each on the bare back, inflicted by a drummer of one of the West India regiments. During Tuesday morning, the 31st, about 1 o'clock, a fire took place in the town of Georgetown, which consumed five large houses and several small buildings, two other houses being partially burnt.

DEMERARA.—The most promising hopes are now entertained of the year's crop—the fields everywhere surpassing expectation.

The general trade of the Colony shows still, however, anything but a healthy appearance. Imports of everything but provisions are steady, but demand does not appear to keep pace with the supply.

They had had an arrival of 192 Coolies by the bark Apolline from Calcutta. The people were in good health and condition, but there had been during the voyage several casualties on board, 141 males, 60 females, 11 boys, 9 girls, and 12 infants embarked—233 in all, of whom 21 died.

In mercantile affairs generally, says *The Gazette*, we have still to report a continued dullness. Among the dealers in highly taxed commodities, there has been a little stir, laying up provision for the evil day, the 1st of July, when an enhancement takes place in the amount of duty. Ships in numbers are arriving, but commodities are still *cut cheap*.

We have not been without our horrors, although they belong to a past month. Indians, indignated by revenge for some supposed injury inflicted by a policeman or constable of another tribe, crawled upon his encampment in the dead of night and killed him, his family and relatives, to the number of eight, sparing neither sex nor age. The occurrence took place high up among the distant tributaries of the Berbice River, although the murderers are supposed to belong to the Demerara. A detachment of police, under an experienced woodman, has been dispatched in search of them; but accounts have reached town that as yet, although they have ascended the "Great Falls," the search has been ineffectual.

THINGS IN WISCONSIN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KENOSHA, (Wis.,) Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1853.

Having lately passed through Southern Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, I hesitate not to say, that the crops generally, present a better appearance this season than for several years previous. Winter Wheat has been partially injured by the rust, but spring grains are fine, both in quantity and quality. Corn and potatoes look very promising, and if fair prices are sustained this fall, the farmers of Wisconsin will again stand erect. The Wheat crop is now mostly secured, and a large proportion of Oats harvested. The season has been unusually favorable; cool and pleasant most of the time, but warm enough at present. Kenosha is situated about six miles north of the States line, formerly called South port, and has experienced in an limited degree the effects of the hard times of the few years past, but our prospects we consider now highly flattering. We have a moral and industrious class of inhabitants; the best public schools, and the most beautiful village in the State. Ground has been broken to-day on the Lake Shore Railroad, and the work will be steady and rapidly urged to completion. The contracts on the Kenosha and Janesville road will soon be let, and the Company are confident that the work will soon commence. The connection of this road with the Rock River Valley Road, and the Southern Wisconsin Road, from Janesville to Dunouqu, opening to us the fertile lands of Northern and Central Wisconsin and the lead regions of the West, (these three roads being the only ones in the State on the broad gauge) give us advantages, we think, not possessed by any other place in the State; added to this one of the best harbors on Lake Michigan, when completed, the work on which is daily progressing. Politics at present are quiet, but there is a strong determination on the part of the moral and thinking people of the State to give a long pull and a strong one this fall for the *Maine Law*, which we intend to adopt by a majority that will open the eyes of some folks. The Whig State Committee have issued a call for the reassembling of the Whig State Convention at Madison in September, but we trust their action will not preclude any Temperance Whig from acting with the party. Truly Yours, WISCONSIN.

BALTIMORE.

The end of Fifty-six Gamblers, or a Reminiscence of Gambling in Baltimore, during the last sixteen Years.

Sixteen years since, in the capacity of a gambler of seven years standing, I visited Baltimore, per agreement, with one of the principal gamblers of that city. My acquaintance with the citizens was quite limited; with the gamblers general. I lost no time in cultivating such acquaintance as would prove most valuable to facilitate my movements, and give me a true knowledge of the manners and customs of the Ballon tribe.

