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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Things and Chonghts in Enrope. Foreign Correspondence of The Tribune. [No. XX

BONE ... Bad Weather ... St. Cecella ... The Pope's Processions Taking the Veil Festivities Political Agitation Nobles Maria Louisa Gulecioli.... Parma Address to the new Sovereign The New-York Meeting for Italy Address to the Pops, &c. &c. ROME, Dec. 30, 1847.

I could not, in my last, content myself with praising the glorious weather. I wrote in the last day of it. Siene we have had a fortnight of rain falling incestantly, and whole days and nights in torrents such as are peculiar to the "clearing-up" shower

Under these circumstances, I have found my odging in the Corso not only has its dark side, but all dark, and that one in the Piezza di Spagne rould have been better for me in this respect that on those days, the only ones when I wish to stay at home and write and study. I should have had the light. Now, if I consulted the good of my eyes, I I should have the lamp lit when I first rise in the

Every sweet must have its sour," and the exchange from the brilliance of the Italian heaven to weeks and months of rain and such black cloud. is unspeakably dejecting. For myself, at the end of this fortnight without exercise or light, and in such a damp atmosphere. I find myself without rength, without appetite, almost without spirits. The life of the German scholar who studies liftees ours out of the twenty-four, or that of the Spielberg prisoner who could live through ten, fifteen, twenty years of dark prison with only half an hour's exercise in the day, is to me a mystery -How can the brain, the nerves ever support it ?-We are made to keep in motion, to drink the air and light : to me these alone make life supportable the physical state is so difficult and full of pains at any rate.

I am sorry for those who have arrived just at this time, hoping to enjoy the Christmas festivities .-Everything was spoiled by the weather. I went at half past ten to San Luigi Francese, a church adorned with some of Domenichino's finest frescoes on the life and death of St. Cecilia.

me leads me to a little digression. In tter to Mr. Phillips, the dear friend of our revered Dr. Channing. I asked him if he remembered what recumbent statue it was of which Dr. Channing him more than anything else in Rome. He said his gentle, saintly figure lying there as if Death had just struck her down, had, no doubt, much in igence upon him, but still he believed the work had a peculiar boliness in its expression. I recognized at once the theme of his description (the name he himself had forgotten) as I entered the ther evening the lonely Church of St. Cecilia in As in his case, it was twilight : one r two nuns were at their devotions, and there lay the figure in its grave-clothes with an air so gentle, so holy, as if she had only ceased to pray as the band of the murderer struck her down. Her genthe expression was not of the heroine, the martyr so much as of the tender angelic woman. I could well understand the deep impression made upon his mind. The expression of the frescoes of Domenichino is not inharmonious with the suggestions

I set out for the Quirinal to see the Pope return from that poble church. Santa Maria Margiore. where he officiated this night. I reached the mount just as he was returning; a few torches gleamed before his door; perhaps a hundred people were gathered together round the fountain; last year an immense multitude waited for him there to express their affection in one grand good night; the change was occasioned partly by the weather, partly by other causes of which I shall speak by and by Just as he returned, the moon looked palely out from amid the wet clouds, and shone upon the fountain and the noble figures above it, and the long white cloaks of the Guardia Nobile who followed his carriage on horseback ; darker objects could scarcely be seen, except by the flickering light of the torches, much blown by the wind. then returned to San Luigi; the effect of the night service there was very fine; those details which often have such a glaring, mean look by day are lost sight of in the night, and the unity of impression from the service much more undisturbed. The music, too, descriptive of that era which promised peace on eart good will to men, was very sweet, and the pastorale particularly soothed the heart amid the crowd and pompous ceremonial. But here, too, the sour had its sweet in the vulgar vanity of the leader of the orchestra, too common to such, who, not content with marking the time for the musicians, made his stick heard in the remotest nook of the church, so that what would have been sweet music and flowed in upon the soul, was vulgarized to make you remember the performers and their machines

On Monday the leaders of the Guardia Civica paid their respects to the Pope, who, in receiving them, expressed his constantly-increasing satisfaction in having given this institution to his people. The same evening there was a procession with torches to the Quirinal to pay the homage due to the day. (Feast of St. John and name-day of the Pope, Giovanni Maria Mastai.) but all the way the rain continually threatened to extinguish the torches, and the Pope could give but a basty salute under an umbrella, when the heavens were again opened, and such a cataract of water descended as drove both man and beast to seek the

