d'Artois, who, without intending it, had dangerously compromised his family, left as a pledge in the hands of the revolution, vainly agitated the frontiers, and sought from court to court for enemies to his country. He had only quitted France, by order of Louis XVI., on the very night that this Prince had stolen away from his palace and from the Prince de Condé, and by the armed assemblage of the nobility at Coblentz, as a prince tainted with the popular spirit, he had retired with a few friends first to Russia, then to Verona, and then to Hartwell, whither the scaffolds and the dungeons of his family had transmitted to him, before the order of nature, the title of King, which he had borne with a modest majesty equally independent of the scorn of Europe, the misfortunes of his family, and the greatness of his nation. He had not sold it on any terms, either to Bonaparte, who wished to purchase it, or to the cabinets of Vienna and Russia, which wanted to make him abdicate it. His deposed prince had ever better maintained in his own person, during his proscription, the rank of his ancestors, the honor of his country, and of the crown—fallen from his head, but kept as a sacred deposit in his respect. By dint of believing in his right, in spite of adverse fortune, he at length made Europe believe in it; and by respecting himself he made the universe respect him. He had been for a while, after the peace of Amiens, alone of all his party against the whole world.

He had soothed and turned to good account the long leisure which exile had given him by studies, sometimes light and sometimes solid, which had at first amused and afterwards opened his mind in his youth. He thought like Montesquieu, he conversed like Talleyrand; he wrote with that ingenuity and delicate grace of style which, though it does not indicate the great writer, displays in familiar literature the easy elegance of the courtier, united with the classical gravity of the man of letters. He adored antiquity in its historians, its poets, and its philosophers. Horace was the manual of his light philosophy, Tacitus of his serious policy. This feeling for antiquity, which gives grandeur and gravity to the thoughts, had very much conduced to the stoicism and the continuous majesty of attitude which he had maintained in his struggle of a quarter of a century with fortune. He had lived in social intercourse with great thoughts and great men. In modern poetry, literature, and philosophy, he preferred, above all others, Voltaire, that genius of lucidity, grace, and common sense, yet he disliked the sophistry and declamation of J. J. Rousseau, and the writers of his school. He was not dazzled by the splendor of M. de Chateaubriand, under which he said he could see nothing but "surface without foundation, colors without design, and dazzling without real light." He sometimes laughed at M. de Bonald and his cloudy philosophy, in which he could find nothing, he said, "but enigmas to be solved by the enigma of humanity." He inclined rather to those middling, but plain writers, who have no obscurity because they have no depth, and who play with words and thoughts as they would with cockle-shells. His correspondence, and the small number of verses or writings that he has left, are mere trifles; his serious thoughts he kept for his council, for his conversations, for the manifestoes which he addressed to Europe, and with the speeches which he drew up with his own hand for his Parliament. These fragments are master-pieces of dignity, of diplomacy, of propriety, and of elocution. None of his Ministers could have made him speak so well as he spoke by himself. He had the full compass of all things, of all circumstances and of all times; he understood the spirit of the age, and he knew how to make himself understood by it. In private conversation, whether gay or grave, no man of his time could equal him. He was, without any question, one of the most intellectual men of his kingdom. By dint of mind he even struck out for himself a distinctive character; and the only reproach that can be made against him is, that this character, partly assumed and partly ostentatious, was in him rather the majesty of an acted part than the real greatness of nature. But at least he never belied his part; if in him it was sometimes the comedy of the throne, it must be admitted that it was never better enacted.

PORTRAIT OF CHARLES X.

The new King, who on ascending the throne took the name of Charles X., had preserved amidst the early shows of approaching age the freshness, the erectness, the suppleness, and the beauty of his youth. Thought, which matures the forms as well as the minds of men, had been but little cultivated by the Count d'Artois. As a man of impulse, all his qualities were gifts of nature, and scarcely any of the acquired fruit of labor and meditation; he was imbued with the spirit of the Gallic race, superficial, quick, spontaneous and happy in random repartees, the friendly and communicative smile, the open look, the extended hand, the cordial attitude; with a lively wish to please, an ardent thirst of popularity, very safe in confidential intercourse, with a constancy—rare upon the throne—in friendship, a real modesty, a restless seeking after good advice, a conscience severe upon himself and indulgent toward others, piety without bigotry, a noble repentance for the only failings of his life—his youthful amours, a serious respect for the character of king, to which Providence had called him by his birth, a rational and thoughtful love for his people, and an honest and religious intention to accomplish the happiness of France, and to devote his reign to the moral improvement and the national grandeur of the country which Providence had confided to him; all these royal dispositions of his soul were impressed upon his lineaments; nobleness, frankness, majesty, goodness, probity, candour; the whole indicating a man born to love and to be loved. Depth and solidity alone were wanting in his countenance; unlocking at him we felt attracted towards the man, but distrustful of the monarch.

