THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington City.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1853.

The following appointments have been made by the Postmaster-General, as special agents of the Post Office Department:—

Vergil D. Parris, for the New England States.
J. Holbrook, at large, for New York and New England.
William J. Crans, for Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.
John H. English, for Virginia and North Carolina.
B. B. Chapman, for Ohio and Michigan.
Barclay Martin, for Tennessee.
George Fry, for California.

There are eighteen of these agents in all. The appointments in the remaining districts have not yet been decided on. O.

THE APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1853.

Several appointments to offices in this District have been rumored within a few days past, but I learn from undoubted authority that none, except to the Post Office, have yet been made.

Affairs in Albany.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CANAL QUESTION—THE PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE—THE CHARGES AGAINST CANAL COMMISSIONER MATHER—THE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION CELEBRATION, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, May 29, 1853.

Since the adjournment of the House yesterday, and up to this time, there has been much "free speech" upon the progress made upon the canal question, and every member who appears desirous of settling the question amicably, favors the Senate proposition with Mr. Hadley's amendment. There is in reality no material difference now, since the Assembly has abandoned the taxation principle. A large number, who are sincere in adopting some plan, desire that the lettings of 1851 shall be declared null and void, without any equivocation, and among them is Mr. Hadley. Though there is a feature in the Senate resolutions as they stand, compelling a future Legislature to prescribe the mode and manner of awarding contracts, and which with many, is believed to be a virtual prohibition against any contractors of 1851 from going on with any work; still, as there may be a legal technicality in the matter, it is more wise to settle it definitely, by declaring that in no event shall those contracts be recognized, but that the entire work shall be relet.

Should the question be allowed to be taken on to-morrow upon Mr. Hadley's amendment, it would no doubt be carried, the Senate proposition also be adopted, and as amended, transmitted to the Senate. Will that body take a favorable view of the amendment thus adopted? Are there any Senators who are adverse to the proposition that the old contracts shall not be regalvanized? In private conversation, they all admit that they possess no vitality whatever. Then, why not say, in plain and unmistakable terms, what is already inserted indefinitely? We hope to see Messrs. Vanderbilt, Babcock, Conger, Cooley, Pierce and Williams unite upon that compromise. If they do so, then there will be no further difficulty, and the canals will be completed in five or six years, by their own earnings, anticipated a few years longer, and those great public works removed from the grasp of ambitious politicians. But if the House should obstinately refuse to adopt this measure, then there will be no probability of any agreement between the two houses during the session, and the people will be kept in turmoil some two years longer. A trifling concession now will remove a world of ill feeling and bitterness which otherwise must continue, stronger and more vindictive, for an indefinite period of time.

The only matter of importance, besides the canals, is the resolution lying on the table in the House, offered by Mr Champlin, of Allegany, impeaching John C. Mather, one of the Canal Commissioners, for various alleged causes. That gentleman will, it is reported, send in his answer to the charge, to morrow or on Tuesday. All discussion has been postponed until that document appears, when Mr. Champlin will call up the resolution, and ask for its adoption, upon which a lengthy debate may be expected, as Mr. Mather has strong friends as well as formidable opponents, among his own party in the House. If the resolution shall be adopted, he will immediately be placed on trial before the Senate and Court of Appeals, when the Legislature must necessarily either adjourn until the trial is ended, or *sine die*. If not adopted, and the canal matter is disposed of then the adjournment, finally, can easily take place, on the day assigned by the Senate, viz.: Tuesday, the 7th of June.

The great Central Consolidated Railroad excursion to Niagara and Buffalo is expected to take place on Saturday next. Invitations are to be distributed to the Legislature and the press in the early part of the week. It is proposed to fill four passenger cars with invited guests, and start from the depot in this city at six o'clock in the morning. Relays of locomotives and cars will be placed at three or four intermediate stations, and there will be no stoppage on the route to Niagara Falls any longer than necessary to procure wood and water, and the entire distance is to be run in seven hours, making the Falls at one o'clock in the afternoon a distance of some three hundred and fifty miles. The party will return from Buffalo on Monday. It is expected that the New York press will be well represented, as it is understood that arrangements are made with the telegraph companies for free transmission of accounts of the excursion, and incidents relative thereto. The members of the Legislature will no doubt be highly delighted by a visit to the Falls and the Queen City of Erie, as well by the pleasure of the excursion as the hospitality in store for them in that extremity of the State. W.

Late and Interesting from Jamaica.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER—DISTRACTED CONDITION OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS—THREAT OF THE GOVERNOR TO LIBERATE THE CONVICTS, ETC.