On Sunday, I went to see a nun take the veil. She was a person of high family : a princess gave her away, and the Cardinal Ferreti. Secretary of State, officiated. It was a much less effective ceremony than I expected from the descriptions of travelers and romance-writers. There was no moment of throwing on the black veil, no peal of music, nor salute of cannon. The nun, an elegantly dressed woman of five or six and twenty, pretty enough, but whose quite worldly air gave the idea that it was one of those arrangements made be cause no suitable establishment could otherwise be given her, came forward, knelt and prayed; her confessor, in that strained, unnatural whine, too common among preachers of all churches and all serr, can see the State impoverished by money lying countries, praised himself for having induced her truitless in the Treasury, Agriculture represed by too

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1848. VOL. VII. No. 259.

to enter on a path which would lead her fettered heavy taxes, the citizens irritated and dejected by the ateps "from palm to palm, from triumph to triumph." Poor thing! she looked as if the domestic olives and popples were all she wanted; and, lacking these, tares and wormwood must be her portion. She was then taken behind a grating, her hair cut, and her clothes exchanged for the nun's vestments; the black-robed sisters who worked upon her, looking like crows or ravens at their ominone feasts. All the while the music played, first sweet and thoughtful, then triumphant strains --The effect on my mind was revolting and painful to the last degree. Were monastic seclusion always voluntary, and could it be ended whenever the mind required a change back from seclusion to

ommon life, I should have nothing to say against there are positions of the mind which it suits exactly, and even characters that might choose it all through life; certainly to the broken-hearted it presents a shelter that Protestant communities do not provide; but where it is enforced or repented of no hell could be worse; nor can a more terrible responsibility be incurred than by him who has persuaded a novice that the snares of the world are less dangerous than the demons of solitude.

Festivities in Italy have been of great imporance, since for a century or two back, the thought, the feeling, the genius of the people have had more chance to expand, to express themselves, there than anywhere else. Now, if the march of Reform goes forward, this will not be so, there will be also speeches, made freely on public occasions, without baving the life pressed out of them by the censure. Now we hover betwixt the old and the new: when the many uses and reasons of the new prevail. I hope what is poetical in the old will not be lost. The ceremonies of New-Year are before me, but as I may probably have to send this letter on New-Year's day, in that case I cannot

The Romans begin now to talk of the mad gayeties of Carnival, and the Opera is open. They have begun with 'Attila,' as, indeed, there is little hope of hearing in Italy other music than Verdi's. Great applause waited on the following air. (The music is in itself very pleasing, but that was not EZIO (THE ROMAN LEADER)

Zio CHIE ROMAN ELADER / E gittata ia mia sorte, Pronto sono ad agri guerra, S'io cadre da forte, E il mio nome restora, Non vedrò l'amata terra Svener lenta e farri a brano Sorra l'ntimo Romano. Sopra l' ultimo Romano Tutta Italia piangerà,

(My lot is fixed and I stand ready for every conflict. If I must fall. I shall fall as a brave man, and my fame will rvive. I shall not see my beloved country fall to pleces and slowly perish, and over the last Roman all Italy wi

And at these words: "O brave man

supreme power can raise thy country from such dire distress: From the immortal hills, radiant with glory, let the

shades of our ancestors arise, oh! only one day, one instant arise to look upon us!" It was an Italian who sang this atrain, though

singularly enough here in the heart of Italy, so long reputed the home of music, three principal parts were filled by persons bearing the foreign has been already received through our Pony Exnames of Ivanoff, Mitrovich, and Nissren.

Naples continues in a state of great excitement. which now pervades the upper classes, as several young men of noble families have been arrested. among them one young man, much beloved, son of Prince Terella, who, it is said, was certainly not present on the occasion for which he was arrested. and that the measure was taken because he is known to sympathize strongly with the Liberal novement. The nobility very generally have not feared to go to the house of his father to express their displeasure at the arrest and interest in the young man. The Ministry, it is said, are now persnuded of the necessity of a change of measures The King alone remains inflexible in his stupidity.

