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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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They are all first class New York built ships, of the choicest and best materials, and well known as remarkably fast sailers. Their commanders are men of long experience and nautical judgment, and well acquainted in the trade. The cabins are fitted up handsomely and commodiously for cabin passengers, who are found with everything except liquors and wines, and the rates are fixed at sixteen guineas each. The second cabins and steerage are as lofty and airy, and every way adapted to promote the comfort and health of passengers at a cheap rate, finding their own provisions, except bread stuffs.

The appointed days of sailing will be strictly adhered to.—Freight of fine goods by this line 20s. per ton. Apply to

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No 59 Courtlandt Street.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Subscribers, Sole Agents in New York, for forwarding passengers by second class cars from Albany to Buffalo, are enabled to send them per People's Line Steamboats to Albany, and thence, per railroad, to Utica, for $2,06; Syracuse, $2,92; Auburn, $3,36; Rochester, $4 61; Buffalo, $5,50. Children from 2 to 12 years old, at half price; under 2 years free; and after the 15th instant, all baggage on the Railroad is entirely free.

All information as to different routes given gratis, and passengers forwarded to every port on Lake Ontario and upper Lakes, at the lowest rates. The subscribers would call particular attention to the fact, that THEIR TICKETS ONLY are recognized at the office at Albany.

WOLF & RICKERS,
Sole Agts Albany & Buffalo Railroad, 3d class cars.
No. 59 Courtlandt street.

New York, 8th April, 1845. a9 1m*ec

NOTICE.
STATEN ISLAND FERRY.
Foot of Whitehall Street,

On and after Thursday, May the 1st, the boats will leave as follows, until further notice:—

LEAVE STATEN ISLAND:
8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 4 5 and 6 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK:
8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 5 and 6, P. M

On Sundays—Leave every hour, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Leave Clifton at 7½ A. M., and New York for Clifton at 3½ P. M a30 rc

NEWARK AND NEW YORK.
Fare only 12½ Cents.

The favorite steamboat PASSAIC, Captain John Gaffy, will commence her trips for the season on Thursday, April 21, 1845, and run as follows, daily, Sundays included, until further notice, viz:—

LEAVE NEWARK.	LEAVE NEW YORK.
Foot of Centre street.	Foot of Barclay street.
7½ A. M.	4 P. M.

The Passaic has been lengthened 55 feet, and is now two hundred and twenty feet long. She has a new boiler, and a new, commodious and elegantly furnished deck saloon, 60 feet in length, and is in complete order. Her accommodations for freight and passengers have been very much improved.

Freight carried at reduced rates. a126 1m*m

FARE $1 50.—Regular Opposition Line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the lower side of Chesnut street Wharf, every Morning, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, through in 9 hours, viz.: Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and connect with all the lines north and west from Baltimore.

On the Delaware, Steamer FORTSMOUTH, Capt. J. Devoe.
On Chesapeake Bay, Steamer THOS. JEFFERSON, Capt. Phillips.

And through the Canal, a distance of 13 miles only, are first rate packet boats.

In fact the accommodation by this line, both for speed and comfort, is equal to any other line between the two cities.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1845.

MORRIS BUCKMAN, Agent,
a17 1m*m Office No. 39 South Wharves.

MORNING LINE, AT 7 O'CLOCK, FOR ALBANY, TROY, and immediate landings.

The low pressure steamboat TROY, Captain A Gorham, will leave New York from the pier at the foot of Barclay street at 7 o'clock, A. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning, will leave Troy at six o'clock, A. M. and Albany at seven o'clock, A. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The low pressure steamboat ALBANY, leaves New York at 7 o'clock, A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; at Troy at 6 o'clock, A. M. Albany at 7 o'clock, A M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Passage or Freight, apply on board the boats, or to F. B. Hall, at the office on the wharf. a22

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS FOR ALBANY—Daily, Sundays excepted, through Chesnut street, at 7 o'clock, P. M—From the Pier between Courtlandt and Liberty streets.

The steamboat KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. A. Houghton, will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain R. G. Crutteenden, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock, P. M.—Landing at intermediate places:—from the foot of Barclay street.

The steamboat SOUTH AMERICA, Captain M. H. Truesdell, will leave on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain Wm. H. Peck, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

Passengers taking the above lines will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the morning train of Cars for the East or West.

Freight taken at moderate rates.

All persons are forbid trusting any of the boats of this line, without a written order from the Captains or Agents.