SAVANNAH, May 29, 1853.

By the arrival of the British royal mail steamer Conway, we have Jamaica dates to the 23d of May. The yellow fever still continued, and Wm. Gillett, the purser of the steamer Medway, had died of the disease.

The disagreement between the House and government had assumed an alarming aspect, the House having again refused to vote the Appropriation bill. The Assembly was prorogued on the 23d, and it was stated that the government had threatened to turn loose the convicts and disband the police, for the want of means for their support.

Business had become materially suspended on account of the unsettled and unfortunate state of things.

The Arctic's News at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1853.

The advices by the steamer Arctic, which left New York at nine o'clock this morning, over the Washington and New Orleans line, reached this city at the same hour, New Orleans time.

Destruction of an Iron Furnace.

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1853.

The Oregon iron furnace, in Baltimore county, twenty miles from this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with all the outbuildings and machinery. The loss will not be less than $50 000.

Items From Boston.

QUICK PASSAGE FROM SAN FRANCISCO—EDITOR ASSAULTED—PRINTING OFFICE KNOCKED INTO PI.

BOSTON, May 29, 1853.

The clipper ship Northern Light, which left San Francisco on the 13th of March, arrived at this port to day, having made the passage from port to port in seventy-six days. The N. L. left Boston just seven months ago, on her outward passage to San Francisco.

William N. Berry, connected with a paper called *Life in Boston*, was last night assaulted by some unknown individual. He discharged one barrel of a revolver at his assailant, who thereupon fled. Later in the night the office of *Life in Boston* was entered, and most of the types thrown out of the window.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 18 3.

Sales of cotton, to-day, reached 2,000 bales, at firm prices. Operators are awaiting the Arctic's advices. The receipts to-day were 1,300 bales, and the exports 3,660. Freights are advancing—five eighths being asked for Liverpool.

MOBILE, May 28, 1853.

The sales of the week have been 10,000 bales. Market closed firm. Middling, 10¼. Receipts, 1,100; exports, 2,000; stock in port, 28,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 28, 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day foot up 1,000 bales, at the full advance before reported—the market closing very firm. Extreme prices paid to-day, say 8½c. a 11¼c.

PROVIDENCE, May 29, 1853.

We have had an active demand for cotton during the week, and the market closed with a firm feeling and upward tendency. Prices for wool are sustained. Pulled is in more request, and fleece scarce. The sales of the week were 76,800 pounds. For printing cloths there has been an active demand this week, and prices have an upward tendency. About one-half of the goods that were sold are yet to be manufactured. The sales of the week have been 50,100 pieces.

THE CASE OF MISS WHEELER IN MILWAUKIE.—The jury had not agreed upon a verdict on the night of the 24th inst. They had then been out three days and two nights.

The Great Southern Movement.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, May 27.]

THE APPROACHING MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

We should go at length into this subject, and explain at large the importance to the South, and to our Commonwealth especially, of the topics to be discussed, and the action to be taken, at Memphis; but we have had so much to say, and have had so many occasions in urging the subject upon our readers that we forbear.

Virginia is expending her credit and her means to the amount of scores of millions of dollars, in opening avenues for the West and Southwest to her own shipping ports. Measures are to be taken at Memphis to give to some Southern port or ports, by concerted and combined effort, the benefits of the Southern import trade, which is now monopolized by New York. Shall not the Virginia people, the Virginia cities, the Virginia railroads and great canal, be represented in a body which contemplates such vast influences and results to all as the Memphis convention? Shall Charleston be there in force, shall Baltimore, shall New Orleans, shall Mobile and Savannah be there in persons of their most talented and distinguished men, and Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Alexandria and Virginia be unrepresented? Is not Baltimore and Wheeling conspiring by connections through Ohio and Kentucky to Memphis, to reach and command a trade that belongs to Norfolk or Richmond? It is sufficient simply to suggest those topics to show the urgent importance of the movement to Virginia and her cities.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4, 1853.

J. P. PRYOR, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE, &c:—

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the polite letter of your committee, extending to me, on behalf of the citizens of Memphis an invitation to attend the adjourned meeting of the Commercial Convention, to be held at Memphis, on the first Monday in June next, and tendering the "hospitalities of the city and a cordial welcome," on that occasion.

It will give me much pleasure to avail myself of the very great kindness of the committee and citizens of Memphis if circumstances, at the time will permit me to do so. I cannot, so far in advance, anticipate the possible demands of official duty, nor the private emergencies which may arise to control my movements. I can only say, dear sir, that apart from my strong desire to visit and become personally acquainted with my generous brethren of the South, I am particularly anxious to have the privilege of witnessing their noble efforts to accomplish the highly important results meditated by those who first suggested and those who have participated in the organization of the Southern Commercial Convention.

