been most astonishingly produced. The fact, when scientifically established, must throw light on the obscurities of Mesmerism, Spiritual Manifestations, and all that unexplored class of phenomena.

FUTURE POLITICS.—A correspondent in the rural districts writes us as follows respecting the policy which Whigs ought now to adopt:

"To persevere in the present organization of parties is folly, as will soon be manifest to whoever attempts it. The voice of the Nation is against us, and why not submit to it? Let it be understood that the organization of 'the late Whig party' is at an end, and there will speedily be two 'Democratic' parties, and one of these two would be *really* democratic, and would take up and adopt the most cherished principles, at least, of 'the late Whig party.' What Whig, then, who has been a Whig from principle, should object to this? If he has been actuated by motives of general welfare, he will not object to see his principles adopted under the name of Democracy. If they be but carried out, he ought to be satisfied, and not object that they are secured to the country under a different banner than which they originated."

Mr. Webster's Speeches—A Card.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

I observed in an article in *The Tribune* of Thursday last, headed "Mr. Webster's Works," the following remarks:

"While Mr. Webster lived, it was deemed expedient by his editors (most unwisely, in our judgment,) to suppress some of his earlier Federal and anti-War speeches, lest their diffusion should impede his progress to the Presidency."

The assumption which is here made, is founded in a misapprehension of the facts, as will appear from the following statement:

Immediately after Messrs. Little and Brown had entered into a contract to publish Mr. Webster's "Works," I was directed by him to collect all of his speeches that I could find, together with such of his addresses, diplomatic papers, and letters, as had been printed, and also to select from his correspondence such letters as might throw light on his public life, and transmit the whole to Mr. Everett, who had kindly undertaken the laborious work of superintending the publication and examining the proofs. It was Mr. Webster's wish, as he told me, to spare Mr. Everett all unnecessary labor, and especially the task of *collecting* the materials for the publication.

In accordance with Mr. Webster's direction I examined all the various reports of debates in Congress, many volumes of newspaper files, especially those printed during the period of Mr. Webster's early Congressional career, and collected all that I could find of Mr. Webster's printed publications, all which, with the three volumes of Mr. Webster's works previously printed, I placed in Mr. Everett's hands as the materials for the six new volumes. In searching for the speeches made by Mr. Webster during his early public life, I could only find a few newspaper sketches and no full reports. This, I afterward learned, was owing to the fact that few speeches were published, unless they were made by members of the dominant party, or were reported by the speakers themselves, a practice always irksome to Mr. Webster, and which, even in later life, he could rarely be prevailed upon to adopt. My attention was particularly called to this subject, from finding among Mr. Webster's files the letters of Judge Marshall and Judge Story in commendation of Mr. Webster's speech on the 10th of June 1813, (see Mr. Webster's Works, Vol. 1, pp. xxxviii, and also March's Life, pp. 35,36.) If this speech, and others, which he made while member of the 13th and 14th Congress, had been found, they undoubtedly would have been included in the new edition. I inferred, also, that the three volumes of his speeches which *had* been collected and published, separately, embraced all that existed, or was deemed worthy of preservation at the date of publication.

No restriction was imposed by Mr. Webster except the single and characteristic one, "to omit the publication of those speeches, or suppress those passages in them, in which he had spoken with undue severity of his political opponents, so far as it could properly be done, as he did not wish to perpetuate the remembrance of any unpleasant personal contests."

There was then no intentional "suppression" of any of Mr. Webster's earlier speeches, and of his later ones, all were published that could be embraced within the limits of the six volumes, to which, by the terms of the contract with the publishers and with the subscribers to the works, the publication was limited.

Your obedient servant, G. J. ABBOT.

☞ Mr. Abbott! do you or do you not assert that the edition of Mr. Webster's Works edited by Mr. Everett gives an incomplete and *accommodated* view of Mr. Webster's early course in opposition to the Last War with Great Britain, and of his later declarations of sentiment in opposition to Slavery and the Extension of its power? If you *do* mean this, and Mr. Everett will by any means indicate his concurrence in your positions, we will endeavor to justify all we have set forth on the subject.

It is quite possible that Mr. Webster's early anti-War Speeches were not found by you in Washington, yet we are confident that very fair reports of the most important of them would have been found somewhere if such finding had been deemed desirable. And as to his later Anti-Slavery Speeches, it is very likely that these were the identical Speeches which "could not be embraced within the limits of the six volumes," while room was found for others of less enduring consequence. If Mr. Everett will indicate a denial on his part that Mr. Webster's "Works" were got up with an eye to Southern and Democratic support in a Presidential canvass, we will show cause for our belief or publicly recant it. *Ed. Trib.*

The late Charge to Guatemala on 'The Mirror.'

