THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vol. XI., No. 19—Whole No. 3981. NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1845. Price Two Cents.

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

To the Public.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Daily Newspaper—published every day of the year except New Year's Day and Fourth of July. Price 2 cents per copy—or $7 26 per annum—postages paid—cash in advance.

THE WEEKLY HERALD—published every Saturday morning—price 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 12 per annum—postages paid, cash in advance.

ADVERTISERS are informed that the circulation of the Herald is over THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND, and increasing fast. *It has the largest circulation of any paper in this city, or the world, and, is, therefore, the best channel for business men in the city or country.* Prices moderate—cash in advance.

PRINTING of all kinds executed at the most moderate price, and in the most elegant style.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT,
Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

LONG ISLAND RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains run as follows, commencing Dec. 14th, 1844:—

Leave Brooklyn, at half-past 7 A. M. (New York side 7 A. M.) Boston Train for Greenport, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Farmingdale and St George's Manor.

" " at 9¼ A. M. for Hicksville and intermediate places, daily; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, through to Greenport and intermediate places.

" " at 3½ P. M. for Hicksville and intermediate places, daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Greenport for Brooklyn, Boston Train, at 1 P. M., or on the arrival of the steamers daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at St. George's Manor and Farmingdale.

" " at 9 A. M., Accommodation Train, for Brooklyn and intermediate places, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Hicksville for Brooklyn and intermediate places daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS DISCONTINUED.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, } Via Norwich. | Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, } Via Ston'gton

d14 1m* m

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after the 1st of October the cars will leave—

PATERSON DEPOT.	NEW YORK.
10 o'clock A. M.	9 o'clock A. M.
11½ " "	12½ " P. M.
3 " P. M.	4 " "
ON SUNDAYS.	
8 o'clock A. M.	9 o'clock A. M.
3 " P. M.	4 " P. M.

s29 tf se

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after October 28, the cars will run as follows:—

Leaving City Hall for Harlem, (125th st.) Morrisania, Fordham, William's Bridge, Hunt's Bridge, Underhill's Road, Tuckahoe, Hart's Corners and White Plains, 7.30 A. M., 10.30 A. M., 1 P. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leaves Williams' Bridge for City Hall 8.45 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 2.40 P. M., 4.45 P. M. Leaves Tuckahoe for City Hall 8.25 A. M., 11.25 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.25 P. M. Leaves White Plains for City Hall 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M., 4 P. M. Freight trains will leave City Hall at 12 45 M. Leave White Plains at 8 A. M.

The Westchester Train will stop only, after leaving the City Hall, at the corner of Broome st. and the Bowery, Vauxhall Garden and 27th street. An Extra Car, will precede each Train ten minutes before the time of starting from the City Hall, and will take up passengers along the line.

Extra Harlem and Morisania Trains, for Morrisania and intermediate places.

Leave City Hall for Harlem and Morrisania, 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 4.30 P. M. Leave Morrisania for City Hall, 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 3 P. M., 5.30 P. M.

By order of the Board.

n18 3m*src W. S. CARMAN, Secretary.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ALBANY

Via—BRIDGEPORT—HOUSATONIC AND WESTERN RAILROADS—The steamboats EUREKA, Capt. Truesdell, and NIMROD, Capt Brooks, will leave the pier at the foot of Roosevelt street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6½ A. M. Returning, the Line leaves Albany at 7 A. M.

Albany passengers, on arriving at Bridgeport, proceed immediately on the Railroad; and, without change of Baggage or Cars, arrive in Albany the same evening.

A Freight Train daily at 6½ A. M.

For further information, both as to freight and baggage, apply to G. M. PERRY, Agent, at the office, Roosevelt street, or Livingston, Wells and Pomeroy's Express office, 2 Wall street.

R. B. MASON, Superintendant,
d10 1m*m 172 South street.

NOTICE.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1st, the Boats will leave as follows, until further notice:—

LEAVE STATEN ISLAND:
8¼, and 10, A. M.; 2 and 4½, P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK:
9, and 12, A. M.; 3½, and 5½, P. M.

On Sundays the Boat will leave at 11, A. M., in place of 12.

n28rc

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT
NEWARK AND NEW YORK.
FARE ONLY 12½ CENTS.

THE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW, CAPTAIN JOHN GAFFY,

ON and after September 10th will run daily, as follows (Sundays included):—Leave Newark, foot of Centre street, 6 o'clock A. M.—Leave New York, foot of Barclay street, 3 o'clock P. M.

apt rrc

WINTER MAIL LINE FOR ALBANY, LANDING AT DOBBS' FERRY, SING SING AND VERPLANCK'S, FARE THROUGH TO ALBANY $4.

