BUSINESS NOTICES.

DRAB BEAVER HATS OF LAST SEASON.—Our customers and others who propose to wear their last season's Hat during the ensuing summer, are respectfully informed that we are prepared to clean and restore such to their original color and finish. Such Hats will receive particular attention if delivered previous to the commencement of warm weather. BIRD, cor. Fine and Nassau-sts.

A SUGGESTION TO CLERGYMEN.—The reverend gentlemen now on their annual visit to our city can each save a dollar by purchasing their Hats of KNOX, the famous and justly popular manufacturer of No. 128 Fulton-st., for he will sell an article for $4 for which other dealers charge $5. Remember this and deal with him.

STRAWS, STRAWS! HATS, HATS!—FREEMAN, No. 190 Fulton-st., has a very large assortment of Panama, Leghorn and Braid Hats, wholesale and retail; White Beaver and all kinds of Summer Hats. Fine Moleskin Hats, $3; extra quality, $3 50. FREEMAN, No 190 Fulton-st., near Gold.

THE GOSSAMER HAT.—The remarkable delicacy and still more remarkable durability of the Hats manufactured by Messrs. KNOX & JAMES, must commend them to the patronage of all who possess sufficient appreciation to judge of the merits of the articles presented for their approval by the various manufacturers throughout the city. In fact, they combine lightness, elegance of appearance, delicacy and attractiveness of outline and economy of price, the average being fixed at $4. Citizens and strangers should visit the salesroom, on the corner of Broadway and Spring-st., in the new Hotel of Capt. Degroot.

SUMMER STRAW HATS.—Our assortment of Straw Hats this season is large and complete. Strangers and Gentlemen will find a variety well worthy their notice, consisting of Panama, Maracaibo, Canton-braid, Leghorn, Campeachy, Sennet, and other styles. Also, two bales Mexican Grass Hammocks, of the first class. LEARY & Co., Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

☞ Controversialists may differ on many points, but all agree that the HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPOT, No. 126 Canal st., well stocked with every required article needed about the house, is a public convenience, and well deserving public support. Children's Carriages, Propellors, Rocking Horses, &c. J. KELLOGG.

UP-TOWN MOVEMENT.—To meet the increasing demand for our Hats and Caps, consequent upon the abandonment of the lower part of the city, by all but Merchants, we shall increase the business facilities of our establishment by extensive enlargements. In the meantime we have on hand every variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Misses' and Children's Hats and Caps, to which we invite public attention. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

REALLY GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.—The articles offered by WATKINS, 134 Fulton-st., for Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's wear, are all of the best quality, manufactured by himself. WATKINS sells no common trash, his object being to increase his business by making it the interest of his customers to purchase at his establishment. Strangers can find no place where there is a larger assortment of goods sold at lower prices.

☞ SMITH's (not JOHN but HENRY S.'s) Engraving and Printing Establishment is at No. 1 Murray-st., corner Broadway. Everybody ought to know SMITH, and to those who do not, we would say, his work is excellent, and his prices just. Call on him for that Visiting, Wedding or Business Card which you are about to order.

SUPERIOR UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.—Are you in want of any of the above goods? If so, call at ADAMS's Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 501 Broadway, you will find an extensive and superior assortment of the very best goods at prices generally paid for much inferior qualities. Call and see if it is not so.

☞ Spring Business-coats, Spring Over-coats, Spring Sacks, Spring Frocks, Spring Vests, Spring Pants, in the largest and most beautiful variety, of goods selected from our choicest spring importations. D. & J. DEVLIN, No. 39 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD's old established warerooms, No. 156 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—It is now a well ascertained fact that SINGER'S Patent Sewing Machines stitch fine Linen Bosoms and Collars most perfectly and with marvelous rapidity. To be without them is to be behind the age. These Machines and their exquisite work may at all times be freely examined at the office, No 323 Broadway.

☞ India Rubber Gloves, for gardening, or any work that soils the hands; Ladies' Bleaching Mits, to be worn while sewing or sleeping. These goods make the hands soft and white. For sale at MERRIAM'S, No. 60 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, and by all Rubber dealers.

HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS.—These articles should be bought directly from the importers and manufacturers, No. 164 BOWERY. Goods freely shown. No deviation in prices, and money cheerfully refunded in case of any dissatisfaction. ESTABLISHED IN 1823. A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

MOURNING SILK.—Fifty pieces rich Mourning Silk; 300 pieces extra fine Black Canton Crapes, just received, together with a full supply of every article of Dress Goods, suitable for spring and summer wear, for sale at the lowest possible prices, by BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

WINDOW SHADES.—Best assortment in the world, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, Nos. 239½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, painted and lettered to order, in superior style.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST.—E. A. PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, comprising tapestry, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; also a large assortment of Oil Cloth, Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c. &c.

No. 261 GREENWICH-STREET.—Mr. JOHN GREAGON, who has a most splendid stock of articles in the Window Shade line, asks the attention of the public to his Paper Hangings, of both French and American manufacture; also, Fire-Board Prints, Table and Floor Oil-Cloths of various widths, Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Pins, Tassels, Cords, &c. Persons about supplying themselves with any of these articles cannot do better than to give Mr. G. a call, for he is content with small profits.

BY STEAMER ARABIA.—G. W. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway, has just received a fine assortment of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Fortemonnaies, &c.; also, a lot of those new styles of Cigar Stand. The largest assortment of Children's Toys and Games in the United States can be found at this establishment. Strangers will be repaid for their visit by a sight of the "Automaton Bird Tree."

HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING HARDWARE.—SIMPSON & Co., Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in House-furnishing Goods, No. 98 Canal-st., between Greene and Wooster-sts.—Fine Cutlery, Plated Britannia, Flanished and plain Tin Ware, Wood Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Step Ladders, French Traveling, Fancy and Sailor Baskets, Brushes, Bird Cages, Mats, Feather Dusters, and an extensive assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods, at low prices.

ANNIVERSARY!—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, most cordially invites the attention of clergymen and others visiting New-York to the celebrated Æolian Piano Fortes of P. Gilbert & Co., which are peculiarly adapted to the voice and the more beautiful element—sacred music. Also Smith's superior Melodeons for church and parlor use, which for evenness of temperament and correct intonation are acknowledged superior to any now manufactured. A very liberal discount made to the clergy. Music and Sacred Music Books of all descriptions.

LADIES' FRENCH SHOE STORE, No. 372 BOWERY.—J. MERRITT keeps constantly on hand every description of ladies', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, manufactured in superior style, from the very best materials that can be procured, and which he sells at reasonable prices. N. B.—Every kind of ladies' Shoes and Gaiter Boots made to order, in the most elegant and durable manner.

☞ MILLET'S Music Saloon, No. 329 Broadway, is the only place in New-York where a large and general assortment of Music and Musical Instruments can be purchased cheap for cash. Twenty years in one location. Persons out of town sending for any article, can rely on being served as well as if present, by MILLET, Importer, No. 329 Broadway, agent Watt's Antidote.

PIANO FORTES—GOOD AND CHEAP!—The subscribers have some 6½ and 7-octave Piano-Fortes, of handsome exterior, very superior tone, and remarkable for durability and keeping in tune, which they will sell at a great bargain for cash. Fully warranted. J. F. WARNER & Co., No. 411 Broadway.

☞ Teeth inserted on gold plate, without taking out the roots. J. FOWLER, No. 80 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 443 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

U. S. SENATE AT AUCTION.—The celebrated engraving of the U. S. Senate Chamber, representing Henry Clay's Farewell Address, and containing nearly 100 Portraits of distinguished citizens. Fifty impressions of this plate will be sold on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock, by HANSEL, PLATT & Co., No. 213 Park-row. All the Prints will be closed out at this sale, and those desirous of possessing a copy, would do well to profit by the opportunity.

FOSTER'S SELECT WRITING CLASSES, No. 387 BROADWAY.—Hours of attendance, during summer, from 7 to 8, 3 to 5, or 9 to 10 A.M. Terms $5, for twenty lessons. In order to extend the benefits of his system of rapid writing to those who find private lessons expensive, Mr. FOSTER proposes to give instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, in classes, upon an economical, interesting and highly approved plan, at his residence, No. 387 Broadway, where Book-keeping, Writing, &c., are taught in an expeditious and superior manner to the entire exclusion of the modern charlatanry so prevalent in this department of education. Private lessons as usual.

