SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

Mr. Thackeray's Lecture.

The opening lecture of Mr. THACKERAY'S course before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered last evening. The spacious church (Rev. Mr. Chapin's) was filled to the extent of its capacity at an early hour, by an audience comprising a large proportion of young men, and an unusual number of the distinguished literary and professional celebrities of New-York. The fashionable circles were fully represented by an imposing array of ladies. Mr. Thackeray stood on an elevated platform in front of the pulpit. He was introduced by the Chairman of the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library, and was welcomed with the subdued expressions of applause due to an eminent author, with whom the audience were to form an acquaintance in a new capacity. In personal appearance, which in respect to the curiosity of the public we may be permitted to allude to, Mr. Thackeray is a fine, well-proportioned specimen of a stalwart Englishman—over six feet in stature—with an expression of quiet intelligence—and the self-possessed bearing of a man of the world, rather than the scholastic appearance of the occupant of a library. His intellectual head, which bears many silvery traces of the touch of time, is carried erectly, not without an air of reserve, some would say of defiance. In his elocution we were happily disappointed. The English journals have not done Mr. Thackeray justice in that respect. His manner, without any oratorical pretensions, is admirably adapted to the lecture room. As a medium of instruction, it is far more grateful to the hearer than the more impassioned style, which is often adopted by our popular lecturers. The calm flow of his speech is so transparent that the sense shines through it without subjecting the mind's eye to a too severe trial. His voice is rich, deep, flexible, and equally expressive of emotion and thought in its intonations—the words are delivered with that clean finish which so often distinguishes the cultivated Englishman—his emphasis is pregnant with meaning—and, without any apparent effort, his ringing tones fill the ear of the most remote listener. Mr. Thackeray uses no gesture, except occasionally a convulsive clinching of the fist, or an emphatic thrusting of he hand into his pocket or under his coat. In short, his delivery was that of a well-bred gentleman, reading with marked force and propriety to a large circle in the drawing-room.

The composition of his lecture was masterly. Graphic, terse, pointed, sepigrammatic, abounding in keen flashes of wit, alternately gay and pathetic, it displayed the same subtle perception of character, and condensed vigor of expression, which distinguish Thackeray above most, shall we not say all, modern writers of fiction. No report can do anything like justice to the numerous felicities of the lecture. Their effect would be ruined by changing one word of the language. We might as well transmute the inimitable dialogue of "Pendennis" into an article for our daily columns as to attempt to reproduce the brilliant humor and sententious criticisms of this unrivaled specimen of literary art. A faint sketch of some of the heads of discourse must suffice our readers.

Mr. Thackeray began by saying that he intended to dwell more upon the lives of the authors he was about to discuss than their writings, and though treating of humorists, the audience must not expect to meet with much humor in his descriptions. Though Harlequin caused sport to others, he was too often sad himself. SWIFT, the subject of the present lecture, who so often calls forth the laugh of the reader, furnishes one of the most melancholy histories than the biography of English authors can furnish. Mr. Thackeray then proceeded with an account of the early life of Swift, his connection with his patron Sir William Temple, and the circumstances which degraded his naturally acid temperament into confirmed misanthropy. Swift was born in Ireland—this is certain—but he had nothing Irish about him—he was no more an Irishman than a child of English parents born in Calcutta was a Hindoo. You cannot conceive of Goldsmith or Steele as anything but Irishmen—but Swift was an Englishman in grain—he loved England—English habits—English life—and deemed his residence in Ireland as an exile. You may admire Swift as a writer, but what was his personality? Was he a man that you would have liked to live with? Bring him to this test, he stands before you in unutterable odiousness. If you had met him as an inferior, he would have bullied, scorned, and outraged you. If you had stood up before him as a man, he would have cowardly slunk back, quelled before your eye, and been afraid to answer you—but he would never forget the wound, and though years had elapsed, would be down upon you with an epigram, lying in wait for your steps amid the filth of the sewer, and dealing you a blow, when you least expected it, from his dirty bludgeon. If you had been a lord, he would have fawned at your feet, run of your errands as you bid him, and then wear his hat before your wife and daughters in blustering bravado, as the reward of his service. Swift was a thorough skeptic in religion. He advised Gay, the author of the "Beggar's Opera," to go into the Church for the sake of a livelihood. But at times he suffered horribly from the consequence of his skepticism. For he had gleams of religion shining through the darkness of his hypocrisy. Even he could love and pray. Through the storms of his dark nature, the stars of devotion and love broke out in the blue sometimes, though soon obscured again by the driving tempests of his life.—In the close of the lecture, Mr. Thackeray described the relations of Swift with Stella and Vanessa, drawing an exquisite miniature portrait of Stella as a model of feminine loveliness and grace, and depicting the romantic course of her history with a few effective touches of heart-rending pathos.