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: It is kind of you to mention *The Evening Mirror* occasionally, to let people know that it is still alive. I once knew the Editor of that great director of public opinion, not wisely, but quite well enough. I remember seeing him on three distinct occasions. Some years ago he "surrounded" me at Willard's Hotel, at Washington, and begged a letter to the head of some Department in favor of his appointment as Marshal, I think, of New-York. I saw him again just before sailing for Central America. He looked very hungry, and suggested that I should indicate *The Mirror* to the Secretary of State as the best paper to be sent to the Legation; and he enforced the suggestion by drawing a copy from his pocket, in which was an editorial speaking of my appointment to Guatemala as one "very appropriate, and peculiarly gratifying to the country at large." Upon my return to the United States, I found that the aspiring Editor had received a very just estimate by Gen. Taylor, and been named keeper or sweeper, I don't know which, of the naval stores in Brooklyn. I soon saw my worthy again under very funny circumstances, adequate to explain the milk in a variety of cocoa-nuts. There is a disease called "a little short," which, in newspapers establishments of weak constitutions, becomes chronic, with generally alarming symptoms about Saturday evenings. But it would be cruel to tell the story, and I won't.

Enough to say that ever since then I have been made a victim of by *The Mirror*, and haven't been able to sleep o' nights, lest it should say something disparaging and sarcastic. And now it appears that I am not only addicted to ethnology, but "voted *against* Gen. Taylor." As I did not happen to have acquired a residence in New-York in 1848, and withal was away and didn't vote at all, I submit that the Naval Store sweeper (or keeper) is out of his soundings. Whether I should have voted for or against Gen. Taylor, had I been entitled to a vote, is quite another affair, and none of the sweeper's business.

If the "Evening Nuisance" has anything more to say, copy it, *do*; for if you don't no one will ever know what it says. *Apropos*: Is there any truth in the story that Smith (John, not William) was prevented from prosecuting *The Mirror* for libel, by the advice of Mr. Bodkin, his lawyer, who told him that a suit must rest on the *publication* of the libel, and that what *The Mirror* said could not be recognized as published, "because it appeared that *The Mirror was printed exclusively for private circulation.*" Sound lawyer is Bodkin.

Yours truly, E. G. SQUIER.

FROM LONG ISLAND, (Bahamas.)—Dates from Long Island, (Bahamas) to the 11th inst., state that salt was very scarce, and not two cargoes were to be had among the islands.

☞ Madame Henrietta Sontag has received by the last steamer the gratifying intelligence that her eldest son, 23 years of age, has been appointed Attaché of the Sardinian Legation in Paris. Her husband held the same office when about the same age; and after his marriage filled the several offices of Minister to Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beekman-sts.

President's Message—General Post-Office.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The President's Message will be dispatched by special messengers to all the principal cities of the Union in advance of its delivery in Congress.

Over ninety-three millions of letters passed through the Post-Offices of the United States during the last fiscal year. The revenue under the reduced rates of postage has fallen off nearly a million of dollars.

Fire in Worcester County Prison—Four Lives Lost.

WORCESTER, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The County Prison in this city was partially destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Besides several prisoners, the building contained fifteen insane persons, four of whom were smothered to death. Their names are, Wm. O. Keith, aged 17 Thomas Dowers, of Worcester, aged 40; —— Bushee of Rhode Island, aged 47, and another, name not ascertained.

The Coroner is now holding an inquest on the bodies. The damage to the building is not extensive.

Fire and Loss of Life at Waymart.

HONESDALE, Pa., Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The dwelling of Mr. Dougherty, in Waymart, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and Mr. Dougherty and his mother perished in the flames. The cause of the fire was unknown. There was no insurance.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

We have returns from about 60 towns for the election of Representatives, on which depends the political complexion of the State.

In Boston, owing to the anti-Maine Law men refusing to support all the regular Whig ticket, 7 Representatives only were elected, the other 5 being defeated.

In New-Bedford, no choice of 5 Representatives.
Roxbury elects 4 Whigs—2 no choice.
Charlestown, no choice.
Salem elects five Whigs.
Lowell, three Coalitionists.
Newburyport, three Whigs.

In many of the small towns, where the Coalitionists had majorities for Governor, no choice has been made, owing to the Temperance question.

So far 32 Whigs and 22 Coalitionists and National Democrats are elected; and for 50 Representatives there is no choice.

The House thus far stands in full 132 Whigs, 112 Coalitionists, and 18 National Democrats. Should the towns to come in full to choose in similar proportion to those received, the run will be close, and the National Democrats may control the Legislature.

Lynn, no choice for Representatives.
Chelsea, no choice.

A large part of Worcester County has been heard from. Only about 7 Coalitionists elected, and 1 Whig, which is a heavy loss to the Coalitionists.

