THE LECTURE SEASON.

"Spiritual Manifestations."

Yesterday morning, pursuant to advertisement, Rev. T. L. Harris preached in the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Eleventh street, near Fourth avenue, on "Spiritual Manifestations." He is a pale young man, of about 21 years of age, of an intellectual but enthusiastic cast of countenance. He took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 9th chapter, commencing at verse 22, and concluding with the words, "Because a short work will the Lord make on the earth." The reverend gentleman said God had always communicated to man through mediums, but not by the false mediums of witchcraft incantations, and magnetism. He had communicated by angels, by apostles and prophets, and directly from his own person. When man was unfallen in Paradise, he had direct communication with God, and saw God and heard his voice. He had perfect organs then for such communication, but they were closed by sin in Adam and all his posterity. Christ came to make the mediums of communication perfect again—to make him pure in spirit and bodily immortal; and also to restore this earth, which was blasted on account of the sin of man, and make it a paradise. Now its seasons were discordant and out of joint, and its animals and vegetables were diseased. God would make this earth a paradise again. Thus the Bible begins with unfallen man in paradise, and ends with redeemed man in paradise. Adam and Eve saw and heard God, and the seraphims, the brightest angels in Paradise and had perfect communication with them. This communication would be restored by Christ, when the redeemed shall become one harmonious family, and the external creation, also purified and redeemed, shall be in harmony with the divinegrace in the soul. God had from the beginning revealed himself through mediums, and Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus Christ were mediums. There were false mediums, too, such as the signs of Pharaoh's magicians and the evil spirits, which rent the man at the time of Christ; but the true mediums prevailed over the false. Man has evidently, in his organization the remains of organs which, when purified and restored, will bring him into communication again with the Spirit of the Universe. Adam had these organs, and it follows by the hereditary law of transmission that they exist in all men, though not in a healthful state, but obscured as they existed in Adam since the fall. God has instituted agencies by which these organs can be restored. The Bible was given by inspiration of God—word by word and letter by letter. It was projected from the objective consciousness of God to the subjective consciousness of whomsoever he chose to make a medium. Christ was the great medium, and hence he was called the mediator between God and man. Christ's body never saw corruption, because it was filled with the Holy Ghost; and the same spirit would be imparted to all who believed in him. The revelations God now makes to redeemed spirits, by his word and the Holy Ghost, are miraculous; for was it ever known before in the history of the world, that man was purified from the lusts of the flesh, and redeemed from the dominion of sin? The Spirit not only gave facts, but law and structure. There was the New Jerusalem beyond the Alleghanies, where God was, at this moment, communicating by angels with his redeemed. He concluded by praying that all might wake up to the New Jerusalem.

The Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society.

The second anniversary of the above society was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church, last evening. There was a large and fashionable attendance.

The annual report commenced by setting forth the objects and plan of the society. It stated that a meeting was held in January, 1850, at which five persons were present. A second meeting was held on the following day, at which a committee was appointed, and on the 19th of February the present constitution of the society was adopted. The object was to relieve members when sick, and to secure a decent burial, and to succor the widows and orphans, and to promote amongst its members a Christian fellowship; and its further object was also to afford relief to those who were not members of the society. The weekly allowance in sickness was $5, $30 were prescribed for funeral expenses, and widows received a certain allowance, according to their circumstances; and orphans were entitled to such an allowance as the trustees should direct. The number of members was seventy-nine, nine clerical, and seventy lay members, and a fund of $1,208 41 had been received since the organization of the society. The society had been incorporated by the State of New York, and had the privilege of granting charters to other societies throughout the State. One widow had been assisted and thirty dollars had been appropriated for funeral expenses. Relief had also been afforded by means of voluntary subscriptions. A similar association had been established in Baltimore.

The Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., preached the anniversary sermon. He took for his text, Acts, 24 chapter, 44th verse—"And all that believed were together, and all things were common, and they sold their possessions and goods, and parted with every man that had need." This was the first record of the first mutual benefit society. It was charity in its plenitude and purity, taking possession of every heart. Was it simply charity, apart from the understanding? Had it no basis? It had indeed a basis. It was grounded on a common creed. They were an aggregation of persons rather than a congregation; they had believed, and they had faith in St. Peter's words, and were baptized; thenceforth they were one heart and mind, and bound by a common creed. Their faith in Christ was a faith in him as a divine brother, for after his resurrection he addressed his disciples as brethren, as if his resurrection had united the divine and human brotherhood in him. Their common creed was a belief of the union of their nature with his. Every man was thenceforth a brother, and became the kind relative of all that quilt, and the blood of the cross united the members of the human family scattered by original sin. That was the basis of their charity. There was a community of goods; private considerations were merged for common good; no one wanted; all were rich because no one was allowed to be poor. This was not designed to be the permanent condition of the church; it existed under peculiar circumstances. A level of ranks would nowhere be practicable; a common fund, were it possible, would beget indolence and dependence, and would be an impediment in the way of industry, and it could only be supported by an infraction of God's laws. The gradations in social life were God's appointments. None but a visionary theorist could think otherwise; the inequalities of social life could not be changed. But they must not forget the position of the church. The earliest position of the first Christians was something more than mere admiration, and must not be regarded as a beautiful miracle of nations. It was not an abandonment of private interests, and it was love of brotherhood in Christ that seemed an improvident generosity. The reverend gentleman then adverted to the worldly spirit which existed at the present day, but charity was not extinct, else they would have a mere corpse of a church. He then directed his remarks to the objects of the society, and concluded with an exhortation.

