## Protestantism and Liberty.

LECTURE OF DR. BROWNSON, AT THE TABERNACLE.

Last evening, after postponing it for a week, Dr. Brownson gave a lecture at the Tabernacle, the object of which was to prove that "Protestantism is incompatible with Liberty." The attendance was thin, and did not consist of the intellectual class. It was, in point of numbers and intelligence, a failure. The applause was not enthusiastic.

Dr. BROWNSON said he had been invited to give a lecture for the Catholic Institute. It was a long time since he had the pleasure of addressing the citizens of New York, which he considered nearly equal to Boston. (Laughter). His subject was "Protestantism incompatible with Liberty." One of the principal charges against the Catholic church, was that she was an enemy to liberty. It was generally conceded that she was amply sufficient for all the purposes of salvation—a good religion for the next world, but very bad for this, because she was hostile to liberty. He never dreamed of answering the objection. Nevertheless, he considered it desirable, in some cases, not to show that his church was favorable to liberty, but to inquire what were the relations of the religion bringing the objection to liberty. This objection was commonly brought by Protestantism. In his lecture his object was to show that Protestantism was opposed to intellectual, religious, and civil liberty. He held that Protestantism was powerful in demolition. He did not mean to say it was incompatible with license. Under the first head, namely, that Protestantism is inconsistent with intellectual liberty, he said that its boast was that it broke the thraldom of spiritual despotism by the Reformation. The reason alleged, that Protestantism emancipated the mind, was that it allowed private judgment. But this was not intellectual liberty, but a collateral element. When they said that Protestantism allowed freedom of inquiry, what did they mean by that? Did it free the mind from error or truth? It does not free it from error, as was evident from the multiplicity of creeds into which that church is divided. It has erected no standard by which right and wrong, truth and error, may be determined. Every Protestant confesses that he is liable to error, and that there is no criterion at all. Protestantism, therefore, did not free from error. He might regard this freedom of mind in another point of view—as a freedom to act. Mind becomes inoperative in proportion as it loses truth. Truth was to the mind what food was to the body. Protestantism, therefore, cannot give this freedom, because it does not give the truth. He held that there was no positive Protestant doctrine, for every one of its doctrines was both positive and negative. Thus it was of the Protestant doctrine of justification by faith—"Man is justified by faith alone." "Man is justified by faith" is a Catholic doctrine, and a positive part of the Protestant doctrine. But that little word "alone," which was added by Luther in his translation, throws out good works, and is the negative part of Protestantism. He also contended that Protestantism acknowledged it did not give the truth and was liable to error, as was evident by the principle of free inquiry itself, as maintained by that church. Why this system of inquiry after truth if she has got the truth? "He that hath seeketh not." On the contrary, the Catholic church made no such acknowledgement. She had truth and offered it to Protestants. Protestantism had not the truth, because she was always seeking it. It was an error to say that the Catholic church was unfavorable to inquiry; on the contrary, she not only allowed but commanded inquiry. Inquire earnestly; and your condemnation is that you do not enquire freely. Protestantism was, therefore, inconsistent with mental activity, and he could prove it historically, if time permitted. In proportion as men had become Protestants they had sunk intellectually. Hence the old school men were considered in these modern days as having no sense, because modern men could not fathom their depth. (Great laughter.) The Protestant writers of the present day were not equal to the Protestant writers of the Reformation. The whole argument of the greatest champion of Protestantism was a sophism; but the writers who followed him were far inferior to him. Protestantism claimed support because it was a religion of liberty. But he wanted to distinguish between religious liberty and infidel liberty. Religion was man's supreme concern—that which should rule him in all his actions and all his circumstances. All men were equal, and one had no right to exercise authority over another. Protestantism, by denying the infallibility of the church, subjects the whole of religion to human authority. Protestants had only human law for faith and conscience. They said they had the Bible; but of that they had no legal possession, and no authority from Almighty God to expound it. They had only their own reason to expound it, which was making it the word of man. The Protestant has, therefore, only a human authority for his faith. If you refer to history, you will see that it has always been so. In every Protestant State the civic authority is superior to the civil. In Germany, the prince decides what shall be the faith of the subject. Not long since, the King of Prussia established a liturgy for his subjects. In England the Established Church is the mere creation of the State—merely human. The sovereign is ex officio the supreme head of the church, and the bishops derive all their