Gambling at that time was countenanced by a great many citizens of high standing; many looking upon it as an agreeable recreation, without apparent fear of its evil consequences; and at some of the largest and most fashionable gambling houses might be seen nightly assembled, Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, Sheriffs, and every grade of officers, down to the night watch; clergymen, with merchants, clerks, bank officers, railroad contractors, exchange brokers, and men of all other respectable callings, including editors and publishers of some of the leading morning journals, equally engaged betting at the game of faro, roulette, shaking dice, and dismissing politics. With these classes I formed no acquaintance outside of the gambling house. Many of the most successful business gamblers were looked upon as men of dignity, and respectable standing in society. I was intimate with fifty-six of this class, who were No. 1's, and aside from gambling, could not be re-reached for dishonesty. These were gamblers in the games of faro, roulette, rolling faro, chuck-a-luck, cock fighting and dog fighting, horse and foot racing, thimble playing, &c., &c., combined with card manufacturers, who through their agents, at that time with the firm of Exchange Brokers, were represented supplying the fraternity with marked cards, and discounting the notes of gambling establishments. The principal firm of this kind amassed a large fortune out of this class of victims, and retired from business worth over one million dollars. These men were stool pigeons for two of the largest gambling houses in Calvert st. for ten years. They were not addicted to play themselves, unless in a very small way, for the purpose of drawing in customers, and thus preventing suspicion from falling upon them. Many an unsuspecting youth was led by them to these dens of iniquity, to witness the beauties of the Faro Bank, Roulette Table, and enjoy the sumptuous suppers served up at eleven o'clock at night, composed of Terrapin, canvas back Ducks, Champagne, and other rare delicacies prepared in order to suit the epicurean taste of the most fastidious. For their share they never received less than one third of the winnings, and, where they discovered the paper of their victims, they received one-half. This soon filled their coffers to overflowing. They retired, disclaiming all acquaintance or association with their former companions in villainy. But these former associates, both victims and gamblers, where are they? This question cannot be answered by them, nor through any other source than my peer, this side of eternity. Some of them have long since paid the last debt of nature, under the gallows, or by suicide; others have died premature deaths, occasioned by loathsome diseases so common to all dissolute men; others are dragging their polluted bodies about the city on wooden legs; others groping their way through life, having lost their sight in lights around the gaming table; others are in the Maryland Penitentiary, or in some prison of a sister State, for murder and other high crime. And these, with the exception of five, are the only remnants of the fifty six flourishing gamblers of Baltimore sixteen years ago. Of these five, one alone finds employment in his profession, at his old stand in Calvert st. He, too, has charged much,—the finds of over sixty winters have whitened his locks. This, with forty years of the gambler's curse stamped upon his brow, makes him truly a marked man.

A few days since he visited my hotel, where he met and recognized another gambler, apparently about the same age. They nervously grasped each other's palsied hands, when the Baltimorean remarked, "Twelve long years have passed since last we met—how great, how sad the change." "Many of our friends have gone to their long home" "True," replied the other, tears starting to his eyes, "you" "and I, likewise, will soon follow them." Heard their conversation for a few minutes, they unconscious of my presence. The Baltimorean then invited his friend to his gambling room in Calvert st., where they could freely discuss matters of the past and present. I felt sick at heart to behold these two old men at six having for the gambling room, as a place of comfort to their depraved natures, as though some joy was still left in that polluted soul, which had not only destroyed the peace and happiness of one of them, but thousands of others. They did not reflect upon the sad truth that joy never yet entered within the walls of a gambling house.

The record of the remaining five is a man of about the same age as the former—possessing more of the animal than of the intellectual—and is what even gamblers term a low and vulgar. He, at one time in his life, commanded some attention through the influence of a large property which he had accumulated by gambling. But his animal propensities and brutal treatment of his family, together with his expensive mode of living, not only dispossessed him of a great portion of his property, but has settled him low down in that grade of society which is only esteemed by those of similar habits of recklessness. He now consoles himself, so far as in his power, by gambling during the session of the Legislature at Annapolis, and playing swindling games of Faro at Baltimore. This, with an occasional trip to the South, fills up his time.

The third, a relative of the last mentioned, is second to no other man so far as vulgarity and low cunning villainy can be connected. In fact he is capable of doing anything known in the annals of crime, not requiring deep sagacity or courage. But it is only justice to this fallen wretch that we should here credit his fall to No. 2. Though great the fall may seem, it nevertheless true that twenty years since, this man now so base that crime can sink him no lower, was one of the most respectable Hackmen of Baltimore City! But the league of No. 2 succeeded in accomplishing his fall, and although a near relative, No. 2 considers he has been the means of a great accession to the fraternity. And as an evidence outside of No. 3, he can point to a son of the latter whom the father boasts of having educated in all the branches, (with the exception of Hackmanship) known to him; showing by his conduct alone, the truth of the language of Dr. Nott, "that *the thorough bred gambler has no heart.*"

The fourth, now a man about fifty years of age, was at one time of his life considered a man of respectable standing; he was once elevated to the high office of constable, in or near Winchester, Va., and was notorious in that capacity as a THIEF CATCHER. This individual is quite as low in nature as No. 3, with more sagacity. His form is robust, and while in the capacity of thief catcher, he was said to be endowed with all the qualities requisite for success. In his earlier, and we hope more honest days, he might have introduced or imposed himself upon any person prone, in the least, to credulity. And even yet, although twenty years of successful fraud and crime have made their impress upon his brazen countenance, he with his much impoverished and extravagant fund of impudence succeeds. His success has been to most of his acquaintances truly an enigma. To the writer nothing is more plain.