Whilst we insist that it is the right and duty of the South to assume this attitude of peaceful defence, and to foster a spirit of self reliance in the hearts of its people, by providing for them the means of commercial, mechanical and agricultural independence, we at the same time disclaim all intention of hostility to any section of our common country, and deny that our contemplated policy can lead to sectional estrangement. We are only seeking to achieve for our own people that measure of prosperity and power which a like spirit of enterprise has already accomplished for our Northern brethren. In other words, we, of different Southern States, unite our facilities and resources together, as Northern citizens and States have often done, to procure, by the force of combination, a degree of success, to the attainment of which we would be separately incompetent. That, if I properly understand the matter, must be regarded as the tone, temper and design of the Southern Commercial Convention. Viewed in that light, no candid or unselfish man can question its legitimacy and title to eminent success. I certainly wish it the greatest possible success: and cheerfully lend whatever influence may attach to my humble name, in a cause which so entirely meets the approbation of my judgment.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant and fellow citizen, E. LOUIS LOWE.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA S. C., May 2, 1853.

Gentlemen—Yours of the 13th February has been recently received, and of course prevented an earlier reply.

I regret extremely that I cannot avail myself of your invitation to attend the convention about to assemble at Memphis, on the first Monday in June next. The constitution of the State over which I now preside, by one of its provisions prevents the Executive from going beyond its boundaries during his term of office. Although I am thus prevented from meeting you upon that interesting and important occasion, I nevertheless sympathise with you in the great objects which you are striving to effect, viz: an increase of the commercial prosperity and enterprize of the South, by the establishment of new channels for its trade, and by connecting more intimately its various sections, as well as to bring about such harmony of feeling and concert of action as are necessary to facilitate these results. It is by these means alone that our equality in the Federal Union can be maintained, and our proper influence preserved. I take pleasure, therefore, in expressing a strong wish to many distinguished gentlemen of this State that they will meet you as delegates upon that occasion; and, in accordance with your request, will give the necessary publicity to the names so designated

I am, gentlemen, with great respect your obedient servant, JNO. L. MANNING.

[From the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, May 19.]

We have been requested to republish the names of the Finance Committee, appointed for the purpose of making the necessary pecuniary arrangements, &c., connected with the Southern Commercial Convention, to assemble in this city on the first Monday in next month. Some of the Committee are already at work, and it is desired that all enlist themselves actively in the work which they have in hand.

The following is a list of the

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sam Tate,	J M Patrick,	F Titus,
J L Webb,	A B Taylor,	T Holyoake,
J E Maxwell,	S P Walker,	E H Porter,
A Bishaw,	D Saffarans,	S Fowlkes,
J D Williams,	R F Brown	

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION OR ARRANGEMENTS.

G W Coons,	D C Page,	D M Leatherman,
W Park,	John Trigg,	A H Douglass,
L Shanks,	J M Walker,	R C Brinkley;
J Moon,	C Worley,	D Cockrell,
J K Walker,	I B Kirtland,	F S Latham,
R A Parker,	S Rossavell,	W Howard,
E McGee,	W B Miller,	R E Orne,
I N Barrett,	J I Andrews,	W G Ford,
J R Frayser,	L Pope, jr,	E Hickman,
J M Williamson,	J W Lumpkin,	J Young,
E F Watkins,	W S Brown,	A R Herron.
W Ruffin,	E Church,	W Armour,
T S Ayres,	W Warfield,	J R Hill,
J R Williams,	J Rose,	R M Spicer,
J McCombs,	B Graham,	J M Hill,
D Park,	G W Duvall,	F Baxter,
A J White,	C D McLane,	S Back,
C C Cleaves,	R R Cox,	G W Smith,
J H Craft,	W Goodwin,	W McKean,
J D G fi,	J C Griffing,	S M Wheaton,
J T Leath,	J H Speed,	R C Malone,
R L Kay,	S Mosby,	J H Gray,
H Lake,	F W Smith,	W C Robb,
W L Maxwell,	G A Smith,	T W Wilkinson,
J Kirk.		

A Youthful Cuvier.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 20.]

We call attention to the fact that Cincinnati is to furnish to the scientific world one of the most accomplished naturalists of the day.