BY STEAMBOAT AND STAGE—Fare to Sing Sing, 50 cents—Verplanck's, 75 cts. The Steamboat UTICA, Capt T. N. Hulse, leaves the Steamboat pier, foot of Courtlandt st., (south side,) Every morning, at 8 o'clock.

Stages leave for Albany immediately on the arrival of the boat at Poughkeepsie, on both sides of the North River.

For passage or freight, apply on board or to P. C. SHULTZ, at the Office on the Wharf. jal1

FOR BATH, GARDINER AND HALLOWELL.

The new steamer PENOBSCOT, Captain N. Kimball, leaves the end of T wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 5 o'clock. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above places, to convey passengers to the neighboring towns.

FOR LIVERPOOL—New Line—Regular Packet to sail the 26th of Jan.—The regular fast sailing Packet Ship SHERIDAN, Captain A. F. DePeyster, of 1,100 tons, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having accommodations unequalled for splendor or comfort, apply on board at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall street, or to

E. K. COLLINS & CO, 56 South street.

Price of Passage, $100.

The packet ship Garrick, Captain B. J. H. Trask, will succeed the Sheridan, and sail 26th February, her regular day.

d27ec

FOR LONDON—Regular Packet of 20th January.—The splendid first-class, fast-sailing packet ship GLADIATOR, Capt. R. L. Bunting, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, persons desirous to embark, should make immediate application on board, foot of Burling Slip, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY,
j13rc 100 Pine street, corner of South.

PACKET FOR HAVRE.—Second Line—The ship ST. NICHOLAS, John B. Pell, Master, will sail on the 1st of February.

For freight or passage apply to

BOYD & HINCKEN;
No. 9 Pontine Building, cor Wall & Water sts,

FOR GLASGOW.—Regular Packet.—The fine new British barque ANN HARLEY, Capt. Duncan Smith, will be ready to receive freight in a few days, for which, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board, foot of Dover street, or to

WOODHULL & MINTURNS,
87 South street.

The barque ADAM CARR will succeed the Ann Harley.

ja18 re

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fast sailing packet ship ST. LAURENCE, Capt Brown, will be despatched on the 23d of January.

A limited number of cabin and second cabin passengers can very comfortably be accommodated, at a moderate rate, by applying on board the ship at Pier No. 13 E. R., or to

JOHN HERDMAN,
j17rc 61 South street.

NEW LINE OF PACKETS FOR LIVERPOOL—Packet of the 21st January.—The splendid and favorite packet-ship QUEEN OF THE WEST, 1250 tons burthen, Captain Woodhouse, will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, her regular day.

The ships of this line being all 1000 tons and upwards, persons about to embark for the old country, will not fail to see the advantages to be derived from selecting this line in preference to any other, as their great capacity renders them every way more comfortable and convenient than ships of a small class, and their accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, it is well known, are superior to those of any other line of packets. Persons wishing to secure berths should not fail to make early application on board, foot of Burling Slip, or to W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,
j17rc 76 South street, corner of Maiden Lane.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Regular packet of 26th Jan.—The splendid first class, fast-sailing Packet Ship SHERIDAN, Capt De Peyster, will positively sail as above her regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, persons wishing to embark should make immediate application to

JOSEPH McMURRAY,
j16 ec No. 100 Pine street, corner of South.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The New Line—Regular Packet 21st January.—The splendid New York built packet ship QUEEN OF THE WEST, Captain Philip Woodhouse, 1250 tons burthen, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight of 600 bales cotton, or bulk thereof, or passage, having elegant and spacious accommodations, not surpassed by any ship in port, apply to the Captain on board, at west side of Burling Slip, or to

WOODHULL & MINTURNS,
87 South street.

Price of Passage $100.

The packet ship Rochester, Capt. John Britton, will succeed the Queen of the West, and sail on her regular day, 21st of February. j15

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—The Subscriber has at all times for sale Drafts from £1 to £1000, payable at all the principal Banking Institutions throughout the United Kingdom.

JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South st.

N. B. Passage to and from Liverpool can be secured at the lowest rates by any of the line of packets sailing on the 1st, 6th 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, on application as above.

jy24 ec

BINDERS' BOARDS.—51 tons of Binders' boards for sale by

PERSEE & BROOKS,
d10 rp No. 66 and 67 Nassau st.