His life was that of a gentleman of the first races of the monarchy, in those ages when force and address displayed in bodily exercises, indicated the superiority of courage and the majesty of rank; when gallantry, the church, and the chase, constituted the principal employments of the princes. Virtue having retrenched the first of these from the life of Charles X., his time was principally divided between piety and hunting, and for this latter he preserved all the ardour of his early years. A love of horses, a taste for forest life, the cry of the hounds, the delight of hunting the deer and the roebuck, the excitement of the wild Tally ho! and the concluding flourish of the French-horns, called forth his enthusiasm, as the manœuvre, the combat, and the victory call forth that of the hero. His hunting train and his stables were more than an amusement,—they were a royal occupation for him. His long residence in England, a country in which horses, dogs, the forest, and the race-course, are the blazonry of an opulent aristocracy and the national pride of the people, had maintained and increased in him this hereditary passion of the Bourbons. He caused reports of his hunting excursions to be drawn up by the historians of his hounds and horses; and grave volumes, published during and after his reign, still retrace, with scrupulous fidelity and picturesque talent, the narratives of these futile exploits. His leisure thus passed in conformity with the habits of his youth and with due consideration for his health, did not, however, interfere with the duties which his conscience imposed upon him as a king. His piety even took precedence of his pleasures.

This piety, whose origin we have seen at the commencement of this history in the passion of the Count d'Artois for Madame de Polastron, and in the oath he took by the side of her death-bed to devote solely to God the love he had borne to her, had in it neither excess, nor puerility, nor ostentation: outwardly he confined it to the practice of the religious exercises required by the habits and the etiquette of Courts; but his internal piety was in him a feeling and a conviction: he did not exaggerate it, as his enemies accused him of doing, by monkish practices, by secret brotherhood with the order of Jesuits, by a harsh intolerance, by a blind obsequiousness to the Court of Rome, or by a servile compliance to the clergy of his own Court, he continued to be a King not the less for being a Christian. He had sufficiently imbibed in his youth, before the revolution, the light philosophy, or the reasoning incredulity of his age to understand that if religion could still exercise a voluntary ascendency in France, it could no longer with impunity tend to tyranny. Simply, however, being himself convinced, by misfortune more than by reasoning, that the religion of his forefathers was the absolute truth of the spirit, and the only salvation of souls, he thought he owed it to God and to his people to propagate a belief in it, and to favor its supremacy by every means compatible with the spirit of his age, and with the necessary toleration of other creeds. As a faithful Christian, though not a sectarian, if he thought it necessary to set an example of religion, he did not, therefore, feel himself compelled to surrender his political government to his clergy. He preserved upon the throne, like the most Catholic of his ancestors, St. Louis and Louis XIV., a certain royal and traditional independence of the court of Rome; he distrusted the ambition and the spirit of fraternity and domination of the priesthood, which he looked upon as calculated to depress the crown and to alienate the people from religion,—he adored their God without loving their sect,—he saw with great penetration through their secret designs,—and he resisted, with external deference but with firm resolution, whatever appeared bold or excessive in their requirements. Such were, with respect to the clergy, the real dispositions of Charles X. The author of this history has heard him declare his sentiments in these express terms, in an effusion without witnesses, in which this prince, though he might be deceiving himself, did not, at least, attempt to deceive any one else.

He was neither a fanatic, a slave, nor a persecutor, but he was a believer. His zeal, unknown to himself, influenced his policy; and he thought he owed a portion of his reign to his religion. The people were misled by this; it was supposed that he wished to restore France to the church; and the first of the liberties conquered by the revolution, the freedom of the human mind, felt itself threatened. Hence arose the disquietude, the disaffection, the brevity, and the catastrophe of this reign. If Charles X. had been suspected of scepticism, like his brother; or if in him the faithful Christian had been distinct from the monarch; or if, in short, the rational liberty of conscience to which the human mind will aspire from revolution to revolution, until it be conceded, had existed through the definitive separation of the church and state, and their mutual independence, Charles X. would have reigned till his death, and his descendants would have reigned after him; but he was destined to fall a victim to his faith. This was not the fault of his conscience, but of his reason. In him the Christian was destined to ruin the king.

FLIGHT AND ARREST OF POLIGNAC.