Asylum for Friendless Boys.

A public meeting in aid of this benevolent institution was held, last evening, in the Mercer street Church, and was numerously attended. After singing, prayer, and reading a portion of the Scriptures, Rev. J. H. Skinner, Jr., read the first annual report of the managers and treasurer, from which we extract the following particulars:—

In the spring of 1849, a few benevolent individuals, stimulated by the desire of improving the condition of juvenile vagrants, determined to establish a Boys' Sunday Meeting in the Eighth ward of this city. A room suitable for the purpose (No. 29 Wooster street) was obtained, and opened on the first Sabbath in April, with religious exercises, 118 boys being present.

Feeling that the instruction communicated once a week might be rendered more thoroughly efficacious by daily efforts for their good, it was thought advisable to select some person who might be wholly employed in laboring exclusively among these boys. A missionary was therefore hired, and donations received to the amount of 1,238 dollars, for the support of this missionary, and the furtherance of such plans as it should be deemed expedient to carry into operation. It was soon found, that many of the regular attendants at the Sunday Meeting had no home or friends, and that the assembling of the whole number in the room was of such a contaminating character, as to render their immediate removal from such haunts of vice necessary, or it would be impossible for any human instrumentality to save them from destruction.

Since comparatively little good could be accomplished for them in their present situation, the same benevolent individuals who had originated and supported the Sunday Meeting, advised that they should be placed in circumstances more favorable to a complete reformation. Accordingly, early in the year 1850, the experiment was tried of removing the family of this missionary, where a more direct and salutary influence could be exerted over them. Such was the success attending this experiment, and such the desire to rescue other "orphans from the furnace," that the affair was made still more public, and an association of ladies was organized, in November of the same year, whose object it was to provide with a temporary home as many of these outcasts as the contributions of the benevolent would enable them to instruct and support, until suitable situations could be obtained for them elsewhere. This association consisted of a board of thirty managers, and nine trustees (gentlemen), who should act as an advisory Committee in all cases referred to them by the ladies. Two spacious, the house 109 Bank street, being sufficiently commodious to accommodate between fifty and sixty boys at a time, was hired for one year, and called the "Asylum for Friendless Boys." On the first of March, 1851, the Superintendent, with seventeen boys, removed to the Asylum—since which time 127 boys have been received into the institution.

Of the number admitted since the opening of the Asylum—thirty-two have been sent to places, twenty-nine restored to parents, three sent to the House of Refuge, four discharged, two gone to sea, one sent to Blackwell's Island, six runaway, fifty remaining in the Asylum; of the whole number, twenty-seven were Americans, and one hundred foreigners. The report goes on to state the success of the enterprise, as affecting the conduct of the children, and instances three or four cases where there appeared but little chance of reclamation of the individuals from their evil habits; but where, finally, the judicious and kind treatment extended to them proved successful in changing their character. It also appears that the morning hours are devoted to instruction in the common branches of education. After a short season of recreation they enter the workroom, where they remain until the close of the day, the elder boys following the shoe-making business, while the younger are engaged in making their own clothes, knitting, or any employment which will prove beneficial thereafter, as well as preserve them from the mischief of idleness; and they attend church once on the Sabbath, besides Sabbath school instruction, both morning and afternoon, at the Asylum.

The Treasurer's annual account, to Oct. 31, 1851, shows the gross receipts, in donations and subscriptions, to have been $3,946 90, of which a balance of $677 10 was still to the credit of the institution.