☞ 2,000 Building Lots and 80 Farms will be distributed among 2,000 subscribers on the 31st day of May, 1853. Each subscriber will receive for $15 only, payable in installments, Four Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm of from two to twenty acres. The Lots are at Roseville, adjoining those which were distributed on the 30th day of April last, and which have been taken up. Many of the purchasers have already engaged shares in this Plot. The village of Roseville, where these Lots are located, is only a short distance from New-York city, on the Long Island Railroad, and near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, the beauty and romantic appearance of which are praised by all. For shares apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, No. 203 Broadway, New-York, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on the 15th January, 1853, $500,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William-sts.

TRUSTEES.

Moses H. Grinnell,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Mortimer Livingston,
James Brown,	Paul Spofford,	Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
Chas. H. Marshall,	Wm. F. Furniss,	Robert L. Taylor,
Samuel Thompson,	John B. Kitching,	F. A. Delano,
Dan'l C. Kingsland,	Wm. S. Wetmore,	Nath'l. D. Carlile,
George Warren,	G. Talbot Olyphant,	Wm. H. Macy,
Fredk. W. Rood,	Leonardo S. Suares,	Ramsay Crooks,
W. G. Rutgers,	Thos. P. Stanton,	Wm. Barnewall,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joseph Sands,	B. F. Dawson,
Jeremiah Wilbur,	Benjamin Babcock,	G. H. Koop.
J. Ebenezer Smith,	John D. Hurlbut,	

ALFRED OGDEN, President. R. C. MORRIS, Secretary. HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

☞ Shell Combs at ROGERS's Bazar of fancy articles, a splendid assortment of new patterns, just imported from Paris, and for sale cheap as usual, at the cheap fancy Bazar, No. 449 Broadway.

☞ FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES—Long known, severely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

BY LETTERS PATENT (SECURED) 1849—PULVERMACHER'S PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. The importance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine in New-York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the Medical Colleges, the City, Bellevue and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c.; and in Europe by the Royal College of Physicians, London; by the Academie National de Medecine, Paris; by the Imperial Faculty at Vienna; by the Royal Faculty at Berlin, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe. The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the same effect from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them. Full and illustrated descriptions—one for personal use and one for scientific men—with copies of testimonials, and a number of cases cured in New-York and Europe, may be obtained, gratis, at the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States, in answer to prepaid inquiries, containing three-cent postage stamps. J. STEINERT, No. 363 Broadway, cor. Prince-st.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The largest assortment of Boots and Shoes
From which a person in Gotham can choose
May be found in Broadway at Five Seventy-five,
Kept by the cordwainer BROOKS—the greatest alive.
Ladies' Slippers and Buskins, with delicate tins,
And Gentlemen's Boots, such beauty—no tongue tells,
So, if you wish to make some "capital hits,"
Go to BROOKS for your Boots—for he always gives "fits."

OFFICE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, No. 81 Ann-st., 2d floor, May 10, 1853.

The canvass for names for insertion in this work is now complete, and although the instructions to the gentlemen employed have been to use every exertion and care to obtain the names of all persons resident in the districts assigned to them, which instructions, we have reason to believe, were scrupulously observed, yet it is possible that some may have been overlooked.

If there are any who have not been waited upon by our canvassers, they will confer a favor by calling at the office, as above, and handing their names, &c., for insertion. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines for simplicity, durability and adaptedness for doing with any kinds of thread, all varieties of sewing in cloth and leather, with the greatest speed and certainty, and in straight, curved, or irregular seams, are unequaled. The stitch is wholly unlike any other rightfully in use. It is formed by two needles supplied with thread from stationary spools, and the threads are securely tied together and fastened at each stitch, forming a seam far stronger and more beautiful than any other, which will not rip. Our patents are upon the stitch itself, and all practicable modes of making it. All persons making, using, or vending Machines sewing from spools with two needles, only one of which pierces the fabric sewed, or which make a fair stitch with two needles sewing from spools, infringe directly our patents, and will be dealt with accordingly. Price for single Machines, including treadle, power and right to use, from $80 to $150, according to size and style. Each Machine is threaded for use and securely boxed for transportation to any distance, accompanied with full directions for using. Pamphlets containing drawings, descriptions and prices of each Machine, with numerous testimonials from parties using them, sent to all who desire. Exclusive Rights for Sale on liberal terms. GROVER, BAKER & Co., Patentees and sole Manufacturers.