authority from this sovereign. Because Catholics would not swear to this, they were long debarred of all their civil rights. When you cast off the authority of the church, there is no other authority but human authority. Hence the difference of opinion—for instance, the Methodists North and the Methodists South. What is a mortal sin on one side of the line is a virtue on the other side. (Laughter.) There are also Baptists North and Baptists South, and Unitarians North and Unitarians South. Thus Protestantism is inconsistent with religious freedom, because it always subjects religion to the civil power, and that is despotism. It never was established yet but by civil power. Not only have efforts been made to establish it, but to destroy the old religion. The property of the church has been taken, and its professors martyred. It has been so in Germany, Sweden, England, and Ireland, and never has Protestantism been able to sustain itself but by persecution. And this is in accordance with the spirit of Protestantism. You are all acquainted with the penal laws in Ireland. In 1829 a relief bill was passed, and the result was that the Catholic religion became strong again. Then it was found necessary to enact penal laws again, under pretence of being papal aggressions. What aggressions? They were aggressions upon the Queen! They were not temporal—they were, therefore, spiritual aggressions. But, where did the Queen get these spiritual prerogatives? (Tremendous applause.) The Catholic church in Ireland has suffered severely from persecutions. Nor have the Catholics in this country been free from it. In this city in the eighteenth century a man was hung because he was a Catholic priest. He had thus maintained that Protestantism was incompatible with religious and intellectual liberty, and he now proclaimed it was inconsistent with civil liberty. It could not sustain your institutions. What is freedom? It does not depend on the form of government. We may have a monarchical government, and a democratic government, without freedom. There is no government under which freedom exists unless it has a fixed code of laws. In no government where mere will is law is there freedom, for arbitrary will is the essence of despotism. Where the supremacy of law is not maintained, there is no freedom. Human laws to be binding must be transcripts of the divine law. But Protestantism cannot do this. It must do one of two things. It must either subject a man's faith to the individual, or to the State—and a majority are as much a despotism as an individual. The higher law is an example of this. Your distinguished Senator says it is the individual conscience that is the higher law. If this is so, then every one may resist the government; and if there is no government, there is no liberty. You have only, therefore, the choice between despotism and anarchy; and your Protestantism has been swinging, as a pendulum, for the last three hundred years, between anarchy and despotism. (Tremendous applause.) See how easily the Catholic gets over this. Where the State contravenes the law of God, he is free to disobey it; if it agrees with the law of God, he is bound to obey it. There is only, therefore, the the State or individualism. Protestants have not established liberty here; they only brought some portions of it here, and have not destroyed it. Every institution here that is free, was brought from England, and inherited before "the glorious reformation." The common law we have inherited from old Catholic England, and also the independence of the judiciary. Trial by jury and *habeas corpus* all belong to Catholic times and the Catholic religion. When we speak of freedom we are in the habit of speaking of political and religious freedom; but this is not the real basis of liberty in the United States. It is civil liberty—the independence of the judiciary. In every State in the Union attacks are made on this independence, and the very spirit was codified out of the common law. The judiciary was destroyed by making it elective, and the elections were carried by intrigue and the pipelaying of irresponsible committees. Radicalism of the worst kind was introduced from Europe, and secret associations were instituted for the purpose of propagating this radicalism. Kossuth was at present the magnanimous leader of this radicalism. What the country had to dread was radicalism and then military despotism to put radicalism down. The Maine liquor law and woman's rights, and other isms, were instances of the vertigos of Protestantism. Protestantism reversed the order of nature. The shepherd did not take care of the sheep, but the sheep of the shepherd. (Laughter.) Protestant ministers, to maintain themselves, must be demagogues. He himself was once a Protestant minister. (Laughter.) and therefore he knew what he was saying. It was utterly impossible to maintain liberty on this continent by Protestantism. It was only by the Catholic church it could be accomplished. As a patriot, then, as well as a Catholic, he would say, let the Catholic church prevail. What had saved the country from being carried away, by the eloquence of Kossuth, to its destruction? It was the Catholic religion, the bishops, and editors of reviews and Catholic newspapers. Again, the country was overrun with various fanaticisms. What religion, he asked, was there that had no hand in them, except the Catholic? There were Methodists of every hue. Presbyterians, Baptists, Shakers, Muggletonians, and other delusions. The only safety was in the Catholic church.