Shortly after his constable flight in Virginia, in the capacity of a gambler's stool pigeon and that of a skillful card gambler, he made a successful hit at the gambler's head quarters, Washington City. His debut was not only successful in winning money, but in winning the heart of a beautiful, accomplished and virtuous young lady, to whom he was married. On this unfortunate union, and on it alone, rests the explanation of this man's villainous success. The high standing of his companion gave an impetus to his facilities, and beneath this axe have fallen the fortunes and reputations of some of the most noble men of our land. His success has amassed for him great wealth. He boasts that his expenses are over thirty thousand dollars per annum. That his income is over three times that amount. The truth, alas! is but too obvious. His person, as well as that of his lady, is adorned with a vulgar display of diamond jewelry and other wearing apparel, yet he is noted as the most niggardly and tenacious in common dealings.

He, now, with an old convict as a colleague runs two of these death saws, in the shape of gambling houses. One in Washington City, the other in Forsyth st., Baltimore. At the former, may be seen this Satanic servant on each day, Sunday not excepted, presiding with all the grace and dignity which cultivated impudence has so bountifully bestowed upon him. His patronizers are members of both Houses of Congress, with clerks of every Department of State, officers of both the army and navy, together with every profligate young man of wealth that falls within his grasp, or out of his numerous stool pigeons. He employs at his two houses from 12 to 20 journeymen gamblers. None of these, and but few of his customers, ever have more than one invitation to visit his residence. This is intended merely to make them feel his station to be an uncommon one. As it truly is, and has been ever since his career took the date as a man of family, having for his companion a lady of excellent merit. Since this unfortunate union, the dark traces of ruin and death have followed close in his wake, not only at Washington and Baltimore, but throughout the land.

But his course of desolation must, like the second, above mentioned, soon find a topmost round, from whence, with double rapidity, will he descend, and when it is too late he will find that his ill-gotten wealth and position will have vanished, leaving the slough of corruption for him to wallow in.

No gambler or abettor can, with common sense, reasonably expect a better fate, for surely this fate alone can crime receive.

The fifth is about the age of the two first mentioned. He accumulated a large fortune by gambling, then joined the Church, and is now said to be a Christian, but the gamblers fate has followed close upon his heels, showing that neither his wealth nor his Christianity has shielded his grey head from the gambler's curse. It is true he renounced the vice some years since, but his son, an interesting boy, and a thorough bred gambler, educated and accomplished in all the wiles known to his father, was not satisfied with the art of gambling, but after having sat at play late one night, arose from the table maddened from the effects of gaming and the brandy bottle, and murdered his own colleague for which he was tried and sentenced to serve 14 years and 6 months in the Maryland State Prison. And now, it is truly a painful sight to witness that aged reformed gambler, as he wends his way back and forth to that prison, the cause of his incarcerated and ruined son, showing that "the way of the transgressor is hard." His age forbids the hope of his ever living to see his son a freeman, and certainly seems doomed to a life of despair until his dying day. But he, like the writer, and all others who have participated personally in this most ruinous of all vices, must expiate the curse of the gambler to fall heavy upon them in the old age, though they may be rich they are doomed to sorrow.

J. H. GREEN.

VERDICT IN THE RAILROAD MURDER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

The verdict of the Jury in the recent Railroad Murder was concluded upon at noon to day, and made public about 6 o'clock this afternoon. The following is the verdict: After stating, in the usual legal form, that the inquest was duly held before George L. Dana, Coroner in the town of Cumberland, upon the bodies of the persons killed by the disaster on the 12th inst., the document goes on to state, that—

"The said collision was the immediate result of the culpable carelessness, inexperience and want of judgement of Frederick W. Putnam, the conductor of the Uxbridge train, in leaving the station at Valley Falls, when he had, by his time but four minutes to reach the Boston switch, which we say was a disregard of the Railroad Company's orders and instructions; in not providing himself with a suitable and correct watch, his watch proving to be two minutes behind the true time, and yet it had been set by the Company's clock at Providence the night before the collision took place.

"We blame the managers of the road for appointing a young and inexperienced a man as Mr. Putnam to be conductor of the Uxbridge train, one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult train to manage on the road, and on which was involved the greatest risk of human life.

"We blame the managers for not ascertaining that every conductor was provided with a suitable and correct watch from their trains by, and for not ascertaining why the Uxbridge train, since it had been under the charge of Mr. Putnam, had almost invariably been behind its time, and applying the remedy.

"We say that the train from Providence, to which was the President and Superintendent of the Railroad Company with an experienced Conductor, should have started from the Boston switch the very second the signal was given, by so doing it might have reached in the one minute which was delayed a point on the road where it would have been in sight from the Valley Falls Station, and the great calamity would probably have been prevented; which delay, we say, is attributable to the Conductor of the Providence train permitting Engineer Freeman and the brakesman to be absent from their places when the signal to start was given.

