[illegible] Then the character of the people was fundamentally altered. Another cause was the luxury and brilliant habits introduced by the wives of the Eastern conquerors. Slaves to vast numbers were emancipated and made citizens of Rome. At length republicanism failed from the impossibility of its existence in a city so extensive as to be able to make a vote as broad and disputable as she has yet acquired. The republic was subverted, but he who overthrew her, but for the personal hand of one man, was yet honored some. But this universal decline would have been accomplished but for the degeneracy which rendered the rank compared with the powers lost frequent under the mild sway of Augustus than under his predecessors. How hence we have been the reflections of a subject of Tiberius or Caligula to be most of the efforts made for that ch[illegible] which patriotic was unable to preserve! The so[illegible] lessons that have been more galling than this circumstance that all the forms of the republic were preserved—[illegible] representatives of multitudinity. Tyranny was admirably disguised, the very organization by which liberty [illegible] was left, even the Senate was preserved, to receive the presumptuous decrees of the Emperors. This state of bondage produced several conspirators, one I will present particularly. After seventy years of imperial oppression the Emperor Caligula was murdered. For the [illegible] hours the Senate was the chief authority in a free Republic, but as the exploration of that brief period. Was this was chosen Emperor by the Prætorian Guards! While [illegible] crimes are so entirely forced on our attention, how interesting to uncover the particulars of this, and to allow [illegible] the people! There had been numerous crimes before in the history of Rome, but now the question was whether she had enough of vice and virtue remaining to restore herself to the glory of former days. It is to be regretted that the pen of Tacitus, which recorded the event, [illegible] but still, it needs no very vigorous effort of imagination to present a tolerably fair picture of what must have happened. The officers of a free government had been prevented by Augustus the Consuls would natural[illegible] to be looked up to, and we find that they called the Senate together. The Senate Consul offered the customary sacrifices, he examined the auspices and pronounced them favorable. The Senators assembled, the deep concern which they felt depicted on their countenances. The Consuls entered the Senate Chamber, and the Senate, as was customary, rose to do the honors. Then the Senior Consul informed the Senate of the extraordinary emergency, and that the supreme power had revested in that body by the death of the Emperor; that the gods had spoken by the mouth of an [illegible], and the purport of the speech was that the day of freedom had arrived, and that all courage and wisdom were needed to meet the emergency. He then stated his own opinion that the day of deliverance was come, and the opportunity should be used to restore the greatness and freedom of Rome. He proposed that the Senate should decree the Empire at an end and the Republic declared. The bold tone of the sentiments made a deep impression on the assembly. The magnitude of the crisis began to be perceived. There were, however, some timid cautious, conservative men, and doubts were expressed of the practicability of the scheme, also of its good, should it prove successful. One old Senator made a long oration, expressing his doubts whether monarchy was not better adapted than republicanism to secure happiness and glory. He spoke of wisdom and prudence, and the danger of exchanging certainty for uncertainty. A young Senator replied that the immortal gods had favored Rome, not that so many human beings should eat and drink and live luxuriously, but to give a place in which instances of virtue should display themselves. "Give me," he said "the republic even for a day; the republic to-day, though death come to-morrow!" [Applause.] The motion was carried, and a resolution taken; the Empire was voted at an end and the republic restored. Then the Senate adjourned to the morrow.—Measures were taken to explain to the people and secure the co-operation of the army. The part of the prætorian guards who were in the city, gave in their adhesion; and the movement seemed eminently successful. A beautiful view, while it lasts, but a dissolving one! The tide of despotism is stayed; the current of arbitrary power is turned back; the spirit of better days is evoked, and a new career opened to exceed even the achievements of those days! The Senate met next day, and the tribunes demanded some new guaranty for the liberty of the people; every one had a new scheme for the interests of his tribe; the jealousies between the aristocracy and the plebeians, which had disappeared under the Empire, now reappeared; and the second day was spent in discussions of his nature. On the third day the Senate continued the discussion; when, all at once, it was rumored that Claudius had been elected Emperor by the army, and was marching toward the city. He entered it, proclaimed an amnesty, and before the sun had gone down, safety was purchased by submission; the last remnant of the renovated Republic had disappeared, and to this day it has never been renewed. If there be any truth taught by the event it is this; although the frosts of autumn may destroy the vegetation of summer, and winter leave no sign thereof, yet the rejuvenescence of another spring will clothe it with verdure and beauty; but there is no second birth for a people, no political regeneration for a nation. It is on public virtue that the security of freedom rests, and public virtue is nothing else than the aggregate of individual virtue. Cause and effect operate morally and physically on nations as well as on individuals. We are to-day what all the past has made us; we are enjoying the fruits of others' labors rather than our own. We are also laying the foundation of another future, and if we err or wander we can take no backward corrective step. Do our steps tend to liberty and truth, or are they in the way which leads to death? Do travelers have find the perennial foundations of prosperity, or like those to Rome, do they see monuments of liberty and patriotism looking down on depravity? This question must be answered by the future. No effort of truth, morality, or patriotism shall ever be lost, but shall exert its influence on the destinies of our race. When the French army came in view of the pyramids, Napoleon exclaimed, "Forty centuries look down on you from those heights." To incite us to virtue, no massive mounds can be pointed to; but the truths of the past, the realities of the present, the hopes of the future, should uplift us to the loftiest purposes; the glorious effects of the past are the monuments which look down on us, and the present, calls for the discharge of the duties which belong to it. The admonition to us is to avoid the error of supposing that national prosperity can be secured by any other means than individual virtue. The excellence of individual character is the most valuable offering that we can lay on the altar of patriotism. [Applause.]