The lecture was received by the audience with that profound attention which shows an intelligent appreciation, better than all outward signs, though several of its most admirable passages could not be heard without interrupting the prevailing intense stillness of the house.

Our Humanity.

BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

Last evening Mrs. E. Oakes Smith delivered the third Lecture of her course at the Hope Chapel, Broadway. The attendance was respectable, but not very numerous.

The subject of the Lecture was "Our Humanity," and in commencing the lecturer made some prefatory remarks retrospectively alluding to positions assumed in her former Lectures, with especial reference to the unphilosophical division which at present existed between the sexes. The never-dying inquiry was—the why, the wherefore, and the whether. Every portion of the human race, even in its rudest forms, had some instinctive veneration for an invisible something. If the existence of a Supreme Architect of the Universe was an entire illusion, whence came it that man questioned the reality of an overruling power? The doubt of the created as to the existence of the Creator was the best proof that God existed, and that the scheme of Creation was not an illusion.

After dwelling at length upon the calling of matter and light from out chaos, and its inspiration with the breath of the Divine essence, Mrs. S. went on to remark, that at the very birth of nature, antagonism commenced. Light sprang from its opposite, Darkness. Evil from Good. Good was the upspringing, onward element. Evil was of inferior birth, proceeding from the existence of good, and, therefore, must be limited in its action. The creation of nature strongly evidenced the progressive principle—the formation of matter out of chaos—the issue of God's mandate, "Let there be light,"—the establishment of the various stages of beauty in the material world—the perfume of flowers, the warbling of birds—the musical murmuring of waters—the lusciousness of fruits all displayed the force of the principle of development.

The development of man was a counterpart of that of the creation. Eden was but the play-ground of the man; it was valuable but as a prophecy of a higher degree of excellence. Man was not to remain in Eden; he was to go out or be cast out. But he was not cast out blind and naked on the world to grope darkly through material instincts up to God, for while the lesser lights shone out from the face of nature at large, the light of the candle of the Lord was placed within his own heart. Man was a being working his way up to a higher development, just as the sun and stars were gradually attaining a more perfect condition. Man on leaving Eden ceased to be ignorant that he might be greatly wise; he obeyed the impulse of his destiny—progress. Society had progressed and retrograded, and history pictured forth characters so utterly revolting that humanity instinctively shrank back horrified from their contemplation. Others had appeared upon the stage of life whose perfectness of character induced mankind to hail them as from Heaven. Now, however, was the time, when Man having attained such a stage of development as rendered it inevitable that the entire human race must shortly become one grand Democracy, that Woman came forward to take her place side by side with her brother Man. The Democracy of 1776 said that "all men were created equal." At the present day, Woman sought to enlarge the spirit of that Democracy—to take a step in advance. Woman now said that we were approaching that part of our sphere where extremes approximated. The "whither" of this development was pointed at in the Apocalypse, where it is mentioned that war and bloodshed, and rapine and wrong should be as the mere night-mare of human existence. Mrs. S. then alluded to the various crimes which afflict the community, contending, however, that all the evils which society now clamors against grew out of the very rottenness of the existing social system. She was confident however, that the period was not far distant when sham, and humbug, and hypocrisy, and wrong, together with all the miseries and crimes which proceeded from those sources of evil, would give way before the power of an advanced stage of human development—the brotherhood of the Human Race.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Smith's discourse, she was warmly applauded.

Message of the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

To the National Committee and Council, in National Council Convened:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In submitting to you another Annual Message, I beg leave to extend to you my congratulations on the favorable circumstances under which you have convened.

The past year has been of general harmony and unusual prosperity. The earth has yielded its fruits in rich abundance. Industry has been richly rewarded, and new life and activity been infused into all the walks and pursuits of life.

This has been owing doubtless, in some degree, to the partial payment by the Government of the United States of the money so long due the Cherokees under the treaties of 1835-'46; but chiefly to the evident progress which our people have made in the pursuits and knowledge of civilized life. The benefits resulting from the former source having diffused throughout the community its effects, must remain permanent, and will give, it is to be hoped, an impetus to business and enterprise that shall be felt for many years to come. A judicious development of the resources of the country, and a wise improvement of the manifold social, intellectual and political privileges we are permitted to enjoy, cannot fail to place our happiness and prosperity upon a sure and exalted basis. Among those resources, agricultural husbandry, in its various branches, must furnish employment to the largest portion of the population, and be the foundation of their wealth as a community. It should, therefore, be encouraged as far as practicable, by wise legislation that shall give ample security to property. Provision for agricultural instruction, in connection with the male school, where it should be taught both practically and scientifically, would in a few years extend great benefit to the people at large; while it would secure to the students a calling, if they chose to follow it in after life, that would place them above want, and render them useful to their country.