The Patronage, Influence, and Character of the Virgin Mary, and Her Intercession for Mankind Explained.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ON SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1845, BY REV. MR. RYDER, PRINCIPAL OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

"And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there, and both Jesus was called and his disciples to the marriage: and when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him—They have no wine. Jesus saith unto her—Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come. His mother saith unto the servants—Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it. And there was set there six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins a-piece. Jesus saith unto them—Fill the water-pots with water. And they filled them up to the brim. And he saith unto them—Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bear it. When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was, (but the servants which drew the water knew,) the governor of the feast called the bridegroom, and saith unto him—Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine, and, when men have well drunk, then that which is worse; but thou hast kept the good wine until now. This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory—and his disciples believed on him."—St. John, Chap. II., Verses 1 to 11.

You have heard, my beloved friends, the interesting details of the first miracle which our divine Saviour performed upon earth. That narrative, so replete with instruction and consolation, especially to the Catholic heart, I would glanly make the subject of continued instruction to you this morning, but it is so replete with matter, it contains so many sublime and beautiful truths, that it would be in vain for me, in the time at my disposal to-day, even to glance at all the beautiful topics it contains. That mystic rite, which from the first day of man's existence till the present, has been perpetuated—that mystic rite which, in all nations, is considered venerable and respectable—which is at the foundation of society—which is a link connecting man with his fellow men, and is made one of the sacraments of religion in the Catholic church, and a divine institution of revelation—I mean that divine and holy sacrament of matrimony, which was blessed by the God-man at the marriage of Cana, in Galilee, which occasion he chose for the performance of the first of his miracles in this world. This reflection to us, Catholics, is particularly consoling; because the Catholic religion alone, has always held matrimony as of divine origin has made it one of of the sacraments of religion; looks upon it as no longer a thing of earth, but of heaven; by which we are benefitted, consoled, and united here, and prepared for the family of heaven. But, interesting as this topic would be as a subject for my discourses, time does not permit my entering fully into it; yet, there are one or two others in the text, which I feel contain more spiritual instruction for you; and, therefore, I would wish to call your attention this morning, and this evening, to them in an especial manner. I mean, in the first place, the patronage and influence of Mary, the mother of our Lord; and, secondly, that the grand miracle, presented by Jesus at the intercession of Mary, is a prototype or emblem of that miracle of divine love, that ineffable charity, that spiritual sustenance, by which the God-man transubstantiated himself into the elements of bread and wine, in the eucharistic institution. On this subject I would wish to address you, and on the present melancholy illness of your pastor, whose beautiful and eloquent lectures make the subject a proper one. At present, my Catholic brethren, I wish to address you on a subject dear to all, and one intimately connected with the practice of our holy religion; and, unfortunately, so little understood out of the communion of the Catholic Church—the respect we pay to the Virgin Mary. To the patronage, then, of the Virgin Mary, I wish to call your attention, for the holy gospel for this morning which I have read, does so, and shows the character, the living love, the patronage, the powerful influence of Mary, which caused our Saviour to perform this miracle; and if it be necessary that omnipotence should be again exerted in our behalf, that will cost him nothing; believing, as we do, that the intercession of his mother will still avail us much. You certainly, beloved friends, meditated much on the gospel I have read to you. You must have reflected that Mary, from an impulse of affection, of charity—in order, as it were, to save the blush of their estimable host, whose means of making provisions were expired. She is aware of the deficiency, and addressing her divine son, she says, "they have no wine;" as much as to say, "we cannot allow these estimable people to be mortified; charity obliges me to plead in their behalf. It will cost you nothing; you, to whom all the bounty and riches of the world are subservient—it is sufficient for you to know they have no wine." Jesus understood the appeal and said, not in reproof, as some interpret the words, "Women, what is that to me and thee?"—not in reproof, I say, but in order to make it understood that the God-man was not come for the supply of temporal wants, but to procure for us the superior and more excellent benefit of salvation—that the grand and principal end of his coming upon this earth was our spiritual welfare, and blessings belonging to another world; wherefore he says to Mary, "What is that to me and thee?" as much as to say, have I come here to supply their wants and fill their stores? Is the power I possess for the salvation of mankind to be used in such a cause as this? These were the motives of our Saviour in giving this reply to his mother, who applies to our Saviour for this favor, which he grant ed; and, as this is so—as our Saviour, on a common social occasion, was pleased to grant the request of his blessed mother—why should we not repose confidence in the efficacy of her advocacy, for those divine blessings and spiritual gifts which our blessed Lord came to accomplish for us? Mary was not disheartened by the refusal of her son. She knew the workings of his divine mind He could not refuse her. What does she do? With feelings of maternal piety she says to the people, "Whatsoever he says to you, do it, and question not." His mother knows that he will listen to her,—she knows the feelings and affections of his heart, and, from experience, that nothing that she asks would be refused. So, then, what occurs? You know the result of her request. The Saviour of the world, by the power of Omnipotence, changes that water into wine, and that wine is acknowledged to be of the purest and most perfect kind And thus we see the power and influence of the patronage of the Virgin Mary, and the power of her divine son, in the great miracle by which water is transubstantiated into the element of wine, for the use of the guests at the marriage, when our blessed Lord performed his first miracle. Now, my beloved friends, I ask you, dispassionately, both Catholics, and my dissenting brethren, if there are any present—do you not see the power and influence of Mary, and the efficacy of her intercession with her son, our blessed Saviour? There is the Catholic doctrine on miracles and Mary's intercession. We do not say that Mary has