The President said that the remaining Lectures of the Course would be delivered on Thursdays. The next would be on the 1st of Dec. by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, subject, "The Audience."

LECTURE ON GEOLOGY.

BY REV. R. S. FOSTER, D.D.

The second lecture of the interesting course on Geology, in process of delivery, by Dr. Foster, at the Greene-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, was given last evening, to a discriminating and attentive audience.

The learned lecturer, after a brief statement of the plan and purpose of his present course, commenced his expositions with a description of the primitive crust of the earth, and the various changes which have taken place, whose consideration constitutes the science of Geology.

He called attention to the generally admitted fact that, whether the earth was originally fluid or solid, there was a time when it presented an incrusted form. This was the result of igneous fusion, and gave the primitive granite rock. The granite range was an unstratified formation. In it there was no evidence of change. The agencies effecting the natural changes were atmospheric, aqueous, igneous and organic. Of these the aqueous and igneous were most prominent. The aqueous was classed by geologists as destructive, the igneous conservative.

The fire upheaved, while the water destroyed the surface of the earth. The lecturer illustrated these theories with diagrams representing the stratified arrangement of the rocks of the earth. The appearance of these strata indicated extensive submergemente beneath the Noachic flood, and that the present lands were once oceans, while the seas were lands. Rocks were never made upon land, but in the water, which alone affords the conditions of deposition.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain how the aqueous and igneous forces, in their pristine action, had promoted the ends designed by the Creator. The discoveries at Nineveh were referred to in illustration of this theory.

The phenomena of rain in the various regions of the earth were traced very clearly, and the greater abundance of water poured down in the tropical regions pointed out. The ancient oceans were probably all tropical, and consequently deeper and more agitated—literally boiling seas it might be said. The geological forces of the rivers were next considered in their connexion with terrestial changes; and the process by which pristine streams were filled up from the mountains and new ones accumulated was described. A diagram of Niagara was presented to show that the Falls had changed their position about seven miles, causing a chamel of 400 feet deep, and from a half a mile to a mile and a half wide, which had been made by the force of the water through solid rock for nearly half the depth of the channel. Further illustrations were also drawn from Lake Geneva, the Adriatic Sea, and other oceanic waters. The Nile was referred to, and the fact presented that Egypt was but the result of deposits, as the appearance of the Delta indicated. The Ganges was known to carry down annually 600 tuns of debris.

The Mississippi had the largest drainage in the world, amounting to 1,500,000 square miles. This river had produced a Delta, with an area of 30,000 square miles, and 700 feet deep. It had been twice as active in its deposits as the Ganges. In other words, it had worked twice as hard as its more ancient co-laborer. The influences of the Glaciers, with their immense avalanches, were cited. Prof. Hughes ascertained that his dwelling on these icy mountains changed its location at the rate of seven inches every hour. Continents larger than the State of New-York, had been discovered floating, with mountains as large as the White Mountains. The movements of the boulder rocks, with the aid of the glaciers, was pointed out, and the fact given, as generally agreed upon by Geologists, that the bowlders found in this country were seen in this way, upon different parts of the new dry land.

The igneous forces of volcanoes were next traced very satisfactorily, with the assistance of charts. The earth, through its volcanic action, had been known to create a single channel seven miles long and four miles wide. The struggle between the stream of lava and the waters, was shown to be fearfully sublime.

Sicily was cited as a striking instance of volcanic power, it having been one of the results thereof, according to Geology.

Earthquakes were next named, and the constancy of their action shown by the statement of Humboldt, that one occurs every hour. Various coral reefs were also described, giving a clear and beautiful idea of the mode of their action pursued by the minute animals which have raised three curious monuments of industrious toil. The coral reefs on the coast of Yucatan were cited, among others, as illustrations to point; and various other facts, both in views and perspective were given. With these, which were very clearly and eloquently illustrated, the lecture proved eminently effective. It gave evident satisfaction to the audience.