The settlement with Gen. Waddy Thompson and Arnold Harris, Esq., authorized at the last session of the National Council, has been made, and the amount found due paid.

The Delegation appointed at your last session have returned from Washington, and I herewith submit their correspondence with the Government of the United States, for your information. It will be seen that the Department deferred till a more favorable period entering into negotiation with the Delegation upon the important subjects entrusted to their care. This postponement to negotiate with us leaves the means of paying the National Debt still unprovided. Its vital importance to the character and honor of the Nation demand that it should not be lost sight of, but be prosecuted till the Nation be in some way relieved from its embarrassments. As the present time may be more favorable in the opinion of the Department, I submit to your wisdom the propriety of making further efforts to carry out the views and intentions of your constituents in accomplishing this object, and thereby placing our educational interests upon a more enlarged and permanent footing. I may here remark, that the precarious health of the Assistant Principal Chief, and the responsible duties which at all times devolved upon the office of Principal Chief, were such as made it incependient, in my opinion, for me to leave the country. For these reasons I did not accompany the Delegation in compliance with the request of the National Council, and as I had hoped and expected to be able to do.

In a community like ours, the chief guarantee of the personal freedom of the citizen and the just protection of his rights must be found in an enlightened and independent Judiciary, and in the unquestioned and unquestionable supremacy of the laws of the land. The standard of our Judiciary can best be elevated by placing our best men on the bench, and allowing them such compensation as will secure their whole time and devotion to qualifying themselves for the creditable discharge of their duties, and the respect of the citizen for the laws of his country insured by their faithful and impartial enforcement, regardless of person and character. Particularly should this be the case when two or more persons combine to set the law at defiance, and secretly or openly perpetrate murders of the most shocking violence and brutality. To this subject I invite your special attention, and recommend such legislation as shall more effectually prevent the dangerous occurrence of mob violence, and protect our Courts from all improper influences that dishonest men may attempt to bring to bear upon them in the disposal of all such cases. My serious attention has been brought to this subject, and I here take occasion, not only to assure you that my hearty approval shall be given to anything constitutional you may enact to accomplish this end, but of a full determination to allow the law to exercise its sternest penalties upon all persons fairly convicted of such offenses.

The Jail for which provision was made at the last session of the Council has not been built, as the persons with whom the contract was directed to be made declined entering into it. An amendment to the Act, authorizing the contract to be made with any person willing to enter into it, would secure its creation.

The condition of the Schools of the Nation may be learned from the report of the Board of Directors of High Schools, and that of the Superintendent of Public Schools.

In consequence of the expiration of the term of Miss Whitmore, (now Mrs. Goodale) Principal of the Female Seminary, and of Mr. Woodford, Teacher in the Male Seminary, Miss Johnson, of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, has kindly accepted the place of the former, and Mr. Lyon, of the University of Rochester, New-York, the place of the latter. The position occupied by Miss Johnson, as a teacher in one of the first female institutions in the United States, renders her an acquisition to our institution highly valuable, and will secure for it advantages of an enviable character. These institutions have gone on successfully thus far, and we have every reason to believe that they are destined to be of greater utility in the dissemination of knowledge throughout our land. Their dependence upon the public primary schools for their annual supply of students, renders the judicious and uniform instruction and management of the latter of paramount importance. It would be superfluous at this late day to dwell upon the general subject of education which naturally presents itself in connection with the reference here made to our schools. The enlightenment of the mind, improvement of the moral and physical condition of the masses of every community, are known to be essential to the permanent security and prosperity of every people. And if this be the case among nations of enlarged population, wealth and power, how much more so must it be with ourselves! Our very being depends upon the virtuous development of all the faculties of all the people, and as one other means to this end, I respectfully suggest the propriety of annual appropriations from the general funds of the Nation of a sum of money to be applied for the founding and enlarging a National Library at the seat of our Government. A small sum judiciously expended for this purpose, would, in the course of a few years, bring within the reach of our public men and others highly valuable information on various subjects with which every man aspiring to regulate the affairs of others should be familiar, but which is beyond the reach of private means.

I herewith submit the annual report of the Treasurer of the Nation. From it the amount of his receipts and disbursements may be learned.