For passage or freight, apply on board the boats, or to P. C. Schultz, at the office on the Wharf. a28rc

LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS.—Regular Packet of the 6th of May—The new, splendid, and elegant Packet Ship HENRY CLAY, Eugene Nye, Master, burthen 1400 tons, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

Having superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin, and steerage passengers, persons about embarking by this superior and splendid Packet, should make early application on board, foot of Maiden Lane, or to the subscriber,

JOSEPH McMURRAY,
100 Pine street, corner of South.

The favorite and well known packet Ship Patrick Henry, J. C. Delano, master, will succeed the Henry Clay, and sail on the 6th of June, her regular day. a18rc

FOR LIVERPOOL—The New Line—Regular Packet 21st May—The superior fast sailing packet ship QUEEN OF THE WEST, 1250 tons burthen, Capt. Philip Woodhouse, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having splendid, large and comfortable state rooms and cabin, apply to the Captain on board, west side Burling slip, or to

WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 South street.

Price of Passage, $100.

The packet ship Rochester, 830 tons, Captain John Britton, will succeed the Queen of the West, and sail on her regular day, the 21st of June. a24 rc

FOR BALIZE, Honduras, to sail with despatch—The barque JOAN R. GARDNER, James Federson master.

For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, Pier 11 East River, or to

F. ALEXANDER,
a26 1w*rh 28 South street.

LONDON PACKET—Packet of the 10th May—The splendid and fast sailing packet ship NORTHUMBERLAND, Captain Griswold, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

Persons about to embark for the old country should not fail to make early application to

W. & J. T. TAUSCOTT,
a26m 78 South street, cor. Maiden lane.

PACKETS FOR HAVRE—Second Line—The packet ship ST. NICOLAS, John B. Pell, master, will sail on the first June.

BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents,
m2 1t*rh 9 Tontine Building.

FOR LIVERPOOL—First Packet Ships—The splendid fast sailing packet ship YORKSHIRE, Capt Bailey, will positively sail on the 16th May, and the packet ship SHERIDAN, Capt. Depeyster, will sail on the 26th May, per regular day.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, in cabin and steerage, apply to

JOHN HERDMAN,
m2 1trh 61 South street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana and New York Line—Regular Packet to sail 6th May—The elegant, fast sailing, packet ship MARTHA WASHINGTON, Capt. Stevens, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having handsome furnished accommodations, apply on board, at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall street, or to

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

Agent in New Orleans JAMES WOODRUFF, who will promptly forward all goods to his address. m3rc

LONDON LINE OF PACKETS—The splendid and fast sailing packet ship NORTHUMBERLAND, R. H. Griswold, master, will sail on the 19th May, being her regular day.

Having superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, persons about to embark should make early application to he subscriber.

JOSEPH M'MURRAY,
100 Pine street, corner South.

P. S—The favorite packet ship GLADIATOR, Capt. Bunting, master, will succeed the above, and sail on the 20th May, her regular day. m2 1t*rh

FOR LIVERPOOL—New Line—Regular Packet of the 25th May—The elegant, fast sailing, packet ship SHERIDAN, Capt. A. F. Le Peyster, of 1100 tons, will sail as above, her regular day.

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

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

Price of passage $100.

Packet ship Garrick, Capt. B. J. H. Trask, of 1100 tons, will succeed the Sheridan, and sail 26th June, her regular day. m1 ec

BEESWAX—1 cask and 11 bbls Beeswax. For sale by
m1 E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South st.

Infidel Meeting at National Hall, Last Sabbath Evening.

Some two or three weeks ago, we gave a report of a meeting of this new sect, and we have now to describe a further gathering, which took place on Sunday afternoon, in the large room at National Hall. There were present some three score, including four or five females, one of whom appeared to take an active part in the management of the affairs there discussed.

A Dr. HULL opened the business, by delivering a lecture on the progress of civilization, in which he contended that the Bible was so full of errors and contradictions, that there would be no credit, even to an uninspired writer, to have been the author of it; that commentators and reverend writers on it, would not listen to reason in the discussion of its improbabilities, and could rarely be got to admit its imperfections, with the exception of two divines, viz: the late Dr. Channing, and the present Dr. Dewey. The Swedenborgian doctrine, indeed, declared that it was imperfect; but to admit that doctrine would be more uphill work than even the present Christian religion. But since it is so difficult, when the Bible is criticised and analysed in the same spirit as other books, to comprehend and reconcile its differences, how is it we find so many priests to uphold it? The truth was that they were well paid for it; fat salaries were poured in on them.

What makes every doctrine clear?
About two hundred pounds a year.