The learned lecturer closed with an assurance that there was no such conflict between the theory he was stating and the accounts of creation given in the Bible as some of the conversation were endeavored to fear. He believed the facts brought out already, and those yet to remain would be found to strengthen the great truths of the book they all so much revered, and that to justify his present course of lectures.

LECTURES AND LECTURERS

BY THE REV. DR. BETHUNE.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Bethune lectured on the above subject at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather the attendance was numerous. Dr. B. said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Some ancient architects, to lighten the effect of the interior of their temples, made the entrance low and rude. That your Committee have led a similar device I shall not take upon me to say—but I hope the effect will be the same. The word "lecture" means no more nor less than a "reading," but is now very differently employed, though sometimes still we hear of receiving over a lecture until his ears ache. It is not more than twenty years since the passion for listening to popular lectures first showed itself; but the practice is as old as human hopes, being the only means of receiving information from men when books were few. But the noxious element from men when books were few. But the noxious element soon arose, and then works, first in poetry, next in prose, were written. Still philosophers taught by lectures, and coming to a later period, the Reformation, under God, derived its strongest influences from the lectures and disputations of its champions. Lectures have ever been customary in the higher schools, but not popular lectures. Learned professors considered the people unentitled to a share in their erudition; and even religious teachers have had two opposite doctrines, one "esoteric," for the enlightened, the other "exoteric," for the people at large. At present some men of science give popular lectures, and to much advantage. When the passion for such lectures first manifested itself, representatives of every profession and science volunteered the reading of their revelations for the public benefit. The number of these is now diminished for several reasons; it is not every sensible well read man that can lecture acceptably; professional habits manifest themselves; incompetent pretenders disgrace the lecture room; new faiths, the revelations of some miserable devil who has nothing but knuckles, and must rap twenty-four times to say hazard, demand a hearing. The popular lecture is *sui generis*; it must be adapted to its miscellaneous audience, whom the lecturer will find to be severely critical. The first requisite is a subject—a difficult thing to find of the kind that will please all ages and tastes, that can be compressed into the required limits, and that is new. It may be said that a comparatively superficial treatment will answer a popular audience; but there is always one in the room who understands more about the subject than you do yourself, and who will rap you over the knuckles in the next day's paper for the slightest mistake. Besides, it is better to go without the applause of thousands than to provoke the just censure, even though it be silent, of one. Addison, I think, said if a man wishes to be well informed on a matter he ought to set down to write an essay upon it, (we would add, a lecture,) and then he would find how much information he wanted, and how hard it is to keep his style in the just mean between too much looseness and too much closeness. A lecturer must not lose sight of his obligation to amuse as well as to instruct; the whale who dives so deep must come up every now and then to spout, and the most profound philosopher will not be the worse of coming out of his severity to laugh. Another reason why some professional men have ceased lecturing is the great and wasteful demand upon their time, for the multitude of associations of all sorts, asking for lectures, is beyond enumeration. There is also a kind of notoriety inseparable from popular lecturing, which tries one's self respect. The tickets are paid for, and the money's worth is expected; what that may be depends on each hearer's taste. Little is added to the reputation of a respectable man of letters, by an evening's triumph; while it may be grievously hurt by a failure. I myself once read to an audience a lecture on the moral life of the old Greeks, which cost me large reading and much study, and in another place, had won the unequivocal thanks of men deeply versed in the matter, for its originality and value; but I was followed home by a newspaper in which was a scored article, saying that "Dr. Bethune ought to be ashamed of "himself for reading such a stupid thing before such a "highly educated people as those of Little Podlington." Then there are the editors and reporters, whom I would not on any account offend, who are as a body, eminently endowed with ability to give abstracts and fill notes, and to comment critically; but, such is the imperfection of the best humanity, that some of them are sometimes liable to misconceive, and types sometimes play strange tricks. I once said "I was not by descent, but only ecclesiastically, a Dutchman;" judge of my surprise on learning from a newspaper that "I was only an ecclesiastical "deduction;" when I said in a certain event, "the "devil would have a chance of sowing many tares," the translation of the short-hand writer's notes made me utter the astounding prophecy that "the devil "would saw many trees." A numerical error made me multiply the paupers of an European State four-fold, and brought on my innocent head seven flips in two or three different languages. On another occasion I was made, by some inexplicable hocus pocus, to assert that the patriarch Abraham taught Cecrops arithmetic. If you think such mistakes can be easily set right, let me give you three rules which will save you, if followed, a large share of this world's trouble—never dispute with a woman; never challenge a hotel keeper's charges; and never quarrel with an editor. Then think of a man with any modesty seeing his name conspicuous among advertisements of Mustang Liniment, Bearded Women, and Learned Canary-Birds. Nor is this annoyance always one of a day; your unfortunate patronymic lungs streaming till worn out by the elements, or partly covered with fresher *effusions*, often furnishing ludicrous cross-readings from the other side of the street. Jullien promises a solo on the bassoon by Horace Greeley; the Rev. Dr. Tyng will lecture on the Ravels at Niblo's Garden, and the highest price for rags will be paid by the Hon. Rufus Choate. When the system of popular lectures was first introduced, it was hailed as an instrument for good, which would withdraw the young from im moral amusements, and give their minds a healthful tone. The earlier courses fulfilled the hope; but soon dangerous error clothed in eloquent words came forth and was welcomed to the desk. Now, none of us fear the conflict of truth with moral heresy on a fair field, but we have a right to shut the door of the fold against the wolf that would ravage the flock—we will not accept so unsuitable an arena as the lecture-hall; and we cannot allow our names as lecturers to be mingled with those of men who speak disputefully of the divine faith and the political axioms that are dearer to us than life. We dispute no man's liberty; but we will have our own. We may have been unwittingly betrayed into such associations; we may be again, but never with our knowledge. This among others, is a reason why not a few have withdrawn themselves from the lecture desk. Let nothing I have said be interpreted as throwing discouragement on your plan of seeking advantage from lectures, nor as withholding praise from your association.

