. It is curious to compare the expressions of taste and opinion at that time with subsequent facts. Many of the celebrities described by Mr. Willis are now no more. His remarks on them while living are now, in almost every instance, flattering tributes to their memory.

☞ "TRIBUTE TO GALLAUDET," A DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN HARTFORD, by HENRY BARNARD. (8vo. pp. 267. Hartford: Brockett & Hutchinson. New-York: M. W. Dodd.) In addition to the eloquent eulogy by Mr. Barnard, Superintendent of Common Schools in Connecticut, this volume contains a collection of valuable documents relating to the introduction of the system of education for the Deaf and Dumb which has been adopted with such signal success in this country. The name of Gallaudet is identified with this branch of Christian benevolence. Mainly through his sympathy and labors, was the public attention first directed to the numerous class of unfortunates, to whom Providence has denied the faculty of speech. Nor were his efforts confined to this sphere of philanthropic duty. The cause of education in general, and the treatment of the Insane, are greatly indebted to Mr. Gallaudet for his efficient and judicious exertions in their behalf. His writings on a variety of educational and religious topics, are numerous and of a high character—models of a chaste and polished style—and fully imbued with the spirit of humanity. Mr. Barnard has depicted his private character and public services in a truthful and impressive manner. We hope that this volume, the avails of which are devoted to the family of the deceased, will circulate extensively. It is perfectly readable, and its influence, in all respects, cannot fail to be pure and wholesome.

☞ "LILLIAN AND OTHER POEMS," by WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED. (12mo. pp. 290. Redfield.) This is the most complete edition of the fugitive productions of the author, which has yet been given to the public. It is issued under the editorial care of the Rev. Dr. Griswold, who introduces the volume with an appropriate biographical preface. These specimens leave a strong impression of the airiness and vivacity of the poet's genius, which was also not without an undertone of tender sadness. Many of the pieces show a rich vein of humor, and combine a keen quiet raillery with a refined imperturbable good nature. The all betray a genuine poetical spirit, with rare felicities of expression. A timely publication is this volume. A more charming companion (in the shape of a book) can scarcely be found for the summer holidays.

☞ "GATHERINGS FROM A PASTOR'S DRAWER," by Rev. JOHN NELSON. A selection from the papers of a venerable and excellent clergyman of Massachusetts, who, after a forty years' ministry, is still engaged in its active labors. They indicate a calm, well-balanced, conservative mind, tinctured with a mild infusion of the old Puritanism. An Anniversary Discourse is appended to the volume, giving numerous details concerning the ecclesiastical history of Leicester, Mass., which will be read with interest by the scattered sons of that pleasant ancient village. (12mo. pp. 403. R. Carter & Brothers.)

☞ "THE PAPER HANGER'S COMPANION," by GAINES ARROWSMITH, gives the experience of a practical workman during a term of fifty years, in the branch to which it is devoted. It forms a worthy companion to the excellent treatises on the practice of various trades which have been issued by the publisher. (12 mo. pp. H. C. Baird. Dewitt & Davenport.)

☞ A neat edition of "ÆSOP'S FABLES," illustrated with numerous engravings on wood, is issued by Daniel Fanshaw. (24mo. pp. 242.)

☞ "THE MOB CAP," and other stories by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, are issued in a cheap octavo by T. B. Peterson. This collection will be welcome to the numerous admirers of the graceful and pleasing authoress.

☞ "THE FAMILY ENCYCLOPEDIA," by Rev. J. L. BLAKE. The eighth edition of this useful compendium of general knowledge, which has been received with great popular favor, is issued by H. C. Baird, and sold by Dewitt and Davenport, (large 8vo. pp. 960.)

☞ "THE SCHOOL GIRL IN FRANCE," by Miss R. MCCRINDELL, is the tale of a lively story, illustrating the danger of entrusting Protestant children to Roman Catholic Seminaries. (24mo. pp. 248. R. Carter & Brothers.)

☞ "BRONCHITIS AND KINDRED DISEASES," by W. W. HALL. A practical treatise on pulmonary complaints, presenting many useful suggestions to invalids, and illustrated with a selection of interesting cases. (12mo. pp. 348. Redfield.)