"Finally, we say that the whole management of the trains is bad.

"There is no necessity of crowding the trains so near upon the time of the train from Boston. The special rule in regard to the trains at this point is insufficient, and that one signal north of the curve, and in sight of the Valley Falls station, should have been used to warn the Uxbridge train of the approach of the train from Providence. The use of such signals would have prevented this awful catastrophe.

"In witness whereof, the Jurors have hereunto set their hands on this 17th day of Aug. 1853."

The following is the special rule alluded to in the verdict, and is embodied in the testimony of Mr. Southwick, the Superintendent:

SPECIAL RULE.—The morning passenger train from Providence will not pass the "Boston switch" if the Uxbridge train is due at the switch until five minutes behind its table time; after that time it will be entitled to the track, and the Uxbridge train must keep out of the way.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Prov. and Wor. R. R. June 16, 1853.

Mr. Putnam was arrested this afternoon at 5 o'clock by warrant from the Coroner, to answer to a charge of manslaughter at the term of the Supreme Court, in September next. He was deeply affected and wept bitterly while in the Justice's office. He will waive an examination. It is thought that the President of the Road, Mr. Taft, will be his surety.

The discharge of Mr. Stevens is generally considered an act of injustice, as no one, from the evidence before the Coroner, can see that he had the slightest connection with running the train.

Since the disaster, the Company have virtually acknowledged previous criminal neglect, in not having a proper signal on the ledge at the curve, by placing a man at that point.

Thus closes the first scene of the fearful tragedy. The subsequent acts, before the Supreme Court, I am thinking, will develop a recklessness of management on the part of those having direction of affairs, truly startling to those before the scenes. We await with anxiety the raising of the curtain. ANTONY PYNE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

Continuation of Tuesday's Proceedings.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1853.

At ¾ as Mr. F. T. Russell was not present, his father read his paper on

"ELOCUTION."

We find that Elocution has been imperfectly taught in many of our schools. The subject is so various and extensive that it would be difficult to treat it in full in one lecture. We must then confine ourselves to the instruction in schools. There must be rules, but these must not be lifeless and inoperative. It is said that the rules will burden the learner. This is the opinion of the teacher.

The artificial result and the burdensomeness are the two objections urged. To tell the pupil to read naturally would be like directing him to draw naturally. Elocution as other branches, must have some guide. The infant gives the appropriate tones to the voice to indicate the feelings it experiences, but we cannot tell why it is. We have to go back and unlearn what we have learned, can easily distinguish between tones of sorrow, anguish, or pain and delight. If it were possible to separate the intellectual from the emotional, we should find that language springs from the latter. All rules for speaking must be formed, in accordance with the principles of emotion. All other rules are merely artificial. How are the rules to be applied? The nature of the feeling having been ascertained, then an effort must be made to give it utterance. The teacher should awake up the child's feelings by giving an account of the piece to be read, and then let the pupil read, and correct him, whenever he does not give the proper inflection. The teacher should always study the piece to be read, if he would teach reading properly. We often think, when we hear one read well, that the person reads from nature; but such is not the case—the person is reading in accordance with rules, with practice. As iron rusts when not used, so the voice becomes rough when not practiced.

Proceedings Promulgate.

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

At 9 A. M. the President called the Institute to order when prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Cleveland of this city. The attendance on the meeting is large, and among the notables present this morning we notice Lyman Hall, Nathan Bishop, and Barnas Sears, of Boston; Professors Silliman, Olmsted and Hooker, of this city, with Drs. Dickson and Cleveland, Professor Guyot, of Cambridge, Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Prof. Andrews, of New Britain, and Mr. Wilson Russell, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Philbrick moved the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to report at the next annual meeting on the means of support of Public Schools in the different States of the Union.

The attention of the Institute was then called to a lecture by Prof. Krusin, of Appenzell, Switzerland.—On the subject of Pestalozzi and his efforts in the cause of education." It is a great fact that the principles of a man's life cannot be separated from his character nor from the community in which he lives.