New-York, No. 94 Chambers-st.; Boston, Haymarket-square.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1853.

☞ Persons wanting *The Tribune* left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12½ cents a week, payable to the carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We are doing our best to put our paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly, so as to serve our City subscribers before 7 o'clock and never lose a Mail. If you can send in your favors before 9 o'clock, P. M., you will greatly oblige us, and help us to effect a greatly needed reform. Send later if you must, but as early as you conveniently can.

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING *The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.* It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Desk To-Morrow Morning. Price 6 cents.

☞ *SEE THIRD PAGE.* ☜

The Aldermen last night ordered the printing in pamphlet form of 10,000 copies of the amendments to the Charter. Nominations for Health Wardens were sent in by the City Inspector, and referred. The Controller furnished a statement of the monthly receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-ave. Railroads, since their opening. The Sixth has received, up to April 30, $112,865 09; the Eighth, $132,360 95.

In the Board of Assistants a proposition to ask the Legislature to legalize Primary Elections was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences—a fact which shows how radically hostile the members are to any interference with the machinery by which they were nominated. The Board concurred in raising $75,000 to complete the Work House. It was voted that Market Clerks are authorized to send to the Corporation Yard all vehicles encumbering the streets and wharves around public markets. A Committee and $3,500 were voted to celebrate the 4th July.

Our columns this morning are to a great extent given up to Reports of the Anniversary Meetings now transpiring. The American Anti-Slavery Society met at the Chinese Saloon, where William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone and Wendell Phillips delivered long and deeply interesting speeches. No attempt at disturbance was made, the Presidential Election being too far off to stir up the pocket patriotism of the riotous gang that so unwarrantably and lawlessly assaulted the same speakers two or three years ago. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society met last night at the Tabernacle, when Fred. Douglass made a powerful speech—one which held the undivided attention and drew forth the unanimous approbation of the audience. The American Tract Society held its meeting in the morning, when Dr. Kirk, of Boston; Rev. Richard Deering, of Louisville; Rev. R. S. Killin, Baltimore; Rev. Thomas Smith, D. D., Charleston, and Rev. J. P. Revel, Moderator of the Waldensian Church, Piedmont, spoke to the usual usual resolutions. Rev. Dr. Oncken was unable to come. The operations of this vast concern have been much greater this year than ever before. The American Female Guardian Society—a most praiseworthy institution—met in the morning at Dr. Cheever's Church. Rev. Drs. Kennedy and Cheever were the speakers. The Society is prosperous. The American Home Missionary Society celebrated its 27th anniversary last night at Metropolitan Hall. The Society has greatly enlarged its means and efforts this year. Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of New-Haven, Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, of Illinois, College, and Rev. A. Eldridge, of New-Bedford, were the speakers. The interesting exhibition by the Pupils of the Asylum for the Blind took place in the afternoon, before a very large and much pleased audience. The New-York Colonization Society met on the night before last. Its reports show that it has enjoyed a large share of the prosperity which has marked the progress of kindred Associations. All these meetings have been, as usual, largely attended by our people and strangers in town.

Havana dates to the 8th inst. have reached us by way of Charleston. The only news of importance relates to a disagreement among the Authorities, and discontent among the soldiery in the interior. Laqalete and another high officer it is said were about to return in disgust to Spain.

A full detail of interesting news from Liberia will be found in this paper. The dates are three weeks later than our previous advices. The condition of the Republic is represented as very flourishing—trade was brisk and constantly increasing—great improvements are in progress in Monrovia, and the value of property advancing. A military expedition has been sent out by the Legislature, under the command of President Roberts, to quell the predatory attacks of Boombo, a bandit chieftain, who had caused great disturbance in the Little Cape Mount Territory. The result of the expedition was not known at the date of our advices.

The Hermann with four days' later advices from Europe, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and the Cambria, three days still later from Liverpool, arrived at noon at Halifax. The news brought by both will be found in our columns this morning. Mrs. Beecher Stowe was at Edinburgh, having been to Aberdeen, where she was received with the usual enthusiasm. The Canadian Clergy Reserves bill had passed in the House of Lords by a majority of forty, in spite of the strenuous opposition of Lord Derby and the Tories. Lord Clarendon has declared in the Lords that there was no reason to fear any attempt against Turkey either from the Russian emperor or elsewhere. In the Commons the budget has once been debated without any result.