The stars of Bonaparte and Byron show again a conjunction by the almost simultaneous announce. ment of changes in the lot of women with whom they were so intimately connected, the Arch-duch ess of Parma, Maria Louisa, is dead; the Countess Guiccioli is married. The Countess I have seen several times; she still looks young, and retains the contemporaries of Byron ; they never were of a very high order; her best expression is that of a good heart. I always supposed that Byron, weary and sick of the world such as he had known it became attached to her for her good disposition and sincere, warm tenderness for him; the sight of her and the testimony of a near relative confirmed this impression. This friend of hers added that she had tried very hard to remain devoted to the memory of Byron, but was quite unequal to the part, being one of those affectionate natures that must have some one near with whom to be occupied, and now, it seems, she has resigned herself publicly to abandon | a bill in the Senate of Pennsylvania, to effect this ner romance. However, I fancy the manes of By-

ron remain undisturbed. We all know the worthless character of Maria Louisa, the indifference she showed to a husband who, if he was not her own choice, yet would have been endeared to almost any woman as one fallen rom an immense hight into immense misfortune, and the father of her child. No voice from her penetrated to cheer his exile : the unbappiness of Josophine was well avenged; and that child, the poor Duke of Reichstadt, of a character so interesting and with obvious elements of greatness, withering beneath the mean, cold influence of his grandfather, what did she do for him? she, appointed by Nature to be his inspiring genius, his protecting angel? I felt for her a most sad and profound contempt last Summer, as I passed through her injured dominion, a little sphere, in which, if she could not save it from the usual effects of the Austrian rule, she might have done so much private wemanly good, might have been a genial heart to warm it, and where she had let so much ill be done. A journal announces her death in these words: "The Arch-duchess is dead, a woman who might have occupied one of the noblest positions in the history of the age," and there makes expressive

Parma, passing from bad to worse, falls into the hands of the Duke of Modena, and the people and magistracy have made an address to their new ruler which I translate as a specimen of the temperate and free manner which is to be admired now in such acts here. The address has received many thousand signatures, and seems quite sincere, except in the assumption of good will in the Duke of Modena, and this is merely an insincerity of etiquette.

ROTAL HIGHNESS: The Government now terminated by the death of her highness Maria Louisa, which, in the beginning, cheered the subjects by good laws, reasonable civil liberty, mild and generous exercise of power, gradually became corrupted in the hands of persons incapable, or not sufficiently acquainted with the laws, their administration, the condition and wants of the country, and at last fell into the power of one who knew no law other than despotism. Sustained by military power and the interference of the police, these things were endured, with an, as it were, inevitable patience by the cilizens, through a not unreasonable fear of foreign invasion, and some hope that the natural good disposition of the Duchess would, at last, show her the cause of the ill and lead her to seek its remedy. But already remonstrances had been made to the magistracies of Piscentia and Parma; we were on the point of addressing the sovereign, herself, just complaints,

ast requests, when her illness prevented. What we were constrained to say to Maria Louisa, we can with more confidence address to your Royal Highness, who, not through perverse, stupid, credulous, prejudiced, or crafty, tyrannical or abject ministers, but Yourpresence of troops, which not only consume the public reasure, but imagine and then aver seditions, surpass the law, offend and calcomniate the citizens, and are (though, perhaps, through fault of a few only) not the

Your Highness will see also instruction contaminated by governed, not by reason and intellect, but by arbitrary suspicion, by insolent caprice; will see the Police violate the security of the person, the liberty of innocent citizens.

In such a state of things your Royal Highness may divine fide to the citizens the election of municipal efficers, refr-der the communes on a freer and broader basis, and give tween Prince and subjects, assuring the public quiet and

Such institutions being demanded by the wants of the time, were they quite untried, ought to be hoped from the descendants of Princes who knew how by great administrative intelligence to promote the civilization of their age; but they are not untried, nor unpleasing to your Highness, and therefore with confidence we expect them.

We might enumerate many other good things to be

done, many other ills to remove, but there will be persons who will approach your Highness to represent them, and of a Prince who has said be wished to govern by love alone. Our words, Highness, moved yesterday in a method

just, although more excited and lively in tone, we hope Meanwhile the Duke of Modena prepares to answer these appeals dignified in justice by crowding his dominions with Austrian troops. Still they

are not made in vain : they find their echo, and will

be duly heard in another generation if not in this-They find their echo on other shores. Since beginning this letter, I have received the paper containing an account of the meeting in New-York upon Italian affairs. I read it and was proud of my country; the tone of the letters and speeches generally is so intelligent, so noble; the Address to the Pope is excellent. I have sent it to the Circolo Romano to be read by the editors: I presume there will be a notice of it in the papers before the reception of the Address. Of this and many other things I must write in my next letter, which will go by the French steamer. Much more there was I had to say, but time fails, and it must wait for the next

We have received the Matamoros Flag of the 12th ult containing an account of the great Mass Educational Meeting held in the Cathedral of that city, on the 3d. More than a thousand of the Mexican citizens were assembled, and the most energetic resolutions were adopted, for the establishment of a system of Public Schools.