any power, of herself, to do as we ask her;—we do not think that it is a power of her own. We only say that the character of Mary, and that of her divine son, are so similar—that there is such a conformity between them—that her power and advocacy are such, that when she intercedes and supplicates for our spiritual wants, she obtains the favor; that, because of the relative position of our redeemer and the redeemed, we will, for our own interest and advantage, in charity for ourselves, invoke the aid of the Virgin Mary to intercede for us and obtain for us those blessings which, on account of our own wickedness and depravity, we could not otherwise obtain. There is the Catholic doctrine. If you hear any other, it is not Catholic doctrine,—we renounce and despise it. And, therefore, we ask our dissenting brethren to enter into this doctrine as we believe it; and fearlessly appeal to their own common sense and convictions. Now, as regards the efficacy of applying to another to procure a favor for us, that efficacy is derived from the connection of the agent and the source of the blessings or favor applied for; for instance, if we desire a favor from some person in authority, with whom we are unacquainted, we cast our eyes about in search for the best means; and in so doing, if we find a person of our acquaintance who is the bosom friend, relation, or on terms of familiarity with the person in authority, then reason tells us to apply to the secondary source to obtain the favor; and if that individual, acquainted with the source of authority, has power and influence by reason of that intimacy, then we are doubly sure of the patronage and favor desired. So, then, my beloved brethren, do we Catholics act in relation to Mary, as our advocate and patron. We consider that Mary is in connexion with her divine Son—the only source of blessing for us—and as such, is beyond all other creatures; and we then consider that Mary has, as the mother of Jesus, and in this connexion with him, an authority and influence. We know, for instance, that Mary is the most perfect creature that ever was created. His greatness required it—she was the chosen vessel, from eternity, for the incarnation of the Godman, and His Omnipotence fitted her to be the temple of His own adoration, and selected her to be the ground-work, the instrument, the very materials—if I may use the expression—upon which to build up that holy tabernacle to the honor of God and the salvation of mankind. Mary, then, was prepared by the Almighty to be his mother, and consequently the first announcement we receive of her in holy Scripture, is the address of the angelic messenger to her, in these words—"Hail, Mary, full of grace!" She is represented with every blessing, God having, as it were, emptied his divine fullness into her sacred heart. The right to be the propitiator for the sins of humanity belongs to the son of God; to effect his mission he was made the son of man. Mary was the source of all that is earthly of God; and as he was said to be from all eternity the substance and figure of the Godhead bodily, so we are to regard Mary as the link which connects him with humanity. What then must be the perfection of her character? How pure—how excellent and how worthy of that veneration and respect we pay her must she be, who is made the dwelling of the divinity—the temple of the humanity of the Son of God—the source of the existence of a mediatorial nature. She must, my friends, be a perfect creature; she must as such be in intimate connection with God; and if the God-man is pleased to gather all her friends and brethren here upon earth into his favor and felicity, what must be the intimate union of these two hearts—that of Mary and of Jesus Christ? But it is not merely by reason of this connection that we are to estimate the power of her services. She stands in another relation. Why is Mary thus replenished with grace?—why was her character, as described, filled with all perfection?—why was she chosen to be the mother of the Messiah? It is only because Mary's connection is absolutely necessary to the salvation of mankind. Without Mary we should not have been saved, and I will show you that in the Holy Gospel. Why did the Angel Gabriel descend from heaven to the lowly habitation of Mary and Joseph? What was the object of his mission? He is sent to ask her, will she consent to be the mother of the Messiah; because Mary had made a vow of virginity, and dedicated her purity as a testimonial of her God, and would not have exchanged the lilies of her virginity even for the maternity of God—But convinced of the heavenly mission, behold the humility of her answer, "Let it be unto me according to thy word." So Mary's capacity to be the mother of God—her co-operation in our redemption gave us the Redeemer; consequently without her Jesus Christ would not have become man. I do not say that almighty wisdom could not have devised another way to effect our salvation; but I do say, that without Mary the actual incarnation of the Son of God—the present mysterious mode of our redemption, could not have taken place. He was to become a man, like unto us, but a man born of a virgin. So, that as a woman interfered in producing the fall of man, another was instrumental in his redemption; so Mary was chosen to be the mother of God; and from the moment she became so, she had an intimate connection with our salvation. Do you see the wisdom of God in this? He never ceases to operate—in the work of our salvation he is continually dying for us. Mary is constantly standing by his side, pleading for our salvation; so that the great work, which, if you please, was achieved on Calvary, is still, and ever will be, performed until the great work of man's salvation is consummated. And as the order of creation, the power which called us out of nothing, is still in operation preserving us from day to day—so much so, that if for one moment God should withdraw his conservative power, we would fall into nothing; and as it is necessary to preserve us from this vacuum of existence, so is it necessary that the work of our redemption should go on. And as we say that Mary was instrumental therein, so was her consent to be the mother of the Redeemer necessary for the accomplishment of the work. She watched the Saviour's childhood, she tenderly nurtured his youth, and received his obedience until he was thirty years of age. She was always with him, and at the moment of his expiring on the cross, Mary stood by him with the fortitude of a hero, and mingled her prayer with that of her divine son. As her great claims to be the Mother of God rested on her consent to participate in our redemption—so to make it perfect—to be faithful to her charge, she must continue to advocate our cause; and we, to secure the blessings we need, must continue to pray to her, as all Catholics do. I could illustrate this subject more fully, and show you that Mary here performed her part most faithfully in man's career to happiness. [The remainder of the discourse was in illustration of the intimate connection which existed between Jesus Christ and Mary, and of the tender solicitude with which Christ consigned her to the protection and care of his relation and well-beloved disciple, John. In this, as in other parts of the discourse, the Rev. Mr. Ryder spoke so fluently, his language is so copious, and his delivery so continuous and uniform, that the report him verbatim is quite impracticable.