Speech is God's gift to man alone; the articulating tongue is the "glory of our frame." Language, traced by the slow pen, or read in the impassive page, is dull compared to that breathed from the warm lips. "Holy men "of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," and the Eternal Word uttered the love of God with the voice of man. The lecture, as a method of instruction, has many elements of power, but the main secret of its interest is, that we hear it from living lips. Yet the lecture is greatly abused if those who hear it are not stimulated to further study for themselves.

The lecturer concluded his address (which elicited the frequent laughter and applause of the audience,) by expressing his gratification at seeing such an audience, the fair index of the character of the association, to which the elder brothers, fathers, mothers and sisters of the members added their approval by their presence. If to such auspices the favor of Him, from whom cometh all good, could be joined, the association might envy none.

BURNS. . . . By W. W. Anderson.

Tuesday evening W. W. Anderson, Esq., from Jamaica, W. I., delivered a Lecture on Burns as a man and as a writer, in Concert Hall, Brooklyn. There was a good attendance. The lecturer spoke for two hours. He minutely criticised the different poems of the inspired plowman. We will quote a few passages from your notes:

HIS APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER.

He had the powerful frame of the plowman, and his appearance was prepossessing. His intellect was powerful, his observation quick and penetrating, his integrity stern and unbending, and the views of his sentiment refined. But he was careless in his habits, and the victim of passion and impulse. His manner and bearing in society were manly and truthful. His conversation fascinating and intellectual, and among the fair he was an object of such remarkable interest, that the beautiful and accomplished Duchess of Gordon was known to have declared that "no "man ever carried her so completely off her feet as Robert "Burns."

HIS POLITICS.

Other songs were strongly tinged with that new born independence of thought and feeling to which the American and French Revolutions of those days gave birth, which has resulted in the firm establishment in the minds of the high and low of both countries of those important truths: that whatever a man's position may be as to rank or wealth, such additions constitute but an accident, which confers no greater addition of value than the image stamped on the coin gives to the precious metal of which it is made; that whatever place poverty and lowly life and outward appearance and the extraordinariness of society may assign to him, the honest man ought never to forget that Worth constitutes the true element of his value; so that he may always proudly plead his claim, in the language of Burns, "A man's a man for a' that!" He saw clearly, and he also felt and knew and had recognized in what constituted the true elements of human happiness—that it was not in wealth nor in station, but in the due regulation of the heart.

BURNS AS A MAN AND A REFORMER.

His views of life and of the Providence of God commend themselves for their soundness and carnestness to every religious mind. That they penetrated his own heart, though they did not always mold his life, will be admitted by those who have studied most carefully the events of his life, and his correspondence with his familiar friends. His high conception of the conduct and duties of life were in the main acted out; for his biographer says of him that he "trod in great events, and the independence of his spirit, and the exceptional position of his life, promoted him more than it hindered his moral growth." Think of this, and of his sphere in life, of his wife and of his fortune, and take a lesson all as it may concern us. He was a man of strong passions, but honest and true, and kind and hospitable, and his manhood gave immortality where he is much he was lacking in the discipline of self-control, the duty and importance of which we can know from his history.