Books of the Week.

Tribute to Gallaudet. By Henry Barnard. 8vo. pp. 267. Hartford: Brockett & Hutchinson.
Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases. By W. W. Hall. 12mo. pp. 350. Redfield.
The Paper Hanger's Companion. By James Arrowsmith. 24mo. pp 108. Phil: Henry C. Baird. New-York: Dewitt & Davenport.
The Family Encyclopedia. By John L. Blake, D.D. Eighth Edition. 8vo. pp. 960. The Same.
Æsop's Fables. 24mo. pp. 242. Daniel Fanshaw.
The Mob Cap and other Tales. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. 8vo. pp. 192. Phil: T. B. Peterson. New-York: Bunce & Brothers.
The School-Girl in France. By Miss R. McCrindall. 12mo. pp. 248. R. Carter & Brothers.
Temple Melodies. By Darius E. Jones. 12mo. pp. 222. Mason & Law.
Homeopathic Domestic Physician. By G. H. Pulte. New Edition. 12mo. pp. 576. Newman & Ivison.
A Discourse on the Life and Services of Professor Moses Stuart. By Rev. William Adams. 8vo. pp. 71. John F. Trow.
The Boston Kidnapping. A Discourse. By Theodore Parker. 8vo. pp. 72. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New-York: C. S. Francis.
Pencillings by the Way. By N. Parker Willis. 12mo. pp. 527. Charles Scribner.
Lillian and other Poems. By Winthrop Mackworth Praed, 12mo. pp. 290. Redfield.
Gatherings from a Pastor's Drawer. By Rev. John Nelson, D.D. 12mo. pp. 403. Worcester: G. A. Howland. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.
Bleak House. No. 3. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. pp. 114. Harper & Brothers.
The Two Families. By the Author of "Rose Douglas." 12mo. pp. 261. The Same.
The Principles of Courtesy. By George Winford Hervey. 12mo. pp. 300. The Same.
An Exposition of some of the Laws of the Latin Grammar. By Gessner Harrison. 12mo. pp. 290. The Same.

Anti-Gambling Anniversary.

The Second Anniversary of the Association for the Suppression of Gambling was held at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, Rensselaer Havens, Esq., in the Chair. The proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wheaton. The President made a brief exposition of the object for which the Society had been established. It was organized in July, 1850, and the objects it seeks to accomplish are as follows:

To prevent, as far as practicable, the formation of gambling habits among the young, by the dissemination of facts, and by personal efforts with individuals known to be exposed to the temptations of the card-room, or the faro table.

To reclaim as many as possible of those victimized by gamesters; thus saving their friends from bitter sorrow, and themselves from early disgrace, and perhaps final ruin.

To protect merchants, manufacturers, bankers and chartered companies, to the widest attainable limit, from the frauds, embezzlements and losses incident to gambling practices.

To promote the enactment of suitable laws in all the States for the entire suppression of gambling-houses, lottery and policy offices, and the complete eradication of gambling from our country.

After stating the objects of the Society as above, he proceeded to speak of the extent to which gambling was carried on in this City, and stated that many of the police were in the pay of the gamblers. This, he said, makes it exceedingly difficult to put a stop to the evil, or to insure the prosecution of those keeping gambling houses.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Secretary, Mr. Burleigh, read the report of the Society for the past year, which contained many grave charges against the police who had not only neglected to arrest the gamblers, but had even sanctioned their proceedings in many instances by refusing to criminate them. The efficiency of the Society, in breaking up several gambling concerns, was also spoken of in the report, and many cases related in which the parties owning them were prosecuted with success. Individuals who had been defrauded of large sums by gamblers, had their money restored through the instrumentality of the Society. The receipts of the institution, since its organization, amounted to $3,655 76, and the expenses to $4,193 50.