The state of civilization of that tribe calling themselves in the ancient times "the chosen tribe," was, evidently, but little advanced, as appeared by their backwardness in the arts, sciences, and more particularly, in their form of government. The degrees of civilization to which a nation had arrived, were always indicated by their form of government. In the lowest condition, we find politics and religion joined; in the 2nd, a priestly or ecclesiastical government; in the 3rd, the political and ecclesiastical divided; 4th, a one man power or king; in the 5th, a mixed government, with the elective franchise restricted, influence of population increased, arts, agriculture and arms attain to perfection, great personal freedom, though still the priests retain power, as in England; in the 6th stage, the popular voice discover their rights, a republican government takes place, and man has now attained the greatest freedom we know of, both personally and politically, entirely at liberty, save interfering with the rights of others, and with no more taxation save such as is absolutely necessary for the administration of government. Such is the government of the United States. In this stage, religion is separated entirely from government. The opinions of men on this subject are so various and extended, that under a republican form it would be impossible to mingle a religious restriction. The influence of priests has always been greater over women than men—it has been said, that as the apostles were delegated to be fishers of men, so have their followers degenerated into fishers of women. They generally time their visits when husbands and brothers are absent, and 'tis strange men should so give up their natural right to protect and watch over those they have sworn so to do. What are the morals of the clergy—does not their character stink in the nostrils of public opinion? When their actions and thoughts are laid bare, what are they? Look at them, and note the long list of reverend delinquents, from Avery down to the Onderdonks. If there is but a shadow of reason for the accusations brought against them, what a picture it presents. The Israelites of old were in the 2nd stage of civilization; they were under the direction of a High Priest, who was consulted on all occasions, and implicitly obeyed, because he prefaced his directions with the words "Thus, saith the Lord." They were a more barbarous and uncivilized people than is generally supposed; witness the laws of Moses chiefly directed towards their personal habits and dress. Their consciences were entirely in the keeping of the priests, whom they were perfect slaves to. If a man was betrayed into vowing anything to the Lord, he had little chance of rescuing it from the hands of the priests, even were it a human sacrifice. Witness the sacrifice of the daughter by Jepthah, and wherefore the extreme anxiety of the priesthood to exact even up to a fellow being's life, for the purpose of striking terror into the people and keeping them in their errors, as is clearly proved by various texts in the Bible. How great must have been the debasement of human nature to submit to these things.

The Doctor then went on to compare the warfare of the Jews, as related in the Bible, with that of the Africans of the present day, as detailed by Major Harris in his work on Africa; and argued from the similarity of their modes, that their social state must have been equally sunk in brutality as those of the Africans of the present day are known to be; and concluded by comparing the priesthood of the present day to the necromancy of the ancients, and hoped that this delusion would pass away as that had done, and indulged in the anticipation of his audience and sect becoming yet the true and accepted teachers of science, reason and philosophy.

This lecture elicited considerable applause from his audience, and at the conclusion of it, Mr. Vale proposed a collection should be taken up for the purpose of paying the expense of the room. The ladies he said were admitted free, but the gentlemen were expected to pay 6¼ cents each, which having been done, a meeting was organized to elect delegates to attend the Convention to be held next Sunday, at the Coliseum. After much discussion, and the exhibition of some feeling among the members, they finally concurred in the election of twenty delegates to attend the Grand Convention, where, doubtless, the united wisdom of these erudite gentry will, by their deliberations, set in motion the entire regeneration of this mistaken world.

Mesmerism and Infidelity—Lecture of O. S. Fowler at Clinton Hall—The Origin of Life—Man a Galvanic Battery.

On Thursday evening last, we attended Mr. O. S. Fowler's first lecture at Clinton Hall, on that mysterious, wonderful, and sublime science, called Mesmerism. His audience was small but very select, the majority being ladies—(by the way it is curious to see how the fair daughters of Eve still long after the marvellous and forbidden.)

The learned orator in his peculiarly impressive manner, so well adapted to the mysterious nature of his subject, commenced by stating in broad terms, some startling and novel ideas in relation to the Origin of Life. We regard these views as peculiar, and deserving the attention of the pious and religious portion of our readers, as they will be seen to be at war with the doctrines and precepts inculcated by the wise and learned doctors of the age.