Pestalozzi was born January 12, 1746. He fitted for a clergyman, but finally entered on law. In order to carry out some of the plans of his life he bought a farm and turned his attention to agriculture. In the early part of his life he professed his intention not to be prevented from discharging any duty to his native land or mankind by any ties of friendship. The aim of his life was to assist the lower classes to elevate themselves. He established a school in connection with his farm, and devoted his attention to it. Such schools are now common in Switzerland. It is a much better plan than that of placing in confinement the innocent and guilty under the same roof, with no employment. At the French Revolution we hear our Hero raising his voice in behalf of liberty and elevation. Great impulses says the philosopher spring from the heart. Pestalozzi was first moved by his heart. He first wished to relieve sufferers and prepare them for elevation. He reduced all branches to their elementary principles. He is the first one to introduce phonetics now taught by Mr. Webster. But he had the moral culture as much at heart as intellectual, but he knew too much to introduce religious instruction in the schools. He did not speak to his pupils of love, but taught them to love one another. He did not teach them truth but by making them true to each other. He next resorted to Burdolph, and sought to teach in a poor school, and it was here that the speaker's father became acquainted with him. Pestalozzi recommended the natural system of teaching. Education must be progressive and applied to the individual child during every period of its life. Knowledge must not be forced into the child, but the child must be induced to drink in knowledge. Education must be harmonious.

His stay at Burdolph was decisive one and he saw the establishment of his principles. He next went to Switzerland. His name now drew to him the attention of many pupils. In addition to boys he had many professors and old men, anxious to perfect themselves in elementary branches. Government supported pupils at his schools. Prof. Guyot, of Cambridge, is one of his pupils. The last words of his life were "My friends, do not deceive yourselves about the rights of science to which you have to contend. Let the strong act the weak." His grave, but is not forgotten, for his loss in an literary way was celebrated in less than about six Switzerland.

After a recess of fifteen minutes Mr. Morse of Nantucket moved that the discussion of Mr. Philbrick's lecture be resumed. He said he was saturated from his head to his feet with an abundant use of keys.

Mr. Greenleaf, of Brooklyn, stated that there was a free school in New York City, and that a strict examination takes place previous to entrance, and many are excluded. He went to a school that was peculiarly fortunate in preparing for entrance, and here they do not care what they study, nor where they get it.

Mr. Greenleaf is the author of many books and several keys, and at whom the resolution was aimed. He said, out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, and he hoped Mr. Morse now felt better. He thought that the teacher could tell when a pupil depended entirely on a key. He always gave a pupil he suspected a thorough examination. If he had stuck in publishing keys, he was still sinning, for he has in preparation a key to his Algebra.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Buttrick, of N. H. said the most important point of the lecture had been overlooked—the cultivation of the heart. He fully concurred with the opinions of the lecturer.

Dr. Bishop of New Haven rose to give a different turn to the discussion. In regard to teaching, it seems that the remark has been thrown out that pupils are injured by too much teaching. It is not properly too much teaching, but too much *help*. This injures them; it incapacitates them. His experience in college was that the tutor was placed over him to see what he had learned. The tutor considered it far removed from his duty to communicate information. Let the student be examined to see that he fully understands what he has gone over. He frequent that the child did not receive too much aid in learning to speak from the mother.

Dr. W. Hooker coincided with Dr. B in the main, but it is pushed too far in one point. The pupil should not be the passive recipient of instruction. Here is an error in medical instruction. The student is obliged to swallow five, six or seven lectures a day. He cannot digest it. He varied his course by devoting part of the time to asking questions. He was opposed to questions in books.

Mr. Wells, of New Haven, said it was interesting to note the progress of opinion on this point. Let the pupil be helped enough to help himself.

Mr. Farrand, of Walthan, wished the time to come when rationly questions would be abolished from the books but that the books ought to be abolished from the school room. This is, as has been stated, too much learning and the rule cannot will be. He also coincided in the project of attitudes one of much importance and affected the health and life of pupils. He was shocked at the attitudes in some of our places of worship. They so much as ought to be tolerated.

Mr. Bishop was opposed to having this last rule expressed any definite opinion on this subject to be quoted hereafter.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Institute, having accepted of the invitation from the College, visited the Library and Temple Gallery. After returning to the State House, a Prize Essay was read by Mr. Pierce, of Waltham, Mass. The subject was "Crime—its Cause and Cure." He presented thus:

Society as subject has a higher claim on the teacher than morals. The end of education is holiness. It is the impression that crime is on the increase. Some think it has barely kept pace with our population. He thinks that efforts have been put forth in benevolent societies. Where shall we look for the cause of the evil and the remedy? Diffusion of knowledge is more school education is no security against immorality. It is said that increase of crime is the parent of vice, and that if intelligence is diffused vice will decrease. He thought that if children were merely taught to read, they would more frequently read immoral books. In England, during thirty-seven years, crime has increased seventeen. During this period extraordinary efforts have been made for the diffusion of knowledge. In New York State the increase of crime for the past year has been fifty per cent. This shows a view by no means favorable for teachers. Neither Bridge of Massachusetts, calls attention to the alarming increase of crime. In Philadelphia the case seems to be no better.

Compare Prussia with France. In the former there is a rapid increase of crime. In the one education is universal and in the latter about three fifths are uneducated. It is estimated that fifty-seven out of every hundred criminals are from among the educated class. This proves that education forms no barrier to the ingress of crime.