The Free Soilers have only claimed ten majority, and now concede the balance of power to the National Democrats, thereby rendering Horace Mann's defeat for Governor highly probable.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

Four Whigs, 1 Hunker Democrat, and 1 no choice in Springfield.

Northampton, 1 Coalitionist.
Pittsfield, 2 Whigs.

In the 4 Eastern Counties, so far as heard from, 10 Whigs and 11 Opposition were chosen. The Legislature will be very close indeed, and perhaps the Hunker Democrats will hold the balance of power, but our opinion is, that John H. Clifford will be the next Governor of Massachusetts.

Ohio—[OFFICIAL.]

Electors—Scott, 152,526; Pierce, 169,160; Hale, 31,782. Pierce's plurality, 16,634. Scott and Hale over Pierce, 15,148.

Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The official majority for Scott in Tennessee is 1,811.

Florida Congressional Election.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

Maxwell's (Dem.) official majority for Congress in Florida, is 22; 47 ballots cast for him having been rejected for informalities.

The Virginia Legislature—The Steamer Princeton—An American Whaler Chased by a Spanish vessel—Another Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The mail to-night brings nothing south of Mobile.

The Virginia Legislature met at Richmond to-day. It being an adjourned session no message was received from the Governor, and both Houses organized under the officers previously chosen.

The Baltimore Patriot says it learns on reliable authority, that the U. S. steam frigate Princeton will not be able to proceed to Japan, her boilers having been condemned by the Chief Engineers, Messrs. Sewall and Williamson.

The bark E. H. Chapin arrived here to-day, from Callao, reports that on the 2nd inst., in lat. 19 lon. 62, she spoke the Whaling Brig Germ, of Truro, the Capt. of which reported that they had been chased for several hours by a Spanish vessel, supposed to be a pirate, and which bore off when the Chapin appeared in sight. The Germ had been out 6 months without obtaining any Oil, and was going into St. Thomas to refit.

The extensive rope walk on Federal Hill, belonging to John S. Gitting's was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $25,000 to $30,000, principally covered by Insurance. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The Legislature met to-day. The message will be delivered to-morrow.

Arrivals at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

Senator Douglas and Andrew Johnson have arrived here.

Senator Dodge Senior, has remained at Georgetown D. C., during the recess.

The Senate Committee on Revenue Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The Senate Committee on Revenue Frauds (Mr. James, Chairman), have pursued their investigations in various Atlantic cities during the recess, but finding it necessary to examine a very large number of witnesses, they will be able to make only a preliminary report at the meeting of Congress and will ask leave to continue their sittings.

Hon. Charles Chapman, Conn., arrived this evening.

The Empire City at New-Orleans—Odd-Fellows' Celebration.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana, 18th inst., arrived here to-day. The news of the Crescent City's reception has disappointed general expectation.

A great procession of Odd-Fellows took place to-day in honor of the dedication of their new Hall.

The Accident at the Bethlehem Democratic Celebration.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

John Roth, one of the parties injured by the premature discharge of a cannon on Saturday, died on Sunday morning.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati—Loss $75,000.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

Geo. W. Shillito's Candle factory, with seven adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire yesterday. The total loss is $75,000, including $35,000 on Mr. Shillito's property. The insurance amounts to $35,000.

Fire at Owego.

OWEGO, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The barn and several outhouses of Geo. J. Pumpelles, together with a large quantity of hay and a yoke of oxen, were destroyed by fire last night. A large quantity of lumber belonging to the Erie Railroad Co. was also consumed, and the immense building of that Company was with great difficulty saved.

Fire at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The extensive rope-walk of James Chambers, on Federal Hill, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $4,000. No insurance.

Serious Affray in Mississippi—The Mississippi Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

The mail is through from New-Orleans.

A terrible affair had occurred near Vicksburgh, Miss. It commenced between Judge James and Thomas Carmeal, Jr., and the former was fatally wounded by the latter with a bowie-knife.

A son of Judge James thereupon shot Carmeal dead. Sheriff Yerger and Mr. Richards, a magistrate, were also badly wounded by Carmeal while endeavoring to stop the affray. Young James had surrendered himself to the authorities.

The people of Holmes County, Mississippi, decided by nearly a unanimous vote in favor of subscribing $200,000 to the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Resurrectionists at Troy—Robbery.

TROY, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

Two men were taken about 11 o'clock last night while in the act of robbing a grave in the Catholic burying ground near this city. They confessed that they had already taken up one body and that it was in a vacant lot near the burying ground. The officers proceeded to the spot and found the body, which proved to be that of a female lately deceased at the hospital. The prisoners were brought to this city, where they are now confined in jail. Their names are withheld for the present.