## Brooklyn City Intelligence.

MILITARY PARADE AND DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT.—Yesterday was made the occasion of a general parade by the military of Kings county, for the purpose of uniting with the Franklin Guards in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument erected in Greenwood cemetery to the memory of Lieut. David W. Baldwin, late a member of that corps. The military, comprising the 70th Regiment (Horse), Lieut. Colonel Graham, a portion of the 13th Regiment, and the 14th do., Colonel J. C. Smith, the whole under the command of Col. P. S. Crooke, formed in line on Hicks street, about two o'clock, and proceeded on their march. About four o'clock the procession, embracing a number of carriages with invited guests, arrived upon Cherry Hill, the place upon which the monument is situated. A platform had been erected in the immediate vicinity, which, besides the officiating clergyman, and the orator, Richard Underhill, Esq., contained Brigadier General Duryea, Major Geo. C. Ball, Brigade Inspector J. J. Dillon, and a number of civilians. After placing the cap upon the monument, amid the the usual solemnities, a fervent prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Sweeny, and an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Mr. Underhill; after which the services were concluded with a benediction. The monument is of Italian marble, and about sixteen feet in height. On one side is the representation of a wreath of laurels, within which is the inscription:—"Erected to the memory of Lieutenant David W. Baldwin, born March 16, 1821, died January 25, 1851—by the Franklin Guards. Like Washington, he sought not for ambition, but did his duty." On the obverse side are the words—"Erected by the Franklin Guards, Company D., 14th Regiment, N. Y. S. M." For some reason the first inscription is to be effaced, and another substituted. A large number of people had assembled to witness the ceremonies, the principal portion of which were ladies.

## City Intelligence.

THE STABBING AFFRAY IN MULBERRY STREET—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF HUGH DUFFY—VERDICT OF THE JURY—THE PRISONER, JOHN DOLAN, HELD TO ANSWER.

Yesterday, Coroner Ives concluded the investigation in the matter of the recent stabbing affray, which occurred on the 8th inst., between John Donnelly, John Dolan, and others, at the house No. 261 Mulberry street, in which a young man of respectability, named Hugh Duffy, received a fatal wound in the abdomen with a knife, from the hand of John Dolan. The deceased, it seems, was accidentally passing the house in a wagon, and saw the daughter of John Donnelly on the sidewalk, who called to him to come into the house, as some men were injuring her father. The deceased, being slightly acquainted with the family, supposing he could possibly render some aid, followed the girl, who is the sister to Dolan's wife, and just as he was ascending the stairs, he met Dolan coming down, who, without any provocation, thrust a knife into the abdomen of poor Duffy, inflicting a wound which caused his death the next day, in the City Hospital. The following is the evidence before the Coroner:—

TESTIMONY.

John Donnelly, of No. 261 East Twelfth street, being sworn, says:—I am the father of Mrs. Dolan; my wife had been to her house on the day before the fatal occurrence, and told me that Mrs. Dolan had gone to her brother's; the next day I went there to see if I could make any arrangement between the parties, if not, to take Mrs. Dolan away with me, according to her desire; when I went in, Dolan was at dinner; Mrs. Dolan asked me to sit down; I did so, and remarked that they (Dolan and his wife) could live very comfortably there, if they would; Mrs. Dolan replied that she could, if she would be let alone; I then asked Dolan what kind of life he led, or intended leading; he asked me what I meant—to explain; I replied, "for me to explain to you, after all your exploits, would be needless, for I find that it is not a man lives here, but a devil;" he became enraged at this, and some words ensued between us; he jumped from a table and threw me down, and when I was in that position he struck me; when I got up, we both struck for some time, till he said "leave my house;" I left the room then, and stepped in the hall; he came out into the hall, and we scuffled out to the street; Mrs Dolan and her sister came out on the stoop; he struck his wife, and pitched her down the steps, and said, "go along for a w—e;" I told him not to dare to strike her, and struck at him with a stick; I then retired down the sidewalk for a short distance, and spoke to three or four strangers; my son then came up, and put his own cap upon my head; he then went to where his sister was standing upon the stoop; I immediately followed, and instantly heard some one who was in the house shout out, "the pistol;" I ran between Mrs. Dolan and her husband, and Dolan laid the pistol to my heart; I seized Dolan and the pistol, and called for help; I held on to both till Dolan released his grasp of it; a man came up at the time and helped get it away from Dolan; he took the pistol, and I saw no more of it; when I turned round I saw Dolan lying upon the floor; I told every person to leave the room, and we left Dolan alone, and went into the hall; a moment after I heard the cry of "knife;" Hugh Duffy fell, and I saw Dolan lift his hand from Duffy, and saw a blade of a knife in his hand; I ran immediately forward to protect Duffy, when Dolan struck me with the knife on my right hand; the blade passed through my hand, he made a second stroke at me, when Mrs. Dolan pulled me back and received the blade herself; Dolan then rushed into a room and closed the door; I then went to the front door, where I met Owen Duffy, whom I told that Hugh was stabbed, and asked him to have him taken away; I saw Hugh Duffy strike Dolan with a wooden whip stock at the time Dolan stabbed him.