After the reading of the report, Rev. Mr. Clark addressed the meeting. He commenced by depicting the evil effects of the vice of Gambling, and said that he had heard it reported that there are five or six thousand gambling houses of various kinds in this city. He related an instance of a Wall-street broker, who lost the sum of $60,000 by gambling.—But this, said he, is only one of numerous cases which occur almost daily. I have seen, he continued, at your Tombs the fruits of gambling; men who were once respectable, but who had been ruined by this vice. Its effects upon society are most ruinous, both to rich and poor; for it leads to other vices and in many cases to suicide. It was stated, said the Rev. gentleman, in *The New-York Tribune*, a paper to which this and other Societies of a like character, owe a debt of thanks, that about a year since, according to the most correct estimates, five millions of dollars were annually lost in the city of New-York through gambling, and one thousand young men ruined during the same period.

Rev. Dr. Clarke was followed by Rev. Dr. Bacon, who spoke of the extent to which gambling was carried on among the despots of Europe, and the consequent evils inflicted upon the people. He also alluded to the system of betting pursued at elections, and the vicious influence which it exercised upon society.

Mr. Greeley next addressed the meeting. He urged upon the Society the necessity of continued exertion for the suppression of gambling, for, said he, the more effort that is made, the more rapidly does the cause advance to its ultimate success. The Society should appeal to the conscience of the community by showing the moral depravity which is produced by gambling. The cause must not be measured by merely local success, but rather by the impression it makes upon the public mind. The vice, he contended, should be punished by law as other crimes are, until it is driven to hide in bye places from the public gaze.

After an address from Rev. Mr. Westcott, a collection was taken up and the meeting adjourned. The sum of $157 was contributed, of which $100 were given by one person.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

A meeting in behalf of the Commissioners of this Society was held at the Tabernacle yesterday forenoon, before a very large audience. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presided. After prayer and hymn by the congregation, a brief statement, from which we extract the following, was read by one of the Secretaries: There are 33 Missionaries and assistants now here, waiting to take their departure as soon as circumstances will allow. The receipts of the Board during the first nine months of last year, were $201,162 54, being an advance over that of the previous year by $6,243 61. It states that South India is ripening for a good harvest; that Dr. King is still at Athens, and that the Sandwich Islands have received all that the Board could accomplish, but that fears are entertained of their being threatened by a filibustier invasion similar to that of Cuba, unless the Government of the United States keep a good watch on the movement.

Rev. W. W. Scudder, of the Ceylon Mission, delivered an address on the encouragements and difficulties that come in the way of the Missionary in that country. He had been born in that Island, and consequently was acquainted with the country and the natives. The land of India has been one of interest for the last 2,000 years—pouring, during that period, her specie and gold, and wealth of every description throughout the world. It was an avaricious desire to possess this land that led to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and the New World, and finally the spread of the Gospel among the people. About two hundred years ago, a band of British merchants took possession of India, and such was their progress, that territory after territory was brought under their control, until the whole country fell into their hands. The sword of the spirit followed the sword of the world, and Christianity was rapidly spread among the people. The reverend speaker gave a history of the different transactions that have taken place in India, together with a sketch of their manners and customs.

The Hindoos are a religious people. Every act that they have to do during the day is laid down in their Shaster, so that their ordinary duties are conducted in a religious spirit. When told he must die, the Hindoo calmly sits down, and breathes out his soul with the words, "It is God's will, it must be done." They also give largely in support of their religion. More than half a million of dollars are expended in one festival at a temple in Calcutta. Oh! if these noble traits were directed by the influence of the gospel, what a glorious result would follow, in the evangelization of the world! The gospel, however, has been preached and distributed throughout every part of the country; and in Ceylon the people are prepared to receive the word of God, but Missionaries are wanted to perfect the good work; and he called upon all present to aid in the conversion of India to the true God.

Rev. Cyrus Byington, of the Choctaw Mission, then rose, and spoke of the progress of Christianity among the red men of the West, besides giving an interesting description of their manners and ways of living. It seems that they carry out the principles of the Maine Liquor Law among the Creeks, for there they pay a man $2 for destroying one gallon of whisky. The number of Indians west of Arkansas is about 400,000, of which 10,000 are communicants. One hundred missionaries are engaged in laboring there.