A bold robbery was committed at the Mansion House, in this city last night, about 11 o'clock. An entrance was effected at the rear of the building, and the robber (or robbers) proceeded to the dining room and took from a sideboard about $200 or $300 worth of silver spoons. No arrests have been made.

A riot took place yesterday afternoon near the ferry, between 15 or 20 Germans, in which some five or six were seriously, though not fatally injured.

Arrest of Two Forgers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

Lieut. Buckley, and other officers of the Mayor's Police, have arrested J. H. Viner and Joseph Shuster for a series of forgeries upon the banks of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Louisville and Memphis. Since April, 1850, their forgeries have amounted to $11,500, of which $7,000 was on banks in this city. Forrest S. Sturdivant and Joseph Brown, implicated in the same forgeries, are in prison at Boston. Viner and Shuster were committed by the Mayor in default of bail to the extent of $10,000 each.

Snow Storm at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

It is snowing here for the first time worth mentioning this season. The ground is frozen hard, and the snow is already two inches deep.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

Mr. Thackeray's Lecture.

The second Lecture by Mr. Thackeray, which was delivered last evening, confirmed the brilliant success of his first appearance in New-York on Friday night. In spite of the inclemency of the weather—a cold rain having set in soon after sunset—the house was filled in every part by a deeply attentive audience, comprising the most distinguished portions of New-York society. The lecturer was equally felicitous in the treatment of his subject, as on the former occasion, and his expressive, manly elocution was even more agreeable on repetition than when we heard it for the first time. The charm of Mr. Thackeray's lectures, thus far, consists in their admirable literary finish and genuine artistic grace. With none of the solemn pomp of the professed teacher, he elucidates the subject under discussion in a manner which makes it clear to all classes of listeners. He makes sufficient use of facts, to serve as a foundation for his shrewd comments, but does not bore his audience with a tedious superfluity of details. He then proceeds with his quiet vigor of thought to analyze the characters of which he treats, catching their most subtle peculiarities, hitting off their foibles with inimitable humor, and kindling into the warmest emotion this side enthusiasm at the contemplation of their virtues, when he is so lucky as to detect them. This is done with such curious propriety of language, such an exquisite keenness of phrase, as to produce a constant inward chuckle, as when we see the target of the marksman hit in the white.

The lecture last night was devoted to Congreve and Addison. After speaking of the patronage received by literary men in the age of Queen Anne, Mr. Thackeray described the good fortune of Congreve in obtaining the favors of Government. Like Tickell, Gray, and John Dennis, he basked in the sunshine of the ruling powers. His first play was attended with extraordinary success. He at once became a noted man about town. His word was quoted as an oracle, and his manners were made the mirror of fashion. Beneath his big periwig, his eye looked down on a crowd of satellites, with whom he was always the great Mr. Congreve. Nor was this all. He enjoyed place as well as popularity. He was installed in various offices, which put money in his purse. The great Mr. Congreve, with his full-bottomed periwig, was appointed commissioner of hackney coaches, obtained a birth in the pipe-office, and also in the custom house. Congreve may be described as the great literary *swell* of his age. His fussy pretensions were satirised by the lecturer with unmitigated severity. Every word was a drop of aqua fortis which searched our swell man to the quick. Leaving the personal character of Congreve, which was made out to be the most hollow product of a hollow age, without one redeeming trait of manliness, sincerity, or true feeling. Mr. Thackeray expatiated on the style of comedy to which Congreve was addicted. The comic muse of that time was a wild, saucy, painted, brazen-faced baggage of a French woman, with eyes bright with wit and wine, sitting on the king's knee, laughing in his face, and when she showed her audacious cheek at the coach window, receiving the nods and bocks and wreathed smiles of the very elect of the land. Like the bad beauty, Nell Gwynne, the muse in which Congreve delighted was gay, generous, frank, popular—the men who drank her wine and took her money came to her rescue when set upon by the Puritans—but the hussy could have nothing good said of her—and this her champions knew perfectly well. Nell Gwynne's man servant fought with his fellow servants because they called his mistress by a foul name. The sturdy Puritan, Jeremy Collier, attacked the worthless Jezlbel, the British comedy, calling her what Nell Gwynne's man's fellow-servants called Nell Gwynne's man's mistress—and she was defended by the patrons of the theater with similar success. Mr. T. said he had read two or three of Congreve's plays before speaking of him. And what plays they were to be sure! They reminded him of what some of his audience had seen at Pompeii. The ruined house showing the remains of the last orgie—a dried wine jar—a charred supper-table—the breast of a dancing girl pressed against the ashes—the grinning skull of a buffoon—the stillness disturbed only by the drone of the cicerone—while the blue sky looked smilingly down upon the ruins. The comic muse of the last century was purely pagan in its character, protesting, like the revellers of Pompeii, against the new, hard, ascetic doctrine which had passed over from the Mediterranean, destroying the beautiful images of Venus, and knocking down the altar of Bacchus. Congreve was a disbeliever in all truth and goodness. He had not the slightest sense of morality. His ghastly doctrine was summed up in the brief articles of faith that we should act, drink, and be merry when we can, and go to the deuce, if there be a duece, when the time comes.