I also submit the first annual report of the Auditor, with the certified register of claims for services rendered the Nation, which have been made in conformity to the act of the last Council creating that officer and defining his duties. The duties performed by this officer are important, and must enable the National Council to act more intelligently in regard to the expenses of the Government; besides relieving them from much vexatious labor and delay. The speedy disposal of the subject matter of the Auditor's report will enable me to give that scrutiny to demands against the Nation which I have not been able to bestow heretofore in consequence of the press of business, near adjournment of the annual sessions of the Council. Invoking a spirit of good will and harmony upon your deliberations, and the continuance of the favors of that kind Providence that has preserved our people from the vicissitudes of an eventful career, I need hardly assure you, in conclusion, of my prompt and cordial cooperation with you, in every constitutional measure you may adopt, designed to promote the general good. JOHN ROSS.

Tahlequah, Oct. 4, 1852.

SAGAMORE MILL SOLD.—The mill, machinery and real estate belonging to the Sagamore Company, in this city, was sold on Saturday for $15,000 to a Company from Massachusetts. The whole cost of the property was $70,000. The mill has been in operation about six years, most of the time making spool cotton. Since the commencement of operations, the holders of the preferred stock—about one-third of the whole—have received two dividends—one of 6 and one of 10 per cent; on the balance but one small dividend has been paid. The mill be put in operation immediately, and will make skein cotton. [Portsmouth (N.H.) Chronicle.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts

The U. S. steamer Princeton—The Settlement of the Lobos Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

The U. S. steamer Princeton, now at Norfolk, will sail in a few days for Madeira, en route for Japan.

The Republic of this morning says: The Lobos Island difficulty has been settled satisfactorily. The American Government has unreservedly acknowledged the sovereignty of Peru over the Islands, and Peru in return stipulates to supply American vessels chartered for guano on highly advantageous terms.

This latter stipulation was voluntary on the part of the Peruvian Government, the Administration having in the first place unconditionally acknowledged the sovereignty of Peru.

From Mexico—Details of the Late Outbreak.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

The mail is through from New-Orleans. The papers contain the particulars of the late outbreak at Matamoras. It appears that Cardenas, on assuming the Governorship of Tamaulipas, established an armed military police, against which the Ayuntamento of Matamoras protested.

General Canales undertook to uphold Cardenas, but was hissed and hooted out of the room. He then presented himself at the doors of the Town Hall, surrounded by a military guard, and informed the members that they were under arrest and would be sent to Victoria. The willing tools of Cardenas were substituted for the deposed members, and on this the National Guards crossed the river to the American side almost en masse, and after receiving arms and ammunition, recrossed to the Mexican side and marched toward Victoria with the intention of driving out Cardenas.

They were pursued by Canales and Avalos, and a battle ensued, in which the National Guard were victorious, driving Canales and Avalos off the field and reclaiming possession of their arms and artillery. Letters containing the news were written in great haste, but there appears to be no doubt of the defeat of Avalos and Canales.

From New-Brunswick and Newfoundland.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

We have St. John (N. B.) papers of the 18th inst.

There was good sleighing at Frederickton on the 16th, and it snowed all that day at St. John.

Accounts from Newfoundland state that the Potato Crop had proved an entire failure.

Election excitement was running very high.

Excellent specimens of Copper ore and Silver had been discovered on the Island.

The Council of the City of St. John, N. B., have passed a vote in favor of the election of Mayor by the people, and to vote by ballot.

The New-Hampshire Legislature and Hon. Daniel Webster—The Liquor Law.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

The House of Representatives to-day unanimously passed resolutions to clothe the State House in mourning, in respect to the memory of Daniel Webster—to attend the funeral ceremonies in Boston on the 30th, and to have a funeral oration from Judge Perley on the 23d December, which day should be set apart for the purpose.

The opinion of the Judges of the Superior Court on the proposed new Liquor Law resembling that of Maine was read in the Senate Chamber to-day. The Judges take the ground that the law conflicts both with the State and United States Constitution.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

The Presbyterian Synod adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon.

The appeal of Dr. Sol. Andrews was dismissed by a vote of 7 to 15.

A resolution, however, has passed requiring the Session at Amboy to correct their minutes in reference to Mrs. and Miss Andrews. This was an important point for Dr. Andrews, and will, probably, settle the matter; as the minutes stand, it would appear that the wife and daughter had been dismissed the Church when they had voluntarily withdrawn.

The Charleston Regatta, &c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

Our regatta was concluded to-day. The following was the results:

FIRST RACE—Tariff 1st, Kate Kenan 2d. The other starters came in the following order: Viola, Floyd, Wild Goose, Dickens, Daughter and Marion well up, and last of all Dickens's Southerner. Time—7 minutes, won by a third of a length.

SECOND RACE.—J. W. Booth first by a good bow-shot, beating Sylph, American Boy, Coquette, Charleston and Pilot. Time 7 min. 37 sec.