We have for some time past been much interested in a young man, a native of this city, named W. H. B. Thomas. There is nothing prepossessing in his appearance. On the contrary, excepting a good eye, he carries an external that might tempt one *de jure* to indict Dame Nature for libel. Meeting him, perhaps among the brilliant throng on Fourth street, with an *outre* gait, a verdant physiognomy, in a partial eclipse from an incipient beard, a slouched hat drawn close over the forehead, the pockets of his seedy coat distended by a score of botanical preservations, fossil ferns, and geological specimens, the sombre hue of his linen advertising the death of his washerwoman—he would most likely be taken for a country lad from the hoppole region, who had ventured a trip on the canal in search of the *terra incognita* "town."

We first knew Thomas as a newspaper carrier in '48; his unusual knowledge of botany, geology, and zoology, was then the remark of all. Soon after this, he obtained employment as an assistant teacher in one of our schools, at a salary that barely sufficed to buy meal and coals for his aged mother. We met him again in the spring of '51, at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Associaton for the Advancement of Science. In the proceedings of this body he took an interest that surprised all whose observation was drawn by his eager listening, and his large collections of minerals, plants, and fossils. Here he attracted the attention of Professor Beard and Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute. We afterwards met him on Mound street, in this city, in the shop of a Mr. McKinley, another humble but enthusiastic devotee of science, of whom the world will yet take note, who had just finished, with his own hands and rude tools, a powerful telescope that Thomas was criticising.

For some months past we had seldom met with our eccentric friend, but we encountered him late last evening at the Little Miami railroad depot—a huge blank book, labelled 'Notes on Fossil Infusoria" under one arm, a shirt and pair of socks under the other. He had just arrived from Washington, and had in his pocket his commission as naturalist to the Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition, which sails from New York next week. He had applied to professor Henry for some opportunity to work in the United States Coast Survey, and that gentleman had procured his appointment to the honorable post in the polar expedition, where he will have the rarest opportunity to pursue his favorite studies, and to place his name among those of distinguished scientific discoverers.

Mr. T. leaves this evening for New York, where he joins his ship. We heartily wish him what he eminently deserves—the highest success.

Hoboken Intelligence.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—On Friday night last, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the premises No. 5 Hudson Terrace were entered by one of the rear windows, leading into a room in which slept one of the family, who, being aroused rendered the taking of any property impracticable. The burglar immediately went down stairs and struck a light, throwing the same upon the mat in the doorway, and went out through the rear door, when, by the exertions of Officers Haven and McDonough, he was arrested, he having by the last named officer been driven from the roof of the balcony of house No. 27, where he was trying to effect an entrance. He was taken before Justice Crane, and by him was fully committed to Bergen jail for trial. There is no doubt that he was acting in concert with others, who have for some time past infested the township, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers for their conduct in this matter, as robberies of a more than extent have become quite frequent occurrences in the neighborhood.

THE QUAKERS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Another Friends' Yearly Meeting.

The "Orthodox" division of the Quakers are now holding their yearly meeting in this city. Both branches of the society profess to be the original Friends—the followers of George Fox and William Penn. The controversy which took place in this city in regard to the property belonging to the society, several years ago, was settled by a "compromise," but the "compromise" did not "save the Union." The Hicksites took most of the property, but allowed the others some. The Orthodox Friends commenced their "meeting for discipline" last Friday. Their public meeting commenced yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at their meeting house in Orchard street. There were about fifteen hundred persons in the upper part of the house, and the basement, which is a separate room, was also filled.

SAMUEL BOYCE, from Lynn, Mass., was the first speaker. "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him." This was the language of the royal psalmist, when he was deeply humbled with a sense of the necessity of looking to Him from whom come all our gifts, for a little of that bread which cometh down from above. And it has been my wish while sitting here, that we might look to God, instead of looking to those who are sometimes qualified to hand forth the bread of life. We are to give an account to God for the present opportunity. Why do we sit in silence? What can be more suitable for man, bowed down with a sense of sin, than a contrite, humble sitting in silence before God? Let each one of us ask, "How much oweth thou unto the Lord?" Ah, my friends, we owe much. But a way of salvation has been provided by the offering himself up of Christ Jesus. Oh! my friends, are we concerned to live for Him who died for us? Do we really love our Saviour? "If ye love me," said he, "keep my commandments; for he that loveth me will keep my commandments." Are we amongst those who have been humbled and bowed down before Him? May these truths enter deep into all our hearts. "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from him."