The lecturer began by saying—We know what life is by observation and experience, but how and why it is has ever remained an impenetrable secret of nature which the human mind has heretofore failed in discovering—we find, however, nature in all her operations, works by means—means which are always capable of producing the end designed. So far well—but now comes a proposition which all must see is plainly infidel. The lecturer stating in plain terms his belief that in the beginning, Deity, after having endowed the finely diffused atoms which floated in infinite space with certain properties and laws, left them to take care of themselves. And these chaotic particles, by virtue of their attributes alone, produced the present earth. These attributes or laws were galvanism and electricity, which are one and the same thing as magnetism—which is the origin of life—of animal and vegetable life—beginning at the lowest and most primitive type, and ascending up to man. I do not believe (said Mr. Fowler) that Deity specially superintends the operations of nature; but that magnetism supports the earth in its journey, upholds the solar system, and gives warmth and nourishment to all beings. It is the cause of light and heat, and it is an ascertained fact that galvanism (which is only another name for magnetism) will cause vegetables to grow and flourish—it will therefore make animals grow, between whom and vegetables a wonderful analogy exists. The leaves of vegetables corresponding with the lungs of animals—we also find that vegetables have the same circulatory apparatus as animals—the same respiratory organs—the same in principle, and both need food and nourishment; what is true of the lower order of animals is also true of man. Every human being is but a galvanic battery; his two internal and external surfaces of mucous membrane and the epidermis corresponding to the two surfaces of zinc and copper in the battery. Both are affected by the state of the atmosphere—a vigorous condition of which sends to the machine on with pleasure, and vice versa. Mr Fowler now offered to apply the galvanic battery to any one of the audience. A gentleman stepped forward, and took hold of the wires.

Does it hurt you now, sir?

No.

Does it now (giving the instrument increased power).

No.

Now?

Yes—yes, oh! yes I should think it did, screamed the patient.

Mr. Fowler now tried another experiment with the horse shoe magnet, but failing to produce the desired effect, confessed he had not thoroughly examined his subject, but felt (to use his own term) somewhat finstered. He would proceed, however, to human magnetism, and wished to state his firm belief in clairvoyance, and his opinion that all diseases which arise from an unequal distribution of the magnetic fluid, may be cured by manipulations, where he explained the operation in a very scientific manner.

I wish to state a fact, said Mr. Fowler, gleaned from experience. If you wish to stop hunger, you have only to lay your finger on the organ of alimentiveness, and press hard against it. You may by this means *allay the most gnawing appetite.* [We would respectfully recommend this method to all unfortunate hungry devils, who have not the wherewithal to purchase a dinner.] Finally, I would recommend you to sub cribe to the Phrenological journal, in which I intend continuing this subject in reference to the origin of life; and, on next Thursday evening, I shall lecture on magnetism again.

The audience appeared satisfied with the lecture; and we anticipate some rich and astounding revelations in the course which is to be given.

A post mortem examination has been made on the body of Mrs. Tobias, who died mysteriously at Dayton, Ohio, some time ago. The physicians were of the opinion that her death had been occasioned by poison. There were suspicions that her husband had administered the deadly drug, but subsequent investigations have tended to clear him of so foul a suspicion.

A fountain is to be erected in Capital Square, Richmond, Va., in the course of the present summer.

National Academy of Design.

No. 172. *Jacob Barker, Esq, by H Inman.*—A great head; delightfully fleshy. It is materially injured by the pictures surrounding it; and had the hanging committee been determined upon killing it, they could not have managed the affair more skillfully. We do not insinuate that it is intentional; but they deserve censure for subjecting the only head of an absent artist to such a severe ordeal.

No. 173. *Portrait of a Gentleman, by A. H Wenzler.*—This portrait, and the one numbered 180, are the works of a powerful artist—there is a strength and solidity about them that is quite refreshing. They remind us of Daguerreotypes, so true are they.

No. 175. *Landscape Composition, by A B. Durand.*—As a whole, this composition is inferior to No. 171; yet there are points in it equal to nature herself, and that is saying all that language is capable of; but the shadow on the right of the picture, the distant land, and the darker parts of the sky are not equal to the balance of the picture. There is not in this the peculiar unity, so charming in most of this artist's productions

No 176. *Cupid Begging for his Arrows, by H. P. Gray.*—Sweetly colored, and drawn with much beauty; yet it bears the stamp of antiquity that Mr. G puts upon all of his productions

No 177 *Landscape—October, by J. R Bleckr.*—Very good.

No. 178. *The Mill—Sunset, by T. Cole*—Were Durand's sunshine not dazzling our memory, we would suppose this almost perfection.

No 182. *Portrait of a Lady, by J. Herring*—Ugh!