THIRD RACE.—New-York again victorious, George Washington winning by a long distance, beating Julia, Yellow Jack, and Southerner.

This evening Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, delivered an address before the Carolina Institute on the opposite results of the exhausting and fertilizing systems of Agriculture. The document is able.

Death of Ex-Governor Shultz, of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

Ex-Governor SHULTZ, of Pennsylvania, died this morning at Lancaster.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

The Valley Cotton Factory on the Shenandoah, above this place, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The factory was owned by Messrs. Stanborough, Holliday & Co., and the loss is about $20,000.

Almost a Duel.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

We learn from *The Louisville Courier* of the 16th inst., that Hon. Geo. C. Dunn and Hon. W. A. Gorman, of Indiana, went to that city on Friday for the purpose of settling a difficulty between them, which, we believe, grew out of a statement made by the latter that Mr. Dunn had instigated a disturbance in a recent Democratic meeting at Indianapolis. Through the interposition of friends, the matter was satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

Murder.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

Another murder was committed in this city this morning. About 3 o'clock, four men went to a tavern where a ball was going on and got into an altercation with the landlord, whom they dragged outside the house. A man named Benjamin Fox went to the landlord's assistance, when he was assaulted and beaten so horribly that he died of his wounds. Two of the villains, named Jackson Cupples and John Hull, have been arrested.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

The mail has failed to-night south of Richmond.

The Schooner Isabella Dismasted.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

The schooner Isabella, from Boston for New-York, was dismasted in the Bay on Monday night, and was fallen in with on Tuesday evening off Cape Cod, and towed back to this city.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending November 16, 1852.

[Carefully prepared for The Tribune.]

Chas. S. Barnes, of New-York, N. Y., for Improvement in Expanding Bits. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Levis H. Davis, Samuel & Morton Pennock, of Kennet Square, Pa., for Improvement in Seed Planter. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Lewis S. Chichester, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for Improvement in Flax Pullers. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Jno. A. Van Riper, of New-York, N. Y., for Improvement in Carpet Looms. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Wm. Field, of Providence, R. I., for Improved Machine for making Thimbles for Rigging, &c. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

William A. Gates, of Mount Comfort, Tenn., for Improvement in Cotton Seed Planters. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

J. B. S. Hadaway, of East Weymouth, Mass., for Improved Sash Stopper and Fastener. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Robert B. Jones, of Birmingham, Pa., for Improved Blind and Shutter Operator. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

David Kennedy, of Reading, Pa., for Improvement in Tanning. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Edward & D. Kinsey, of Cincinnati, O., for Improvement in Bottle Stopper. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Joel G. Northrup, of Syracuse, N. Y., for Improvement in Cylinder Printing Press. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Prof. Adolph Richter, of New-York, N. Y., for Improvements in Perspective Drawing Apparatus. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Stephen P. Ruggles, of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in Printing Presses. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Cornelius Speer, of New-York, N. Y., for Improvement in Bracing and Supporting Card Teeth. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Daniel H. Southworth, of New-York, N. Y., for Improvements in Serving Mallets. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Daniel H. Wiswell, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Railroad Car Seats. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Hezek. T. Jennings & Chas. S. Collier, of Bethany, N. Y., and Thos. P. Howe, of Buffalo, N.Y., assignees to H. T. Jennings & Charles S. Collier, of Bethany, N. Y., and Doras Perry & Amenzo Beardsley, of Middlebury, N.Y., and Allen Hemmingway, of Perry, N. Y., for Improvement in Cordage Machinery. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

DESIGNS.

Jos. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Bowers, Pratt & Co., of same place, for Design for a Franklin Stove. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Jos. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Bowers, Pratt & Co., of same place, for Design for a Parlor Grate. Dated Nov. 16, 1852.

Philadelphia News Items.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

Before the U. S. Commissioner, this morning, John Irwin, the second mate, and Isaac Camm, the first mate of the brig Rio, were charged with smuggling about 15,000 Havana cigars on board the said vessel, on her recent voyage from Havana to this port. About 8,000 were seized. The cigars had been removed from the brig to a public house in the neighborhood, kept by a man named Hawkins. Suspicions had been excited against the brig, and a secret watch was set over her. A short time after the removal of the cigars from the brig to the house in question, a cart was driven up to the house, and the boxes of cigars were brought out and put into the cart; they were then seized by the Custom-House officer, and the defendant, Irwin, claimed them as his property, and admitted that he had smuggled them, and said they were his all. There was no testimony to connect Camm with the transaction, and he was discharged. Irwin was held in $300 to answer at the present term. The penalty, besides a forfeiture of the articles seized, is a fine not exceeding $5,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

There were 150 deaths in this city during last week.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1852.