NATHAN DOUGLASS, from Maine, next addressed the meeting. He commenced with the text, "Make the men sit down." We shall all remember, said he, the occasion on which these words were spoken. It was when the Lord was about to perform a miracle. He was to feed about five thousand men with five loaves and two fishes. They were hungry, having been with him three days in the wilderness, with nothing to eat, and they all looked to him. And when they were seated he did break the bread, and they all did eat and were filled, and they took up of the fragments several baskets full, perhaps twelve. Now, some think that the bread on this occasion was multiplied; others think they were satisfied with little. It seems to me most reasonable, and best to represent the bread that comes down from above, that a little satisfied them. The Lord condescended to feed them, and the same Lord promised that he would feed them with spiritual bread and spiritual water, even water that should be a living well, springing up to eternal life. Now, this is the water we pray for. There is no other that can satisfy our souls, and there is none other who can give it to us but the same Lord Jesus. It is to Him, though we see him not with our mortal eyes, that we are to look for consolation. I have been led to believe that there are many amongst us, not only of the aged and of those who have reached matured manhood, but also of the dear youth who are now present, who desire and it may be are very hungry for this bread. It may have been with them as with the poor publican, who would not so much as look up to heaven, but smote upon his breast, and cried, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Let them look to the same compassionate Saviour who broke the bread formerly, and handed it to his disciples, and they to the multitude. He is pleased to qualify his disciples—his ministers—to hand forth the bread of life, on occasions like the present; and it is a consolation that they are able to do it. But the eye must be ever turned towards the Master. If we would be blest, we must look to him who is our High Priest. The soul will languish and die unless it partake of the bread which this represents. Here is where I wish to direct our attention, that we may feel that satisfaction in meeting together which we all desire. My brethren and sisters, I have desired that we might look to Him who is as ready to help us now as he was in that day. None were turned away. We see in his coming into the world to die for us, the compassion of God manifested. 'He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," said he. Is there any doubt on this subject! Has it not been manifested in the fullest manner in the clearest manner? Or do we call in question the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures? There is encouragement for every one to hope through the Comforter? Will we not come to him? Will we not believe? Belief is made essential to salvation. Oh! my friends, it is a great thing for us to have faith in the plan of salvation which he has provided through his Son. We must believe to please God. There are some up and down in the lanes who are inclined not to believe what they cannot comprehend. If there be any such within the hearing of my voice, I would say, canst thou find God? But hast thou not at times felt revealed in thy own soul the evidence of his existence? There are not many so lost to all sense of feeling as to disbelieve in the Son of God. If there are any that have shut their eyes against the truth, it is not the reflective mind that seriously contemplates God as he is. The speaker then dwelt at some length upon the fall of man, and upon the importance of humility. There was ample provision, he said, through Christ, for all. 'The Spirit and the Bride say, Come; and he that is athirst let him come; and whosoever will, let him come and drink freely of the waters of life."

The next speaker was MRS. ELIZA GURNEY, widow of the late Joseph John Gurney, an English Friend, distinguished both as a preacher and writer. She possesses a remarkably fine person, her enunciation is distinct, and her manner elegant and imposing.

MRS. GURNEY took for her text the passage of Scripture, "Now I will come and I will sift the house of Israel as wheat" &c. Is not this passage of Scripture, she asked, fulfilled in our day? Are there not siftings and overturnings in every part of the world? But oh! the boundlessness of the love of God in giving to us the assurance that not one grain of the pure wheat shall fall to the ground! "Behold, I have laid in Zion a chief corner stone, precious and elect," "He that believes on him shall never, never be confounded. Then it seems to me that the question for every one is not what shall our professions be before men, but are we true believers in Jesus Christ? We are told that many of the rulers believed on him, but they dared not confess him lest they should be turned out of the synagogue. What will such a belief avail any one of us? Not a traditionary belief will avail us anything, unless we are willing to be baptized with the Holy Ghost; for we may remember the language of the Redeemer, "Ye must believe and be baptized." Love, charity, peace, temperance, forbearance; against these there is no law. Are there any amongst you?—for, from the earliest moment that I took my seat amongst you this morning, I felt that there were such—are there any amongst you who have not only been afraid to confess their Lord, but have dared to deny him? Are there such as have accounted belief of no importance? "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." Oh, awful language! Consult the record which God has given of his Son; there thou wilt find that the only way to salvation is through Christ Jesus. It is solemn language; then be warned this very hour and flee for refuge to the only hope provided for thee in the Gospel. Are there not some who, if they have not denied their Master, have yet wandered far away? Oh, come back, I beseech you, to your Father's house! He will come forth and meet you while yet you are far off. Aye, he will clothe you with the Son's robes, and will put upon your finger the ring which is the sign of adoption, and will enable you to say, "Abba Father, I have sinned and done wrong in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son—make me as one of thy hired servants." But, my friends, let us remember that the time of probation is short; our lives are passing rapidly away; on this little speck of time is hanging our destiny for ever, and for ever, and for ever! How striking is the description of that judgment day when we shall all be brought before a righteous Judge! "I saw," says John, "a great white throne, and Him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no place for them. And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God. And the books were opened: and another book was opened which is the book of life: And the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works. And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: And they were judged every man according to their works. And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death. And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire." Oh! let every one of us bring it home to our inmost souls, and consider that whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire! But, oh! this is not the will of God towards one in this vast assembly. His arms of mercy are stretched forth towards all, even the most rebellious, and the language going forth—"Turn ye, turn ye; why will ye die?"