There was found, I fear, too frequently in the criticism of that day, a creature contrary for the adjustment of difficulties due to the infirmities of character, or to that practical charity and purity of life that ought to distinguish the Christian. Nothing could be more repulsive than such inconsistency to his strong sense and benevolent nature; and the disgust thus created was doubtless at the bottom of much of the bitterness of expression that disfigures many of his poems and correspondence, which, I verily believe, was in many cases intended to stoke sectarianism and heretical professions of particular doctrines rather than at the doctrines themselves. The language of his heart appears to me have been this: "Let every "profession of Christianity be accounted as nothing "which is not mainly distinguished by charity, the bond "of perfection, without which 'tis but sounding "brass and tinkling cymbal." The well known poem of Holy Wat has been exceedingly denounced—and, for the intemperance and excessively indelicate allusions which mark it, very properly so denounced. But, be it remembered, also, that it effected good service (as will now be admitted) by showing up the shameful immoralities that were known so often to have mingled in the great periodical meetings for out door preaching and dispensations of the sacrament in Scotch parishes; that, in fact, rolled all that was sacred in the dust. Holy Willie's Prayer was liable to the same exceptions; but it had also an important bearing on character; it exposed to just detestation the revolting inconsistencies, and vices, and selfishness that have been known to disgrace fanatical and ignorant professors of high Calvinistic doctrines. \ \ \ But Burns had his better hours when religious truths appeared in their just proportions, and he did them unfeigned reverence.

THE PATRIOT.

Burns was one of the earliest Apostles of Liberty and the Rights of Man; as avowedly he was one of the most bold and powerful of its advocates.

"THE MAN OF FEELING."

Burns had sympathies for all creatures that lived or felt. The lecturer concluded by saying that "as Truth had "made progress the writings of Burns had increased in "value in the public esteem, and notwithstanding the nu-"merous exceptions that may justly be held to affect much "that he has written, there are few writers whose works "have appeared in larger or more various editions in "Great Britain or America, or whose character or opin-"ions excite a more growing interest and attention, even "among thoughtful and good men."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF FRANCIS HORNER, M. P. Edited by His Brother, LEONARD HORNER, Esq., F. R. S. 2 vols. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

In this elegant reprint of a valuable piece of English biography, several additional letters are inserted by the original Editor, who has also introduced the edition with an interesting preface. Mr. Francis Horner was one of the most liberally cultivated men of his day. The associate of Jeffrey, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Brougham, Sydney Smith, Hallam, Dugald Stewart, and other eminent cotemporaries, he was the object of singular pride and admiration in every circle which he frequented, while his remarkable harmony of character, and the sound, practical cast of his intellect gave him great personal influence in Parliament.

He was born in Edinburgh in 1778, received his elementary education at the High School of that city, and graduated at the University in 1795. In the year 1800 he was called to the Scotch Bar, but removed to London in 1803, and in 1806 became a member of the British Parliament, and, after a life distinguished for its sedulous devotion to self-improvement, and the public service, he died of pulmonary disease in 1817.

These volumes are principally occupied with the correspondence and journals of Mr. Horner, the Editor merely supplying such explanations as were necessary to preserve the connection of the narrative. In addition to the very interesting memorials which they present of their distinguished subject, they also abound in notices of cotemporary politicians and literary men, which cannot be read at the present day without gratification. Horner was not a man of genius—he possessed little brilliancy, and less originality—but as an example of high culture, peculiar moral worth, and an admirably balanced character, he had not an equal in the remarkable circle with which he was associated.

This edition is brought out by the Boston publishers in the style of beautiful and finished workmanship for which their publications are distinguished. Apart from the merit of its contents, it presents great attractions for all who have a taste for typographical luxury. Its thorough mechanical execution entitles it to a place in the library of the amateur, at the side of the finest English editions.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

The December number, which is out in season for Thanksgiving, opens with a lively article on the "Crystal Palace" and its visitors, doing justice to the labyrinth of beauty within those enchanted walls, and gingerly reproaching our excellent burghers for their indifference to the unique spectacle. "Strange, that a novelty so grand, a sight so splendid, an enterprise so humane, should not have stirred to its inmost core the great commercial metropolis which was its natural and proper seat." "Wensley," a story without a moral, and "Bartleby," a story without an end, are concluded. "My Chateaux" is in the unmistakable author's happiest vein of feeling and humor. "Miss Bremer" is dispatched with a flourish of graceful, but most effective, surgery. The literary notes, as usual, are intelligent and valuable. A number of original poetical contributions enriches the number, from which we take the following as not altogether inappropriate to the day. The connoisseur may detect in it the firm and delicate touch of one of our most gifted poets, although we do not regard it as equal to his best productions.