Patrick Croal, of No. 361 Twelfth street, sworn, says—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., I went to Spring street on business for Mr. Forbes; I met Hugh Duffy in Spring street, and went with him to Marshall's, at the corner of Spring and Mulberry streets, where we had a drink together; when we came out Mary Ann Donnelly met us and said that she was in search of an officer; that her father had been beat by John Dolan; I went with Hugh Duffy to the place, and the first person I saw was Mrs. Dolan, who was bleeding from the nose; as I made my appearance, Dolan told me to stand still for a few minutes; I went to the steps and I saw Dolan come out with a six barrelled pistol and lay it to Donnelly's breast; I heard a noise from the pistol, but cannot say whether or not it was the snapping or cocking of it; a number of men rushed in, and the pistol was taken from Dolan; I afterwards saw the pistol upon the sidewalk; shortly after I heard the cry of "knife," and saw Dolan with one; I went to take hold of Duffy, and at that instant Dolan stabbed him and he fell at my feet; he attempted to rise, but could not; I was fearful of being stabbed myself, and ran out; I did not see Duffy assault Dolan; I have known Dolan since Sept. last; he and his wife did not live happily together; I have, on two occasions, moved her things away from him; he was not at home the first time; the second time he was, but did not appear to be any way uneasy about it.

At the close of the testimony, the Coroner briefly addressed the Jury, who retired, and after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict, viz:—"That Hugh Duffy came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife, or some deadly instrument, in the hands of John Dolan."

On the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland, twenty-nine years of age.

REVIEW OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.—The Third Brigade New York State Militia, under the command of William Hall, Brigadier General, paraded yesterday afternoon, for inspection and review. The regiments, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, were fully uniformed, armed and equipped, mustered strongly, and presented the finest military appearance that we have witnessed for several years back. The Seventh regiment National Guard, under Colonel Duryea, formed line in the Park, in front of the City Hall, about two o'clock, and then marched to the Battery. They wore gray coats and white pants. The Eighth regiment, Washington Greys, under Colonel De Voe, formed line on the east side of the Park, opposite Beekman street, from whence they marched to the Battery; they wore gray coats and gray pants. The Ninth regiment, Irish Volunteers, under Colonel Ferris, formed line on the regimental parade ground in Lafayette place, in the rear of Vauxhall Garden, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, from where they proceeded to the Battery, where the review was to take place; they wore green coats and blue pants. About four o'clock in the afternoon the brigade line was formed in the following order:—

Brigadier General Wm. Hall and Staff.
Seventh Regiment National Guard.
Troop of Horse, followed by the Regimental Band.
Seven companies, each numbering about forty men, and commanded by Captains Pessinger, Shaller, Price, Ribier, Creighton, Nevers, and Monroe.
Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys.
Troop of Horse, numbering between forty and fifty, and followed by Dodworth's Band.
Seven companies, each numbering about forty men, and commanded by Captains Lyon, Little, Vanderbilt, Chamberlain, Quain, and two others.
Ninth Regiment Irish Volunteers.
Troop of Horse, Irish Dragoons, Capt. Kerrigan, numbering fifty, and followed by the Manahan Brass Band.
Eight companies, each numbering about forty-five men: The Guyon Cadets, Capt. Phelan; Carroll Guard, Capt. Cavenagh; Erina Guard, Capt. Murray; Wolfe Tone Guard, Capt. Doran; Mitchel Guard, Capt. Marky; Sarsfield Guard, Capt. Daley; Jackson Guard, Capt. Kelly; and Patriot Guard, Capt. Coffey.
Three pieces of artillery, with the ammunition wagons, each drawn by four horses.

Having been drawn up in a line, they were reviewed by his Honor the Mayor. The various companies presented a grand and imposing sight, and performed their evolutions with remarkable precision and regularity. After the review, the column marched from the Battery, up Broadway to the Park, entered at the east side, and paid a marching salute to the Common Council in front of the City Hall; after which they were dismissed.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—In our report of the parade on Monday, it was incorrectly stated that Humane Hook and Ladder Company No. 20, took part in the procession. It should have read, Humane Hose Company No. 20, numbering 25 men. This company rolled, on the occasion, the carriage of Alert Hose Company No. 3, of Brooklyn, which was one of the most beautifully ornamented carriages in the procession. As the procession was moving down Hudson street, and while several of the companies were countermarching, the carriage of Hose Company No. 35 knocked down a boy and passed over his shoulder and neck, causing several serious injuries. Several of the members carried him to a drug store, where his wounds were dressed, after which they carried him to his residence.

HOPE HOSE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—This company visited Greenwood Cemetery yesterday forenoon, accompanied by the members of the Marion Hose Company No. 4. Their magnificent carriage was exhibited all the forenoon in front of the City Hall, and was universally admired. They left the city by the five o'clock train for Philadelphia. They were escorted to the boat by the members of the Marion Hose Company No. 4, and the Hope Engine Company No. 5.

WECCACOE HOSE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—This company, escorted by the members of Eagle Engine Company No. 13, visited the Navy Yard, and other places in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

PARADE.—The Burnham Guards, of Hoboken, visited, yesterday, Staten Island for target practice. They contested for nine prizes.