We learn that Mrs. Gurney was born in this country, and is now residing in New Jersey. She was followed by an elderly lady, who, we were told, was from the West, but whose name no one seemed able to communicate. She said:—

'Lift up, ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting hills, and let the King of Glory pass through." I believe, my beloved friends, that he is knocking at many of your hearts. Open ye the door, and let him enter. It will not only make us happy while passing through this vale of tears, but will enable us to pass through the pearly gates of that city which needeth not the light of the sun nor the light of the moon to enlighten it, &c.

Another venerable lady said:—My friends, there is no one who can save his brother, nor give to God a ransom for his soul. Seeing, then, that this is a personal concern, let us seek the Lord while he may be found. Oh, what a pity it would be if we should neglect our own duty, until it gets too late! Every one has a soul to save or to lose. Let us look unto him, for he is able to save. I believe that he is as willing now as he ever was. His power is above every other power. They that refuse to bow to him in mercy will have to bow in judgment.

Prayer was then offered by JOHN SCOTT, of Baltimore.

A Friend gave notice that Sarah Hiatt would preach in that house, or rather that she would hold a meeting there for religious worship, to-morrow evening. He added that she was particularly interested in the young, and that the meeting would be public.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Orthodox seem more zealous than the Hicksites; at least their young people do, for they turned out about as strongly in the afternoon as in the morning. The house was again filled and the youth and beauty of the society occupied a goodly portion of it.

JOHN SCOTT preached a sensible sermon, and was followed by SARAH B. HIATT, (another handsome woman,) from the West, who said:—"Abide with us, for it is towards evening, and the day is far spent." Such was the language of those who were believers, in ancient days. Oh, my friends, it has seemed to me to be a very solemn hour. What an hour is this, when we have come before Him who is the dread of nations! We have presented ourselves before him as the flower of the field, which today is and to morrow is not. There are those present whose heads are white with the frosts of many winters, whose flesh and whose hearts are ready to fail, and who are ready to cry out:—"Abide with us, for it is towards evening, and the day is far spent!"—who feel that when a few more suns shall have passed over their heads they will be joined to the nations of the dead. The places which knew you shall know you no more forever! Oh, the invisible world, how awful! There are those whose names have been enrolled in the Lamb's book of life; who have heard a voice from heaven, saying, "Be of good cheer, your sins have been forgiven you." Oh, as I was led to consider this most momentous subject for myself, I thought it right to unfold my feelings to you. When we take a retrospective view of life, are we not disposed to exclaim:—"My days are few and evil? There is hope of the tree, if it is cut down, that it may send forth sprouts and grow again. But man dieth and giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" Oh, it has been my desire, for myself and for every one present, that we might redeem the time. It is a deeply solemn thought that we are placed here, on the rapid stream of time, and many of us are very near its end! Oh, that not one soul may be shut out of the Eternal City! Its gates are pearl its streets are purest gold, transparent as glass, and not one shall enter whose name is not written in the Lamb's book of life. Let us bathe our robes in the atoning blood of Him who died for us. It is my prayer for every one, that in that awful day we may find that our sins have been blotted out, and our names have been written in God's book of life.