The Government has beaten a Tory motion to modify its scheme for the conversion of the national debt. The investigation in the rocket affair with which Kossuth's name has been connected, has disclosed nothing trustworthy to implicate him. Mr. Hale, the manufacturer, refuses, however, to state for whom the rockets were intended. Kossuth has again denied all connection with the matter in a letter to Lord Dudley Stuart, which has been read in the House of Commons. In France there is absolutely nothing worth mentioning. The Spanish ministry has issued a programme, full of vague generalities, promising much and meaning nothing. The anti republican and Jesuitical party in Switzerland have attempted an insurrection at Friburg, which was put down easily, though with some bloodshed. The leader, Col. Perrier, has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. In Holland a new election is to take place. The cholera has appeared at Moscow. The Turkish question is quiescent. In China, however, we hear of a quite startling event, namely the capture of the City of Nankin by the rebels and the probable downfall of the Tartar dynasty which has ruled the country for two hundred years. It is said that only European intervention can save the brother of the Sun and Moon from being pulled down from that lofty relationship. Such aid we presume he will not receive, and therefore his downfall may be expected.

The markets for cotton and breadstuffs continue unchanged, with very small transactions.

THE DIRECTORS of the New-Haven Railroad Company present their statement of the Norwalk disaster on the third page of this paper. It adds little to our previous knowledge upon the subject. The entire responsibility of the event is cast upon the engineer, and to his failure to see the signal and his haste in running around the curve the whole blame is attributed. We do not admit that the question can thus be settled. True, it is impossible to question the great guilt of that individual. But for his neglect fifty persons who lie cold in death would have been alive this day, and many who suffer from their wounds would have been well. But while dwelling on these facts, the Directors elaborately defend their system of management. That the signal at Norwalk is insufficient they do not admit, and yet a sober man, who according to their own account was eminently vigilant and capable, did not see it. That there was any means of warning a train on the curve they do not affirm: and yet, had there been, fifty people would not have been slaughtered. That there were any signalmen stationed along the line, or that any other indications of danger were put up, such as are used in good railroads, where safety is more regarded than expense, or that there was anything, in fact, except the single ball at the bridge mast-head, to show that the draw was open, they do not pretend: and yet they hold up their system as a fit one! Nor do they allude to the very positive statement published since the disaster, that it was a frequent practice to run over that curve with unslackened speed. And yet, if this could be denied, the Directors should have denied it most positively, for it cannot be forgotten that fifty persons have just been killed at that very spot. With these observations we commit the statement to the judgment of the public.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

A debate has just taken place in Parliament on a proposition of the Government to grant to the Colonial Legislature full authority to legislate upon the grants originally made by the Home Government for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and the maintenance of the Protestant clergy. This grant was originally made in 1776, and is known as the Clergy Reserves. Very little income was derived from them up to the year 1819, when a claim to share in the reserves was put forward by the Presbyterians: the clergy of the Church of England having always claimed an exclusive right therein. From that time to the present the various denominations of Christians in the province, including the Roman Catholics, have at one time and another claimed to participate in their revenues, and the reserves have thus been a perpetual bone of contention. During the strife between the various religious denominations, propositions have been at different periods made to secularize the grant by appropriating them for educational purposes, or for public improvements.

The existing Government now propose to surrender all jurisdiction of the Crown over the reserves, and leave their disposition entirely to the Colonial Legislature. The Duke of Newcastle advocates this policy, but without expressing any opinion in favor of diverting them from their original purpose. He evidently leans in favor of the proposition to divide their revenues among the various religious denominations. The Bishop of Exeter and other dignitaries of the Church oppose the alienation of any portion from the established Church, and along with the Earl of Derby and other tories, argue in favor of "vested rights" and exclusive privileges. The Government seemed however to have no difficulty in carrying the bill to a second reading, the Bishop of Exeter not even insisting upon a division. It appears likely therefore that the decision of the question as to what appropriation shall be made of the fund, will now be referred to the Canadian Legislature. We think it not unlikely that this act of the home Government will lead to some action among the dissenting denominations of christians in the lower provinces, where the Clergy reserves have hitherto always been regarded as being the exclusive property of the Episcopal Church. The dissenters will here find an excellent precedent to claim participation therein, or at least to ask for a decision upon their claims by their own local Legislature. By way of showing the spread of republican ideas among the ruling classes of the Old World, we cannot forbear to cite the following brief passage from the Duke of Newcastle's Speech upon the subject in question:

As he had said before, he would not enter into the question of what the Canadian Parliament would do when their Lordships restored to them that of which he thought they ought never to have been deprived; but their Lordships might look upon this as an axiom—that there was no better security against an abuse of power than responsibility, and if they could show that the Canadian Legislature would be responsible in the administration of these reserves, he believed their Lordships would be taking the only security which they had a right to take, and the best security they could take, against any undue or improper use of the power which they entrusted to the colonists.

Note.—In the Cambria's news, received over the wires at a late hour last night, we find the announcement that the bill in question has finally passed.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Of all the countries in the world the last to which one would naturally look for a revolution, is China. But it seems that even the habitually docile and peaceful people of that human hive partake of the agitation of our era, and that the flames of rebellion now light up the valleys and mountains they inhabit, threatening even the destruction of the Imperial rule which has borne uninterrupted sway there for over two centuries. China has been the theater of a quasi-rebellion for two or three years. But little authentic intelligence has, however, ever reached us in respect to its progress. For some time the most trustworthy came through Mr. Gutzlaff, the German Missionary, whose recent death is widely deplored. Since his death the best accounts have come to us through the English residents at Hong-Kong. About a year since we published news, received by way of California, to the effect that the rebellion had been at least partially suppressed and its principal leader executed. This, however, was contradicted on the next arrival, and now we learn by the accounts received from Europe yesterday that the revolution is advancing with rapid strides and has already become of the most formidable character. It originally commenced in Kwangsi and Kwangtung, the two most southerly provinces of the Empire, in the latter of which the City of Canton is situated. Thence it has penetrated northward for seven hundred miles and upward, till it has reached the Yangotse, the great river of China, and down its valley toward and near to its mouth, till the insurgent army, fifty thousand strong, has entered and taken possession of the great city of Nankin, containing above a half million of inhabitants. The rebels may thus be said, if our accounts are true, to hold possession of the very heart of the Empire.

Their entry into the City of Nankin was made on the 19th of February. It is very evident from the progress of the insurgent force, and the capture by it of one of the three principal cities of the country, that it is headed by a commanding spirit, and considering the long time it has been gathering, and its steady approach to the Capital [Pekin] through the populous districts of the empire, till it has achieved its present formidable position, we are forced to regard its prospects of subverting the existing dynasty as exceedingly promising. We know not what would be gained by the success of the rebels and the overthrow of the present Government, but we cannot help feeling a sympathy with every thing that looks like movement among the stagnant waters of Chinese history. It can hardly be otherwise than that a successful revolution which would overturn the Government and stir the vast and unwieldy mass of human beings who inhabit the immense territory of China, would be productive of good. Some such internal convulsion seems to be absolutely necessary to clear the mephitic atmosphere which surrounds and envelops the nation.

So far as we can discover, the revolution appears to have had its foundation in a sentiment of reform. It has proceeded upon the ground that the country was misgoverned, overtaxed, and generally oppressed. The revolutionists thus aim, professedly, at bettering the condition of the people. The head of the expedition is known by the name of TIEN-TEH. We are not aware that he or his followers profess republican sentiments or propose to inaugurate the rule of the People in the event of success. This would be too much to expect. But a change in the head of the government from one claiming to be the descendant of the Sun and the brother of the Moon, to a man elevated from the common mass of humanity by the exertions of ordinary flesh and blood, and Chinese at that, would be a change looking in the direction of responsible and Republican government, by no means to be despised. On the whole we confess, therefore, that our sympathies are with the Revolutionists of China.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR FARRAR.