Prince Polignac, whose name with the People implied the whole crime, and with the Royalists, the whole calamity of the case, had remained at Trianon until the latest hour, balancing between his filial affection for the King, whom he revered as a father, and the dread of thwarting, by his presence, the negotiation set on foot to rescue, if not his throne, at least that of his grandson. Cruel situation, in which his fidelity commanded him to remain, while a still greater loyalty ordered him to go. Durable were the anxieties, and heart-rending the allien between the aged King and the ill-starred, but faithful minister, who, after he had interposed his responsibility, was now offering his life. Superior in this respect to Charles I. of England, Charles X. scorned to deliver up a new Strafford, as a ransom and a sacrifice to his people. "Go, I command you," said he, as a father, to Prince Polignac, "I remember nothing but your fortitude, and do not lay our misfortune at your door. Our cause was God's own, the crown's, and the people's; Providence tries its servants, and often baffles the best designs, for reasons above our comprehension; but it never deceives an upright conscience. As yet nothing is lost to my house. I am going to fight with one hand, and to compromise with the other. Place yourself behind the Loire, where you will not be exposed to the tumults and resentment of the deluded people, in the midst of my army, which has orders to proceed to Chartres." Prince Polignac kissed the King's hands, and could not restrain his tears.

The Princess Polignac—the Prince's second wife, was an English lady, young, lovely, high-spirited, a stranger by her country to the quarrels which distract ours, and having no interest in our domestic strifes, save that of her tenderness and devotion to her husband, having quietly withdrawn to her Château de Millemont, in the country, during the *coup d'état*, six months gone with child, watching over the children of the first marriage at the same time with her own, doubly a mother by this two-fold affection, and disturbed by the dangers her husband was exposed to,—had no sooner heard of the insurrection at Paris, and flight to St. Cloud, than she hastened, despite the entreaties of those about her, to share the peril of the Prince she loved, through every fortune. But before her carriage, escorted by four gendarmes, had reached the gates of Versailles, the insurrection had spread to every road leading to St. Cloud; the people of Versailles, taking offense at the appearance of her escort, and exasperated by her name, had pursued her with revilings. Threatened with death, and carried to the *municipalité*, which she could only leave in the disguise of a woman of humble life, to regain her husband at Trianon; by taking the forest, she reached that palace as the insurrection drew near, and drove out the King. The Prince had only time to commit the Princess to some faithful hand to conduct her, by a private road, to her children in a retirement where her own sex and their age would secure them from his unpopularity. As to himself, having found in the intrepid friendship of Madame de Mortontaine, the daughter of Lepelletier de St. Fargeau, formerly adopted as the child of the republic—a protector unsuspected by the people—he put on the disguise of a servant of the house, and taking his place in that character on the lady's coachbox, he crossed through Normandy without being known, and concealed himself in the neighborhood of Granville, in the opulent abode of his deliverer. He was safe from all inquiry and from all suspicion, in the house of a woman whose revolutionary name was a guarantee for all her inmates.

Some private and prudent agents freighted for him a fishing boat to carry him to the English Coast. The Prince removed to Granville to embark; but the contrary wind and the stormy sea having prevented the boat from putting to sea, M. de Polignac was obliged to enter a country inn at Granville, and wait there for a few days until the wind changed. His elegant figure, noble features, the fineness of his linen, and a ring he wore on his finger, a book he read in his room to while away the heavy hours, all those signs, so inconsistent with the vulgar garb he was dressed in, raised suspicions in the minds of the frequenters of the inn, who imparted what they had observed to some National Guards, met together to proclaim the overthrow of the late, and the establishment of the new Government. Being seized, dragged to the mayoralty, questioned and threatened if he was one of the ministers of Charles X. with the daggers of the mob, he was hurried off to the prison of Granville, without acknowledging his name, amid the more than unwarrantable fury of the multitude.

We regret to part with Lamartine, who has opened for us such an agreeable road through the complexities of an eventful epoch. But we trust it is not the last time we shall meet him in the field of history.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c. THIS EVENING.

THE WIFE, a Tale of Mantua, to-night, at the Broadway, by Miss Dean, &c. Also, "My Young Wife, and My Old Umbrella."

THE WOULD AND THE WOULD NOT, at Burton's, for the Benefit of the Doorkeepers and Officers; Burton as "Don Manuel," &c. Also, "The Smiths."

AS YOU LIKE IT, will be repeated at Wallack's, with Wallack as "Jacques," Miss Keene as "Rosalind," &c. Also, "Teddy the Tiler," by Brougham.

CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE, at the St. Charles to-night. Also, "The Spectre Bridegroom" and "The Irish Lion." In the afternoon, "The Rogueries of Thomas," and "The Spectre Bridegroom."

ST. MARY'S EVE will be given at Barnum's Museum, both afternoon and evening.

THE HIPPODROME presents both afternoon and evening its remarkable variety of performances, Races, Tournaments, trained Animals, &c., &c.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS continue, as usual, their interesting and amusing Ethiopian Delineations at No. 444 Broadway.

OWENS'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC is exhibited at the Chinese Build. ings, No. 539 Broadway.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND may be seen at the usual hours at No. 586 Broadway.