Man has three powers to cultivate. If a man would make any of them strong, he must call the other into exercise. So, if we are to grow better it must be in the same manner. We may make children learned and wise, but we do not necessarily make them good. It is just as true that there have been philosophers wicked men, as it is that there are strong men wicked. We have been cultivating the intellect and not the moral powers. It is possible to teach all the principles of religion in our schools, without sectarianism. Religious instruction, both in our schools and in many of the families, is less than it has been. Let our schools be consecrated practically to religious instruction. If this is done we shall no longer see the alarming increase of crime.

Mr. Greenleaf thought the increase of crime could not be charged on the schools for most of our criminals are foreigners, who have never enjoyed their privileges.

Mr. Bishop, of Boston, would yield to no man living in an estimate of proper moral culture. He was far from believing that the Common School had been the means of increasing crime.

Mr. Rusk, of Tennessee, thought that the discourse was not sufficiently specific. One of the most important questions of the age is the manner in which religious instruction is to be introduced in our schools.

Dr. W. Hooker would protest against the reliance upon statistics in the investigations of the present kind. There are a vast number of concurring causes to produce crime. The machinery to relieve crime is a complicated one. The School cannot do the work.

Dr. B. Sears, of Newton, confirmed that the prevalence of a rationalistic religion was a chief cause of our crime. He protested against giving out such a feature as the sentiment of the Institution.

The principles advocated in the lecture were condemned by nearly all. The Institute then adjourned till ½ P. M.

P. O.

STATE LAWS.

The Anti-Rent Districts.

AN ACT to facilitate the service of process in civil cases.

Passed June 30, 1853.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to any Court or any Judge of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge, by the return or affidavit of any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Constable, authorized to serve or execute any process or paper for the commencement, or in the prosecution of any action or proceeding, that proper and diligent effort has been made to serve any such process or paper, on any defendant in any such action, residing in this State; and that such defendant cannot be found, or if found, avoids or evades such service, so that the same cannot be made personally, by such proper diligence and effort; such Court or Judge, may by order direct the service of any summons, subpoena, order, notice or other process or paper to be made, by leaving a copy thereof at the residence of the person to be served, with some person of proper age, if admittance can be obtained, and such proper person found, who will receive the same; and if admittance cannot be obtained, or any such proper person found who will receive the same, by affixing the same to the outer or other door of said residence, and by putting another copy thereof properly folded or enveloped, and directed to the person to be served, at his place of residence, into the Post-Office in the town or city where such defendant resides, and prepaying the postage thereon. On filing with the Clerk of the County where such defendant resides, or the County in which the complainant is any such order, he by law to be filed, an affidavit showing service according to such order, such summons, subpoena, order, notice, or other process or paper, shall be deemed served and the same proceedings may be taken thereon as if the same had been served by delivery to such defendant personally, or otherwise, as the case requires; but the Court may from any application by them deemed reasonable, at any time, permit any defendant to appear and defend, or take such other relief in relation to any proceeding founded on any such service as the nature of the case may require.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CRYSTAL PALACE, New-York, Aug. 18, 1853.

To cash on hand	$3,364 14
Contributions for this day	47 40
Total	$3,411 54

J. L. BROWN, Agent.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., THIS EVENING.

ASTOR.—"The Love Test," at Niblo's by Madame Pauline, Frazer, Hudson, Leon and Mrs. Meeder.

LAFARGE'S.—Concert at Castle Garden, by Sontag, Salvi, Marini, Badiali, &c.

THE YANKEE PEDDLER, at the Broadway, by Hilsbert and "To Paris and Back for five Pounds," tonight.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Lawyers, a new comedy. Also, "Wanderings of a Journeyman," "Betsey Baker." The Chinese troupe will appear.

PASTIME will be given at Burnham's, this evening. Usual afternoon performances.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, this evening, at the National Theater, by Mr. Germon, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Hunter, Cordelia Howard, and others.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Ethiopian Delineators, No. 444 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S NEW-ORLEANS SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

SANFORD'S PANORAMA OF EGYPT, &c.—No. 596 Broadway.

FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA OF NIAGARA FALLS, No. 718 Broadway.

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME.—Performances afternoon and evening.

WASHINGTON CIRCUS.—Performances afternoon and evening.

CHAUNCEY'S ACADEMY OF STAR SCIENCE, No. 633 Broadway.

LIVING GIRAFFE, Chinese Museum, No. 539 Broadway.

Gottschalk, the American pianist, starts to-morrow for Saratoga, where he will give a grand concert on Monday evening. Mr. G., we understand, will afterward proceed to Newport, give a few concerts there, and thence to Boston. About the middle of September he will commence a series of concerts in this City.