Dr. Ryder's Lecture Last Evening at St. Peter's Church.

A vast congregation assembled last evening to hear Dr. Ryder's evening discourse. The church was crowded to excess by large numbers of dissenters, and others of an opposite creed, who seemed to take a lively interest in the Rev. Doctor's discourse. He took his text from that part of the Scriptures, on which is founded one of the leading tenets of the Catholic Church—the doctrine of Transubstantiation. St. John, chap. VI. verses 47, &c. &c.

"Amen, amen, I say unto you—he that believeth in me hath everlasting life. I am the bread of life. Your fathers did eat manna in the desert, and are dead: this is the bread that cometh down from heaven—that, if any man eat of it, he may not die. I am the living bread, which comes down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever; and the bread that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world. The Jews, therefore, strove among themselves, saying—How can this man give us his flesh to eat? Then Jesus said to them—Amen, amen, I say unto you—except you eat of the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink of his blood, you shall not have life in you; he that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath everlasting life—and I will raise him up in the last day; for my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood abideth in me and I in him. As the Living Father sent me, and I live by the Father—so he that eateth me, the same shall live by me. This is the bread that came down from heaven; for, as your fathers did eat manna and are dead, he that eateth this bread shall live for ever."

The Rev. Dr. commenced his discourse by calling the attention of his dissenting brethren to the solemn and emphatic wording of the Scriptures which he had just read, and which demanded the grave consideration of his hearers. The Jews murmured, and said amongst themselves, "How can this man give us his flesh to eat?"—Every Catholic understood the true form and meaning of these solemn texts of the Holy Scriptures; for every Catholic believed in the real presence. The gospel he had just read left no room for cavil or doubt upon this solemn injunction, and words could not be more explicit The Catholic believed in the real presence in the Eucharist; but under the form of bread and wine; and unless this important text of the Holy Scriptures was received, it struck at the whole. "My flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed." The form of human language could not more conclusively prove, or more fully bring home conviction to the human mind, in relation to this solemn and important tenet of the Catholic Church, than the text which he just read. The Reverend Doctor proceeded to argue, from the text he had, on the soundness of the Catholic doctrine, in relation to the real presence in the Eucharist, and passed a glowing eulogy on the sisterhood, who voluntarily retired from the world and shut themselves up in the cloisters of the Catholic Church—and found consolation alone in the holy Eucharist—and their hopes of a happy eternity, by a meek compliance with the precepts of the Gospel; and went on to say that it was by the sacrifice of the flesh alone, that the injured majesty of Heaven could be atoned for; and, therefore, the Holy of Holies, sacrificed his beloved son upon the cross; and it was by the same flesh that man could alone be redeemed. When the immense crowd who had collected separated.