SANFORD'S MISSISSIPPI is on exhibition at Panorama Hall, No. 593 Broadway.

THE WASHINGTON EXHIBITION of Paintings and other works of Art may be seen at the Art-Union Rooms.

THE BRYAN GALLERY of Christian Art, is open to the public at No. 343 Broadway.

HOLABIRD & BISHOP exhibit to day, near the Crystal Palace, the first lot of Fat Cattle ever brought to this City.

THE YATCH CONTEST.—The second day's race of the N. Y. Yacht Club, on Friday, not having been accomplished within the time, (viz: 10 hours,) was run over again on Saturday.

The Alpha, Sport, Una, and Cornelia, were the only yatchts started for this race, which was from Robbins' reef-light around the lightship and back, to test the sea-going qualities of the respective models.

The Alpha and Sport were started together from their anchor at 9.40, and the Sport, owing to her cable getting caught, lost about three minutes in the start. The Una and Cornelia also were started together at 10.20, while close on the wind, going about at the signal given. The weather was fine, with a fresh breeze blowing from the northward.

	H.	M.	S.
The Alpha rounded the light-ship	12	9	0
The Sport	12	13	49
The Una	12	17	0
The Cornelia	12	48	0

going to the westward of the buoy on the S. W. Spit, which, on their return, they rounded as follows:

The Una	1 51 30	The Cornelia	1 52 0
The Alpha	1 54 40	The Sport	1 57 30

After leaving the light-ship, the wind had increased, so that we thought the little Alpha would have to douse to it, but she stood up bravely, and proved herself a most able sea-boat, as well as a very fast one. They arrived at stake-boat off Robbins' reef, as follows:

Una	4 7 30	Alpha	4 33 30
Cornelia	4 23 30	Sport	4 31 30
The Una	winning the prize of the		1st Class.
The Sport	winning the prize of the		2d Class.
The Alpha	winning the prize of the		3d Class.

THE TURF.—Union Course, Long Island, pacing match, Tuesday, June 7, for $1,000, mile heats.

J. Woodruff names G. G. Leander, to sulky	2 1
J. Daniels names R. G. Roanoke, to wagon	1 dist.

The first heat of this race was well contested. Roanoke behaved badly in the second heat. Leander crossed the track coming home, and ought to have lost the race according to the rules of the track, but the judges thought otherwise, thus giving the heat and race against Roanoke. Leander was the favorite at 100 to 10. After the first heat Roanoke was the favorite at 100 to 60.

Time, 2.32—2.37.

Same day—Trotting match for $200, two mile heat to wagons weighing 250 lbs.

Mr. Wegel names B. M. Lady Purcell	1
Mr. —— names S. M. Lady White	2

Time, 6.15.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Horticultural Society on Monday evening, held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms, No. 600 Broadway.

The President, Sheppard Knapp, was in the chair.

A resolution was adopted, appropriating $50 for the printing of 100 copies of the new diploma adopted by the Society.

Mrs. Arnoux and Mr. Marcilia, of New Jersey, were unanimously elected members of the Society.

There was some little discussion on the powers and duty of the Committee of Arrangements, in the matter of giving season tickets for the coming exhibition to non-members, on the assurance that they would become so, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution, instructing that Committee to give season tickets to non-members, at $3 each, conditional, that such non-members would make themselves members of the Society at their first meeting after the exhibition.

On motion, the Society then adjourned, at the request of and in order to give the Committee of Arrangements for the coming exhibition of the 14th and 16th inst., an opportunity to hold a meeting in that room.

NEW-YORK VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.—This Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Water-Cure Institute, No. 15 Laight st., last evening. Dr. R. T. Trall, President, in the Chair, and the regular Secretary, John S. Boyden, acting. The Secretary read several letters from marriageable ladies in response to proposals for a "*vegetarian wife*," recently issued through *The Water-Cure Journal*, the reading of which, combining as they did much keen satire with solid sense, created not a little profitable amusement. An interesting address was read by Mrs. Torbit of Cincinnati, pursuant to appointment, which received and deserved a vote of thanks. An informal discussion was then had, taking the usual range of topics. The meeting was well and spiritedly attended.

Last evening a meeting of the Mates of Vessels now lying in the port of New-York was held at the Warren Hotel, Capt. James Carr, presiding. Although the meeting was not numerous, its objects, as detailed by the President, appears to be highly commendable. While Captains of ships enjoy the benefits of a Society, the Mates, whose duties they conceive are equally onerous, are without that desideratum, and to effect it they propose to establish an Association for their mutual benefit, having for its objects provision in case of sickness, and appropriation of its funds for the respectable interment of any deceased member; an allowance to the widows, and a careful guardianship of their children. They propose also to establish a Register Office, at which any owner can select officers of reputed standing and experience for any vessel he may have outward bound; and eventually a School for the education of orphans of deceased members.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AMONG FIREMEN—TWO MEN STABBED.—On Monday night, as Engine Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 were returning from an alarm of fire in the Fifth District, an altercation took place between several of the men on the ropes, while passing the corner of Eighth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. In a slight scuffle which ensued, two men, named Wm. Leslie and Philip Harkins, were stabbed.