RECKLESS DRIVING AND STREET RUFFIANISM.—On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the driver of East Broadway and Dry Dock stage No. 258, when near the South ferry, carelessly knocked down a child, apparently between nine and eleven years of age, the wheels passing over its neck and shoulder. The poor creature was taken up, some said, almost lifeless, and carried to medical aid. One of our corps, who was passing at the time—and where are the Argus eyes of the HERALD not on the watch—perceiving the police were, like a beaten back, "nowhere," proceeded to note down the number of the omnibus, as given above, when he was surrounded by a set of rowdies, and assailed in a most ruffianly way by one fellow, who seemed to be the ringleader, and who nearly dragged the coat from off his back. He, however, shook the fellow off, and before a policeman could "be found," the assailant escaped through the crowd. Officer Black was at length discovered, and was informed of the reckless driving, and of the assault; but that very quiet and easy going functionary having held a private conference with the reckless driver in his seat, appeared to be quite satisfied from the statement of the skilful "whip," that he was not in fault—that he was not to blame. Oh! no, it was the child was in error, and had in fact attempted to run over the omnibus; but luckily neither the omnibus or the driver was in the slightest degree injured, and the innocent lad may, perchance, now be no more. The rowdy who took such a lively interest in endeavoring to save the driver of the East Broadway and Dry Dock omnibus No. 258 from exposure, is said to be one of the starters of the vehicles, and this may account for the calm indifference with which the preserver of the peace received the intelligence of his having assaulted a gentleman who was but performing a duty that every citizen should aid in. He is, however, known, and will yet be made amenable. Seriously then, we call upon the Mayor, who is doing his duty well, and reforming in all cases where reformation is necessary and possible—we call upon him to introduce some system by which the lives of the inhabitants may be safe from the brutality of a set of men who respect no age nor sex. We call upon the Mayor to enact some stringent measure for the preservation of life in this respect. It is actually necessary that there should be more police along the various routes of omnibuses and at the different terminii; drivers should be punished for every act of rapid driving, and how often do we see them running races, even in the thronged thoroughfare of Broadway. Something must be done or those vehicles which in many respects are now intolerable, will become a nuisance that must and shall be put down.

NEW YORK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The proceedings of this body, yesterday forenoon, consisted chiefly in the ordination of deacons and elders. The Rev. Bishop Morris preached the sermon, from John xv., 16, at the conclusion of which he ordained the following, by the laying on of hands:—To the office of Deacon—Rev. Messrs. Andrew J. Hunt, Henry B. Mead, Thos. B. Smith, Charles S. Brown, William M. Nelson, William Goss, James H. Hauxhurst, Noble Lovitt, Jeremiah Willard, James W. Macomber, Milo Couchman, James W. Smith, Thomas H. Smith. To the office of Elder—William G. Browning, William Ostrander, Benjamin M. Adams, Uriah Messiter, Orrin P. Matthews, Marquis M. Curtis, George W. Knapp, Samuel G. Stevens, Adee Vail, David Lyman. After this ceremony the communion was administered by Rev. Mr. Richardson, first to the new preachers, and then to the church members who were present. The closing prayer was offered by Rev. F. B. Sandford, after which the conference adjourned.

