

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Annual Sermon before the New York Bible Society.

The annual sermon, under the auspices of the New York Bible Society, was preached last evening by the Rev. W. H. Hallows, before a full congregation.

The reverend gentleman took his text from Romans, chap. xii, 11th verse: "Knowing the time." He spoke substantially as follows:—It is the mind of the same humanity that works through all the events of ages, and it is the same Providence that overrules them.

The apostolic age was an age of truth developed. The unity of the Roman empire was best suited for the spread of the gospel. Christianity began in one of its remotest provinces, then gradually reached the capital, and spread thence to all the provinces.

Another hymn, composed for this anniversary, was then sung, the subject of which was—
O, may the age in which we live,
True Christian love and kindness give.

The American Home Missionary Society. The annual sermon on behalf of the American Home Missionary Society was delivered last evening by the Rev. Henry Smith, D. D. President of Marietta College, Ohio, at the Church of the Puritans, Union square.

The annual meeting of the American Temperance Union, in the evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.

The annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.

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which have no ventilation, and in which the air is rank poison. Instead of being purged with the purities of life, alcohol is being poured, necessarily, as the headful of the creature. Now, my brethren, how can you get on here, and lay down and rest in peace, when thousands of you, like children of your own flesh and blood, know where to go to get relief, and how to get it? It is not, then, that such societies as this should be called into existence. The second part of my lecture is that of the necessity of ministers of the gospel. The third part is that of the necessity of such stretched human tenements as we have seen, and which we call prisons, and which are the result of our social and political system, in giving rest and labor to the poor. The minister closed by urging the people to go on in their good work, and to extend the sphere of the kingdom, which was the result of the overflowing kindness of Christianity to the sorrowful work of sin.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GASDEN TREATY SENT TO SANTA ANNA.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Expected Message from the President.

BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS SPAIN.

The Coalition of Harcy and the Neutrals.

Interesting News from Washington.

THE GASDEN TREATY SENT TO SANTA ANNA—GREENSBERRY RETURNS TO MEXICO—SANTA ANNA'S OFFER FOR THE MONEY—WILL IT BE APPROVED?

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS ON THE NEBRASKA BILL—UNFAVORABLE REPORTS ON THE NEBRASKA BILL—UNFAVORABLE REPORTS ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Expected Message from the President.

BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS SPAIN.

The Coalition of Harcy and the Neutrals.

Washington, May 7, 1854.

An official copy of the new treaty of convention with Mexico was only communicated to General Alamo, the Mexican Minister, yesterday. He at once despatched two messengers, for fear one should get side, with the copy, to reach the Emperor at New Orleans on the 14th inst., and proceed with it to Santa Anna. The treaty is not yet approved.

The Fulton has left the Navy Yard here for Norfolk, where she is to visit General Gadsden, who will take the treaty to Santa Anna.

There is no doubt whatever but that Santa Anna will accept the terms offered. He has already hypothecated three millions of the indemnity. The anxiety of General Alamo to get an official copy of the treaty, shows how the wind blows.

The pluck of the affair will come on when Santa Anna agrees to the convention, and Congress is asked for the money. The prospect is at present very dubious.

The friends of the Nebraska-Kansas bill are holding a caucus at the corner of Broadway and Broadway, to-day, to discuss amendments to the bill, and to discuss the bill.

A great number of absent members have returned, and a full house is anticipated. It is impossible to-night to hazard a guess as to the probable result to-morrow. It is said that several members, who are understood to be opposed to the bill, have consented to assist in taking it up. But this will be half the battle, if true. If the bill is taken up, it will undoubtedly be passed in some shape.

The action of the Secretary of the Navy, in recalling the Japan expedition, meets with the unqualified approval of Congress.

The President will send a message with regard to our relations with Spain, in a very short time, of a highly belligerent character.

The union of the New York Harbors with Mr. Harcy excites a good deal of comment here.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

A desperate effort will be made this week to take up the Nebraska bill, by temporarily disposing of the preceding business on the docket. The opponents of the measure threaten that if the regular business is neglected to reach the bill, they will oppose several important bills when they come up, and throw the responsibility upon the friends of the Nebraska movement.

Much feeling exists, and a factious legislative warfare must result. Both parties are fully prepared for the approaching struggle.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, May 7, 1854.

We have no mail south of Charleston to-night. No news from any point.

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

SHAKESPEARE'S CHIEF.—The present season has been distinguished by the revival and performance in a superior manner, of several of Shakespeare's most intricate and difficult comedies. The public taste has been with the managers in this matter, and delighted crowds have witnessed week after week the antics of Puck, lashed to the sound philosophy and high moral sentiment of Prospero, or the savage growth of Caliban, and drank in the music of Mendelssohn, Halcy and Arno. Of course the critics have been busy, and they have been obliged to enlarge their pens, and their files in order to bring out something superior to the ordinary dramatic criticism. Some of the discoveries made by these gentlemen are highly amusing, although at the same time it is to be regretted that ignorance should so far prevent the true and aim of criticism—to instruct the actor; to sit in judgment on the play for the instruction of the people, and for the information of persons interested in dramatic literature in other cities and abroad.

A remarkable instance of the ignorance above mentioned is found in some remarks on "The Tempest" in a daily paper, where writers assume a most ridiculous dictatorial air. This critic objects to Mr. Burton's Caliban, inasmuch as it is repulsive without any touch of quaintness. Now, Shakespeare describes Ariel as the quaint spirit, and enlarges frequently on the repulsive nature of the hag-born devil, Caliban, who "never yields a kind answer," and "in what is said is spite, pretence, and guile." And "what is to be said, pretence, beseech, elegant, or, as Johnson defines it, sulkily exagitated. So the critic finds fault with the actor of Caliban because he does not exhibit the peculiarity of Ariel. Think of a fine, airy, pretty, elegant, and sulkily exagitated Caliban! Another critic, in a weekly paper famous for its critical pretension, pettishly objects to the imp in the storm scene, saying, "why there should be two imp to supervise the destruction of the vessel, I am unable to say; it must have been rather difficult for Ariel to subdivide himself into two clubby boys; my own impression, moreover, is that the airy spirit assumed the form of the boatswain." Of course he is unable to say, because he is entirely ignorant of the author's words, as well as his meaning. In the very next scene Ariel, describing his action in the storm, tells Prospero, "Some time I'd divide, and burn in many places—on the topmast, the yards, and boomsprit, would I mine distinctly—then meet and join."

Again, Ariel is of the feminine gender, but a male spirit who assumes the appearance of a nymph of the sea by Prospero's order. Again, the supposition that Ariel assumed the form of the boatswain is a glorious bit of perspicacity that immortalizes the critic. The delicate Ariel, a spirit inhabiting the air, confounded with the coarse, bawling, blasphemous old salt who had sailed with the King from Algiers, and who appears in the last scene of the play in company with Ariel, by Prospero's command to change his meaning. In the very next scene Ariel, describing his action in the storm, tells Prospero, "Some time I'd divide, and burn in many places—on the topmast, the yards, and boomsprit, would I mine distinctly—then meet and join."

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