Leslie received a severe stab under the fifth rib, and Herkins was stabbed through the left arm, cutting the arteries so as to endanger his life. Lieut. Dunn and Officer Mooney followed the two companies for some distance, but in consequence of the great excitement the person or persons who inflicted the injuries succeeded in effecting their escape.

The wounded men were conveyed into a drug store, where their wounds were dressed, after which they were conveyed at a late hour of the night to the New-York Hospital. Capt. Hannegan, of the Twentieth Ward, says these Companies are in the habit of creating false alarms every evening, and of running to fires out of their District.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Bank, was largely attended. Several new names were proposed for membership. Mr. N. L. Macready was duly elected. Capt. John Curran was elected one of the Committee on Arbitration. The Committee appointed to confer with the Secretary of Treasury in relation to the establishment of an Assay Office in this City have not yet prepared a full report.

STRANGERS.—The following are among the arrivals at the principal hotels:

IRVING HOUSE.

Hon. H. Murray, Demerara.	Maj. W. W. Walker, Towands
Wm. H. Sevier, Boston.	Col. Chas. Edgerton, Pembroke.
Gen. C. M. Reed, Erie.	Dr. Thomas J. Howell, Cahawba.
Dr. E. Bissell, Massachusetts.	Jas. M. Rieme, Boston.
A. B. Bidwell, Buffalo.	Samuel H. Blanchard, Boston.
Prof. H. M. Day, Ohio.	Mrs. M. Dickerson, Mississippi.
Dani. Y. Ross, Philadelphia.	C. C. Jewitt, Washington.
Hon. E. A. Penniman, Phila.	Dr. Swazzey, Springfield.

METROPOLITAN.

Gen. J. Tallmade, Dutchess Co.	I. K. Cooledge, Cincinnati.
S. P. Van Rensselaer, do.	S. C. Grant, Mississippi.
R. M. Heath, Washington.	S. Mattier, Baltimore.
A. McRae, Washington.	K. K. Sessions, Arkansas.
B. K. Parsons, Hoosick Falls.	A. P. Czapkay, Hungary.
Geo. T. Wellington, Cincinnati.	C. W. Aby, U. S. Navy.
L. P. Noble, Fayetteville.	Wm Morrison, New-Orleans.
John G. Cook, N. Orleans.	Thomas Eakin, Nashville.
A. Porter, Savannah.	H. McHenry, U. S. Survey.
I. Henderson, Baltimore.	

ST. NICHOLAS.

Benj. Harrison, North Bend, O.	Hon. A. R. Parus, Portland, Me.
Dr Eaton, Cincinnati.	Dr Murphy, Virginia.
S. J. Winchester, Va.	J. B. Howell, Baltimore.
Dr. McCollom, Owego.	R. Earl, Charleston.
Judge Markham, St. Louis.	S. Penny, Richmond.
Judge Brand, Lexington, Ky.	Depuyster Down, Albany.
F. H. Williamson, Memphis.	Morus Collin, St. Louis.
A. F. Sharpleigh, St. Louis.	A. W. Putnam, Nashville.
Hon. J. Knoxon, Crescent.	Dr. Ellis, Macon, Ga.
W. A. Wharton, Albany.	W. G. Knox, West Indies.
Geo. Turnbull, Boston.	John Baxter, Alabama.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Ex-Gov. Seward, Auburn.	A. Phelps, Springfield.
A. M. Holbrook, New-Orleans.	S. Ames, Providence.
Rev. Dr. Shepard, Boston.	L. Meade, Mobile.
Hon. Geo. Bliss, Springfield.	C. S. Rhoades, Providence.
F. Gleason, Boston.	J. A. Talnter, Hartford.
Maj. Pitcher, Albany.	Col. J. H. Johnson, N. Hamp.
Geo. F. Peabody, Philadelphia.	

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The regular monthly meeting at the rooms of the American Board was held on Monday afternoon. The intelligence communicated was interesting. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Woods, stated, in reviewing the missionary field, that "the general "object was not only of great interest, but of great solemnity. Everywhere God seems to be with his people, "working with them mightily."

The Sandwich Islands.—Letters from Hilo on Hawaii, report a revival at that station. Benevolent contributions in all the islands have much increased during the last year: $6,000 have been raised from native sources for foreign missions alone. The disproportion between births and deaths is diminishing; the excess of deaths over births, which eight or ten years ago was over 60 per cent in some districts, has fallen to 6 per cent, and in some localities the births now exceed the deaths.