LIBERATION OF THOMAS W. DORR.—The Committee on the petition for the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr reported yesterday by bill, liberating him upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the State. The bill was passed by a large majority, every Dorrite but two in the House and three in the Senate voting against it! Yes; the men who have been clamoring at the Algerine cruelty which keeps Thomas W. Dorr in the State prison—who have published such moving appeals to the sympathy of the people—who have drawn upon their own imagination and the public credulity for such pictures of "loathsome dungeons" and "barbarous treatment," have recorded their votes against authorising the victim of all this "cruelty" to be released upon taking the very oath which each of them took when he entered the General Assembly! To show the more plainly the motive which influenced their votes, they declared by two of their leaders that they did not consider the oath required to be in any degree degrading, and that they should advise him to take it;—and then they voted against allowing him to take it and to go free. These same men, too, had voted for extending pardon to the other persons indicted, on the same condition; and yesterday they voted against pardoning Dorr on that condition! Does any one ask the motive for this apparently unaccountable conduct?—*Providence Journal, Jan. 18.*

PERILS OF THE SEA.—The gale of the 11th December, appears to have been as disastrous as that of the 6th October, and to have extended quite as far. This side the Grand Banks the gale appears to have commenced from the N. E. and between the Grand Banks and the coast of Great Britain, as far as we have heard from the S. W. changing during the progress of the gale until it blew hard from the opposite points, before the weather cleared away. An unusual number of disasters happened in the gales of 6th October, 15th November and 11th December, by the shipping of single seas, which in several cases have made complete wrecks of strong ships, sweeping away masts and every thing off deck, and leaving the hull in a sinking condition. A nautical writer in the *Boston Journal* in allusion to these disasters, makes the following among other remarks:—

In the case of the Dorchester, it appears that the gale commenced from the south west. The ship's head was to the north, and as is usual, the wind hauled to the westward, and finally to the north east—all the while heading the ship off—consequently the ship was all the while in the trough of the sea; and this was the cause of the disaster.

Now I have been taught, by many years' experience, never to heave a ship to with her larboard tacks aboard, during a gale in the Atlantic, especially in the winter season. But with the wind from South or South-West, I should heave to with her head to the South-East—consequently as the wind hauled, the ship would head up to the sea and be safe. I was once commander of a ship that would not lay to well, and I was compelled to take a seven-inch hauser and bend on to a kedge anchor, with a long spar, an anchor davy, a fathom from the kedge, and launch them overboard, paying out about sixty fathoms, when the ship headed up two points more to the wind, and the sea was broken by that means; and I have no doubt that the decks of my ship were thus saved from being swept. I strongly recommend the use of the drag in a heavy gale.

Another course I should recommend to ships making winter passages is this—get the ship snug by having fore and mizen top-gallant masts down and other light spars, and I am satisfied a presage would be made to the Westward in less time than with all this top-hamper aloft.—Take, for example, Captain Webber, formerly out of this port, who made the shortest passages and always adopted that course.

WHITE OWL.—One of these rare birds was shot in Vassalboro', Me., a week since, by Mr. Randall of his town. His owlship was near the house, looking into the poultry yard for a Christmas dinner, when he was taken. His body and legs were covered with an abundance of down and feathers for the cold weather, and were white as the snow which he beat. His legs and claws looked as if they belonged to the firm of "Catchem and Holdem." His wings, when extended, measured five feet and two inches from their two extremes.—*Maine Farmer Jan. 11.*

Berlin.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BERLIN, October 31, 1844.