The lecturer then alluded to one of a different spirit, whose wit makes us laugh without leaving a sting—the kindest benefactor of society—the audience must anticipate that he was about to mention the honored name of Addison. When we look at that calm, fair face—those chiselled features, cold in their serene purity,—we feel that we are in the presence of one of the lonely ones of the world—who were in the world, but not of it. His affections were not much used—for his books were his family—and his society was his public—he must have been conscious of superiority to almost every man he met with—and could not be expected to exercise any great fervor of feeling. Mr. Thackeray depicted the early struggles o fAddison with poverty and obscurity, from which he emerged by means of the eclat produced by the composition of the *Campaign* and *Cato*. A discriminating critique of his position as an essayist then followed, and the lecturer closed with the recitation of the fine religious stanzas *The spacious firmament on high*, &c., and some admirable remarks on the religious character of Addison. When he turns his thoughts toward heaven a Sabbath comes over his mind, and his face lights up from the reflection with a glory of thanks and prayer. His sense of religion stirs through his whole being. In the fields, in the town, looking at the birds in the trees—at the children in the streets—in the morning or the moonlight—from his book—in his own room, in a public party, or a country merrymaking, or a town assembly—good will and peace to God's creatures, and loving awe of Him who made them, fills his pure heart and shines from his kind face. If Swift's life was the most wretched, Addison's was one of the most enviable—a life prosperous and beautiful, a calm death, an immense fame and affection afterward for his happy and spotless name.

There was only one thing to mar the satisfaction of the evening, and that was the wretched manner in which the house was lighted. It was in fact no light, but rather darkness visible. If such a disastrous eclipse must always be experienced in that house, the Committee of Arrangements had better make new arrangements at once. It is an outrage both on the lecturer and the audience to imprison them for two mortal hours in such unmitigated gloom.

Woman the Inferior.

BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

The Fifth Lecture of Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's course was delivered last evening at Hope Chapel. In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the audience was not so large as usual. The Lecturer commenced her discourse as follows: The subject of my remarks this evening is, "Woman as Inferior to Man." Who shall be the great apostle to Woman? Who shall interpret her to herself and thence reveal her to the world? Our books are full of false delineations—they represent Man as our enemy, the perpetual foe to our purity—and we, always subordinate, vacillating, imbecile, misled by our affections, and living in a world at once narrow and degrading; for love is no longer noble when it has become a necessity. A creature whose only world is in the affections, is so nearly allied to the lower creations that she ceases to be a representative of Womanhood. By education or inheritance she is a diseased being, more fit for the hospital than the fireside, better adapted to fastings, prayers and antidotes, than the family altar. She is unworthy the office of maternity, and unfit for the holy position of wife, for a wife should be friend, counsellor and lover combined. Yet the only phase in which we are truly recognized in the world. Our brothers have ignored all but the qualities of our nature that bring us in relation to themselves. They have ignored all that by any possibility might bring us into competition with themselves. They have filled the world with codes of laws, in which our delinquencies have been carefully provided with penalties; they have burned us at the stake, they have butchered us in wars; they have confined us in dungeons; tortured us in inquisitions, and hung us on gibbets, without once saying by your leave, without once inquiring if a creature thus held to account by the law was represented in that law. Our voice in legislation has been as dumb as if every man in the country owed his birth to a mute; and we have been involved in all the horrors that have outraged the world, with no power to counteract them. We have brought forth children in anguish to be immortal to social wrongs, and fill the charnel-houses of earth with human corruption.

Men gravely sit in judgment upon us, and condemn us for crimes that never would have existed but for this false legislation. They incarcerate us in prisons which would never have disgraced the earth but for this denial to us of the rights pertaining to us as a portion of humanity; for had we aided in the formation of law, it is certain our legislative code would never have been what it now is; and when we consider what is due to free, christian people, it could not well be worse. They write books and cover us with odium for faults belonging to the period rather than the individual—create a code of moral science which it is their whole study to induce us to infringe, and then set upon us the hounds of the law, or the more terrible vultures of human calumny, till we are hunted from our high places, and sink to a pitch of infamy over which the angels might weep.