Mr. Skinner, after reading the report, proceeded to state the claims which this undertaking had on a Christian and charitable community. The first idea of this school had originated with two or three members of his own church, who established, three or four years ago, a boys' Sunday meeting, at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. Never was there a better field, for the efforts of Christian philanthropists, than is presented by the city of New York. Though a great variety of charitable institutions have been established by the Christian church, yet so overpowering are the claims and wants of the needy and wicked, in this city, that we can scarcely find the traces of these institutions; and it seems as if Heaven must bestow another spirit on the hearts of the little flock, to whom the kingdom is to be given, before we can fairly grapple with these difficulties, and supply the wants and place them where the Christian religion can alone do. Mr. S alluded to the spread of intemperance, and to the existence of six thousand grogshops in this city. The only way for Christians was, however, not to despise the day of small things, but to attempt the reformation of a few, and seek to expand their efforts and embrace—year by year—a greatly increased number. He hoped this anniversary will be an era to the institution; and as this year they averaged fifty children in their asylum, so next year they might average a hundred or a hundred and fifty.

Several other short addresses were made, and a collection taken in aid of the funds of the institution.

Police Intelligence.

AMALGAMATION, AND ELOPEMENT FROM BOSTON—PURSUIT OF THE INJURED HUSBAND—ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTIES IN THIS CITY.

About two weeks ago, a tall, intellectual looking negro, of light complexion, calling himself John Brown, applied at the Police Court, before Justice Lothrop, for a warrant to arrest a white man, named George A. Morse, on a charge of stealing a trunk and eighty dollars in cash therein, of his property, under the following circumstances:—

The negro, at the time he made the complaint, had with him a slender looking white woman, pretty good looking, and about twenty years of age, who, he said, was his lawful wife, they having been married in Boston some few months previously, and had since lived together as man and wife. The magistrate called her up, and the statements, as made by the negro, she said were all true. Brown then proceeded to tell the magistrate how and in what manner and circumstances Morse had robbed him.

Firstly, said the negro, I am well known in Boston—I keep an oyster saloon, and am doing a good business; and this man Morse, after my marriage was employed by me as a help, but instead of attending exclusively to the opening of oysters, he was privately making love to my wife—(laughter, in which the wife joined with a smile) and ultimately they were seen, in my absence, to leave the house, and Morse took with him my trunk, which contained $80, and they both came on to this city together as man and wife, and put up, as I have since learned, at the Philadelphia Hotel. As soon as I missed my wife and trunk, I suspected Morse, and having tracked them to the railroad cars for this city, I forthwith came on in search of them. Here is my wife, who can answer for herself. To-day, I was walking along Broadway, and meet her in the street—she then told me that she had been boarding at the Philadelphia Hotel with Morse as man and wife, and that the trunk was at the hotel, which the landlord held for fifteen dollars board. Now Judge, all that I want is to have Morse arrested and held until I bring on the evidence against him from Boston.

Magistrate.—How is this matter? Woman, are you married to this colored man?

Wife—Yes, sir, I am. But I took the trunk myself; it is my trunk—I did not see any money in the trunk—Morse did not take the trunk.

Magistrate.—Are you an American Woman?

Wife—No, sir; I was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

Magistrate—Then you are an English woman?

Wife—Yes, sir.

Negro—I can show you, Judge, that the money was in the trunk, and that Morse was the man who conveyed it from the house, if you will only allow time for me to get the witness from Boston.

Magistrate—You must understand we have no law in this state to punish Morse for adultery; and as to the damage done you by taking away your white wife, you must look to some civil remedy. But if you can exhibit to me a case of larceny on the part of this man, I would be very willing to issue a warrant for his apprehension. The evidence, at present, I do not think is of sufficient strength to arrest the man.

At this decision the negro was somewhat surprised, and replied to the Court that he would send on to Boston for the witness, and then make another application. I am aware, said the negro, that I cannot compel my wife to live with me, if she don't feel inclined; but I do want to punish Morse for stealing my property. The negro then left the court, taking with him his erring wife.

Since that day nothing has been heard of these parties until yesterday, (Sunday,) when it appears the negro met his wife and the man Morse in the Park together, and as that was the first time they had met, since leaving Boston, the negro called in the aid of policeman Coote, of the Sixth ward Police, who, on the charge preferred by the enraged Othello, took the gay deceiver into custody and conveyed him before Justice Lothrop.

The facts as above stated, were again represented to the magistrate, with the additional fact that for the last two weeks the negro and his wife have been living together, and yesterday, suspecting his wife was still carrying on an intrigue with Morse, followed her from the house, and caught them together in the Park, when he caused the arrest to be made. The magistrate, under the circumstances, committed Morse as a fugitive from justice, in order to allow time for the negro to bring on the evidence from Boston. The wife and her colored husband left the court together; she protesting against the injustice of locking up her lover, and the negro with a smile on his countenance, evidently pleased at the satisfaction obtained in causing the arrest of his rival.