Several late numbers of the Vera Cruz American have come to hand, but the news they contain

The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter

appointed Charge from the United States to Peru, had arrived there a few days before, the former on his way to California with the intention of taking possession of all

the Mexican ports on the Pacific. Peru and Rollyia, ratified by the latter, and was then un-Bolivia were very contradictory: some saying that the quarter; others, that they gave the tyrant Ballivian a severe blow, and had fallen back to reorganize

Peru remains quiet. Gen. Gastilla is very popular, and s about to reduce the army, which is indispensable, as the es of the country cannot well sostain so large a

Union states that the original order for the Court has been modified, and as it now stands on the books of the Adjutant General, the Court is ordered to convene at Puebla. Feb. 18, instead of Peroté, and Brevet Col. Belknap, Lt. Col. of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, is appointed a member, in place of Col. Butler, 3d Dragoons, relieved; and Capt. S. C. Ridgeley, of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, is to be Judge Advocate and Recorder, in place of First L Hammond, of the the 3d Regiment of Artillery.

COMMUTATION OF DEATH PENALTY .- Mr. Sanderson from the Judiciary Committee, has reported object.

THE LATE JOSEPH HARPER .- In the correspond ence of the Christian Advocate and Journal we find the following interesting particulars of the lives of the aged parents of the Messrs. Harper, published under the quaint title of "Father and Mother Harper":

Another of the links in the chain of Christian worthies, which bound the past with the control worthies, which bound the past with the present generation of Methodists, has been severed. Our erable friend Joseph HARPER, father of the Harpers, of the great Publishing House. Cliff street.
New-York, departed this life Dec. 26, 1847. He
died of apoplexy, at Newtown, L. I. aged 82 years.
It was immediately after he had led in family devotions, singing, and prayer, and retired to his room,
that he fell from the bed on which he was sitting to that he fell from the bed on which he was sitting to the floor in a state of unconsciousness. The lamp of life was afterward gradually extinguished.— When a lad I boarded in his family in New-York. He was among the earliest Methodists in New-town, was a member of the Church before his wife. I have heard him playfully say that he was in dan-ger of being put out of the Church for marrying an unbeliever, but for the timely visit of old Father

Abbott to Newtown.

For sixty years, the term of his membership, he never faltered in his onward march to the kingdom of glory. A change had come over his family, his eldest son had been elected to the Mayoralty of the largest City in the Union. The sons had all acquired wealth, were surrounded with all its appliquired wealth, were surrounded with all its appliances, and lived in a style to which he was unaccustomed, although a respectable farmer, and in spent some thousands in remodeling the old homestead, in ornamenting the grounds, and in filling them with choice fruits and flowers.

Father Harper was a steward and class leader for many years. He left a bequest to the Churches in Middle Village, Newtown, and Astoria.

MEXICAN DOCUMENTS-AN IMPORTANT ADMISsion.—The Resolution from the Senate, calling upon the President for information respecting any communications that may have taken place be-tween this country and Mexico, since the battle of Churubusco, has been answered, and the papers which passed between the American Plenipoten-tiary and the Minister of Foreign Relations, el Senor Pacheco, produced. Some exact informa-tion seems to have quite outstripped the slower official intelligence. Nothing that has yet trans-pired will surprise the world more than the distinct and direct admission, on our part that the war was caused by the annexation of Texas to the American Union. This fact has out-traveled the rest. It is said by the Mexicans themselves that all else falls into insignificance by the side of it, embracing as it does the settling a boundary, the surrender to them of posts and ports, the exchange of prisoners, and the establishment of peace.

[Phil. Bul.

P ARNOLD WELCH. Esq. formerly a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and for many years an werseer in the Merrimack Cotton Mills, in Lowell, com-ultted suicide in that city on Thesday last.

The U.S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Commander orne, for the West Coast of Africa, sailed from Boston a Wednesday.