Do not say the designs of God are visible in all this—do not say in your blasphemous conceit that the Almighty designed that the mothers of the race should be a blind, helpless slave, disfranchised, imbecile, and dependent—hunted and oppressed by the very being she has nurtured at her bosom. The holy sentiment of maternity cries shame upon the world, and the noble soul of Womanhood cries shame, and the vast heart of humanity cries shame. We talk of human Governments and Democracies; the world has never beheld such a sight as a whole people bowing down to men's embodied sovereignty, nor will it ever behold that vision of divine power and beauty till Woman shares equally with Man all the privileges of citizenship, and it is here where the greatest impulse has been given to the human freedom, that this Democracy must be built up. It is here that we must right this great injustice done by husbands, and fathers, and brothers, to the wives, and mothers, and sisters of the race.

It does not matter that the world has no precedent to justify what we claim. We ask only justice in the sight of God and man. Our people are not such miserable sticklers for time-honored usages, as to set up such a plea—our whole history has been one of denial and rejection. We have been always as a nation adopting ourselves to new emergencies. Our career has been one of *protest*. We look boldly at human necessities, at rights arising from the nature of things, and are ready to toss overboard whole cargoes of precedents, as did the tea party in Boston harbor. * * *

Women have questioned more or less through all changes of the country, and while men have departed entirely from the platform built by the Pilgrims, they have retained tenaciously their sense of the inferiority of Woman. Our personal attractions are no longer regarded as bugbears, it is true; but they would now, as then silence our intellectual questioning if they could. But it cannot be; the habit has become inveterate, our movement for our rights is an old assertion, dating back as far as when our brothers amused themselves by hanging us for witches in Salem. It is not we of to-day who are disturbing the Republic by new claims, for we have only preserved the watchword handed down to us from the women of the "Maydower."

Again, who shall be the Apostle of Womanhood? Are we prepared to accept her should she appear, or would she be followed by persecution and obloquy as was the Christ? I know not, and yet I fear such will be the fact. Her revelation must wound the self-love of thousands, and there is no friend more malicious and cruel than the one born of wounded self-love. The prototype of the perfect humanity in its masculine aspect has appeared in Jesus. Time must reveal the true humanity in the feminine aspect, the perfect type combining all attributes of Man, Woman and Child.

The fair lecturer then proceeded to show that no man, not even Plato, had set forth the true nature of Woman; that woman alone must be the expounder of Womanhood; that she only could be the revelator of her sex; that she must be wife, mother, and prophet, man, woman and child; friend, counsellor and lover; the tender, compassionating woman, the intuitive perceiver of Divine truths; the wise and judicious observer of life in all its necessities; and with a soul to which the heavens are opened, and angels ascend and descend with revelations of infinite love and purity.

New-York Bible Society.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary of this Society was commemorated last night at the Broadway Tabernacle, before a numerous and highly respectable congregation. After a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Watson. The Treasurer's Report was read by Mr. E. C. Smith. Sales of books foot up $26,906 33; donations and collections, $12,729 32. Total receipts, $39,635 65. Expenditures, exactly equal the receipts. Of this $24,403 38 has been paid for Bibles and Testaments.

The following report of the Committee on Diplomas was read by Mr. Mead:

The Committee at last have the satisfaction of laying before the Society a design for a Diploma, which they confidently believe will meet the approbation of every member. It is unique and characteristic, nothing like it having been got up before, and as a work of art will bear the severest ordeal of criticism. When tinted, the colors will be even more brilliant and sharper than they would appear in the design, and the diploma, when neatly framed, will be an ornament to any parlor. An artistic design like this will give character to the Society—will be an object worth striving for, and should be made one of the chief rewards of the Society. The members will readily perceive the leading features of the design, and a description is, therefore, unnecessary. The cost of getting it up will be $125. Certainly not a large sum for a finished design like this, especially when it is considered how many stones are necessary to produce the various shades and tintings. The operations of the Society must be greatly embarrassed, and its progress seriously retarded, for the want of a Diploma; and the Committee, therefore, urgently recommend the adoption of the design herewith presented, feeling confident that nothing more beautiful and appropriate can be found.