Columbia Trotting Course.—Alexandria, Va., Friday, Aug. 15, 1853. Match for $200, $50 added by the proprietor; mile heats, best three in five, to skeleton wagons:

G. Nelson's br. g. Sentinel (of Philadelphia)	2	1	1	
J. L. Doty's b. g. Doctor (of New-York)	1	2	2	

Time: 2:50—2:51—2:50—2:58.

THE OPERATIVE TALLOW CHANDLERS.—We have been furnished with a copy of a very interesting Address, issued to the Employing and Journeyman Chandlers throughout the Union, by a Committee from the Association of Journeymen, composed of Joseph Howe, Chairman; S. F. Daniels, Secretary; Samuel Self, Francis Eanes, and Patrick Cowhie, dated Aug. 18. The address sets forth that the Industrials of this branch do not average more than four days per week, and states that in many of the factories one-half the work is done by night, destroying both body and mind, at wages too small to procure a sufficiency of the necessaries of life, appealing to their employers, as men of feeling, and having families, to look to the expense of the common necessaries of their own homes, and compare it with the wages they pay their candle-makers, and wonder how they live. In looking among themselves, the employers will find that they have been poor men, comparatively speaking, and have endured hardships which might make them feel for their workmen, but instead of this, the journeyman who complains of the hardships he endures, is too often repelled by his employer for his self-respect and exhibition of the attributes of his creation, or go elsewhere in quest of that employment which gives a bare subsistence to the Workingman, but an abundance to the employer. But such interesting men are a minority of the employers, although extensive manufacturers. The success thanks of the trade are due to the employers who so kindly considered that their journeymen were so well usefully represented, and who advanced their wages from nine to ten shillings per day, especially to Messrs James Boorman & Co., for taking the lead, reducing the night work from five nights and one day to five nights and half a day, immediately, and to Mr. Blachley, for their willingness to give the wages as soon as the Committee could get the other employers to concede to their demands. In nearly all the factories, with one or two exceptions the journeymen have to work eleven hours per day, although in those factories where they have to work ten hours only, they get as much or more work done, long hours' labor proving destructive to the mental faculties of man, making him a mere machine, to be replaced when nature is exhausted, with another machine which can do more without murmuring or expense. The abolition of Sunday labor is advised where there is no necessity for it.

Operatives of other cities are also recommended to organize, and will be furnished with copies of the New-York By-Laws on application. It is said that Manufacturing Tallow Chandlers get richer in less time than the employers in other professions, and that the majority of them all will their journeymen are poorly paid, and have to toil them to the our like men and demand a fair reward for their labor, as the demand for candles is greater than the supply, and prices rich in most the full cases. That the journeymen must compensating of their poverty and hard fate, cannot disassociate in their rear garrets and basements, and not in mingle the minds of their children that coward spirit, which will never disgrace their fathers, nor blame their family for not giving suitable wages, when their response only rests in their own hands. The only excuse a few of the employers have is the present condition of their concerns, that they can get men somewhere willing to work for less or as shillings per day, and have no right to give the journeymen. The Committee urge a thorough union of the trade, to overcome these obstacles to success, and to secure a redressal their grievances. For less than twelve shillings per day to journeyman can meet his expenses, at the rate of rents, provisions and fuel. The public must consider the demands of the journeymen reasonable when they take into consideration the fact that the employing Chandlers consider that they lose six per day for each day lost by one of their industrials. "Be just and fear not—let your light so shine," is the motto of the Society, and the Committee, in conclusion, say that, in justice to their families, they cannot live up to it unless the Journeymen are just to themselves offering their best wishes and prayers to the Most High for the welfare of all their employers and their families, who grant a fair remuneration to their Workingmen, and the finger of scorn will be pointed at those who refuse to give for a fair day's work a fair days wages.

BRUTALITY ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—*Death from Eating Improper Food.*—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Hilton upon the body of Frederika Kilnart, a German child, who died from diarrhea, consequent, as is charged, upon being compelled to eat improper food on board the ship George Canning. The evidence adduced on the inquiries showed that the deceased and her friends, together with other passengers on the ship above named, which is commanded by Capt. Jacobs, were not treated according to agreement, and that a physician was employed on board. The following abstract of the testimony contains the particulars in the matter:

Christiana Kilnart, sworn—Says, I am mother of the deceased; she is four years of age; we arrived here from Hamburg a week ago in the ship George Canning; for the last four weeks of her life she was troubled with diarrhea and vomiting; she also had the chicken pox; we were all at five weeks on the passage; the Captain of the ship did not use us well; there were eighteen deaths on board during the voyage; fifteen of these were children. Two were men; we paid for having our victuals found. I informed the Captain that my child was sick; there was no physician employed on board the vessel; but there was one on board as a passenger; he however gave my child no medicine; the cook inside the coffee from sea water, and when we wanted to cook any article we had with us he demanded a dollar for the privilege; we were given plenty to eat, but when any passenger was sick he received no attention; the water given to us was bad, but the Captain had good water for himself and the cabin passengers.