PHANTOMS.

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.

We meet them at the doorway, on the stair,
Along the passages they come and go,
Impalpable impressions on the air,
A sense of something moving to and fro.

There are more guests at table than the hosts
Invited; the diminished hall
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts,
As silent as the pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see
The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear;
He but perceives what is, while unto me
All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.

The spirit world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere
Wafts through these earthly mists and vapors dense
A vital breath of more ethereal air.

Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires;
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires.

These perturbations, the perpetual jar
Of earthly wants and aspirations high,
Come from the influence of that unseen star
That unfelt crossed planet in our sky.

And as the moon, from some dark gate of cloud,
Throws over the sea a floating bridge of light,
Across whose trembling planks our fancies crowd,
Into the realm of mystery and night;

So from the world of spirits there descends
A bridge of light, connecting it with this,
O'er whose unsteady floor, that sways and bends
Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

THE WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS. Edited by his Grandson CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Vol. VIII. Sic re ex Little, Brown & Co.

The present volume of this important publication comprises a continuation of President Adams's official letters, messages, and public papers, extending from November, 1799, to July, 1799. This period includes a portion of his residence at Paris as member of the Commission for negotiating a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, during which time his correspondence was copious, and is exceedingly instructive. The intercourse subsequent to this period during his Vice Presidency and the first half of his Presidency are of great historical interest, and furnish indispensable materials for an accurate knowledge of those early days of the Republic.

THE NEW HOUSEKEEPER'S RECEIPT-BOOK. By SARAH LEE. Sic re ex Hurd & Houghton.

A curious medley of olds and ends gathered from all parts of the universe, and constituting rules and receipts, such as have never before been brought together, for the help and instruction of a household. It treats of the art of beautifying a home—of the ways and means by which the mental methods may be kept in good order—of the art of preserving and restoring health—of plants, flowers, gardening, pets, and domestic animals—and of a thousand other topics which we have not just now time to enumerate.

THE CONFEDERATE OPERATION IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Twelfth Volume of this popular annual is issued in its usual style of superb embellishment. Among the contributions we notice several favorite names, whose papers are always a passport to public favor, in whatever work they make their appearance.

MURDER TRIALS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge Edwards.

TRIAL OF JOHN DOSCHER,

INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF PATRICK MONCLIT.

[Continued.]

VERDICT "NOT GUILTY."

Mr. Smith yesterday summed up for defense, contending it to be a case of justifiable homicide. The District-Attorney followed for the prosecution and insisted upon its being a case of unnecessary killing, even if the other parties were to blame, and ought to come under the definition of manslaughter in the second degree.

The Judge in his charge stated the law of murder and of manslaughter in the different degrees, and reviewed the testimony in the case. He said it was to be lamented that persons are to be found in this community capable of the recklessness which distinguished all the parties that went into that basement; and it is another melancholy thing that there is a class of men engaged in such occupation as to be compelled to carry firearms to protect themselves from assault. They in the first place distribute the poison which excites and maddens the passions, and then find it necessary to arm themselves with deadly weapons to defend themselves against the consequences of their own acts. Still, whatever may have been the occupation of the party, he is under the protection of the laws; and if in the matter now complained of it was necessary for him in defense of his own life or person, or in defense of his servant, to kill the assailant, he was justified in doing so. But, on the other hand, he would not be justified in taking life unless he had reasonable ground to apprehend great bodily injury to himself, amounting to maiming, or some other great bodily injury equivalent to that; and there must have been imminent danger of such injury being accomplished. Situated as he was, if he could have avoided firing the pistol he should have done so. If he could not, and it was absolutely necessary for his own defense and the defense of his servant to discharge the pistol, he was justified in so doing.

If the Jury should find that the parties who came to the house of prisoner were engaged in the commission of a misdemeanor, and that although they were so, the prisoner unnecessarily killed them while so engaged, it will be the duty of the Jury to find him guilty of manslaughter in the second degree—if not, and the Jury find that prisoner fired the pistol in the heat of passion, influenced by sufficient provocation, without any design to effect death, then it will be manslaughter in the third degree—but if he acted in the lawful defense of his own person or that of his servant, in the manner described, the verdict should be, Not Guilty.

The Jury then retired, being about half past 2 o'clock. After an absence of about two hours, they returned into Court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY (JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE).

The prisoner was then discharged, and the Court adjourned to Saturday, on which day the trial of Woodson Anderson, the young mulatto man, is to be taken up.