The Late Bank Note Forgery Case—Mayor Kingsland, on Saturday, took the examination of the four counterfeiters, named John J. Bell, Joseph Thornton, Joseph Franks and Alvin C. Beardsley, and committed them in full for trial to answer the charge, in default of bail required of $1,500 in each case. The man name of Newton Seaks was detained as a witness against Beardsley and held to bail in the like amount. The accused parties were conveyed to the Tombs to await their trial.

Theatrical and Musical.

This day Madame Biscaccianti proceeds hence in the Crescent City, for California, where she will exchange her notes for gold dust, and return with an immense bag of it. She will wake up the Californians, being the first vocalist that will make her appearance among them.

Bowery Theatre.—The performances announced for this evening are the drama entitled "Breakers Ahead," with Messrs Eddy, Jouey and Taylor, in the three leading characters. The entertainments will terminate with the very amusing piece entitled the "Two Bonnycastles." The first piece will be produced in great splendor, as regards scenery, dresses, and cast of characters, for which Bamblin is so celebrated.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Forrest, the great American tragedian, commences an engagement this evening, which no doubt will result in great profit both to the manager and actor, if we may judge from all his former engagements. Mr. Forrest will appear as Damon, in the play of "Damon and Pythias," a character in which he has no rival, and Conway as Pythias. The whole will conclude with the new drama entitled "Truth," in which Barry, Conway and Madame Ponisi, will fill the leading characters.

Burton's Theater.—Mr. Henry Placide, a comedian of great dramatic celebrity, takes his benefit this evening, when a programme of very attractive features will be offered for the amusement and delight of every visitor of this successful and favorite establishment. The first piece is the operatic drama of "Cinderella," with Mary Taylor, Burton and Placide, in the leading parts. All will close with the "First Night," in which Placide will appear. It is hoped the house will be crowded.

National Theatre.—The programme for this evening is unusually attractive and cannot fail to draw an immense house. The first in order is the highly amusing piece of "Swallowed a Policeman." This will be followed by an excellent drama, entitled "Yankee Jack," which will be produced in the utmost splendor. The cast of characters embraces nearly all the talented members of the company. All will conclude with the "Maniac Lover."

Christy's Minstrels offer a fine selection of negro melodies for this evening's amusement. The instrumental performances are excellent, and the dancing exquisite.

Fellow's Minstrels present a varied and excellent entertainment for this evening—songs, instrumental performances and dancing.

American Museum.—The afternoon and evening performances are very attractive. They consist of the beautiful moral drama of the "Bottle," which is every day witnessed with delight, as also the "Dead Shot," and the "Maid of Croissy."

Bowery Circus—Sands & Company present a fine bill for this evening—equestrian exercises of every character. The Nathan Family are great favorites. They produce, to-night, the grand equestrian drama of "St. George and the Dragon."

Lola Montez in Washington.—The Countess de Lands feldt, Lola Montez, is in Washington. The *Telegraph* of the 6th says—Quite a sensation was this morning produced in our usually quiet city, by the startling announcement that the celebrated demi-rep and world renowned Lola Montez was in our midst, having arrived in the last evening train of cars from Baltimore, and taken a suite of apartments at one of our principal hotels.

Madame Anna Bishop, accompanied by Bochsa, when last heard from, was at St. Louis, and it seems is making money, though impeded in travelling by ice and snow. Since her departure from New York, she has given fifty-five concerts. She intends to visit New Orleans and other Southern cities before taking a final leave of this country.

Marriage Contradicted.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—The Musical Times of Saturday, the 7th instant—"Domestic Items"—says that "Strakosch the pianist, has married my daughter, Signorina A. Patti." As this statement is false and entirely unfounded, I beg to contradict it, and request your kindness to insert this in your valuable journal.—Respectfully your obedient servant, SALVATORE PATTI.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

Philadelphia, Feb 8, 1852.

Navigation Resumed—Attempted Robbery, &c.

The Delaware river is now free from any serious obstruction from ice, and vessels are constantly both with and without steam. The wharves along the city front are thronged with spectators, the long embargo on the navigation having rendered the arrival of vessels quite a novelty. The tow-boats America and Reliance, came up this afternoon, with two barks each and half a dozen smaller craft. The lovers of oysters were rejoiced by the arrival of a dozen cargoes of those delicious shell fish. The steamboat Penobscot started for New York this morning.

A couple of robbers entered the cabin of the brig Fawn last night, and were saluted by the mate with a couple of stops from a loaded pistol. One of them was hit, but his companion carried him off, first fastening down the companion way so as to prevent pursuit.

The following figures exhibit the gold operations at the Mint during the last week. The deposits of gold were, $1,382,000; coinage, $1,002,946, and the payments, $1,005,664.