John Farrar, LL. D., late Hollis Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University, died at his residence in Cambridge, on Sunday last, the 8th inst., aged 73. His funeral took place yesterday morning. Prof. Farrar was a native of Lincoln, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College just fifty years since next Commencement, and after holding the office of Tutor for two years, was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1807, which he filled with distinguished ability and success for twenty-nine years. In 1836 he resigned his Professorship on account of declining health, and since that time, for the most part, had been a martyr to a protracted and excruciating form of paralytic disease. His influence in the University gave a new impulse to the study of mathematical science in this country. He was one of the first to introduce the writings of the higher French mathematicians as college text-books. His scientific contributions to the periodicals of the day are remarkable for their lucidity and terseness of style, and for the glowing enthusiasm with which they present the results of exact investigation in a popular form. As a teacher, both in the recitation-room and the lecture-room, he was perhaps unequaled among his contemporaries. He communicated his own zeal for knowledge to the most indifferent pupil. The fertility and elegance of his illustrations, the beauty of his language, and the inspiring earnestness of his manner, can never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to enjoy his instructions. Few teachers have ever been so successful, not only in winning the personal regard of their pupils, but in awakening an interest in their favorite science. In all the relations of private life, Prof. Farrar was a model of excellence. His uniform suavity of disposition, his rare conversational powers, his affluent outpouring of anecdote and description, and the extent and variety of his information, perpetually called forth the admiration of a deeply attached circle of friends. The invalid state in which he was placed for more than fifteen years, seldom impaired his interest in the progress of science and the events of the day, and never alloyed the sweetness and patience with which he endured a series of extraordinary sufferings. His memory will be cherished with grateful respect by the friends of good learning, and the admirers of private worth.

RELIGION AND SCHOOLS.

We have not so good an opinion as some others are enabled to cherish of that kind of Religion which manifests itself mainly in harsh judgments of and disparaging criticisms upon the religion of others. If this is an unfounded prejudice, we hope to outgrow it: but it does not seem to wear away very fast, as yet.

The Independent has had Editorials in its late issues on the true mode of warfare by Christians who are anti-Romanist on Papal doctrines and assumptions which seem to us very just. Here is mainly the last of them, treating of Protestantism in Schools, in a manner which impels us to guess that the writer has had more acquaintance with teaching than those who write most about it. Hear him!

CHRISTIAN LABORS.

Whoso would be a popular Protestant leader, let him curse the Pope, and stand up for the Bible. He will find either theme quite suggestive. Yet we are not ready to adopt this advice, promising though it be. * * *

As to the Bible, we fancy that we need it, more than it needs us; that the absence of its wisdom and manifold graces from our own lives and labors is a far greater evil than the expulsion of the volume from school or sanctuary. The dead formalism which increasingly attends the use of the Bible in schools and elsewhere alarms us more than any threat of its removal; for when the soul has left the body, it matters little who removes the lifeless form of the one we loved.

It is to be regretted that an issue so comparatively insignificant has been raised as the Bible-in-school question. Good men seem to want the Bible in schools, just as many other men must have holy water in church, or as Pagans must have amulets on their bosoms. As a matter of fact, the Bible reading and prayer which has hitherto prevailed in public schools has exercised no marked influence either way. As a practical question, to be decided by an appeal to experience, there is much to be said *against*, as well as for the usage. A consistent and exemplary teacher gives tone to a school: But ten minutes of formal Bible-reading, hurried over and forgotten, is really not worth contending for.

Should the teachers secretly agree together, and quietly dispense with the Bible and prayer, and give the time thus saved to some school exercise, we doubt whether Protestantism would discover the loss. The Protestant clergy (out of New-England) would be among the last to detect the terrible apostacy, so trifling is their acquaintance, and so nominal their interest in the Public School. Any man of common sense (this of course excludes the clergy as a class, who are usually men of uncommon sense,) can see that "oppose the Pope" is to them a louder trumpet-call than "improve the schools." Now a Christian will be wide awake for schools at all times; but a Protestant will be wide awake only when the wicked Papists intermeddle.

Here, then, we come to one of our promised affirmations, and we gladly forsake criticism and give what little counsel we can to Christians. We speak to individual Christians, urging them not to wait for cooperation or the tardy momentum of lumbering churches.

Any Christian who puts a neglected boy to school, watches over him, rewards him, and keeps him there: who loves him for Christ's sake, takes one genuine step against Popery, a right worthy, American, firm-footed step.

Any Christian family, whose snug house abounds with cheerful comfort, who will seek out the tired and forgotten teacher, and thank him (or her) for the day's toil, and then throw open the doors, and furnish refining social pleasures for the evening enjoyment, not with cold, perfunctory condescension, but for Christ's sake—such a family is a right good American and Protestant and Christian family.