China.—Mr. Williams (*Canton*, March 26) announces the completion of the revised version of the Scriptures.

Mr. Bonney reports, from *Whampoa*, visiting several villages in the neighborhood of that place, of which some had never before been visited by foreigners, and in others he had formerly been stoned, but in all which, at this time, he received kind treatment. Several hundred Chinamen had returned from California much pleased, some of whom were going back *with their families*.

The semi-annual letter (Dec. 31) of the Mission *Fuhchau*, describes the labors of its members as continued with regularity and indications of good. Preaching in Chinese is done in two schools in the Chapels of the Mission, and at times in the streets. There is increase of attendance and attention. Mr Johnson, on his way to this country for his health, writes from Batavia, that "a brighter day seems "dawning on the dark-minded population of Java." At Sourabaya is a large Christian community of natives that sustain, mostly by their own efforts, the institutions of the Gospel. The Government is more favorable than formerly to the religious instruction of the people.

India.—Mr. Winslow (April 9) reports the congregation and schools in the *Madras* Missions in a good state. Mr. Scudder had baptized a Brahmin. Among the Teloogoos, many had been baptized by the English Missionaries. A terrible storm had done immense damage, prostrating churches and other buildings, and causing the loss of many lives, at the South from Madras.

From a report of the Female Boarding-School at Oodooville, (at *Ceylon*) states that twenty-four of the eighty-four pupils now connected with it, are members of the church. Of two hundred and four who have left the school, one hundred and thirty-six belonged to the Church at the time of leaving, and thirteen have since joined it.

The report of the Madura Mission for 1852 is one of unusual interest. The total number of persons under instruction, and who have separated themselves from heathenism, is 3,746, of whom 1,026 have been received during the year. Seventy two have been admitted to the churches. Eighteen additional missionaries are needed to occupy the ground already in possession by means of established congregations.

West Africa.—Favorable intelligence from the Gaboon has been received, to March. The health of the mission families was generally good. Mr. Walker was engaged in translating the book of Proverbs into Mpongwe, and Mr. Best the book of Genesis into Rahele. Mr. Walker says: "We have discouragements and we have promises. One "of the greatest of the former arises from the fact that none "are coming to help us." A caravan had passed from Zanzibar to the west coast, remained seven months at St. Paulo de Loando, and started on its return across the continent to the eastern coast.

Persia.—Dr Perkins, of the Nestorian Mission, March 15, announces another revival in the Seminary at Seir. Several have been hopefully converted, among whom are two young men from the mountains. Some of the principal men in Seir are interested, and encouraging appearances exhibit themselves in various other places. The Female Seminary shares to some extent in the work.

The Assyrian Mission.—Dr. Lobdell, (March 12,) writes that the state of things in Mosulis as promising as that at very many of the important posts in the Armenian field. In connection with medical assistance, the Gospel has been preached freely to mixed audiences of Moslems and Christians. Interesting discussions were had for two, three, and even eight hours daily. It finally became necessary to receive the Christians and Moslems on different days. "Not "a day has passed," says Dr. L., "where I have not had "in my study from 12 to 80 Christians; and often our deliberations have had almost as formal a character as the "disputes in the days of the Reformation."

April 11, Mr. Williams adds that "Mosul was quite astir in every quarter." The Mohammedan visitors increased to nearly a hundred a day. The Christian hierarchies were filled with wrath; the Turkish Kadi (Judge) was led to forbid preaching to Moslems; and it was deemed necessary for the time to discontinue it. Two Moollachs told Dr. L. that the Moslems were pleased with their preaching—and that the action of the Kadi had been induced by the efforts of the Papists against the Americans.

Syria.—The report for the year 1852, just received, shows progress at all the stations of this mission. The year has been one of political disturbances and consequent anarchy in some parts of the mountains, and of severe trial to the Protestants of Hasbeeia and the neighboring villages. In Sidon, six persons have been recognized as a Protestant sect. They have been bitterly persecuted and have suffered much in adjoining villages. Spiritual religion is effecting an entrance and making progress. Six have been received to the church at Beirut.

Greece.—Dr. King (May 7) reports the number of his hearers at Athens as gradually increasing. He remains unmolested.

The Armenians, April 6.—Mr. Schneider writes that at Kessob, where violent persecution has lately been carried on, the Governor had formally recognized the Protestants. Five new families at once joined them, making the whole number in the Protestant community to be 150; 45 pupils are in the school, and the Armenians have been excited to open a rival school. An enlightened priest continues to inculcate evangelical sentiments, and many persons are gradually coming over to the side of truth.