No. 183. *Landscape—Road Scene, by J. L Williams*—Centre clump of trees prettily touched—coloring sombre and unpleasant.

No. 184 *Portrait of a Lady, by C C. Ingham.*—Hand and arm delightfully painted.

No. 185. *Landscape, by J. Talbot.*—H—l broke loose.

No. 186 *Twilight—View in Sullivan County, by J F. Cropsey*—Rich in tone—good foliage—sky crude.

No 189. *The Novel Reader, by E. White.*—Decidedly unpoetical. With such a beautiful model, Mr. W., you should have done better.

No. 190 *Study from Life, by C, L. Elliott*—Strong and vigorous; eyes slightly out of drawing.

No. 191. *Portrait of a Boy, by J. G. Chapman.*—Beautiful and hard.

No. 195. *Dance of the Haymakers, by W. L. Mount.*—Perfect in character. Like all of Mr. M.'s familiar scenes, the expression and details leave nothing to be wished for.

No. 199 *Thomas Hicks, by Thomas Hicks.*—Very creditable head—somewhat constrained.

No. 200 *Portrait of a Lady, by C. L. Elliott*—This is not equal to Mr E's male heads.

No. 203. *Group of Children, by G. Linden*—Very badly arranged—tit, tat, toe.

No. 205. *Green Pond, Morris County, by J. Talbot*—Another sunset. This, however, is quite unique, and unlike all other sunsets that we have ever seen, either in nature or on canvass.

No. 206 *Skirmish of Horse*—(Lieut. Col. Washington in the midst of the British dragoons, at the battle of the Cowpens)—*by W. Ranney*—The artist has just failed making an admirable picture—with almost every other requisite, it lacks, for this kind of subject so very important, action. The horses and figures seem galvanized into their positions, and there is no apparent evidence that they ever intend altering them. We sincerely regret that Mr. R has not been more cautious. A battle scene requires all the excitement of the most violent action, and one step further would have produced the desired effect. The coloring and grouping command our admiration.

No. 211. "*Rachel Envied her Sister,*" *by J. G Chapman*—Drapery of Rachel charmingly painted, and the entire arrangement of the subject agreeable.

No 213 *Head of a Greyhound, by W J. Bolton.*—Natural.

No 214 *Popping the Question, by W. T. Van Zandt.*—Looks more like a prisoner sentenced to death begging for a reprieve. Popping the question is, certainly, a serious affair, particularly if there is any probability of being accepted, but we hardly think the matter requires such a dolorous cast of countenance as the love maddened individual indulges in. We have seen persons actually getting married without displaying such a vast amount of uneasy wretchedness. The *miserable* expression of the gentleman is the characteristic of the picture—for there is not one happy touch in the whole affair.

No. 215. *Pass of Mount St. Gothard, by H. C Selons.*—A clever picture. Can't account for the mass of intense blue in the valley—rocks are not of that color, and it is too solid to be vapor.

No. 218. *Spirit of '76, by T. H. Matteson.*—Figures well grouped. The old man examining the market is remarkably natural.

No. 220. *Horace Kneeland, Sculptor, by C. L. Elliott*—Strong in character, and painted with a bold pencil.

No. 223 *The Bride, by A B. Durand.*—Landscape is Mr. D.'s forte.

No 224. *Cloudy Twilight, by C. P. Cranch.*—We wish it had been midnight—inky dark.

No 227. *The New Scholar, by F. W. Edmonds.*—This picture comes home to the memory of almost every "country gentleman" who was sent to school. It strikes loudly upon the knocker of our memory, and we admit it at once, for it recalls much pleasure, although in the retrospect some pain is evolved, to speak transcendentally. The figure of the "master," with his sceptre cautiously put out of sight, is admirable—indeed the whole thing is an "o'er true tale."

No 232. *Penitents, by D. Huntington.*—We look in vain for the Huntington we formerly admired, in the present exhibited works of this once promising artist. He has degenerated into a style neither agreeable or truthful. There is a stagnant greenness over all his works that we cannot feel the necessity for, and cannot admire. Yet is there much beauty left—the female figure and the child are finely modeled.

No. 233 *View on Esopus Creek, by S. F. Cropsey.*—A delicate little picture.

Theatricals, &c.

Mr. Colton is administering laughing gas to sundry residents of Boston.

The Hutchinsons have been highly successful in their last trip to Boston. They sing once more, in Lynn, and then "for home."

The Misses Bramson have been well received in Norfolk.

Messrs. Henry and Keevil are displaying their planetarium, and lecturing on astronomy with great success in Buffalo.