FIRE.—About half past seven Monday evening, a fire was discovered in the new building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Broome street, which was soon extinguished, with trifling damage.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS DESTROYED.—Yesterday morning, about half past 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the five story brick building on the corner of Broad and Pearl streets, known as Washington's Hadquarters, occupid by E. Buermeyer, as a hotel. The fire was first discovered by policeman Worthmier, of the First ward police, in the water closet, attached to the house. The flames soon spread through the stairway, communicated to the upper stories, and extended for the whole length of the building. Considerable excitement prevailed, the inmates were seen at the windows, screaming and rushing about; several jumped from the windows, others climbed down the waterspouts, while some were saved by falling on the awnings. Before the fire could be extinguished, the third, fourth and fifth stories were destroyed. It is not accurately known how the fire originated, but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A woman, whose name has not been ascertained, sprung from a 3d story window and escaped without serious injury. A man, named Lane, is still missing. It is supposed he lies buried in the ruins. All the rest of the boarders are saved. The firemen were busily engaged during the forenoon in tearing down the walls. The Chief, Captains Leonard, Hopkins and Brennan, with a large police force, were present and rendered efficient service.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Jas. Smith, who keeps an oyster cellar in the basement of No. 13 Canal street, was yesterday arrested, charged with having, on the previous evening, fired a pistol loaded with shot and ball, at James Quinn, with intent to take his life. It seems that Quinn and Smith's wife had had some difficulty, and she seized hold of him and pushed him up the steps into the porter house of one Brady, who kept immediately over Smith's place. There Smith followed, and deliberately fired the pistol at Quinn. He was taken before Justice Bogart, who held him to bail in $300, to answer the charges.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—About 1 o'clock, on Monday morning, an unknown man was observed to fall into the river, foot of Dover street. The noise of the splashing in the water drew several to the scene of rescue. The body was subsequently recovered. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Ives. It was supposed the deceased was intoxicated at the time of the falling into the water.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner Ives held an inquest, on Monday, at No. 474 Cherry street, upon the body of Cornelius Diendrew, a lad 12 years of age, who came to his death by becoming entangled in the rigging of a yawl boat, owned by Mr. Reader. A verdict was rendered accordingly. An inquest was also held on the body of Catherine Casey, a child only eight years of age, whose parents reside in Thirty-third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, whose death was caused by a fall. It seems the child was at play and fell off a flight of stairs, inflicting an injury which caused death in a short time after. Verdict accordingly.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, Caspar Taylor, residing at No 318 West Seventeenth street, while attempting to stop a span of horses, which were running with great speed through Ames street, was knocked down, the carriage passing over his person, and sustained injuries of so serious a character that he died shortly after the occurrence. His body was removed to his late residence, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. Deceased was a chandler by profession, was wealthy, and highly respected. The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 26 Stone street, upon the body of Cecilia Silverthorn, a child nine years old, who died from injuries accidentally received on Thursday afternoon. Deceased, while crossing Broad street, accidentally ran against a bar of iron which protruded from a cart, and was struck upon the head with such violence that she died in consequence. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, as Moses Spears was riding along Eighth avenue, a horse that had run off came in collision with his horse, throwing Mr. Spears with great violence against the curb stone, inflicting several serious wounds on his head and body. A carriage was procured, and he was removed to his residence, No. 145 Tenth avenue, by Officer Stoaritt, of the Sixteenth ward police.

NOVEL LAUNCH—PURIFICATION OF THE CITY.—To be launched, this morning at 9 o'clock, from the yard of Messrs. Lawrence & Foulks, at the head of Cherry street, E. R., a steamboat 105 feet long, 20 feet beam, extreme breadth 32 feet—120 tons. This boat was built in 30 days, from the rough timber, and is now so thoroughly completed that she will proceed upon a trial trip in a few days. The engine was built by John Burbeck. This boat is to be employed under the City Inspector by the contractors for removing from this city the butcher's blood and offals, and all other unhealthy and deleterious substances.

THE HEAT.—Yesterday was the hottest day we have had this season. The sky was serene, and, notwithstanding the breeze that was stirring all the time, the heat was excessive. According to the meteorological observations at Delatour's office in Wall street, the thermometer showed eighty-one degrees at midday and at three o'clock in the afternoon. In the city office the thermometer stood as high as eighty-six.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, a female, named Maria Carpenter, was assaulted in Second avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, by a gang of rowdies, who beat her violently, and were attempting to drag her into a vacant lot, when her cries brought Mr. Willis, of No. 179 East Twenty-first street, and a friend of his to her assistance. The rascals then fled, and, none of the police being near, escaped. She was conveyed to the Seventeenth ward station house, where medical aid was procured.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man, of respectable appearance, named Franklin Burritt, was on Monday arrested, charged with having passed, on the evening of the 9th inst., a $1 bill on the Government Stock Bank, altered to a $10, at the store of Mr. J. H. Monarque, No. 228 Bowery, in payment for a Panama hat. On searching the residence of the accused a number of bills on broken banks were found, but no money on the Government Stock Bank. Justice Wood held him for examination.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A black fellow, called Henry Wilson, was caught, on Sunday night, in the public house call the "Tea Room," situated at No 57 Chambers street, owned by Mr. Joseph Sweet. The front door had been forced open with a "jimmy," and the negro was found secreted under the counter, ready for plunder, but the speedy discovery made by the officer interrupted the rogue in carrying off any property. The accused was committed for trial by Justice Bogart.

EXCURSION.—The first company Continental Guard, under the command of Captain J. C. Helme, will visit Washington's Head-quarters, at Newburg, on Thursday, 17th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. They leave at seven o'clock A. M., in the steamboat Alida, from the foot of Murray street.

REGATTA.—A boat race came off yesterday at Whitehall, between two four-oared boats, for a purse of $200. The boats entered for the race were the America and the O. U. A. The distance rowed was about ten miles, being from a stake boat off the Battery around Robin's Reef Light and back. The America was the winner of the purse, and came in nearly half a mile ahead of her antagonist.