The following named persons died suddenly in this city during the last 24 hours: Sophia Smith, aged 45 years, residing in St. Johnst.; Joseph Homer, (white,) aged 30 years—rum; Mary Catharine Flick, 23 years of age—suicide, insane; Alice Walters, (colored,) aged 35 years—rum and wretchedness; John Nulty, aged 51 years, residing in Pine-st—accident; and George Tasman, (colored.)

Michael Cavenaugh and William Coleman have been arrested in this city, charged with depredating upon the pockets of passengers at Walnut-st. wharf. The fellows have been committed, in default of $1,000 each, for a further hearing.

Andrew Himes, of the Kensington Engine Company, has been arrested and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge of shooting John Reed, of the William Penn Hose, in a fight on Sunday last.

In the case heard before Commissioner Heazlett yesterday, in which Isaac Camm and John Irwin, the first and second officers of the brig Rio, were charged with smuggling a large quantity of Havana cigars, the Inspector of Customs who testified neglected to notice the source whence he derived his information, and by so doing was probably the innocent cause of Camm being discharged. He remarked that "he had nothing against Camm, and did not know him in the transaction." If he had mentioned to the U. S. Commissioner the name of James Castleline, a Night Inspector, from whom the witness derived a knowledge that smuggling was going on and where the goods were stored, Camm would probably have been held to answer also. The credit of the seizure is due to Mr. Castleline, as will appear from the following statement of facts:

Night-Inspector Castleline, from certain indications, had his suspicions awakened that a large lot of Havana cigars had been brought clandestinely from on board the brig Rio, lying at the foot of Shippen-st. As he was passing along Chestnut-st. he observed a man trying to dispose of some Havana cigars. Believing these to be a portion of those smuggled, he accosted the man and inquired the price. He was told $17 per thousand. This price confirmed his suspicions, as the cigars were worth $40 per thousand. Castleline remarked to the man, "You had better not sell any more, as I know where they come from, and you will get yourself into difficulties." From the conversation he had with the vendor, together with other circumstances, he learned that 10,000 had been secreted in a house in Penn-st. between Shippen and South, kept by the man Hawkins, and that they were to be speedily removed from there. Mr. Castleline communicated his knowledge to Day-Inspector James Bowie, who gave him some advice as to how he should proceed in the business. Mr. Bowie not having charge of the vessel. As Mr. Castleline was proceeding to the neighborhood of Hawkins's house, to watch for the removal of the cigars, he met Day-Inspector T. N. Fenington, who had the brig Rio in charge, and who was coming from his dinner, as he supposed, and apprised him of the knowledge he had upon the subject. They agreed to take their stations, the one at Shippen and Swanson-sts. and the other at Shippen and Penn—the house of Hawkins running through from street to street. Shortly afterward Mr. Castleline saw a car drive up, and the boxes of cigars brought out of the house and placed within it. He then called to Mr. Fenington, and they walked up together and made the seizure. Mr. Castleline remained in charge of the goods, while Mr. Fenington went to the Custom House to give information.

The officers of the Customs seized about 15,000 more, yesterday, on board of the vessel. This makes, probably, about 40,000.

There is a vast amount of smuggling takes place in the article of Havana cigars.

Thomas Sheran, charged with poisoning fatally his wife, is on trial in this city.

A party of Irishmen went to work in Moyamensing, last night, and pulled down a partly-erected building, intended for a Literary Institute. The building was situated at Eleventh and Catharine-sts. What the motive of the men was, in perpetrating such an act, is beyond conjecture.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

At 6 o'clock last evening four unfinished three-story brick buildings, situated on Cumberland-st., Kensington, owned by W. I. P. White, were destroyed by fire. Mr. White's loss is about $2,000—fully covered by insurance.

During the week ending yesterday, 19,846 tuns of coal were shipped by Schuylkill Canal; and 36,937 tuns were transported on the Reading Railroad.

The weather to-day is extremely disagreeable.

People's College.

We publish this week a synopsis of the proceedings of the last meeting of the People's College Association. We received an appointment as delegate to this meeting from the Agricultural Society of this County, (an appointment which we prized on account of its coming from that source) and we were anxious to attend; but at the time of the meeting we found ourself not able to go there.

So far as we understand this movement we are heartily with it. The Colleges of our State send out annually enough "educated dunces," but we want a College for the people, where manual labor shall be a part of the course of education; where not only the head, but all parts of the body shall be educated to health and long life; where the mental, moral and physical shall all be cared for; and where both sexes may receive equal advantages. The Legislature has heretofore squandered money year after year upon the Colleges and Universities of the State, where the sons of rich men might be educated, but how and where have the people received the benefit?