Mons. Adrent, the celebrated magician, is drawing crowded houses in Baltimore.

The Orphean Family gave their farewell concert in Savannah on Monday last.

Mr. Fry, the author of the Libretta of Norma, is cooking up a new opera for the troupe.

Miss Emma Ince is rehearsing a new melo-dramatic piece, in the Celeste style. The main character in the piece is a celebrated Polish heroine.

The equestrian portion of Gen. Welch's company gave a performance at Mansyunk on Monday night, and one at Norristown on Tuesday night.

The Harmoneon Family, are at present giving concerts in the rural districts of Nova Scotia. They expect to return to the United States via St. Johns.

Edwards, formerly a buffo singer in Philadelphia, is at Galveston, Texas—so is Charles Webb—netting considerable profits.

The benefit of M'lle Borghese at New Orleans, on the 23d ult, was attended by a most fashionable and numerous audience. The following evening was devoted to the benefit of Signora Ricci.

On Friday morning Messrs. Ogden & Weeks' splendid and extensive caravan of wild animals, entered Philadelphia and paraded through a number of the principal streets, with a fine band of music in a beautifully decorated car, drawn by four full grown elephants, finally pitching their quarters in a capacious pavilion on Broad street between Chesnut and Walnut street.

Mr. Shires had a bumper benefit on the 28th ult. in Cincinnati. A few days following, he proceeded to Pittsburgh to fill an engagement in that city.

A transposing piano, which enables the player to transpose a composition from whole notes, is mentioned as a recent French invention.

PESTILENCE THE PENALTY OF WAR.—The British forces sent to the East Indies for purposes of conquest are followed by frightful pestilence. One of the advices from Scinde say:—"The country has been found literally the grave of our soldiers." A Bombay paper, of Feb. 1, says: "Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders are now at Hyderabad; they are on their way to the sea coast for the recovery of their health. Every man is either now sick or has recently been in the hospital. There have died since the 1st of September, 403 men, 35 women, and 120 children—or 550 in all, belonging to the regiment. The deaths continue at the rate of from four to eight per diem, and the corps, unless removed, threatens speedily to become extinct."

FROM THE SABINE RIVER.—The brig Apalachicola, Capt. Smith, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult. in six days from the Sabine, reports that every person on the river was in favor of annexation. No news.

Earl Ferrars of England, was lately sued by an amiable and respectable lady, for a breach of marriage promise.

Boston:

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BOSTON, May 1st, 1845.

May Day in Boston—All Out of Season—A May Day Clam Scrape—Steamer Caledonia Sailed—The Texas Runaway—A Wooden Nutmeg Secretary—Spirit of the Gallant Texians—Rise in Western Railroad Stocks—Corporation Squabbles Settled—"Morton, or Smiles and Tears" of Office Holders—Meetings to Stand by the Government—Influence of the Herald—Ex-Chancellor Bibb, and his Worms, &c. &c.

This is a day dear to lovers and other sentimental fish, and one of especial row and rumpus in your goodly city. The Yankees, instead of adopting the New York fashion of moving on May day, move just when they please, summer or winter; and to my notion that is much the best way. There is, however, a good deal of this upon May day here, especially in the morning, when the fair sex and their admirers troop off into the country, on horseback, on foot, or in vehicles, in pursuit of flowers. Ugh! Flowers such a day as this! One might as well look for them in the midst of a Siberian winter. Here and there, you may see an apricot tree in bloom upon the 1st of May, but the flowers are not so green as to show their heads yet a while. They have too much respect for a certain personage called John Frost, Esq I was silly enough once to get up early of a May morning and go out for flowers, with one or two good fellows, and what do you think we brought home, Mr. Editor? Why a bag of clams! Yes, clams, regular bivalves—by ye gods. Not finding any green sprigs upon Dorchester heights, and seeing the beach below temptingly exposed by the low state of the tide, we just took some pointed sticks and dug up a mess of clams, which we brought home and had made into a most glorious clam soup. So much for my exploits at Maying.

The steamer Caledonia sailed this day at two o'clock for Halifax and England, with a full list of passengers. Among them was that Texas runaway Secretary of State, Ashbel Smith, Esq., who went off *incog.* I am told that he is a regular Connecticut wooden-nutmeg Yankee. He has reversed the usual initial designation given to absconding rogues. Instead of G. T. T. (gone to Texas,) he must be reported G. F. T, (gone from Texas,) and as I learn, the people of Texas are profoundly ignorant of his destination and of his purposes. When he gets back from England he may find that he is a private citizen, and the government which appointed him tumbled into the kennel. The people of Texas are not the sort of folks to stand much nonsense from their rulers, and if the latter try to trade them off to John Bull, a revolution and deposition will be short and easy work with the worshippers of a lone star.