The trial of Cornelius Collins and three others, indicted for the murder of Wm. Stafford, injured at French's Hotel, had been set down for yesterday, but was postponed to Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The following sums were received at the Polls at the late election, toward erecting the National Monument, viz:

III Ward..2d Dist.	$7 15	XV Ward..2d Dist.	1 56
" 4th Dist.	1 50	" 3d Dist.	5 25
VI Ward..3d Dist.	10 21	" 4th Dist.	2 55
VII Ward..2d Dist.	6 60	" 5th Dist.	7 14
" 3d Dist.	7 29	" 6th Dist.	12 51
" 5th Dist.	1 50	XVI Ward..2d Dist.	6 77
" 6th Dist.	4 11	" 3d Dist.	6 64
" 7th Dist.	5 41	XVII Ward..1st Dist.	4 42
" 8th Dist.	2 28	" 2d Dist.	11 00
VIII Ward..1st Dist.	21 65	" 4th Dist.	1 14
" 5th Dist.	2 62	" 8th Dist.	7 75
" 6th Dist.	1 13	" 9th Dist.	22 35
X Ward..1st Dist.	2 10	" 10th Dist.	1 16
" 2d Dist.	1 56	XVIII Ward..2d Dist.	6 09
" 3d Dist.	3 89	" 3d Dist.	4 37
" 4th Dist.	5 11	" 4th Dist.	3 00
" 5th Dist.	2 03	XX Ward..1st Dist.	25
XI Ward..3d Dist.	1 21	" 3d Dist.	2 82
" 4th Dist.	1 45	XXI Ward..2d Dist.	75
XII Ward..3d Dist.	12 50	" 3d Dist.	25
" 4th Dist.	11 44	" 4th Dist.	3 29
XIII Ward..1st Dist.	18 50	XXII Ward..3d Dist.	2 31
" 2d Dist.	10 00		
" 3d Dist.	11 51	Total	$277 92
" 4th Dist.	2 66	Expenses	$80 75
" 5th Dist.	3 81		
XIV Ward..5th Dist.	12 00	Balance	$197 17

J. L. BROWN, Agent.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., THIS EVENING.

EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS—Crystal Palace.
FOX HUNT, and "Shylock" at Burton's.
LADY OF LYONS and "Little Toddlekins," at the Broadway.
MONEY, and "The Rivals" at Wallack's.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (from Mrs. Stowe's book) at the National.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, (from Mrs. Stowe's book)—At Barnum's.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Delineations—444 Broadway.
BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway.
CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Delineations—472 Broadway.
FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME—Performances afternoon and evening.
NEW-YORK AMPHITHEATRE—Evening Performances—37 Bowery.
DE SOTO, discovering the Mississippi—National Academy of Design.
BANVARD'S GEORAMA OF EGYPT AND HOLY LAND—596 Broadway.
ILLUSTRATED PANTOSCOPE OF CALIFORNIA—Hope Chapel.
THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—No. 543 Broadway.
GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—Stuyvesant Institute.
SIGNOR SLOTZ—Ventriloquism and Magical—No. 629 Broadway.
PERHAM'S GIFT EXHIBITION—Seven Mile Mirror—613 Broadway.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Siamese Twins—at No. 537 Broadway.
WORLD IN MINIATURE—A Model—No. 577 Broadway.
LADIES FAIR, at the Odeon, Williamsburgh.

The weather cleared up yesterday, and promised a fine day for Thanksgiving.

For various special performances, at places of amusement, sermons in Churches, &c., for Thanksgiving Day, see our advertising columns.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution appropriating $1,000 to the Fire Department, the interest of which, at 7 per cent, to be given to the widow of the late John S. Carman, who was killed at the fire corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. A petition was received for a sewer in Tenth av. and other streets. A report was adopted in favor of paying the New-York Temperance Alliance $137 12 for damage sustained to the Temperance tent at the corner of Greenwich st. and Eighth av. by a person claiming to be a Policeman and a number of rowdies, some time since. Ald. Tiemann moved to take the cattle ordinance from the table, which motion was lost.

MUSICAL NEWS.—An arrangement has just been definitely made between the New-York Sacred Harmonic Society and M. Jullien and his company, by which Handel's *Messiah* will be performed by the entire vocal and instrumental force of both parties on Christmas night, December 26.

—The *Prophète* is postponed until Friday night at Niblo's, to give extra rehearsals.

—Jullien has succeeded at Philadelphia, and has proceeded to Baltimore.

—Madame Sontag will go immediately to Boston, and then come here to give a series of concerts with efficient coadjutors.

PALACE OPEN TO DAY.—The public are notified that the Crystal Palace will be kept open on Thanksgiving Day, the usual hours. As it is in some degree a holiday, there will be a great rush of visitors.