Executive Designs on Mexteo

Mr. BELL, in the course of his powerful Speech against the Ten Regiments bill in the Senate on Thursday drew out Gen. Cass on the subject of the President's motives and objects in continuing the War, so far as was possible. Cloudy as the Heir Apparent endeavored to be, his revelations will be

nd highly important and interesting. They are

-I did not say that. I said that this Admin a confidence in the security which any trea

expressly, that if the fact falls his argument fails with It.
Now, Sir, I never heard one word of this before. If such be the case, the gentleman has penetrated far deeper into the recesses of Executive secrets than I have done. I believe that the Administration is not only willing but desirous to make a treaty with any existing Government in Mexico whose authority is recognized there, and to run the risk of a proper security for the maintenance of it.

Mr. Beri. — What security can any Government which now exists in Mexico give.

Mr. Cass.—We have not yet got to that point. No Government in Mexico has yet made a treaty; our difficulty is not in the observance of the stipulations of a treaty but in its formation. They have unterly refused to enter into any negotiation with us. It is not that there is an untable Government, but this the Government rejects our offers. That is the difficulty we have experienced from the commencement of the war.

Mr. Beil.—The very argument I assume is, that if they

Mr. Br.L.—The very argument I assume is, that if they should make a treaty you would have no confidence in it, as every treaty contains a clause of smity and peace.—Then I want to know whether the Hon. Gentleman would consider any treaty by the existing Government of Maxico, ceding the Provinces of New Maxico and California, as bringing with it "the security for the future," which according to his constriction, the phrase implies! Would they rely upon such a treaty as affording the secretic.

carity?

Mr. Casa.—The gentleman asks me whether a stipulation for peace and amity would be regarded as security? Why, they would not be recarded as security from any usustable Government. Something more would be necessary till its position was more secure. I take it for granted that this Administration, when it makes a peace with Mexico, should its Government then appear to be unstable, would require some security for the observance of the stipulations of the peace. The general principles of security, whether against a Government or a people, I have already stated. Their application is with the Executive. As to the continuation of the war, Sir, I have merely to remark that we have before duty, and that is to push our operations as all other nations have done and will dottil an homorable peace to obtained. There is a point in all wars where national obduracy must give way, and where submission becomes cleaser than resistance. It is when the results of the war have proclaimed the impossibility of continuing the context. This may seem harsh, but it is founded in human nature. Our true policy is to carry on the war with all our might till its objects are accomplished. These objects ought to be just, and we believe them to be so but at any rate our exertions ought not us be relaxed by any crude notions of mistaken philanthropy. The Mexicom are like all other people. Their point of sannission will be found as that of others has been found before them. They must est, and awe, and reap, and wear clothing, and preserve the institutions of social life: and I repeat that their is justice will give way before our exertions, if continued.

I state again, Sir, that I have two answers to the inquiry of the honorable Senator from Trimssee. One is that by Mr. Cass. — The gentleman asks me whether a stipulation

aned.

I state again, Sir, that I have two answers to the inquire
the bonorable Senator from Tennessee. One is that h I rate again. Sir, that i have because of the bonorable Senator from Tennassee. One is that his case is a suppositions one, and that we have not arrived at a point when it is necessary to decide upon the security to be taken, as our offers have been untarry rejected. And the other is, that when the time course for determing that question, the Executive will no doubt take sunsecurity as circumstances may require.

One word more. The Hon. Secator has said that in my opening speech I said I knew no more of the policy of the Executive than was disclosed in the documents. I said nothing like it. The Hon. Secator is under an entire misapprehension.

Mr. Bett.—It struck me with great force at the time.

Mr. Casu.—I will read what I sid say, "I know nothing Mr. Casu.—I will read what I sid say, "I know nothing a lan of campaign thay is disclosed in

misapprehension.

Mr. Bett.—It struck me with great force at the time.

Mr. Cas.—I will read what I sid say, "I know nothing more of the proposed pian of campaign than is disclosed in that part of the report of the Secretary of War, which has just been read to the Sentie." This is what I said, and why? First, because it was true; and secondly, because the plan of the Secretary of War was one of the most elaborate and detailed plans ever submitted to the Legistative department of the Government. I do not see how he could have been more particular, unless he had said that on such a day we should not Cheratory; on such aday San Luis, and so on, disclosing every thing of the campaign till its objects should be therated or attained. It was, therefore, as the honorable Senator will perceive, not of the policy of the Government that I spoke, but of the plan of the campaign.