Western railroad stock went up one per cent yesterday, viz, to 102. This is said to be in consequence of the settlement upon amicable terms of a difference between the Western company and the Worcester railroad company, as to the compensation to be allowed by the former to the latter for hauling their freight and passengers between Boston and Worcester. The Western road only extends from Albany to Worcester, and of course has to come under the grasping dominion of the Boston and Worcester railroad, in getting its freight and fares brought to Boston. This state of affairs has given rise to a good deal of heart-burning, and at the last session of the Legislature, the matter was so regulated that the arrangement now effected is the result thereof. But that extra dollar in the price of shares will soon be whittled up, and nine more besides, if that road from New York to Albany is ever built.

The National Theatre is just now running a local drama, written by Wm. B. English, Esq, of this city, the title of which, to say the least, is most opportune at this time. It is "Morton, or Smiles and Tears." The play is a wishy washy affair, of no great point, but the title makes some talk; it is so pat to the advent of Morton to the Custom House; the smiles he will make by his appointments, and the tears he will cause by his removals. The Governor goes into office "calm as a summer's morning" and like an astute headsman poises his axe in air, surveys his work, and disposes himself to do it decently and effectually. The blows, I think, will not fall very fast or thick, but will be most effectual when they do come. Oh, the smiles and tears that they will call forth!

You say that there is to be a public meeting in New York, irrespective of parties, to consider the subject of our foreign relations. This is a good and a patriotic movement, and if the right sort of folks take hold of it—not your small beer politicians or your canting fanatics, but good substantial men of common sense, who know what the honor and the interests of the country demand at this crisis, the consequences thereof must be very useful in strengthening the hands of our government, and showing to foreign intermeddlers that young America is one and indivisible, up and doing, and bound to go through by day light. A similar meeting is under contemplation in Boston, and you will probably ere long hear Bunker Hill thundering away, and the sounds reverberating from the walls of old Faneuil Hall. All party distinctions should be forgotten, and men should stand together shoulder to shoulder when the honor of our country is concerned. I hope to God they will do so, but if they do, it is not the party press that will make them; independent journals like the *Herald* must do the business, and so far they have done much towards it.

I see that the papers are making some sport of that dapper little man, Ex-Secretary Bibb, who, having resigned the seals of the Treasury, is still fishing at Washington. Bibb baits with angle worms, they say, and fishes for minnows, which of course is something of a change from his former pursuits, when he baited with offices and fished for Tyler men. He will, however, do the country full as much good in his present pursuit as in his former; but if the fishes in the Potomac are of Christian principles, it is fortunate for them that they are deaf, for the little man in black swears like a trooper. Some funny stories are told about the manner in which he received visitors upon business when he was Secretary of the Treasury, every other word being interlarded a la Sandwich, with a poetical expression much more energetic than reverend. But he is a good soul, and an honest—one who wears his heart upon his sleeve—and I wish no harm may come to him in his adventurous piscatory pursuits upon the Central bridge.

Yours, as ever, GUY FAUX.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM OF FRIDAY LAST—The storm which passed over Baltimore on Friday evening, appears to have visited a long range of the Atlantic coast. It commenced at Alexandria about half past five o'clock, Washington a little before six o'clock, and Boston between nine and ten o'clock, and here between ten and eleven.

Mrs. Forney, wife of Jacob Forney, (farmer,) residing on the Westminster road, 1½ miles from Hanover, Pa., was killed by lightning during the storm of that evening. A little girl, sitting by her side, escaped unhurt.

At Abingdon, Md., the storm was unprecedented. Such lightning and thunder, which continued nearly all night, had never before been experienced. The hail that fell was as large as pullets, eggs, breaking several hundred panes of glass in the academy and different private residences.

A flash of lightning passed down a small hickory tree standing very near the piazza in front of the residence of Green Fenn, Esq., of Westville, Miss., and when nearly upon a parallel of height with the roof of the house, glanced off in several directions, striking and badly stunning some eight or ten persons, who were in the piazza near the base of the tree, three of whom were instantly killed.