Who have been our mechanics, our inventors, our common school teachers, and our real laborers with heads or hands? They have not come from the vomitings of our Colleges, by any means; though many of these have done good service in the world. They have come principally from those whom poverty could not hold still, and whose characters and genius were only brightened by the rough handling of life. But these, with more thorough physical and moral education when young, might have done the world and themselves still better service. And this kind of education we believe might be given at a properly regulated People's College; and the people, seeing the fruits, would adopt the system as far as practicable in the Common Schools.

Such a College, after its establishment, we believe might be self-supporting, and thus avoid becoming a beggar at the door of the State Treasury. To such a College the sons of the poor man, as well as those of rich men, might be admitted; and there the daughters, as well as the sons, of all would find a chance to be educated above the frippery of parlors, pianos, and the last novel. To such an institution we hope the farmers and mechanics of Wyoming County, and all who desire a better and more thorough system of education, will give a hearty support. [Wyoming Co. Mirror.

IMPORTANT TO INSURERS.—The following case we copy from a Philadelphia paper:

NISI PRIUS—Judge Lewis.—This Court met, but in consequence of no cases being ready for trial, adjourned until Saturday morning next.

Henry C. Baird vs. the Philadelphia Insurance Company.—As this case is of great interest to the business community, we give it entire to-day, although we gave a synopsis of it yesterday, but not the verdict and charge of the Jury.

This was an action on a policy of insurance. The facts were that Mr. Baird, the well known book publisher, deposited with Mr. J. F. Ducomb, a book binder, works of various kinds to be bound. To indemnify himself against loss by fire, he insured the property so deposited, in April last year, in the Philadelphia Insurance Company for the sum of $2,000, "on books bound and unbound, and on sheets folded and in process of binding, contained in the bindery of J. F. Ducomb, in the third and fourth stories of Hart's brick building, N. E. corner of Sixth and Chestnut-sts." The amount and value of the goods $3,700, and the fact of their total destruction were proved by Mr. J. F. Ducomb and Mr. A. Hart.

The Company vested their defense on the ground of a mistake in the description—the stories stated, in describing the bindery, being the *third and fourth*, while in fact it was the *fourth and fifth*.

It was proved by Mr. S. C. Morton, President of the American Fire Insurance Company, and by Mr. Boston Smith, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, (both of which Companies paid risks on Ducomb's bindery,) that the mistake did not increase the risk or his amount of premium on the sum insured, their own insurance being at the same rate of premium.

His Honor, after argument, ruled that if the risk was not increased by the actual position of the bindery, so that a higher rate of premium would have been charged, the plaintiff could recover.

The Jury found for the plaintiff the whole amount claimed, $2,065.

☞ Hear how the editor of *The Vermont Mercury* talks to the borrowing individuals: "Got a paper to spare?" "Yes, sir; here's one of our last. Would you like to subscribe and take it regularly?" "I would, but I am too poor!" That man has just come from the circus, which cost him fifty cents; lost time from his farm, fifty cents; liquor, judging from the smell, at least fifty cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away; and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it! That's what we call "going off the spigot and being at the bung-hole."

EUROPE.

Kossuth, Mazzini and Louis Napoleon—Meeting of Parliament.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1852.

A correspondence concerning Kossuth and Mazzini which you published, excited here some attention, and I immediately endeavored to get precise information. Your correspondent was quite right, that the Russian Government has sent over two spies, with the intention to get initiated by this means into the plans of Kossuth and Mazzini; but before they had reached London their plan was already discovered, and they got no access to the revolutionary leaders. As to the alleged alliance of the latter with Louis Bonaparte, there is not the slightest foundation of truth in the assertion. Colonel Kiss is accidentally in Paris, but Kossuth does not treat with Louis Bonaparte, the man who has proved the worst enemy of Liberty—nor does he intend to strike a blow without the greatest probability of success. Whatever may be the plans of Louis Bonaparte as regards Italy, Mazzini and Kossuth are no parties to his schemes, and never will become his tools. The representation of the feelings of the middle classes in Italy is also entirely false. The continued arrests in Lombardy are the best evidence that Austria herself stirs up the glowing embers of hatred and disaffection. *Signor Mazzini*, as your correspondent terms him, is as popular there as he ever has been all over fair Italy.