The next address was to have been delivered by Rev. W. Tracy, of the Madura Mission, but he was necessarily obliged to be absent in consequence of bad health. A hymn was then sung, after which Rev. W. Goodell, of Constantinople, made some further remarks relative to the American Mission in addition to those already given.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, delivered the next address. He commenced by alluding to the great interest taken in the Society by the Protestant Evangelical portion of Europe. We see here to-day one of our oldest missionaries, who has shown the progress of our labors. It is a great work, and it is well to rest ourselves for a time by calm deliberation. What is it but to take hold of the mind of a person in those countries of darkness, and illuminating and reviving it with the light of the Gospel. We have to do in the Turkish Empire not directly with the Moslem population, but the Greeks, the latter being under the influence of Austria, forming an obstacle that is with difficulty withstood. In fact, the Greek Church is nothing more than the advance guard of the Russian army. You see a little of that spirit in the occurrence that took place at Athens the other day. The moment that Russia got possession of Constantinople, and Turkey had been partitioned like Poland, there would be an end to Protestantism there. The speaker referred at some length to difficulties of other kinds, that rise up before the missionary, particularly in translating the Bible in such a manner as to be understood. In the Chinese language the nearest approximation one can come to the word "Sin," is a breach of politeness, and so on.

Rev. Samuel Fisher, of Cincinnati, also delivered an appropriate address, after which a Missionary hymn was sung, benediction was given, and the meeting adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT *A. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's)* 254½ *Wall-st.*

1852.	6 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
May 14	54	62	62	60

AMUSEMENTS, &C., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Astor-place Opera House—G. V. Brooke—New Way to Pay Old Debts
Niblo's Theater—The Rousset Family—La Sylphide—7½ P. M.
Broadway Theater—Charlotte Cushman—Guy Mannering—7½.
Lyceum Theater—Julia Bennett—Follies of a Night, &c.—7½ P. M.
Barton's Theater—Burton and Co.—Wives As They Were—7½.
Barnum's Museum, (Day and Evening)—The Drunkard, &c.
Brackett's Shipwrecked Mother and Child—Day and Evening.
National Academy of Design—Modern Paintings—Day and Evening.
Sattler's Cosmoramas—Views in Asia Minor—Day and Evening.
The Aztecs—Society Library—Day and Evening.

THE WEATHER.—The delicious spring weather of which we have had such frequent touches during the week, gave way yesterday to strong suspicions of a storm, and before midnight a chilly drizzle set in, which looks more and more ugly as we go to press.

LICENSES—HOPE FOR REFORM.—A novel scene was presented in the Mayor's Office yesterday. The Excise Commissioners met to give licenses in the Fifth Ward. Messrs. C. C. Leigh and C. J. Warren appeared in behalf of the City and the Fifth Ward Alliances, and entered a protest against the whole proceedings. Mr. Warren offered a legal argument, from which he urged, with much force, the following claims:

That no license whatever be given for the sale of intoxicating drinks. If this just claim is denied,

That tavern licenses be given to those only who have legal qualifications, and in those places only where a tavern is demanded for the accommodation of travellers;

That retailers should not be allowed to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises:

That no person should have a double license, to keep a tavern and to retail, combined in one. And if this distinction between a tavern and a retailer's license be denied,

That no such mockery of legal proceedings be attempted, as to take a worthless and illegal bond of $125; and that no license be given to those who have kept their shops open on the Sabbath.

Mr. Warren further contended that those places certainly should not be licensed that, in addition to being open on the Sabbath, are marked by the Police, "Very bad," "Thieves meet here," &c.; and all those houses also where the Commissioners *believe* gaming and licentious practices are allowed.

The argument was courteously received by the Alderman, who seemed very much embarrassed, and in doubt as to the proper course, but finally concluded to grant the licenses, though with some restrictions. As the first man was about to receive his license, the eye of the Alderman was directed to the Police Report before him, where that man was reported as keeping his shop open on the four last Sabbaths. Yet the license was given. The next applicant was a colored man, who also keeps his place open on Sunday. To him the Alderman said: "If you keep open on the Sabbath, your license shall be taken from you."

So the matter went on. The number of those who had not thus violated the Sabbath law seemed very small. The Alderman then turned to Mr. Warren and said distinctly, "I pledge you my word that these places *shall all be closed on the Sabbath.* If there is any law, *it shall be executed.*" He also pledged Mr. W. that none of those women should be licensed who keep places to decoy in men and get them drunk for base purposes, and that he would not license those "very bad" places where "thieves meet."