ENOS PRAY said: My heart responds to the language that we have heard. We have been reminded that here we have no continuing city; this is not our home; we are not here for an age. This is an interesting time: so many of us have assembled here. I hope, for the solemn purpose of waiting upon and worshiping Almighty God, which is a duty that we, as finite and dependent creatures, certainly owe to Him from whom we receive every blessing that we enjoy. Whatever may have been the motive that assembled us together, I may add to the language of the Gospel,—love of those who have preceded me—may our minds be raised from earth and earthly things, to heaven and heavenly things. Be still O! ye islands, and let the people renew their strength. Let them draw nigh and then speak. Many in this interesting company must feel at times that there is a God; must feel a longing desire to gain a residence in that eternal city which we have heard so beautifully described by a beloved sister. He willeth not that any be lost; but hath sent his Son, even that Jesus of Nazareth an atoning sacrifice for a sinning world. Amid all the sins and transgressions of the world. Oh! how consoling the thought that the grace of God is sufficient for all—for every penitent heart! We have all sinned and fallen short of the glory of God. Have we repented? Are our names written in the book of life? We have no lease of our lives; and is it not important that we should be prepared for such a solemn scene as this? Oh! go with me to some dying beds, even of those who have endeavored to live right, but have felt willing to give themselves up wholly to God, but have desired so keep back something, and hear one say, as I did not long since, "Oh! I feel the chill of death upon me. I know that my time is short, but I am not prepared to die. I am not ready!" And it was not until a very short time before that tongue was still in death that pardon was received for that dying child. And oh, my young friends, do you know that you must die, and that unless you repent you cannot be saved? But some do not believe in the realities of the Scriptures of Truth. They believe that Christ was a mere mythological person. Some do not believe in a God. The talented preacher then went on to discuss the authenticity of the Bible, and to argue against infidelity. He earnestly exhorted all to come without delay, and seek salvation through Jesus of Nazareth.

Mr. THOMPSON made a prayer; the audience sat in silence a few minutes—the elders shook hands, and all dispersed. In regard to our report of the Hicksite yearly meeting, which we believe has been in general highly commended, a respectable member and officer of the orthodox society, informs us that our statement that wealth is one ground of promotion to the "high seat," which is in accordance with the popular opinions, is entirely erroneous. We are told that the epistle received from the London yearly meeting is brief, and that it contains nothing of unusual interest.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—A GIRL SHOT BY HER UNCLE—CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

A girl, six years of age, named Mary Kattering, whose parents reside in Withers street, near Lorrimer, received a mortal wound by a ball which was accidentally discharged from a pistol in the hands of her uncle, named George Kingsley, on Saturday evening about eight o'clock. The ball took effect in the lower part of the right breast, passed through the body, and lodged in her clothes, near the shoulder blade, behind. She remained in great agony up to half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, when she expired.

The Coroner, Mr. Dickinson, empannelled a jury at one o'clock yesterday, and proceeded to examine into the cause of her death. The annexed is the substance of the testimony elicited:—

Mrs. Kattering, mother of deceased, sworn, said—My brother, George Kingsley, resides in Peekskill, Westchester county, N. Y.; he works at the brick making; about three weeks since, the men in the yard where he was employed struck for higher wages, which were refused, in consequence of which some considerable disturbance took place between them; my brother purchased a revolver to protect himself with; soon after the disturbances commenced he came to Williamsburg, to employ a number of Germans to go to Peekskill, and take the place of those that had struck and created the disturbance; on arriving at my house he gave the revolver in my charge to keep until he was ready to return. On Saturday afternoon, having completed his arrangements here, and agreed to meet the men whom he had employed to accompany him to Peekskill at the Grand street ferry this (Sunday) morning, he asked me for his pistol, which he said wanted some repairing before he returned, which I gave to him towards evening. He took it and went into the front yard, where he discharged two barrels, supposing there to be all that were loaded; he returned into the house and set down by the window, and commenced working about the lock with a knife, the muzzle fronting directly towards deceased, who was standing opposite on the other side of a table on which the pistol was laying. I heard the report of the pistol and saw my daughter fall, ran towards her and picked her up, undressed, laid her on the bed, and tried to stop the flow of blood; my husband immediately ran for and obtained the assistance of three physicians, who did all in their power, and revived her so far as to enable her to sit upright in bed and partake of some nourishment; she lived until half past seven this (Sunday) morning, when she expired; on taking her clothes off I found the ball lodged in them, near the centre of the back; from the time the pistol went off, George seemed to be perfectly insensible to all that was going on around him; he doated on the child, and had promised her that she should accompany him to Peekskill this (Sunday) morning, for which I had been preparing her clothes, &c.; I think the accident was wholly unavoidable on his part; I exculpated him from all blame; the pistol must have gone off in consequence of the knife with which George was at work around the lock, touching some one of the springs, which effected the hammer, causing it to strike the cap, and thus produce the accident.

Jacob Kattering father of the child being sworn, corroborated the testimony of his wife; he testified to George Kingsley being a sober, honest, industrious, upright, and excellent dispositioned young man, and thought the deceased came to her death by purely accidental means.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, sworn—He had known Mr. Kingsley for a number of years, and knew him to possess an excellent character, in every respect.

The testimony here closed, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That deceased, Mary Kattering came to her death from a pistol shot, which was accidentally discharged from a pistol in the hands of George Kingsley, her uncle."