Wilhelmina Stolla sworn, says: I was a passenger in the vessel with the deceased, and I know the testimony of the last witness to be true. I went to the captain relative to the deceased, and he refused me giving her proper nourishment and attention while sick; the deceased could not get proper nourishment for a child of her age, and she pined away and died; the captain would not look at the sick, and when any one died he would say he wished they would all die; I paid attention to the deceased; she died at 11½ o'clock last evening.

John Wall being sworn, says: I was alongside of the ship when she came in, and being very thirsty, asked for a drink of water; one of the passengers gave me bad water; about an hour after, another passenger gave me water of a much better character.

E. B. Price being sworn, says: I am a physician, and have examined the body of deceased; it is nearly a skeleton in appearance; I am of opinion that she died of diarrhea, caused by eating improper food.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict "That Frederika Kilnart came to her death from diarrhea, "caused by eating improper food while on board the ship "George Canning. Further, we earnestly call on the "Commissioners of Emigration to closely investigate the "case, and have the guilty punished."

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND IN A STONE YARD.—Yesterday morning some laborers, while digging a cellar in the stone-yard corner of Fifteenth st. and Avenue A, found, a short distance beneath the surface, a small coffin containing the body of an infant, which bore the appearance of having been buried for about three months. The body was much decomposed, and the cause of death could not be ascertained. No clue has been obtained relative to the parentage of the child. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of death from causes to them unknown was rendered by the Jury.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Henry Leroy, a butcher, lately residing at No. 31 Avenue A, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday morning at the foot of Harrison st., N. R. He was in the act of removing a live calf from on board the steamboat South America, and while upon the gang plank was precipitated into the dock, in consequence of the breaking of the plank, and was drowned before the requisite aid could be extended to him. He was a German by birth, 25 years of age, and [a member of the Solomon Lodge of Odd Fellows. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Wilhelm, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the Jury.

OUTRAGE BY EMIGRANT RUNNERS.—James Ryan, an emigrant runner, accompanied by others of the same description, yesterday boarded the ship American Congress before she touched the dock, contrary to law, for the purpose of soliciting passengers for the West. They were ordered off by the Captain and mate, when a fight ensued in which the mate, Mr Isaac Albert, was severely beaten, as is alleged, by Ryan, who was arrested and held to bail in $500 to answer for violating the emigrant laws, and in $300 to answer for the assault. The bondsman resides out of town.

AN UNRULY STAGE DRIVER.—Yesterday morning, Alonzo Swan, driver of stage No. 868 Murphy & Smith's line, had a dispute with one of his passengers about some change, which he drew the strap tight, and declared that no one should get out until he was satisfied. The stage was full of passengers at the time, and one of them, on being refused the right of leaving, on the payment of his fare, cut the strap, and the whole party got out. The driver's conduct was observed by a Policeman, who took charge of both him and his team, and brought them to the City Hall. The driver was taken before the Mayor, who revoked his license.

RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF INFAMY.—About a month since a girl fourteen years of age, named Eliza Brakley, left the residence of her mother, No. 237 Seventh st., having become dissatisfied with the treatment she received, and taking with her a bundle of clothing, started to find another home. She wandered about from place to place without success for some time, and finally entered a house of ill fame in Crosby st., kept by a woman named Smith, where she was yesterday found by Captain Seatiff, of the 14th Ward Police, who had been applied to for help by the distracted mother. She expressed sorrow for her past misconduct, and returned to the home of her mother, promising obedience for the future.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Two men, named Wm. Farrell and James Knox, were arrested yesterday, charged with going on board the ship Coralina, lying at Pier No. 17, East river, which had just arrived in port, and breaking open a chest belonging to Peter Hill, a Scotchman, from which they stole clothing to the value of $82. Elizabeth Hill, daughter of the complainant, caught the rogues in the act and captured one of them, who, thinking to get clear, told where the property was hidden. The other rogue was also captured, and both were locked up by Justice Bogart for trial. The goods had been stored in two bags, and were recovered.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—A woman named Mary Mason, alias Jones was yesterday arrested by Officers Lee and Heyer, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with having, in November of 1851, stolen jewelry and silver ware to the value of $40 from the house of Mrs. Mary R. Rowland in Seventy first st., near Third av. It is alleged that on the 1st day of November, 1851, the accused was employed as a servant in the family of Mrs R., and that in the afternoon of the same day she left the house, and was not seen again by Mrs R. until a day or