The above declaration was made in the presence of the Assistant Alderman, who made no objection, and in the face of a large crowd of men, who were impatiently waiting each one to pay $10 and take a license, which on an average takes $200 from the City Treasury in taxes to support the paupers and punish the criminals made by the licensed rum shops.

It is well that this work is begun. We hope it will be followed up in the other Wards. On Monday and Tuesday next the licenses are to be given for the Sixth Ward. We wonder how many men and women of good moral character will be found there engaged in the rum traffic. We wonder how many "taverns" are wanted there for "the actual accommodation of travelers." Whatever diminution of licenses may be made, it will not reach the seat of the disease. Nothing but the Maine Law, fully executed, can do that. Yet if the number is reduced even a few hundreds, which may be done if this matter is properly pressed, something will be gained.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—A young man named Peter Gillen, under indictment for causing the death of Charles Foster on the 17th of February, 1850, by stabbing him in the left breast with a dirk knife while on the corner of Cross and Mulberry streets, was yesterday arrested by Sergt. Dowling of the Sixth Ward Police, and Officer Elder of the Lower Police Court, and committed to prison by Justice Osborne to await his trial.

Soon after the commission of the deed, Gillen fled from the City, to which he returned on Tuesday last and took to drinking, and while in this state divulged secrets which led to his identification and arrest. A female named Eliza Foster, who is said to have been the mistress of the deceased, was also arrested and detained as a witness for the prosecution.

PARTIALITY VS. COURTESIES.—The Aldermen last night voted, very properly, to extend the usual Municipal courtesies to the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, now expected at this port. Why did they suffer the Norwegian (or Swedish) sloop Ornen—a no less distinguished war vessel from a much more powerful and equally friendly nation—to arrive, lay in port a month and depart without the courtesy of a recognition? It was a very shabby trick on the part of the authorities, to which we called their attention at the time. But we are glad to see the present promise of amendment.

☞ *The Spiritual Telegraph*, No. 2, appears this morning, and is brim full of 'The Manifestations.' Most of the prose is interesting; but why *do* 'the Spirits' infest this humdrum world with such shocking attempts at Poetry? If they think there is a dearth of doggerel among us, they are wofully mistaken.

☞ Mr. VAN WAGNER'S Free Temperance Meetings in the Big Tent, (Fourth-st. and Fifth-av.) will be continued every evening. WM. H. BURLEIGH will speak there to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock.

P. S.—There will be no meeting at the Tent *this* (Saturday) evening, but Mr. BURLEIGH will speak there to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Van Wagner in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ A mass Temperance meeting will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, May 17, complimentary to Daniel Cady, Esq., the founder of the order of Cadets of Temperance. Hon. James Harper will preside. Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, Rev. Charles Hoover, of New-Jersey, Dr. Schnebly, of Brooklyn, Hon. E. L. Snow and others will address the meeting. Tickets 12½ cents.

ANOTHER DAY BOAT.—The steamer Gen. Taylor, which has been lying at Cold Spring for the last few months, has been purchased by Mr. McCullough, the former owner of the Alida, and brought down to this city,—is to have four boilers and an engine of the most modern construction. Mr. McC. intends making a day boat of her, and will place her on the Hudson about the first of July. The officers of the Gen. Taylor, are to be Capt. Stone and Lieut. Knight, formerly of the Alida.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—About 1 o'clock on Thursday a four horse team belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company ran away from the dépôt in Thirty-second-st. down the Fourth-avenue. When near Thirty-first-st. they ran against another four horse team attached to a passenger car going up. All eight horses fell, and three were killed almost instantly. No other damage done.

☞ *The Philadelphia Bulletin* has a dispatch from this City, stating that the steamer Troy, in coming from Albany on Thursday night, was run into by a schooner, and the cook killed. The steamer sustained considerable damage.

☞ Joseph C. Canning, Esq., favorably known as the Purser of the U. S. steamship Baltic, will, we understand, resign his post on that favorite steamer, and accept a situation in the employ of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co., in town.

TROOPS FOR TEXAS.—On Saturday the ship Albert Gallatin took from Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, about 400 recruits for Texas. They were under command of Brevet Capt. How, who will return after handing over the recruits.