At Adama the English Consul in Tarsus had influenced the Pasha to protect the Protestants. The bitter persecution there is succeeded by quiet and the increase of light. The attention of very many is aroused; discussion is earnest and extended; and the native helper is thronged with inquirers. There is a movement and call for labor also at Tarsus. Ten persons were to be admitted to the Church in Aintab.

Marsovan, April 14.—M. Farnsworth reports his arrival at that station, and that a Church is about to be organized there. There is much opposition and a need of the Spirit's influences, but the cause of truth gains strength.

Smyrna.—Mr. Benton of the Syrian Mission states the interesting fact that a Mohammedan from India has made a profession of Christianity in Smyrna, and being a British subject has not been molested.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—The first regular meeting for June was held at the Institute Rooms, in Broadway, at noon yesterday. Nathan Shelton, of Jamaica, L. I., presided; and Henry Meigs, Secretary, officiated. The Secretary read translations made by him from French publications, relative to the transformation of two grasses, *Ægilops Ovata* and the *Ægilops triaristata*. A gardener, M. Esprit Fabre, of Adge, in France, has, without the aid of books and by simple experiment, brought forward a capital fact showing the mutability of vegetable forms. By experiments, which occupied seven years time, he proved that the above grasses were capable of being the source of all or the greater part of our species of wheat. He first sowed the seed of the *Ovata* in the fall of 1838. In 1839 the plants grew to a hight of two feet, and ripened in the middle of July. The ears here and there had one or two grains in them. The crop was five for one, and the straw was brittle and thin. In 1840 the seed of 1839 produced ears more numerous, and generally each contained a couple of grains of an appearance more like wheat. In 1841 the ears were more like wheat, and each had from two to three grains. The figure of the plant was almost like wheat. In 1842, the fourth year of his experiments, the progress was not so sensible as in the previous year. Many of the plants were attacked by rust. The stalks were like *Ægilops*. The ear gave two or three grains each. In 1843 the stalks grew three feet high. In each ear was two or three well grown grains, and the straw was stronger. The figure of the plant was like wheat. In 1844 all of the ears were filled. In 1845, the seventh year, the plants had reached the condition of true wheat. These experiments were made in an enclosure surrounded by high walls. There was no grass inside of it, and no grain raised near the spot. In 1846 he sowed this grain in a field broad cast, and continued it for years. In 1850 the straw was full straight, over two feet high, and each ear contained two or three dozen grains of perfect wheat. Thus a savage plant, subject to cultivation, changed its entire figure and aspects, and gradually assumed a new character. Lindley says, on this topic, that this fact is of great consequence. It has awakened the Botanic world with astonishment. That a miserable grass like the *Ægilops Ovata* should actually become a cereal of the import ance of wheat would be incredible were it not for this unquestionable evidence of Mr. Fabre.

Cabbage Culture.—Mr. Legard, of Nottingham, improved the quality of his cabbage seed by selecting those plants which were firmest, had the shortest stem, and were least calculated to burst or run to seed, and planting them in his garden. Each year he selected the best for cultivation for seed, and each year his cabbage seed improved and his crop is uniform and excellent. Last year he raised 5,445 cabbages, weighing 70 tuns, on one acre. The largest of these averaged 35 lbs. weight each, and the smallest 21 lbs. each.

There was some discussion on the cheapest way to fertalize sandy land. Prof. Mapes, Mr. Atwood, of N. J., Horace Greeley, Solon Robinson, and others participated. It was stated that Mr. Willoughby, Newton, Va., had taken a large farm with an exhausted sandy soil, and by manuring with guano had produced a good crop of clover. The clover was turned in to enrich the soil. By this means the farm was redeemed and made capable of producing good crops. The remarks made endorsed this manner of treatment. Mr. Greeley remarked that there was no better way to redeem a barren section of country, than by irrigation where it can be done. This subject was adopted for discussion at the next meeting, on the 21st inst. The Club adjourned. This was a large and interesting meeting of the Club. Prof. Enderlin, of Germany, the associate of Liebig, was present.

KILLED BY A BLOW FROM A HAMMER, GIVEN IN SELF-DEFENSE.—A man named James O'Brien, lately residing at No. 690 Water-st, died on Monday night from the effect of a blow from a hammer, in the lands of Rhody Gilbert, while in a house in Fourth-st, on Monday of last week, given in self-defense. Coroner Hilton held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of the deceased.