## Movements of Individuals.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS, YESTERDAY.—At the Irving—A. Ramer, New Orleans; R. Richardson, Chicago; Gen. Flournoy, Arkansas; Col. R. Campbell, E. G. Pratt, St. Louis; W. Smithson, Washington; J. Ledoux, Louisiana; Benj. Perkins, Boston. At the American—Col. Ed. F. Hale, Thos. Williams, M. Kimball, H. Stanwood, Boston; Capt. Spray, Albany. At the Astor—C. M. Taylor, Dr. Everill, Virginia; L. Saunders, Kentucky; Dr. Noreom, California; T. Peabody, B. Dana, Boston; L. Kinsley, Cuba. All the hotels, yesterday, were crowded with citizens of Boston, on their way to attend the Whig Convention, for the purpose of sustaining the nomination of Hon. Daniel Webster.

## Literary Notices.

HEARTS UNVEILED.—By Sarah Emery Saymore. New York: Appleton & Co. This is the best novel we have glanced at for some time. It combines much fine sentiment, knowledge of human nature, and entertaining instruction. Its characters are depicted to the life, and the whole design appears to be tastefully drawn, and no doubt the work, which is neatly bound, will meet with that success which it deserves.

THE HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.—By Dr. Trall. 2 vols. New York: Fowlers & Wells. Dr. Trall is an out-and-out Hydropathist, and he has presented these volumes before the public, explaining the whole system and treatment of "the water cure," and its application to various forms of disease. By doing this he has done great service to the public and to the medical profession. There can be no doubt but that the water process, in particular cases and on particular constitutions, has a good effect, but the absurdity lies in the universal application which some of its advocates prescribe for it. There is much science and sound practical sense in these volumes, and they will well repay reading for the valuable information which they afford, and the lucid exposition of the hydropathic system.

TABLES OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1851.—Washington: A. B. Hamilton. The title of this work speaks its value.

THE REPUBLIC MAGAZINE, for June. New York: Thomas R. Whitney. This periodical is beginning to assume an improved aspect. Among its miscellaneous matter it very properly and sharply touches up the gentlemen of the St. George's Society for their humble loyalty and slavish subjection to the Crown of England, exhibited at its recent anniversary, and assigns a base mercenary motive for such otherwise unaccountable conduct.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"Altemont," by Mrs. Norton; "Viola," by Emerson Bennett; "The Gauger, Engineer, Seaman, and Student's Companion," (a good book); "The Spaewife, or the Queen's Secret;" "The Two Fathers," a Spanish romance, by Adams Calpe; "The Adventures of a Novel Reader," from the French of Jules Sandeau; "The Masonic Manual," a useful little work for freemasons.

## Interesting from Mexico.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE—THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC—THE GREAT SUCCESS OF MAX MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE.

The latest news from the city of Mexico is to the 19th ult. The leading item of importance is that relative to the Tehuantepec route. None of the Mexican journals give any information of the grant to Mr. Sloo. The only intelligence of his movements comes in private letters to New Orleans. The *Picayune* of that city, of the 8th inst., says:—

THE NEW TEHUANTEPEC CONTRACT.—We learn on reliable authority, that on Saturday night, the 15th ult., at the city of Mexico, Senor Ramirez, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, named the next day, Sunday, the 16th ult., as the time when he would meet the representatives of Col. Sloo, and sign the contract made with him for opening the route over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The information came in a letter from the city of Mexico, of the above date, which is the very latest.

The miscellaneous news is as follows:—

[From the New Orleans Bee, June 8.]

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult.

Telegraphic communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is now uninterrupted. On the 21st Congress was to adjourn. The *Monitor* of the 19th, complains that thus far nothing had been accomplished. The tariff question is still agitated, and the *Monitor* earnestly appeals to the advocates of high duties to sacrifice their opinions for the good of their country. At the latest dates, the Senate was engaged on a proposition to repeal the contract for the importation of tobacco, and on a profit from the deputies for the settlement of the public debt.

In the State of Aguas Calientes, Sue's novel of "The Fortune Teller," has been prohibited.

Fears are entertained of the resignation of the cabinet. The *Universal* considers that the ministry are bound to hold office, and that it would be weak and cowardly to withdraw in the hour of danger.

Strong efforts are making to obtain the pardon of four prisoners taken by the Mexicans, during the late outbreak on the Rio Grande. Two of these are Americans and two Mexicans.

An amnesty has been proclaimed to all persons connected with the late seditious movements in Vera Cruz.

Robberies are as common as ever on the Mexican highway. Almost every paper contains one or more accounts of the plunder of diligences.

The financial condition of the government is, as usual, deplorable. Senor Robles, Minister of War, has addressed a warm appeal to the Chamber of Deputies, entreating that body to lose no time in providing means to meet the current obligations of the administration. Senor Boves was compelled to lend the government $30,000 to pay the Deputies their per diem.