NEW STANDARD.—The Second Regiment, Col. Bogart, will parade on the 19th instant, to receive their magnificent standards from the Common Council.

☞ The Washington Rifles, Captain Basck, have provided quarters for Capt. Triglers's Washington Rifles, of Albany, who will visit this city on the 31st instant. The Albanians will be received with open arms and a soldier's welcome.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of Land Reformers will be held this evening at No. 162 Nassau-st., fifth story, with a view to do something to help the passage of the Homestead bill. Let all hands be there.

☞ Reports at the last Conference of Baptist Ministers from about one-third of the churches of that denomination in the City and vicinity, number 57 baptisms for the month.

☞ The Philolexian Society of Columbia College, will celebrate the completion of its first half century, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at Metropolitan Hall. The exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ALDERMEN.—There was nothing of much consequence in last night's doings. A full report will be found in another column.

☞ Three Cent pieces, in sums of $30 and upward, can be had at par of Adams & Co., Express men, No. 59 Broadway.

☞ The Empire Stone-Dressing Company has been awarded the contract for the brown stone work on the new Bible House in Astor-place.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of Real Estate were made by Cole & Chilton, May 14:

1 3-story brick house and lease of lot on north-west corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.	$4,850
1 3-story brick house adjoining on 28th-st.	1,810
1 3-story brick house adjoining on 28th-st.	2,200
1 2-story house and lot on 41st-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.	950
1 lot 25x98, north side 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.	2,000
1 lot (gore) on 25th-st., near 8th-av.	2,030
1 lot (gore) on 53d-st., near 7th-av.	400
1 lot 25x98.9, south side 24th-st., near 2d-av.	1,600
1 lot 36x102, on 90th-st., near 6th-av.	2,200
1 lot 25x100 on 53th-st., near 7th-av.	610
1 lot (gore) south side 25th-st., near 7th-av.	1,350
1 lot 25x98, north side 25th-st., near 7th-av.	1,330
1 lot north side 38th-st., between 2d and 3d-av.	625
1 lot 25x100 north side 43d-st., betw. 10th and 11th-ave.	1,000
1 lot 25x100 adjoining	1,000
1 lot 25x100 on 90th-st. between 8th and 9th ave.	175
1 lot adjoining on 90th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.	175
1 lot adjoining on 90th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.	175
1 lot adjoining on 90th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.	175
1 lot 25x100 northeast corner 6th-av. and 107th-st	290
1 lot 25x100 adjoining on the Avenue	195
1 lot 25x100 adjoining on the Avenue	175
1 lot 25x100 adjoining on the Avenue	172
40 lots 25x100 on 107th-st., adjoining the above each	112
1 lot 25x100 on 107th-st., adjoining the above	102
1 lot 25x100 on 107th-st., adjoining the above	101
1 lot 25x100 on 107th-st., adjoining the above	100
1 lot 25x100 on 107th-st., adjoining the above	100
1 lot 25x100 on 107th-st., adjoining the above	100
1 lot, gore corner of Harlem-lane	100
1 lot 25x100 north-side 106th-st., near 6th-av.	100
1 lot, 25x100 west side 4th-av., bet. 109th and 110th-sts.	180
1 lot, gore, on 15th-st., near Avenue A	95
1 lot on 11th-av., next corner of 123d-st.	170
1 lot corner of 11th-av. and 125th-st.	330
1 lot on 122d-st., near 1st-av.	135
1 lot on 122d-st., adjoining	132
1 lot on 122d-st., adjoining	132
1 lot on 122d-st., adjoining	127
1 lot on 122d-st., adjoining	127
1 lot on 122d-st., adjoining	127
1 lot on 122d-st., adjoining	127
1 lot on 122d-st., adjoining	127
1 lot on 123d-st., near 1st-av.	100
1 lot on 123d-st., adjoining	100
1 lot on 123d-st., adjoining	100

Also, the following of Brooklyn Real Estate:

1 lot on Atlantic-st., near Nevins-st.	995
1 lot on Pacific-st., near Nevins-st.	950