Horrible Mutilation of a Child by a Hog.—At Towsontown near Baltimore, last week, a Mrs Dumfrey left the door open while absent from the house in which her infant child was left in the cradle. A large and pet hog, observing the door ajar, entered, dragged the infant from the cradle, and commenced devouring it. The screams of the child soon brought the mother to its assistance, but not until the hog had eaten its hands entirely off, one of its ears and mangled the body.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Saturday, Jan. 7—6 P. M.

Breadstuffs.—Flour advanced a trifle, the sales comprising 5,400 bbls; ordinary to choice State at $4 68¾ a $4 81¾; common to good Southern at $4 81¾ a $4 93¾, and mixed to fancy Western at $4 75 a $5 per bbl. Rye flour and corn meal ruled quiet. Wheat moved to the extent of 1,500 bushels Southern red, at $1 05; rye to that of 3,800 bushels river, at 75c. a 76c., a decline; and corn to that of 4,600 bushels Western mixed at 69c., and white Southern at 70½c., the previous value. Oats and barley were neglected.

Cotton.—The Europa's advices appear satisfactory to the trade generally, but have not stimulated prices, the sales only amounting to 1,000 bales at the previous currency.

Freights.—Engagements to Liverpool continued to be light but steady, at 5-32d. for compressed cotton, and 3 16d. for uncompressed; flour at 1s; and some grain was offering, for which 3½d. a 4d. was demanded. To London 500 bbls flour were engaged at 1s. 6d. A vessel was chartered to load with lumber, for Navy Bay, at $9 per thousand. The packet for Havre, of the 8th, was nearly full of cotton at ⅝c. To California, clippers were getting 50c. per foot, measurement. To Bremen, cotton was at ⅝c.; rice, 25s.; and measurement goods, 20s.

Provisions varied little, the business including 300 bbls prime and mess pork at $13 62½ a $14 12½, and $15 25 a $15 75; 100 bbls prime lard, at 9¼ a 9⅜c.; 150 do. prime and mess beef, at $4 50 a $5 75, and $8 50 a $11, with 140 do. beef hams, at $14, respectively.

Died.

At five o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, February 8, of consumption, Elizabeth, wife of David Pearson.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 124½ Monroe street, near Rutgers street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

On the morning of the 7th instant, Mrs. Margaret Ann Kingsland, aged 68 years and 19 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandson, John Mott, No. 266 Third avenue.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, of congestion of the brain, Robert L., son of R. L. and Emeline Scrymser, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 49 Johnson street, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, February 9, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

On the morning of February 5, Keziah, wife of Wm. E. Pitman, in the 29th year of her age, after a severe illness of two months.

Her funeral will take place on Monday morning, February 9, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, 206 Hudson street, corner of Desbrosses, at which time and place the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At Clermont, Columbia county, on Wednesday, 4th instant after a short illness, Mrs. Ruama S. Van Ness, widow of the late Jacob Van Ness, of Dutchess county.

On Saturday, February 7, at his late residence, No. 95½ Cannon street, of inflammation of the bowels, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Benjamin P. Dean, Esq., aged 44 years, in the full and peaceful hope of a blessed immortality.

In the death of this excellent man, his wife has lost a husband that was seldom equalled in conjugal relations; the children a father unsurpassed by any; the large circle of relations and friends a pattern of piety; the church one of its brightest ornaments, and the poor a benefactor that his like is seldom found. "He rests from his labors and his works shall follow him." N B—The funeral will take place from his late residence, at one o'clock to-day (Monday). Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

On Sunday, February 8, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, Eliza C., wife of Allen Conroy, and daughter of the late Charles W. Riddell, aged 23 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 81 Willoughby street, corner of Duffield street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Nantucket, Mass, and Ravenna, Ohio, papers please copy.

On Saturday, February 7, of typhoid fever, Carsten John Ducker, a native of Germany, aged 23 years 1 month and 23 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, February 9, at the residence of his uncle, M. Ducker, 596 Houston street, corner of Mercer.

On Sunday morning, February 8, after a short illness, Mrs. Minerva Phelps, wife of William S. Phelps, and daughter of Ira McGall, of Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., in the 26th year of her age.

No monumental fame need deck her tomb;
Her character shines bright as sun at noon.
Grace was her theme, and now she's gone to prove
Eternal glory through redeeming love.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Liberty Chapter, No. 15, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, February 9, at half past 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 19 Bergen street, South Brooklyn.

Baptist Register please copy.

On Friday 7, after a short but severe illness, Samuel Lowrie, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Cannon street, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Saturday evening last, Amelia, wife of Samuel B. Haley, in the 46th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

On Saturday evening, February 7, Ann Rooney, of typhus fever, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son James, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 116 Mulberry street.