A new Comedy, by Mr. BOUCICAULT, was produced at Burton's Theater last evening. The house was so far crowded that many gentlemen were unable to procure seats. We heard a small portion of the first act, which was marked by the dramatic skill and elegant dialogue of the author.

OPEN TO DAY.—Banvard's Panorama of the Holy Land will be exhibited this afternoon and evening.

The Rev. Dr. Raphall will deliver a Thanksgiving sermon to-day, at 10 o'clock, in the Synagogue in Greene st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

The Public Offices, Banks, &c., (except the Post Office,) will be closed to-day.

Turkeys were remarkably scarce yesterday, and probably will be this morning. At least five thousand might have been sold last night, had they been up and dressed.

The Employés in connection with the Express establishments of Wells, Fargo & Co., the American Co., and Johnson & Co., turn out on their annual parade to-day, leaving No. 87 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, driving through the principal thoroughfares of the City, and winding up with a dinner at the Astor House in the evening. This will be the turn out of the season.

HOME FOR THANKSGIVING.—During the last two days thousands of citizens have gone eastward, to enjoy that delightful home festival, Thanksgiving. There is a touching element accordingly to a New-Englander in even attempting to enjoy this great festival beyond the borders of Yankeedom.

Robert C. Schenck, late Minister Plenipotentiary from this Government to the Court of Brazil, arrived in this City yesterday, in the ship Union, from Rio Janeiro.

The Students of the Fine Academy have a fowl's play at Cricket on the Hill House ground, Hudson, on Friday, if the weather permits.

FIGHTING.—Nathan G. Fly, Representative Elect, writes us from Virginia, where he intends to remain for some time, that he declines serving on the Pickens Gift Distribution.

A LOSS VERTAGE.—The Fulton City Ferry boat, Oneida, Richard, pilot, left Williamsburgh yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and landed her passengers at 8½. Time: 1 hour 30 minutes.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—An invoice of splendid Turkish goods has just been received for the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1859, valued at $180,000. These goods will be opened and occupy the space of goods removed.

The freshet damages on the Housatonic Railroad have been repaired, and the trains, both freight and passenger, run now as usual.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The ladies of the Five Points Mission are making great preparations for Thanksgiving Day at the Mission House. The Chapel in the Mission House has been decorated with evergreens; and appropriate mottoes in letters, made of sprigs of evergreen. A large number of toys for the children have been procured and will be distributed after the supper. During the afternoon there will be exercises in the Chapel, at which all who desire to be present are invited. The Hutchinson Family are expected to be present, they having taken a lively interest in the success of the great work which is carried on there by this Society. The supper will commence, in the lower rooms of the Mission House, at 5 o'clock P. M. A large quantity of good eatables and refreshments has been provided for the occasion.

The dealers of the Washington Market, with their characteristic generosity, have afforded the substantial aid for the occasion. They have raised a considerable sum of money and have contributed freely in vegetables, &c., by which the ladies can furnish further assistance to the families whom they find worthy of encouragement. Among the articles sent to the Mission from the market, yesterday, were 16 bushels of shell oysters, and "counts" at that; about 30 bushels of potatoes, 5 bbls. of apples, 2 bbls. of onions, 5 bbls. of turnips, 1 bbl. of parsnips, a quantity of sweet potatoes, &c. These articles will be distributed in a judicious manner by Mr. Adams, the missionary. This is the fourth Thanksgiving supper given by the ladies, and from present appearances will be the best and happiest occasion of all.

THE CHILDREN'S THANKSGIVING.—Early planted seed in good ground, has produced good fruit. We sowed Hot Corn broadcast in August. It has produced a crop of good works—is still producing—here is the last of the fruit. It is from the seed first planted. The man who gave the first dollar, was the father of seven children. The youngest is only three years old, but she has felt the influence of her elder brothers and sisters, and all have been looking forward to Thanksgiving day, that they might make a thank-offering of their little mites toward building the new house in the country for the poor children of the Five Points House of Industry.

Here they are, all pet names in the family.

Kittie, Nettie, Lilla, Mando, Caro, Parmelia, Anna—cash a dollar.

"Ah, good children," says grandmother, "here is another dollar."

"And sure," says Bridget, the servant girl, "its me will be after giving half a dollar."

"Faith, and I will do that same, and here it is," says Patrick, "and that is a dollar between the two of us."

"Oh father, here is nine dollars, then, for our thanksgiving, are you going to give anything yourself?"

"Yes, my daughter, your mother and me will give three dollars each; how much will all that make?"

"Nine and three are twelve and three are fifteen—fifteen dollars. Oh, what a nice thanksgiving that will be from our house. I do hope Mr.