COMPLETION OF THE REMOVAL OF POT ROCK.—*To Walter R. Jones, Esq., President of the New-York Life Saving Benevolent Association*—DEAR SIR: In my report to you, dated February 3, 1852, I stated that M. Maillefert recommenced firing on Pot Rock on Monday, the 2d of that month, having previously reduced it to the depth of 19 feet below mean low water. After firing fifty charges during the very severe cold weather, between the 2d and 27th of February, M. Maillefert, on the last named day, made a survey of Pot Rock, and found not less than 20 feet at mean low water on any part of it. Upon his making this report, I requested him to suspend operations on that rock, and notified Lieut. Bartlett, Assistant on the U. S. Coast Survey, of the result; and requested him to make a survey to verify that made by M. Maillefert. Lieut. Bartlett made that survey on the 15th of March, and on the 27th of that month he addressed me the following communication:

COASTS SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1852.

E. MERIAM, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I inclose you herewith a manuscript "transfer sheet" of the result of my last examination of the "*Pot Rock*" in "Hell Gate Channel," made on the 15th inst., by which you will readily perceive that the depth at *mean low water* is (20½) *twenty and a half feet*, at the shoalest part.

The *extent* of the rock since the 1st of January last has been reduced from (225) two hundred and twenty-five feet in length, by sixty feet width at the twenty-four feet curve, to a length (extreme) of one hundred and seventy-two feet by forty feet in width. At the same date the extent of the twenty feet curve (including the nineteen and a half feet spots) was ninety-six feet in length by thirty feet width, which has all been deepened to twenty and a half feet at the shoalest spot.

The Superintendent of the Coast Survey will soon be able to send you (for the benefit of all interested in this work) the engraved sheets, showing the results obtained since the commencement of your work in June last; which should, in my judgment, be highly gratifying and entirely satisfactory to all who have aided the work.

* * * * Respectfully and truly yours,
WASHN. A. BARTLETT,
Lieut. U. S. N., Assist. Coast Survey.

Extracts from manuscript transfer sheet referred to in Lieut Bartlett's communication.

SOUNDINGS ON POT ROCK.

16 soundings gave 20½	feet	4 soundings gave 24½	feet
3 soundings gave 20¾	feet	25 soundings gave 25	feet
19 soundings gave 21	feet	3 soundings gave 25½	feet
1 sounding gave 21½	feet	25 soundings gave 26	feet
6 soundings gave 21½	feet	1 sounding gave 26	feet
14 soundings gave 22	feet	15 soundings gave 27	feet
2 soundings gave 22½	feet	1 sounding gave 27½	feet
9 soundings gave 22½	feet	12 soundings gave 28	feet
2 soundings gave 22¾	feet	1 sounding gave 29	feet
23 soundings gave 23	feet	3 soundings gave 30	feet
10 soundings gave 23½	feet		
1 sounding gave 23¾	feet	225 total number of soundings.	
28 soundings gave 24	feet		

Soundings in *feet*, reduced to low water, the plane of reference.

Tides in Pot Cove.

Mean rise and fall	6 feet 3 inches.
Mean rise and fall ..... Springs	8 feet 3 inches.
Mean rise and fall ..... Neap	4 feet 5 inches.
Highest rise above plane of reference	7 feet 7 inches.
Fall of lowest below	1 foot 4 inches.

Comparison for Depth of Water on Pot Rock at Low Water.

1851—July, mean depth	8 ft.	Deduct for lowest tide	2 ft. 4 in
Deduct lowest tide	1 ft. 4 in		
Depth of lowest tide	6 ft. 8 in	Depth at *lowest* tide	19 ft. 2 in
1852—Mch. mean depth	20 ft. 6 in	Increased Depth	12 ft. 6 in
Extreme length at 14 feet		172 feet.	
Extreme width at 24 feet		40 feet.	

There is 21½ feet water on *Pot Rock*, at ordinary *Stack Low Water*, but the depth increases 1 to 1½ feet during the first quarter flood.

The state of the winds in Long Island Sound or New-York Bay affects the tides; N.W. winds (strong) give the lowest tides.