At Madison, Wisconsin, on January 21, of typhoid fever, Sarah, relict of Andrew Sherwood, in the 83d year of her age.

On Saturday, February 7, Belinda Johanna, wife of Thomas P. Reid, and daughter of Adrian Hegeman.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 140 High street, Brooklyn.

In North Easton, Mass, on January 29, Mr. Francis Rockell, aged 67. He was born on the 29th of February, 1784, and consequently, although an old man, has had but seventeen birth days.

At Indian Town, N. S., on Wednesday, January 28, Mrs. Elizabeth Cunard, widow of the late Robert Cunard, in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. Cunard was born in the United States, and went to Nova Scotia with her parents, in the year 1783, at the close of the American revolution. She was a kind neighbor and an affectionate mother; has lived to see her descendants of the fourth generation, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends, who deeply mourn their loss.

At Woodstock, N. S., on January 23, Mr. John D. Beardsley, Sr., aged 82 years. He was one of the few remaining loyalists who went to Nova Scotia from the United States at the close of the Revolutionary War.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Leaves	Date.	For
Glasgow	Glasgow	Jan 10	New York.
Pacific	Liverpool	Jan 28	New York.
Canada	Liverpool	Jan 31	New York.
Empire City	New York	Feb 9	Havana & NO.
Philadelphia	New York	Feb 9	Bern & St Thom
Niagara	New York	Feb 11	Liverpool.
Sierra Nevada	New York	Feb 12	Chagres.
Humboldt	New York	Feb 14	Havre.
Florida	New York	Feb 14	Savannah.
Union	New York	Feb 14	Charleston.
United States	New York	Feb 15	S Juan & Chagr's
Europa	Boston	Feb 18	Liverpool.
Daniel Webster	New York	Feb 20	San Juan, CA.
Pacific	New York	Feb 21	Liverpool.

ALMANAC—FEBRUARY 9.

SUN RISES ..... 7 15 | MOON RISES ..... aft 10 19
SUN SETS ..... 5 25 | HIGH WATER ..... morn 11 06

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEB. 8, 1852.

Arrived.

Ship Julia Howard, Bulkley, Charleston, 5 days, with cotton and rice, to Thomas Wardle.

Ship Columbia, Lathrop, Boston, 5 days, with mdse, to J H Williams.

Brig Bordeaux Packet (Norw), Thue, Bordeaux, 53 days, with brandy, to order.

Brig Abram, Stevens, Rio Hache, 20 days, with logwood, &c, to Collins, Vail & Co. Jan 23, near Inagua, spoke schr Ely Bleecker, from Port au Prince for Philadelphia; 30th, in Crooked Island passage, spoke brig Hayti, Cheeseman, from Porto au Prince for N York.

Brig Albatross (of Searsport), Cochran, Havana, with sugar and segars, to H P Hoch. Jan 30, lat 29 33, lon 79 25, saw bark Sarah B Hale (of Portland), from Cardenas for Boston.

Schr Rio, Midgett, Washington, NC, 3 days, with naval stores, to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr Comet, Pugh, Washington, NC, 3 days, with naval stores, to S L Mitchill.

Schr Duleah Ann West, Burton, Virginia, 2 days, bound to New Haven; proceeded as far as Throg's Point, and was compelled to put back on account of the ice beyond that place. Reports propellers Osceola and Osceola locked in the ice, hard and fast, at H A M yesterday.

Schr Gabriel, Phillips, Virginia, 2 days.

Schr Samuel Mauli, Clendaniel, Fredonia, Del, 2 days.

Schr Eliza Ritchie, Carey, Milton, Del, 2 days.

Schr James Mott, Richards, Milford, Del, 2 days.

Schr Julius, Snow, Rockland, via Holmes's Hole, and last from Throg's Point.

Schr Lewis, Crowell, Boston; has been fast in the ice in the Sound 3 weeks.

Schr Jasper, Stetson, Boston; has been detained in the Sound by ice ice 20 days.

Schr J Cosley & Co, Young, Boston; has been detained in the Sound by the ice 20 days.

Schr Homer, Parker, Boston; was towed to the city from the ice above Throg's Point.

Schr Victor, Sturgus, Boston; has been in the ice in the Sound 20 days.

Schr Forester, Peirson, Saco, 53 days; was detained in the ice between Sand's and Throg's Points.

Schr Joseph Guest, Booth, Providence, 23 days; was detained 3 weeks in the ice beyond the Gate.

Schr Swan, Gradam, Portland, 10 days; was detained 5 days in the ice between Sand's Point and the Gate.

Sch L B Peck, Edwards, Portland.

Steamer Keystone, Seymour, Philadelphia 24 hours. The K is the first vessel down the Delaware since the embargo of ice.