Richard Creaghe, of No. 325 Front-st, being sworn, said, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on Monday of last week, James O'Brien, the deceased, came into my house; we had two glasses of beer together; a man named Rhody Gilbert was there at the time; I have known him about six weeks; he is a 'longshoreman; after we had drank together, deceased played a game of cards with him for a quart of beer O'Brien won the game. They then played for another quart and O'Brien again won; both quarts of beer were brought in and drank by us three; we were the only persons present; O'Brien accused Gilbert of not having the last quart brought in, and said he would have it; Gilbert told him he had it already, but deceased denied it; O'Brien then got up from his seat, and with an oath, said he would have the beer; he then took hold of Gilbert, but, at this time, did not strike him; I got between them, and then went out of the house and called the landlord, who lives in the same house where we were, but he did not come; O'Brien came in again, when I advised him to go home; immediately after this he attacked Gilbert; I separated them again. Up to this time Gilbert had not attempted to strike deceased; he seemed pretty sober, and O'Brien was quite drunk; Gilbert was standing by the cupboard, from which he took a hammer (the one now shown me;) this was previous to the last attack that O'Brien made on him, and when O'Brien approached Gilbert again, the latter struck him on the forehead with the hammer; the blow was a hard one; at the time deceased was struck he was in the act of making the third attack upon Gilbert; he had been kicking him; the landlord and the Police came in and arrested O'Brien; blood was then flowing from his forehead; he was taken to the Seventh Ward Station House, and Gilbert went away; I saw O'Brien the next morning at the Station House; he appeared perfectly sensible; at the time Gilbert struck deceased the latter had hold of him, and Gilbert, in my opinion, could not get clear of him; the deceased was the aggressor in each instance; Gilbert did not seem disposed to quarrel with him; Gilbert is a small man, and deceased is large and much more powerful; I am brother-in-law to the deceased, and was on good terms with him.

Dr. Witherell made a post mortem examination of the body and found a fracture of the skull about two inches in circumference, which appeared as if produced by the hammer. This fracture was the cause of death. After a few remarks the Coroner submitted the case to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict. "That the deceased came "to his death by a blow from a hammer in the hands of a "man called Rhody Gilbert, in his own defense." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 33 years of age.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Express train on this road, which left Albany Monday evening at 7½, some three miles this side of Barrytown, (about 50 miles out of Albany,) met with an accident, which detained it some three hours. One of the forward axles of the engine had broken off close by the shoulder of the truck. In bringing the train to a stop, the other wheels were thrown off the track also. At the point where the thing occurred, the road was on an embankment in the river; water being on each side. It was so obviously a narrow escape, that everybody felt disposed to congratulate himself and his neighbor that nothing worse than a few hours' detention had come of an accident which might, by a little lack of care, have proved very serious, if not fatal. The passengers arrived at Chambers-st, at half past 3 A. M.

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY FOR MAY.—Whole number attended, 1,293. Attended at their houses, 347; attended at the Dispensary, 886. Males, 437; Females, 796. *Nativity*—Ireland, 748; United States, 414; England, 35; Scotland, 10; Germany, 12; other countries, 14. *Result*—Cured or relieved, 1,090; died, 6; sent to Hospital, 7; Vaccinated, 108; remaining under treatment, 22. Whole number of prescriptions put up, 2,739; greatest number in any day, 143; least number in any day, 36; average per day, 105.

DROWNED WHILE SWIMMING.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at No. 73 Ninth-st, upon the body of John C. Rogge, a native of Germany, ten years of age, who was drowned on Monday afternoon, while swimming at the foot of Thirteenth-st, N. R. Another boy was with the deceased at the time, and he and others made every effort to rescue him, but in vain. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered by the Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Capt Charles Carty, of the steamship Parker Vein, died yesterday at the Merchants' Hotel, from injuries received on Saturday by falling from the roof of the cabin of his vessel to the deck. The steamer had just left this port for Baltimore, and was brought back immediately on the occurrence of the accident. The deceased was attended at the hotel by Dr. Lidell and others, who trephined his skull, and did all in their power to save his life. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, about 50 years of age, and was much respected.

CHILD DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—On Monday afternoon Wm. H. Wiley, a child 3 years and 8 months old, was accidentally drowned in the yard, rear of a house in Thirty-third st, near Second av. The parents of the child missed him, and on searching for him, found him drowned in the cistern. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, and the following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That Wm. H. Wiley came to his death by being accidentally drowned in a cistern. The Jury call the attention of the City Inspector to its dangerous condition. The deceased was born in this City.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—On the night of the 19th ult., the dwelling of Isaac Townsend, Esq, one of the Governors of the Alms-House, living at No. 46 Twenty-third st, was broken into and robbed of money, silver napkin rings, and a gold watch and chain, valued in all at $200, with which the thief escaped. Yesterday Officer Baldwin, of the Eighth Ward, found the stolen property at various pawn shops, and traced its possession to one Wm. H. Curtis, whom he arrested; and on searching him found the pawn tickets which represented the property—all of which was recovered. The accused was taken before Justice McGrath and locked up for trial.

ANOTHER CHARGE