Parliament assembled yesterday, but no business will be transacted until the 11th. You will see the apathy of the English Legislators in a few days. All those who do not take the prescribed oaths until the 9th in the evening cannot vote on the Address Debate, and yet you will see that, among the 608 members, scarcely 500 will have been "sworn in," though the question is to be decided whether Lord Derby is to continue in office or whether he is to be turned out. The great force of Lord Derby consists in the weakness of his opponents. Lord John Russell is still the narrow-minded politician who cares only for the good situations of the Greys and Elliots, and, since his feud with Lord Palmerston, he is like Samson after his hair had been clipped—his strength is gone. Speculating politicians guess that Lord Derby and Disraeli will be overthrown by a vote asserting that Parliament puts its confidence only in those statesmen who pledge themselves to carry out the principles of Free Trade. In case such a resolution should pass,—that it will be put there is no question,—Lord John will return into the Ministry, just the same as he went out, without any practical plan of Reform, weak and wavering in his home and foreign policy. In the spring such a Ministry is doomed to be broken up, and Lord Palmerston, reconstructing his Cabinet from the Peelites, Whigs and Radicals, is to get the direction of affairs. Of course these are speculations, but there is some probability that they may be carried into effect.

The funeral of the Duke is to take place on the 21st, and, as I hear, the French eagles are not to be displayed among the trophies, which were, according to the original plan, to adorn the tomb of the hero. It is not the time to hurt the susceptibility of the French.

The French exiles in Jersey have published the following proclamation, which has not yet appeared in any English papers:

TO THE PEOPLE.—*Citizens*: The Empire is going to be proclaimed. Shall the people vote? Shall they continue to withhold their votes? This is the question addressed to us.

In the *Department de la Seine* a certain number of Republicans—those who have withheld their votes, as it was their duty not to sanction in any form whatever the Government of Mr. Bonaparte—seem to-day not disinclined to think that a demonstration of the City of Paris, opposing the Empire by the ballot-box, might be useful, and that the time may perhaps have come to take part in the vote. They add that, in any case, the vote may be a means for recording the strength of the Republican party. By the ballot we may count ourselves.

They request our advice. Our answer will be plain, and what we are going to say for the City of Paris is said for all the Departments. It is not necessary to point out to you that Mr. Bonaparte has not decided upon his proclamation until he has, together with his accomplices, settled the figure of the majority by which he finds it convenient to surpass the seven millions five hundred thousand votes of his 20th December. By this time, eight millions, nine millions, ten millions—the figure is agreed upon—the ballot-box will not alter this. We shall not take the trouble to remind you what the universal suffrage of Mr. Bonaparte really means. A demonstration of the City of Paris or of the City of Lyons—a census of the Republican party—is this possible? Where are the guarantees for the ballot? Where is the control? Where are the controllers? Where is Liberty? Remember all these mockeries! What is it that issues from the box? The orders of Mr. Bonaparte—nothing else. Mr. Bonaparte holds in his hand the keys to the box. He holds, therefore, the *Yees* and *Nays*. He holds the vote in his hands. After the work of the Prefets and the Maires is done, this highway chief locks himself up "tete-a-tete" with the ballot-box and robs it. To add to or to take off from the votes, to forge public documents, to invert a total, to manufacture a figure—what is all this for him? A *lie*, that is to say, a *trait*; a *forgery*, that is to say, nothing at all.

Let us remain within our principles, citizens. What we have to say to you is this:

Mr. Bonaparte thinks that the time is come for him to style himself *Majesty*. He did not restore a Pope to leave him idle. He means to be anointed and crowned. Since the 2d of December he holds the *fact* "Despotism;" now he wants the *word* "Empire." Let it be so.

As to us, Republicans, what have we to do? What is to be our position?

Citizens! Louis Bonaparte is outlawed—Louis Bonaparte is out of the pale of humanity—(*hors l'humanite.*) During the six months that this felon has reigned, the right of insurrection is in permanence, and dominates the state of things. At this moment the appeal to arms is at the bottom of our conscience. Therefore, be sure, what revolts every conscience soon succeeds in arming every hand.

Friends and Brethren! As to this infamous Government—to this denial of every moral principle—to this obstacle to all social progress;—as to this Government—this murderer of the people—this assassin of the Republic, and this violator of every law;—as to this Government, begot by violence, and which must perish by violence;—as to this Government, raised by crime, and which must be destroyed by right—every Frenchman worthy of the name of citizen does not know, will not know, whether there is anywhere the fiction of a ballot, a comedy of universal suffrage, a parody of an appeal to the nation. He does not care whether there are people who vote and people who make others vote—whether there is a flock called "the Senate," which discusses, and another flock called "the people," which obeys. He does not care if the Pope comes to anoint at the altar of Notre Dame the man who—do not doubt it, for this is his unavoidable fate—will be tied to the gallows by the hangman. As to Mr. Bonaparte and to his Government, the citizen worthy