Below:

One brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Ship Viola, Prescott, Boston; barks Sagittarius (Br), Love, St Kitts; Rhein (Ham), Popp, Hamburg; brig Avon, Berry, Curracoa, and others. Wind, at sunrise, W; meridian, N W; sunset, WSW.

The Boston Packet, Victor, from Boston, in coming through Hell Gate in the afternoon, went ashore, but will probably be got off on the next high tide. She has been detained in the ice 20 days in Long Island Sound.

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

Boston, Feb 8.

Arrived—Ship Antelope, NOrleans; schr Bay State, N York.

Norfolk, Feb 8.

Arrived—Brig Leader, St Thomas; Lucretia, N York.

Sailed—Ship Sovereign, Calcutta.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

Edgartown, Feb 8.

Schr Energy, Marchant, arr from Boston 31st ult, and was prevented from coming up to the wharves until this evening by reason of the ice. A passage has been cut through, and she has come up.

4th—Arr schr Susan, Russell, N York via N London for Nantucket. Our harbor is once more clear of ice below the wharves, and the communication is again direct between Nantucket, this port and N Bedford.

Sld 5th, brig Lyra, Dodge, for Greenport, L I; schrs Susan, Russell, Nantucket; Sarah Jane, Fitzgerald, do; 6th, A M, brig Cyrene (Br), St Johns, NB. No arrivals at 9 A M.

Brig Macon is on the railway repairing.

Philadelphia, Feb 8—4 PM.

Arrived—Steamship Wm Penn, Whelden, Boston; barks Kingston, Foulkes, Demarara; John Farnum, Willoughby, Pernambuco; Nashua, Clifford, Boston; Gem, Mayo, do; Ella, Eldridge, do; Oak, Ryder, do; brigs J A Lancaster, Cranmer, Savannah; Abbott Lawrence, Crowell, Boston; schrs Star, Nickerson, Providence; Fidelia, Garwood, Wilmington, NC.

Whalemen.

Arr at Valparaiso Nov 29, Mary, Henry, NB, oil not stated, and sld Dec 8, on a cruise (so reported, the M old at Oahu for home Nov 1); Dec 6, D Webster, Meader, Nan, oil not stated; Barnstable, Coon, NB, clean, (and sld 14th on a cruise); Eliz, American, Luce, Nan, from Fayal, 200 bbls oil, (reported at F about Nov 26, 350 sp); 23d, John S Edward, Cathcart, NB, last from Valvidia, 125 bbls to cruise; Minerva, Hazard, do last from do, 50 bbls, to cruise. Sld Nov 29, Addison, Lawrence, NB, 1400 bbls to cruise; Hydaspe, Tallman, do 1300 sp, for home.

In Behring's Straits Sept 26 (by letter from Capt Miller), India, NL, 1050 bbls; had seen in the ice for 10 days, but got out with loss of an anchor and chain. Was bound into the Southern bays, and if successful would remain until Nov 1, if not would go to Hong Kong to recruit. The Geo & Mary, NL, was in co; had taken 8 wh. (The India and George & Mary have been incorrectly reported in some accounts at Honolulu Nov 17).

A letter from Capt Swain, of ship Frances, of N Bedford, reports her at Honolulu Dec 6, with 500 bbls on board. Had shipped by the Wolga, for N Bedford, 340 bbls wh, 130 sp oil, and 13,900 lbs whalebone. The Frances was bound to Hong Kong to complete her crew.

A letter from Capt Sisson, of ship Callao, of N Bedford, reports her at Honolulu Dec 6th, with a full cargo. Had shipped by the Copia, for NB, 160 bbls wh oil, and by the John Coggeshall, for do, 25,700 lbs whalebone.

A letter from ship Hillman, Cook, of N Bedford, reports speaking previous to Oct 21, ship Fabius, Smith, NB, with 60 bbls sp oil.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Sebastian, at Baltimore, from New Orleans, while going up to the city, on Wednesday, had her bow pork knocked in by the floating ice, causing the water to rush in, and with difficulty stopped. Her cargo was believed to be uninjured.

Ship Huldah Kimball, broke down on the ways at Marblehead on Thursday, and was somewhat injured. It is thought that the additional weight of her spars and rigging caused this result.

New Ship Elizabeth (of Warren, RI), has completed her repairs at Portland, Me, and was ldg for Mobile on the 4th inst; it was expected she would be ready for sea abt 10th.

Brig Melrose—The wreck of this vessel, abandoned on her passage from St John, NB, to Matanzas, was again fallen in with on the 13th ult, in lat 38 20, lon 69 20, in a sinking condition, and nearly full of water.