German Imitativeness—German Industry—German Fêtes.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.:—

SIR—

The Germans are essentially an imitative nation. They seldom start an idea of their own; but as soon as one is suggested to them, they pursue it and hunt it down with unflinching and indefatigable pertinacity. The grand exhibition of national industry that came off at Paris during the course of last summer, has given rise to a similar undertaking in this city, which has completely engrossed public attention for more than two months, and thrown politics, literature, and everything else into the shade. Productions of nearly all the factories, forges, and looms of Germany were forwarded to Berlin, and exposed to view in the Royal Arsenal, one of the finest buildings of this capital, and the only one sufficiently capacious for the purpose. It is about the size of your new Exchange, in Wall street, and having been cleared of its warlike contents, it was fitted up for the reception of the various articles sent in for exhibition; the lower story containing the heavy articles, such as carriages, in great variety and elegance; locomotives, steam-engines, several newly invented printing presses, on an improved priciple; weaving frames, &c. A Jacquard machine, for weaving shawls, excited particular attention, having two operatives working at it at the same time, on account of the width. Then there was smiths' work and samples of hardware, swords, fowling-pieces, and common articles of cutlery from many parts of Germany, too numerous to mention. The machines for sowing grain, cutting straw, and chopping potatoes; the ploughs and other agricultural implements, bear witness to the progress made by the manufactories of this country in the working of iron and steel.

The second story of the Arsenal was chiefly devoted to dry goods, from the fine damask table linen of Saxony and Silesia, in which the looms of these provinces have always excelled, down to the commonest articles of the kind. The manufacture of woollens was fairly represented—exhibiting carpets, broadcloths of all descriptions, and fine cloths, chiefly from the Rhenish provinces. The goods were all arranged in niches round the walls, with the names of the manufacturers at the top of each separate niche. There was a most brilliant display of silver ware of great value and elegant workmanship, among which I remarked a silver chessboard and chessmen, exquisitely wrought, and destined for the King of Denmark. Fine porcelain was always produced by the royal manufactories of Berlin and Dresden, and several private ones; but in common crockery, for every day use, they do not shine—some of their articles in this line having rather an antediluvian appearance. In glass ware they have tried to imitate the English flint glass, but only with partial success. Toys of all descriptions were sent from Nuremberg and other places in the vicinity, whose productions have been long renowned, and exported in large quantities to England and the United States, where they are known by the name of Dutch toys.

Many different sorts of leather, some pressed, and some worked like real Morocco, from which it is not to be distinguished; fine embroideries in colored worsted, which are brought to great perfection at Berlin, the engraved patterns being sent to New York from hence; ready-made clothing, from the most expensive satin ball dresses for ladies, down to calico gowns and men's clothing of all descriptions; boots and shoes, hats, suspenders, hosiery, furniture, watches, clocks, and musical instruments of superior workmanship, helped to swell the catalogue. The samples of cotton and linen yarns were of a less satisfactory character, as they cannot spin the higher numbers of cotton twist in this country, nor a sufficiency of what they want in the lower numbers, and for this reason they have to import a great quantity from England, as well as the linen yarn for making the fine linens.

The limits of a letter would not admit of my giving you a more detailed statement of the great variety of articles sent to this exhibition—the catalogue showing upwards of 3000 numbers. The result proves that some branches of manufacturing have attained great perfection during the thirty years of uninterrupted peace; but this progress is chiefly observable in those departments in which the Germans have always excelled. In other articles they may supply the countries of the Zollverein, from whence foreign goods are excluded in some measure by high duties; but they could not compete with England and France in markets where they are both admitted on equal terms; they are unable to produce a cheaper or a better article than the cottons, woollens and cutlery of England, or the silks and other fashionable products of France. In the latter country this exhibition has created great interest, and several scientific men were sent here by the French government to examine and report upon it. They have published long accounts of it in the French newspapers, praising chiefly the machines and woollen manufactures; but disparaging the silks as inferior in taste and novelty to those issued from the looms of Lyons and Paris.

The 25th of last month was a day of great rejoicing to the good people of Berlin, the King and Queen entering the capital for the first time after the attempt against the King's life, alluded to in my last. The streets through which the royal cortege was to pass were decorated with garlands of flowers and green boughs, extending from house to house, and intermixed with flags, devices and inscriptions. The municipal authorities, the clergy, the ministers of State, and many persons high in office, received their Majesties at the entrance of the town. The procession, with the royal carriage at the head, moved through the crowded streets amidst the continual hurraing of the people, to the Palace, where a band of musicians was stationed on a scaffolding erected for that purpose, and the national hymn, (an imitation of "God Save the King,") was sung with great enthusiasm. The King and Queen appeared at the balcony acknowledging these signs of loyalty by frequent bows; the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the crowded windows, and the joyful acclamations of the dense multitude in the square must have been very grateful to their feelings. In the evening, the city was illuminated, the palace and public buildings blazing with variegated lamps; crowds of people in carriages and on foot perambulated the streets; and the general hilarity was kept up till night was far advanced. The whole terminated without any accident or tumult occurring, which is saying a great deal in so populous a city as this. I must not forget to mention that the illumination was voluntary; however, some persons who neglected to light up their windows, had them broken by the mob.