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN OVER-DOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Coroner O'Donnell on Friday held an inquest at No. 302 Tenth street, on the body of a child named Charles H Gattey, four months old, who came to its death by an overdose of laudanum administered by its mother. The child, it seems, was sick with cold and very restless. Paregoric had been given to it, but that did not appear to produce the soothing effect required, and accordingly the mother administered the laudanum, which put the child to rest forever in this world. The jury rendered a verdict "that the child's death was caused by an overdose of laudanum administered by its mother through ignorance of its effects."

FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital, on the body of Catharine Donnelly, of No. 125 Crosby street, who came to her death by the accidental explosion of a camphene lamp. It seems that a girl in the house where the deceased was living was trimming a lamp with camphene, when it exploded, setting some portion of her clothing on fire. The deceased hurried to assist in putting out the flames, when she set her own dress on fire, burning her face and body in a terrible manner, inflicting injuries which caused her death. The jury returned the following verdict—"That deceased came to her death from injuries received by the accidental explosion of a camphene lamp."

EXHUMATION OF A HUMAN SKELETON AT EAST BOSTON.—As the workmen engaged in laying a sewer in Princeton street, East Boston, yesterday afternoon, reached a depth of about a foot below the surface, they found the skeleton of a man in a sitting position, and in a good state of preservation. The bones indicated that they were those of an Indian, and that he was above the ordinary size of men. The location of the spot where the bones were found is upon the side-hill, fronting the southeast and overlooking the sea; and it is not impossible that it was formerly the burial place of the red men who roamed through the primeval forest.—*Bost. Jour. May 28.*

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING AN EMIGRANT—THE ACCUSED PARTIES HELD TO ANSWER.

A few days ago officer Smith arrested James Roach and Isaiah Selover, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, wherein they stand accused of defrauding a German emigrant, named Dominick Ahrensdorf, out of $28 and upwards, by selling him a false ticket, representing that the said ticket would convey the complainant and family to Galena by railroad, when, in fact, Ahrensdorf could only go as far as Buffalo, as the agents there (Lockwood & Co.) would not forward him any further unless he paid an additional sum of $50. The information was laid before the Mayor of Buffalo who directed the complainant to return back to New York, and institute a criminal prosecution. The facts in the case are briefly as follows:—

Dominick Ahrensdorf arrived in New York on or about the 4th of May, and had in his possession a sealed letter, directed to the emigrant forwarding house of Richmueller & Loscher, No. 50 Greenwich street, enclosing a ticket sold to Ahrensdorf by the agents of this firm in Germany, on which the complainant had already paid $28, leaving a balance to pay of $28, thereby entitling himself and family to a railroad passage to Galena. On the day in question, Ahrensdorf asked a German where he could find the office of Richmueller & Loscher, as the letter was addressed to that firm. The German, instead of directing him to No. 50 Greenwich street, took him to the booking office of Henry D. Smothurst, in Liberty street, which was represented to be Mr Richmueller's office. Here some person broke the seal of the letter, read it, and Ahrensdorf was told he had to pay $28 more. This amount was paid, and a passage ticket given to him signed by J. Selover, who is represented to be one of the firm of James Roach & Co. The imposition and deception practised consists in the fraudulent opening of the letter, taking possession of the Richmueller ticket, and issuing another in its place, and receiving the money therefor. The magistrate, on the facts as presented, has held Selover and Roach to bail in the sum of $300 each to answer the charge.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS—ARREST OF THE THIEF, AND RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY.

On Saturday last we published the arrest of a colored man, named Jeremiah Treadwell, a waiter on board the Boston steamboat Empire State, on a charge of stealing a package of diamonds, valued at $5,000, the property of Mr Solomon Jacobs, one of the passengers on board said boat on her way from Boston to this city. The suspicion was so strong against the prisoner that but little doubt existed of his guilt, and he was locked up in prison. Officers Smith and Green were the parties who arrested the accused; and yesterday they associated themselves with Mr. Peter Crosby, one of the deputy keepers in the Tombs, and by three o'clock yesterday afternoon had possessed themselves of information as to the secret whereabouts of the stolen diamonds. And, accordingly, went forthwith to the steamboat Empire State, that being the boat on which the robbery had been effected, and in the lower cabin, next the boiler, underneath the carpet, the officers found the package containing the stolen diamonds. The package had not been opened. The rogue evidently only had time to deposit them under the carpet before he was suspected and put under arrest. The property was conveyed to the Police Court and the owner sent for, who felt much pleased at the perseverance and ability displayed by the officers, in effecting the