A letter from the Governor of Oajaca makes known the arrival at Tahutepec, of a number of Americans, comprising the passengers and crew of the brig Amphitrite, Capt. Staples, shipwrecked on the coast, while sailing from Panama to California. Assistance was rendered these unfortunate persons, and they, with their effects, were sent to Acapulco. The sick received proper care and attention.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 9.]

The *Siglo*, of the 14th inst., copies from a ministerial paper of the previous day, an article which states that the American government, not being able to comply with the stipulation in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which obliges it to defend the Mexican frontier against the Indians, had offered six millions of dollars to the government of Mexico as compensation. The *Siglo* adds:—"If this be true we think the subject needs the approval of Congress, and if it should be agreed to we much fear that the six millions will be wasted without the frontiers receiving much attention."

One of the papers of the city of Mexico says that the State of Chiapas is threatened with an invasion from Guatemala, aided and abetted by certain parties in the territory of Mexico. The government has no means of defence. The *Siglo* says that the last insult that could fall upon that unfortunate country would be an invasion from Guatemala.

On the 15th, the four Ministers formally resigned their offices, in consequence, as they said, of not having merited the confidence of Congress in the Tehuantepec affair. The *Zempoalteca*, of Jalapa, believes that the President has persuaded the Ministers to withdraw their resignations.

The discussion on the tariff was still proceeding in Congress. The *Monitor* calls on all members to forget personal differences, sacrifice their cherished opinions, and unite in passing some measure of the kind for the salvation of the country.

A correspondent of the *Zempoalteca*, writing from the city, says that on the 18th ult. the law for the admission of foreign flour into Vera Cruz was lost in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of two-thirds.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $30,000 for the repairs of the national road, between Vera Cruz and Perote.

The Seminole chiefs, Wild Cat, Tiger Tail, and their companions, have arrived in the city of Mexico on a friendly visit to the President and Congress.

The *Monitor* announces the arrival in that city of a petition from the ladies of Matamoras for the pardon of four persons, condemned to death for having taken part in the attack on Matamoras by Caravajal, in the month of October last. Two of them are Mexicans, and two Americans, and they were all private soldiers. A writer in the *Monitor* urges upon the government the policy as well as humanity of pardoning these criminals, and praises the magnanimity of the ladies of Matamoras.

The Legislature of Tamaulipas had established a toll at the gates of Matamoras and Camargo, of one shilling a load, the proceeds to be applied to the opening of new roads, repairing the old ones, and constructing bridges.

The Vera Cruz *Eco del Comercio*, of the 20th, announces the completion of the telegraphic line between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The Legislature of Guanajuato has authorized the government to take steps for the establishment of a telegraphic line between Vera Cruz and San Blas, on the Pasific.

The *Eco* says that recently Don Victor Perret, accompanied by a servant, was going from Nopaluican to Puebla, when he met an armed party who were hunting for thieves. He mistook them for robbers, and immediately fired upon them, killing the captain and one of the soldiers. The rest of the party, exasperated at the fall of their captain, discharged their pieces at Senor Perret, and seriously wounded him and his servant.

On the night of the 16th, Max Maretzek's opera *troupe* gave their first representation in the city of Mexico. The opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the *Monitor* devotes nearly three columns to a description of the performance. The writer praises highly both Bertucca and Beneventano, but goes into raptures over Salvi's Edgardo. The vast theatre was crowded to its fullest extent, and the editor says that never before was so rich a musical feast spread before the citizens of Mexico.

## Cotton Trade.

The annexed statement exhibits the movements in this staple, in this country, up to the latest dates, in each of the past three years.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts at ports since Sept. 1, 1851 | 2,894,000 |
| Corresponding dates last year | 2,232,000 |
| " " year before | 1,950,000 |
| Exports from United States since Sept. 1, 1851. | 2,150,000 |
| Corresponding dates last year | 1,672,000 |
| " " year before | 1,220,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain since Sept. 1, 1851 | 1,455,000 |
| Corresponding dates last year | 1,170,000 |
| " " year before | 821,000 |
| Stock in New York and ports of receipt | 304,000 |
| Corresponding dates last year | 379,000 |
| " " year before | 408,000 |

Receipts at this port since 1st inst., 8,000 bales; exports, 6,000; taken by spinners, 3,000; taken on speculation, 8,000; stock in all hands, 35,000; amount on sale, 13,000 bales.

In relation to the movements in this market, and the new crop, T. J. Stewart & Co.'s circular of Saturday says:

The week succeeding our last report, per Atlantic, on May 29th, was characterised by continued dullness, which at the close amounted to a decline of ⅛c.; the sales of the week being about 4,000 bales. On Monday