Another interesting *fête*, (an imitation of a similar one in Paris,) came off on the 6th instant, the King having invited the heads of the principal manufacturing establishments from the different parts of Prussia and the Zollverein who had sent in their productions to the exhibition, to a grand supper at the palace of Sanssouci. The guests, about five hundred in number, were conveyed by railroad at the King's expense to Potsdam, about twenty miles from Berlin, and from thence in carriages to the Royal mansion. The festivities were ushered in by the performance of Mozart's opera of Figaro, after which the company assembled in the saloons of the palace, when supper was served up on several tables. "Every delicacy of the season," including wines of the first quality, was furnished in great profusion, and, of course, His Majesty delighted the *convives* by the condescension and urbanity of his manners, and the agreeable familiarity of his address. The supper continued till eleven o'clock, when the King rose from the table, and the party broke up. An extra train was in waiting for them at the railroad station, and conveyed them back to Berlin, where they arrived about two in the morning, highly gratified with their trip, slightly the worse for liquor, and exclaiming at the top of their lungs, "May the King live for ever!" It was remarked with great satisfaction, that nothing was seen on that evening in the splendid saloons of the palace, but the black dress-coat and white cravat of the plain citizen, instead of the glittering uniforms and aristocratic badges, which usually throng the precincts of royalty. This supper might be considered as the concluding scene of the exhibition. After having been viewed with great interest by the King and royal family, as well as by several foreign princes, it was finally closed on Thursday, the 24th instant. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A. B.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Dr. Gullan, a young man from Glasgow, of fair education and talents, was taken to the Police Station House on Sunday morning, laboring under the effects of intoxication, and died at two o'clock in the afternoon. He had been drunk for several days preceding.—*Montreal Herald, Jan. 14.*

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—A detachment of U. S. Dragoons, consisting of fifty men under the command of Lieut's. Hamilton and Steel, from Fort Jesup, arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Wednesday last.—*St. Louis Rep. Jan. 11.*

Second Concert of the Philharmonic Society in New York.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1845.

We must, under existing circumstances, and local relations, feel very thankful for all the beautiful which this respectable society offers to their patrons. We find on the programme the names of Haydn, Weber, Spohr, Mozart, Beethoven, and on the whole, call the performance of the instrumental works a very successful one. We beg the reader not to take these lines, written in great haste, for a strictly musical criticism of the concert or performance; for that we have no time, and this paper no room.

By asserting that the Philharmonic Society ought to communicate to their subscribers programmes a few days before a concert is to take place, in at least one English, German, and French paper, we express the opinion of many of their patrons. We know that such is the custom with all societies of the kind in Europe, and we heard the remark made, that deserves all the respect which the Philharmonic Society owe to their patrons, and requires their following this custom.

On the second page of their programme we find things printed which had been better omitted. That Haydn has cultivated in very high degree the field of symphonies is certainly correct—just as correct as the remark is absurd, that after him nothing but noise had been added to this branch of instrumental music. How it would surprise Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Esser, to see such nonsense printed. *Oh! sancta simplicitas!*

Regarding the stale anecdote following this remark, we find it altogether incompatible with correct and good taste, to print such a tale, and be it even a more interesting one, in the programme of a Philharmonic Society. They might have used their room better by printing the words of the songs performed that evening. The printing the words of songs has the agreeable quality of giving the public a pleasing remembrance of the concert, besides possessing the immense advantage of stopping in some degree the talking during singing, inasmuch as many of the talkers would seek to follow the words of the song.

The singer delivered the first song, we suppose, from an American edition, which is notoriously incorrect. We recommend for the future a correct, a German edition. The songs this time offered to us were by Weber, Mozart, and Beethoven. The hearing the *aria* from Titus, by Mozart, brought on us the following thoughts:—

He, who like him has preceded time, him time will not reach with his destruction.—*Castelli.*

Is there a transcendant land, where they speak with tones? The masters of art conduct you there by elevating your feelings. Mozart alone shows us the heaven to which others must be elevated in our own hearts, and that it is which makes him not only the greatest of tone poets, but unparalleled by any of them. To enjoy Mozart's music you do not need any elevation or variance of mind—it reflects, like a mirror, to everybody his own and present feelings—only with nobler features; everybody recognizes in it the poetry of his existence. Sublime it is, and yet descending; proud, and at the same time, accessible to every one—profound though intelligible; venerable and child like; strong and soft; it is in its movement quiet, and fresh in its repose. Music sounding as language of love and religion, you