The increased depth of water has destroyed the former *peculiarities* and *difficulties* of the *Pot-current* at flood tide; *so that now and hereafter the Pot is no impediment to navigation at any time of tide.*

(Signed) WASHN. A. BARTLETT,
Lieut. U. S. N., Asst. Coast Survey.
Coast Survey Office, Washington, March 27, 1852.

The reduction of Pot Rock to the depth of twenty and a half feet below mean low water has been accomplished by the firing upon its surface under water, without any drilling of the rock, two hundred and eighty-four submarine charges, of which twenty-seven were of seventy-eight pounds, and two hundred and fifty-seven of one hundred and twenty-five pounds each; consuming thirty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-one pounds of powder.

In the discharge of this public trust, which I voluntarily assumed, the execution of which has been both delicate and difficult, I feel it to be my duty to submit to a committee a statement of the money that has been received by me toward defraying the expense of removing the rocks from the channel of Hurl Gate; and also a statement of the expenses which have been incurred in the prosecution of that work, in order that the same may be examined and audited. As the present session of Congress is drawing to a close, it is necessary that an application should be immediately made to that body for the passage of an act providing for the refunding the money raised to pay the expense of this work; and I wish to advise with a committee in relation thereto.

Three gentlemen of high standing have been named as such Committee; two have been waited upon, and have consented to serve; the third, in consequence of his absence from the City, has not yet been consulted.

I trust that Congress will make the required appropriation, as the removal of the rocks from the great thoroughfare of Hurl Gate was a work of necessity, a work of great public utility, and accomplished at a cost trifling indeed, compared with the value of the work.

I have delayed making this report, in hopes of receiving the engraved streets mentioned by Lieut. Bartlett; but they are not yet completed.

The Submarine operations on Frying Pan and Way's Reef, subsequent to the completion of the removal of Pot Rock to the depth of 20½ feet; and a statement relative to the unfortunate explosion of one of the blasting charges above water, in firing on Frying Pan on the 26th of March, will be made the subject of another and further report. E. MERIAM.

New-York, May 14th, 1852.

FIRES.—Last night a fire broke out in the varnish factory of C. W. Lowerie in Forty-fifth-st., near Second-av., which was entirely consumed, notwithstanding the most energetic action of the firemen, who were early on the ground. They succeeded, however, in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. The fire was caused by the boiling over of a kettle of varnish. Loss about $800. No insurance.

At an early hour this morning a fire occurred in the cabin of the Canal boat General Worth, lying at pier No. 1 N. R. The flames were subdued before much damage occured to the vessel. The Captain's wife was badly burned in consequence of her garments taking fire. She threw herself into the river, from which she was rescued, with great difficulty, by her husband and Officer Kleider of the First Ward.

No Loss.—The Albany Mutual Insurance Company lost nothing by the fire in French's Hotel.

ARREST FOR STABBING—DISCHARGED.—James McGlone, a Center Market butcher, was arrested last evening by the Fourteenth Ward Police, on a charge of having stabbed Geo. T. Murphy, of No. 121 Mulberry-st., in the neck, on Sunday morning last, and who is now lying in a very dangerous condition in the Hospital from his injuries. The Coroner empanneled a Jury to inquire into the cause of the wounding, and from the testimony adduced, the Jury decided that McGlone did not inflict the injury. Coroner Ives then discharged the accused.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Henry C. Hope, a barber doing business in Canal-st., was yesterday arrested by Officer Bilger, of the Jefferson Police Court, charged with stealing a diamond breastpin worth $50, and $100 in gold coin, from a trunk in the house of Mrs. Harriet Forrester. The accused had ingratiated himself into the good graces of the landlady, from whom, it is alleged, he had borrowed $120, for which he gave her his note. This note, together with the above described property, he is now charged with stealing. He was taken before Justice McGrath, and committed for trial.

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENCES.—Officer Trenchard, of the Chief's Office, yesterday arrested a young man named John Vandine, charged with having solicited and obtained money at different times from the members of Fire Cos. No. 16 and 17, and others, under pretense of its being appropriated for the benefit of disabled firemen, when in fact he appropriated it to his own use. He was locked up by Mayor Kingsland for trial.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Two men, named Wm. Acker and Henry Singleton, were yesterday arrested, charged with stealing