Any man who will adorn the school house with beauty, watch over its comfort and neatness, do long and generous duty as a committee man, and go among the scholars familiarly, bearing smiles and words of encouragement to the dull and discouraged—such a man is a mighty antagonist of Popery, and a faithful servant of Christ.

The minister who will lay aside his impetuous pen, and put back his bloody histories into their peaceful case, and go forth with hat and cane to give the imprimatur of his high office, and the dignity of his presence to the really neglected and forgotten schools, will be using his official dignity to good purpose. He will write a better sermon when he comes back, and will be able to lead his people into paths of useful working as well as accurate thinking. Such a minister, though he be silent upon the Bible-in-school question, will certainly prevail mightily in the Roman Catholic controversy. By his fruit shall he be known.

The farmer or rural mechanic who writes to C. L. Brace that he is ready to receive one or more city boys, (let him direct the letter to the Bible House) and try to bring them up to an industrious and Christian manhood, and thus save them from Romanism or worse, will approve himself an intelligent Christian; his benefactive piety availing more for American purposes than any heat of destructive Protestantism.

The simple fact is, that in America, as yet, truth and error, Christ and Antichrist, are engaged in a race, not a warfare. Surely a more glorious mark, and a higher calling, is set before the Christian than before the soldier of Antichrist. It were clear shame to us, and sorrow of heart to Christ, to linger or fail in our heavenly race, through excess of vigilance toward them who run not as we. x.

☞ Arthur Spring, the convicted murderer, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister. What his object is, in making the change, is more than I can divine. There is no probability that he will make a confession before his execution.

☞ Among the passengers who arrived at this port yesterday in the Hermann, was another sister of Kossuth, Mrs. Ruttkay, with her family.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Latest from Norwalk—Another Death.

We learn from Dr. Griswold that Mrs. Gen. Harvey, of this City, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Miss Griswold passed a tolerable night, but was yesterday rather excitable and not so well.

Mrs. Griswold exerted herself rather too much in going to see her daughter, and is consequently much fatigued.

Rev. Mr. Oncken is now at Rev. Mr. Woolsey's house.

Dr. Bemis is sufficiently recovered to return to Boston to-morrow.

The money of Miss Williams, which she threw from her at the time the accident occurred at Norwalk, was found on Saturday, and has been restored to her. It was in gold and inclosed in a velvet reticule. Miss W. is at Gilbert's Hotel in New-Haven, not having entirely recovered from her injuries.

The derrick was rigged for work yesterday, and it was thought that the locomotive would be got out during the day.

Mrs. Ann Temple Greene was the widow of John R. Greene, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late Commodore Samuel Nicholson, of Kenty County, Md.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

More about Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1853.

There was a prolonged Cabinet session to-day, at which the Ohio and Pennsylvania Postmasters were agreed upon.

No foreign appointments have transpired.

Gov. Hubbard will be Consul at Honolulu.

Joel Greene is appointed Pension Agent at Cincinnati.

It is rumored that —— Jackson, of Georgia will get a foreign mission, which will conciliate Gov. Cobb.

Office-seekers are complaining of delay—hope deferred. QUIS.

Sentence of John White.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1853.

In the case of Corporal John White, on trial for attempting the life of Brevet Major Pemberton, at Fort Hamilton the Court Martial has pronounced him guilty, and sentenced him to death. The President commutes the sentence to solitary confinement, on bread and water for thirty days, and hard labor for the remainder of his enlisted term, with ball and chain, and suspension of pay and allowance, save necessary clothing and subsistence. ALNOMACK.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1853.

The oath of office was administered to-day to several clerks recently appointed, among them Edward H. Fuller, who was shot by Schaumberg, who appeared to have fully recovered his health.

The three most prominent candidates for the chargéship to the Hague, are Wall, Stevens and Vanderpool. Stevens is backed by Stockton and Senators Thompson and Wright, and the whole New-Jersey delegation. His friends regard his appointment as certain. Wall, however, is a son of an old friend of the President. Vanderpool is the compromise candidate between them.

The weekly entertainment by the Marine Band was resumed at the Capitol Grounds this evening, and was attended by a large and fashionable concourse, including President Pierce, who appeared to enjo