The General Report for the year was then read by Mr. De Forest. We gather from it the following facts: 83,008 families have been visited during the year; 12,621 were found destitute of the Scriptures; of these, 5,713 have been supplied, and of the remainder one half refused the books, and the other half were not supplied for various reasons, the principal one being inability to read. The Sixth Ward was the most destitute, equal to 31 per cent of the whole; the Fifteenth Ward was the best supplied, being of destitute only 5¾ per cent. Volumes distributed, 16,418—the cost of gratuitous distribution was $2,319. The largest number of families in any one Ward was 10,942, in the late Sixteenth Ward: the smallest number, 533 in the First Ward. The most elegant and costly mansions and the meanest hovel have been visited, and the Word offered modestly but firmly in all. These labors have reached hundreds and thousands of that class who are generally neglected of all men. Even in the brawl of the bar-room, in the house of pollution, the Bible has been offered by the agents of this Society. Particular attention has been paid to foreigners, and they are much more willing now to receive the Bible than ever before. Many Roman Catholics now gladly take it, and the opposition to the Protestant version is fading away. The hotels have been carefully supplied. Only in one case had volumes previously supplied been injured by neglect. Fire, Hose, Hook and Ladder Companies have been visited, and generally they have received the book gladly. Most of these companies have comfortable quarters, and some have respectable libraries. The Sunday schools have been visited, and supplied with 2,644 volumes. The City Missionaries of the New-York City Tract Society have been furnished with all they required. The French residents of the City have been attended to. Among emigrants the Bible has been constantly offered, and with good effect. Ships, Hospitals, lodging houses, &c., have been visited with particular care. During the year 15,524 volumes have been distributed, an increase of 3,580 over last year. The report has a long account of operations in the Marine Department, where great progress has been made. The sales at the Depository during the year have been 81,442 volumes, comprising 29,512 bibles and 55,530 testaments. Whole number of volumes issued during the year, in all ways, 132,339—of which 37,520 were bibles and 94,819 testaments. Of this number 50,887 volumes were gratuitously distributed, comprising 11,608 bibles, and 39,289 testaments, at a cost of $7,598 91. The gratuitous distribution this year exceeds that of any other year by 10,500 vols. The report concludes by an allusion to the finances of the Society, &c.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was the first speaker. He said, in substance, I am exceedingly happy to have an opportunity to take some part with you in this great work, on the present occasion, when we are assembled to take hold of this great subject of the Bible Society. I am sorry, however, to see statements in the report in reference to the distribution of the *Protestant* Bible; there is no such Bible as a Protestant Bible. Permit me to beg of you, before you print your report, to strike out the word "Protestant" and insert the word "*Holy*" Bible. In our own great City nearly one-half of our citizens are aliens, and while you have sent into foreign countries over twenty thousand copies of the Bible among a people of whom we know but little, those in our own midst have been comparatively uncared for. He believed that with the American people rested the responsibility of saving the world. In Europe, aside from England, (and with all her faults I love her still,) there is nothing left. Look at the peculiar facts of the trouble which has been caused by the distribution of the Holy Bible abroad, an instance of which I will cite. In Genoa a sailor was sentenced to the galleys for ten years, for having in his possession and reading a Bible, and he is now painfully expiating his crime; there is yet hope of the deliverance of that land from the influence of Popery, when we find men so nobly sacrificing themselves in this cause, and within the past year many Bibles have been sent there. In Florence a man and wife were condemned to the galleys for reading to themselves God's Bible, (not a Protestant Bible.) There is a system of irreconcilable opposition between Rome and the Bible; mix together the oil and the water if you will, and shake them into a seeming union, but the moment your agitation has ceased they separate as distinctly as ever. You may yoke together the ox and the ass, but you cannot make them work together. And myriads of Catholics are coming to this land. Ireland, it is claimed, has sent seven millions of her people here; yet the utmost number that Bishop Hughes can claim as adhering to what he calls the only true Church is less than half the aggregate. The speaker argued at some length the antagonism of Property and the Bible, as manifested in the history and conduct of the Romish Church. [In consequence of other engagements, Dr. T. materially abbreviated his remarks, and in consequence of equally imperative circumstances our reporter abbreviated his sketch.]

Rev. Mr. Haven was the next speaker. He would be brief. He had no new arguments for the cause. He did not come as a special pleader; he did not feel bound to present a highly colored picture; you want nothing but truth. He thought much of the labor of the Society had been inoperative. What has become of the 50,000 books distributed? Some are in drawers, never opened; some of them are covered with the dust of undisturbed shelves; some have been burned by order of the priest. But you should not relax your efforts for all this; on the contrary, you should redouble your exertions. Some of the drops of the spring shower fall on the ocean, where water was plenty before; some on the bare rocks, and dry away; but some fell upon the fruitful earth, and cover it with bloom. God's benefits are bountiful; the sun shines on sea, forest, field, city and desert; yet some men are dying for want of light. We must act on this bountiful principle; we must scatter our Bibles as God scatters the dew, the sunshine and the shower, wherever a recipient, willing or unwilling, can be found. There is perfect analogy between Nature and the Bible; both are inexhaustible. The power of steam has always existed in water, but for 5,000 years that power was all unsuspected, until Newcombe and Watt and Fulton brought it into view. So all the elements of great results have lain dormant. And so there is a power in the Bible not yet fully developed; powers as quick as the lightning and as powerful as steam, for the eternal welfare of man. The perfection of the Word of God is not yet known, although daily coming to light. The speaker referred to the gradual development of the prophecies of the Word; of the growing accordance of Science and Revelation; of the crying out of the very stones under the scrutiny of geology in favor of the truth of Moses. The antiquarian, too, is proving God's truth. Layard has disinterred old Nineveh, and we read this very week of the discovery of the tomb of Daniel the Prophet. The Bible may be destroyed, but once read, its lessons will never be obliterated. I say, then, spread the Bible; spread it far and wide as the ends of the earth. There are many noble edifices in the City, but the one that interests me the most is that great manufactory now going up in Astor-place, [the Bible House,] where the artillery of Heaven is to be made; where earnest and willing hands will prepare untold copies of the Word of God for the salvation of men.