HORRIBLE.—A Lyons paper gives the following facts:—One day during last February, two men and two women, one of whom carried a newly born infant, left the village of Genestour, in the afternoon, for the church of St. Hugon, for the purpose of baptising the infant. The road was covered with snow, and the north wind drifted it into ridges, and none but a faith as ardent as that which animated these four travellers could, in such weather have given the courage necessary to sustain them in their religious pilgrimage. After the ceremony of baptism, and some refreshments had been taken at an auberge, the two women carrying the child, set out on their return, leaving the two men to follow immediately, when they had finished drinking their wine. In a few minutes the men left the auberge and hastened to overtake the women. After walking some distance and not seeing them, they became much alarmed and hastened their steps. The truth soon burst upon them. In a dark valley, overlooked by a wood, they found the snow stained with large pools of blood, and clothing and human bones scattered about.—They were the remains of the two women and the infant, who had been devoured by a troop of famished wolves.

MORMONS.—We learn from the *Iowa Standard* that the Mormon settlement in Iowa county, west of Iowa City, is in arms, and divided into two parties, threatening each other with destruction. The Sheriff has levied a posse to go up and rectify the matter, if possible. The difficulty is said to have originated in the personal appropriation of the money and effects of the company made by the leader, who has chosen and armed a body-guard for his defence.

The people of Nauvoo are committing outrages on persons who visit that place, and who have afforded the citizens no excuse whatever for their outrageous conduct.

THE CROPS.—The *Paris (Monroe Co.) Mercury* of last Saturday, says:—"Never have we seen so gloomy a prospect for an abundant crop. There has not been rain enough to lay the dust for months. Seed, which has been put into the ground, cannot vegetate, unless it should rain. Wheat is dry to its roots. We hear complaints relative to tobacco plants to pitch a crop, and fears are entertained on that subject. We would advise farmers to sow tobacco seed again, although late in the season. If tobacco seed be soaked in new milk for a few days, and then sown, they will come up in a short time, and grow with astonishing rapidity."

Five feet water in the channel, at Pittsburg, on the 29th ult.

Varieties.

On Saturday last there was brought down on the Reading Railway 888 cars, carrying 3455 tons of coal. This is the largest amount ever brought down in one day.

The Caledonia left Boston for Liverpool on Thursday, at two o'clock P. M; she carried out about 30,000 letters, with the usual quantity of newspapers, and a very large mail from Canada, made up in ten iron chests and fifteen bags. Her passenger list numbers about 68 from that port.

It is stated that Dr. McLaughlin, an American citizen, has commenced a canal around the dangerous falls in the Columbia river, at Willamette. Its length will be about half a mile, part of the way through a solid bed of primitive rock, and the fall in the entire distance will be about thirty-five feet. It is contemplated to finish it in two years, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Dr. McLaughlin has a charter from the Oregon Legislature for twenty years.

The total amount of beet root sugar manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland in 1844 was 5597½ cwt., an increase of 1753¾ cwt., compared with 1843. Of this, 3420 cwt were manufactured at Stratford, in Essex; the remainder at Liverpool, and Portaferry, Downshire.

We learn from Columbus, Mississippi, that on Monday evening, the 19th ult., Mr. Toland, of that county was murdered near that town. He was in town and had received money for the cotton he had sold, and was no doubt murdered to obtain it. Suspicions rest upon certain individuals.

The *Harrisburg Union* says that the Susquehanna is now in fine rafting order, and the up country lumbermen are availing themselves of the present flood, to run down their produce to market.

The grand pageant contemplated to mark the re opening of the Welland Canal, is semi-officially announced as having been postponed to the middle of May.

The *St. Landry Whig* estimates the number of hogsheads of sugar raised in that parish the past season, at fourteen hundred—an increase over the previous year of upwards of seven hundred hogsheads.

The *Piqua Register* says that the water is to be let into the Miami Extension Canal, north of St. Marys, about the 15th of this month, and boats are expected to pass through from Cincinnati to Toledo by the first of June.

The *Dubuque Transcript* says that emigration to that place has been so great this spring, that there is not a cellar or garret in the town to be rented. A large number of the emigrants are from Germany.

A person who has been travelling in the Western States says, there is not a lady west of the Alleghanies over the age of fifteen, who is not either married or "spoken for."

A new penny paper entitled the *Cent, and Saturday Punch*, has been issued in Philadelphia. It is but an indifferent affair.

The *Northampton Gazette* states that from November 28th, 1844, to April 18th, 1845, snow fell in that town to the depth of five feet and five inches on a level, three feet less than fell last year, and four feet less than the year before.

The *Madison Express*, Wisconsin, states that an extensive body of copper ore has lately been discovered at the Baraboo, Sau