Brig Justina, Beswick, of and from Baltimore for Pernambuco, before reported condemned and sold at Bermuda, brought about $260. The flour, of which her cargo was mainly composed, sold for $5¾ to $5¾.

Mr E S Smith, agent of underwriters, gives notice from Provincetown that he had settled at Wellfleet with the salvors of 25 sticks mahogany, which drove ashore there recently, paying $2 per stick, delivered on the wharf at Wellfleet. He believes them part of the anjier's cargo, before reported thrown over. It was of good quality, all branded "JG X LP" and marked "EL" with white paint. The loss is expected to break up in Wellfleet in a week or two, when the wood will be forwarded according to directions of underwriters. In P S 8, Mr Smith states that he had just heard of five more sticks having drifted ashore at Eastham, which he would look after immediately.

Spoken.

Bark Brothers, from Baltimore for Trieste, Jan 25, lat 35 39, lon 66 45.

Brig George (Old), from Charleston for Hamburg, Jan 25, lat 36 15, lon 44.

Foreign Ports.

Callao, Jan 5—Ship Tyrone, Butler, fm Chincha Islands, uno; bark Manchester, Coffin, do do. Sld Dec 15, bark Thames (Br), Rennie, N York.

Cardenas, Jan 27—Brigs Grand Turk, for Providence, ldg; E L Titus, Walten, wkg.

Havana, Jan 31—Arr schr Florence, Locke, N York. Cld schr Hibernia, McHarron, do.

Mauritius, Nov 19—Barks Lucilla, Welsh, for Boston abt 10 days, reloading her cargo of pepper; Tangier, Sweetzer, for Europe.

Messina, Dec 21—Sld brig Zenobia, Carleton, N York; has been incorrectly reported sld 6th.

Marseilles, Jan 9—Brig Rapid (Br), Janson, for Boston next day.

Rochelle, Jan 10—Brig Rosamuar (Fr), Bilard, for Boston 23d; Arvado, Ratout, from Norfolk, arr 9th, to load for Boston.

Rio Hache, Feb 19—No Am vessels in port.

St Domingo City, Jan 17—Br brig Arthur Leary, McNeil, for N York abt Feb 3, and others reported later. (The number of Br vessels trading at this and other ports of the Dominican Republic is greatly superior to those of any other nation, owing to their port charges being much less, as stipulated by a commercial treaty between the two governments some time since.)

Sagua, Dec 27—No Am vessels in port.

St John, NB, Jan 29—Arr bark Perseverance, Sullivan, N York.

Valparaiso, Nov 27—Arr schr Clara Borges (Dutch), Zeeman, N York (abt Aug 20); 28th, brig Louisa (Sw), Williams, do (the two remained in port Dec 23, no other arrivals). Dec 6, arr whaleship Ann Scott, Swain, NB, 1500 sp; 8th, barks Sarah H Snow, Howes, Chincha Islands; Dec 1, Rolla, May, S Francisco; 16th, brig M A Jones, do.

Home Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb 5—Arr brig Ann Elizabeth, Harding, from Salem, in Quantico abt inst. Sld 1st, Chase, N Orleans.

APALACHICOLA, Jan 25—Arr schr Adelia, Walton, N York.

BALTIMORE, Feb 6—Arr ship Sebastian, Hall, NOrleans; barks Alcestes (Br), Manson, Cuba; Cuba, Sawyer, Havana; Medora, Eldridge, Boston; Ella, Flynn, do; brigs Candace, Bray, do; Caroline, Kendrick, Franklin, La; schrs Isaac Smith, Davis, N York; Ida Mariler, Lisconi, do; Michigan, Blissett, do; Elliots, Kingsland, do; John Willets, Wever, do; Red Jacket, Hand, do; C A Cook, Grant, do; Sarah Ann Roe, Ryder, do. Cld ships Amber (Brem), Honorez, Bremen; Europe, Walter, Pensacola, PR.

BOSTON, Feb 6—Arr bark Auckland, Jennings, Hong Kong via N York; schrs New York, Goodsell, N York; Com Kearny, Beazley, N York. Telegraphed, bark J W Paige, from N York; Bremel for Aship and a brig. Old ships Magellan, Simpson, Valparaiso; Ann Scott, Swain, NB; Bayard, Weeks, Reno, NOrleans; barks L & A Hobart, Hodgdon, Genoa; Yeta, Hardy, Philadelphia; brigs Panama, Eldridge, Marseille; Ann C Frazi, Dill, Havana; John Dutton, Burkett, Portland, to load for Cuba; schrs Ocean, Burditt, Jeremie; Lejok, Remick, Charleston; Marietta Burr, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Ann Elizabeth, Allen, Chicora (both in tow); Park