Go on in your enterprise, and God will bless it. The speaker closed by alluding to the proposed collection to be taken up for the benefit of the Society.

After the collection, Rev. Dr. Murray of Elizabethtown made a short address. Taking up the Bible, he said. This is a wonderful book, *the* book, the Book of all books. As long as man lived without sin, he was all that God designed him. He sinned, and fell into the worst of idolatry. Thence he was redeemed by the grace of God. After the word of God had been written and subsequently lost infidelity succeeded. He referred to the most important facts in the history of the Scriptures down to the long night of the Dark Ages. In that latter period, the Bible was entirely lost sight of. Corruption was dominant everywhere, in the church, in the state, in the family. By and by, a Bible was found and read; its light fell upon the honest heart of Martin Luther, we owe the Reformation to this book. We owe all our civilization to this book, well may it be called *the* book. It is amazing what opposition this book has met with. Some people fear this book above all other things. They curse it, shut it out, burn it. The Pope would this day rather have a hundred of the heaviest French cannon pointed at the Vatican than to have a hundred copies of this book circulated in his dominions. He referred to the jealous care which the Romish priests in Ireland take to keep the Bible out of sight. He gave several anecdotes in point. The Dr. himself was in Naples not long since, and tried purposely to get a Bible. He searched all the Bookstores, but "no Bible" was the invariable answer. He asked his valet, an intelligent man, aged nearly fifty, why no Bible could be found. The reply was, "the priests are afraid if we have the Bible we shall all turn Protestants." This is the truth. Let the child have the Bible and how soon will he discover, in spite of the celibacy of the clergy, that "Peter's *wife's* mother lay sick of a fever," and Peter, they say, was the first Pope. So of Purgatory: the child would discover that Christ said to the thief, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise;" and the child might ask, how could he go to purgatory and paradise at the same time? It is for their craft that the Romish priests make war upon the Bible; its general circulation would spoil their trade. Papacy is making immense struggles to prevent the circulation of this book, and Lord Ashley, the President of the British Bible Society, has stated that he believed there was a league among the Papal Governments of Europe to obliterate all traces of the Bible from the lands under their rule. The speaker cautioned his hearers against all who attempted to circulate peculiar doctrinal comments with the Bible. Give the Bible without note or comment. Depend upon it, whoever circulates the doctrines of his own belief with the Bible, believes something which the Bible alone would utterly cut up and destroy. He referred to the hope of the conversion of the heathen, as being founded alone on the Bible, and then he proceeded to depict the idolatry of the Roman Church. His next point was, that the Bible is the anchor and the hope of free institutions. Had the people who drove the Orleans family from France in 1848 been well read in the Bible, liberty would not have struggled in vain. Had the Bible been there, the Pope would not have returned to Rome, the Sicilian tyrant would never have taken such revenge, the "Nephew of his Uncle" would never have risen into power. But here we are built upon the Bible, by the care of the Puritan and the Huguenot, and so long as we have true regard to this blessed volume, we are safe. Let us then circulate the Bible. The Speaker referred to the rising and constantly increasing flood of emigration rolling in upon us from all parts of Europe, and even from Eastern Asia. But we are intelligent and strong, and cheerfully welcome the strangers. We have room for all; we have homes for all, and we must have Bibles for all. If we are true to our position we can take those millions into our arms, and mould them into Republicans and Protestants. We have a great mill here; the upper stones is the Bible, the lower one the Common School, and this mill is constantly turning out Americans and Protestants. He urged the members of the Society to go on in their good work. See to it that you do to all men as you have occasion. See that you are living epistles, known and read of all men; a Bible by daily example. Every one of you should be a pillar of truth; the will of God should be read always in your life, in your conversation. You may do much with money—but much, infinitely much by precept and example.

The public services were then closed with a hymn from the choir, and the benediction.

The Society held a meeting after the audience had retired, in which the reports read were adopted, and the following gentlemen elected officers for the