The honorable Senator has spoken of the force which General Scott considers necessary to maintain our present accommend of the country.

If the honorable Senator will advert to a document sent in to the Senate the other day, and I think published in the intelligence, be will find that the force estimated by General Scott considers appropries, adding to it, I believe, one or two expeditions, is thirty thousand men. Intend of two thousand, which the Senator deems sufficient to bold the City of Mexico, Gueeral Scott considers a garriou of seven thousand or seven thousand are even thousand as he had you had been a said impaired.—

Mr. Bett.—I have beard the explanations of the facement with a great deal of pienarow. But they do not altisty me that my argument has been at all impaired.—I towever, I must now avail myself of the indulgence of the Senate in deferring farther remarks until to-morrow,

The Mission of Mr. Trist.

From the National Intelligencer.

Message from the President of the United States communicating a report from the Secretary of State in answer to a Resolution of the Senate. [The message referred to above we published Frida;

The Documents accompanying the above Message our sist of the draft of a Treaty which was carried to Mexic by Mr. Trist, and the correspondence between that gottle man and the Mexican Commissioners, the material particular to our columns in the beginning.

man and the Maxican Commissioners, the material part of which was published in our ceiumns in the beginning of last October. The following is the dispatch to which the Freedent alindes as not having been approved by him.

(No. 15.—Confidential.)

Mr. Trust to Mr. Buckanam.—Extracts.

Historian or vir U.S. Anny.;

Sin: The conference between the Maxican Commissioners and myself, on the 24 inst resulted in my saying that if they would submit to me a formal proposition to establish as the boundary between the two Republics the one defined in the accompanying paper, (Enclosure No. 1.) I would transmit it to Washington, and would propose to Gen. Scott to consent to the continuation of the armissible until the answer of our Government should be received, the almost the near the it would require from

Maryland-Senator Pearce's Re-election, &c. ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) Feb. 3, 1848.

H. GREELEY, Esq .- Dear Sir : The Whigs of the Legislature of Maryland this day proceeded to the election of a United States Senator, to succeed Hop. James A. PEARCE. There were 79 ballots cast, of which Hon. James A. Pearce received 49, C. Humphreys, Loco, 28. E. Long, 1, And. Hank 1— whereupon it was declared that Hon. James A. Pearcz was duly redected to the U.S. Senate for six years from the 4th day of March, 1849, when his

present term will expire.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Whigs of the General Assem-

at a meeting of the Whigs of the General Assembly, on the night of the 1st inst.:

"Resolved, By the Whigs of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, that in view of the Congressional life of Hon. James A. Pearer, and particularly in the soundness of the views expressed by him in his Speech on the Ten Regiments bill, we feel granifed at the opportunity offered, of expressing our entire confidence in his political principles, by unanimously reflecting him to a seat in the United States Senate." The Loco-Focos threw every obstacle in the way

-especially those of the Senate, who foiled the Whigs for one day, by withdrawing from the Senate and leaving that body without a quorum. Such a high-handed outrage against the rights of the majority will be borne in mind, and will be remembered against them at the ballot box.

As Whigs of Maryland we feel proud that Mr. PEARCE's position on the War has been fully and fairly endorsed in his reelection, as the position of the Whigs of Maryland. Yours, MARYLAND.

Meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard

University.
The second meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University was held in the Senate Chamber, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, Gov. Briggs presiding,

blows: Louis Agassiz, M.D. Professor of Zoology and Geology

in the Lawrence Scientific School.

Hen Joel Parker, LL.D. Royal Professor of Law.
Hon. Henry Wheaton, LL.D. Lecturer on Civil Lat
the Law of Nations.

Frangelinus A. Sophocles, Tutor in Greek.
John C. Warren, MD. Emeritus Professor.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D. Paraman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. J. B. S. Jackson, M.D. Professor of Pathological Anato-my and Carator of the Anatomical Museum. Jeffics Wyman, M.D. Mersey Professor of Anatomy. Thomas A. Watson, Proctor. The vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the death of Rev. Dr. Codman, was filled by the election of Rev. M.

Stearns, of Cambridge. Committees of Examination in thirteen different de partments, were then appointed, and after attending to some business of minor importance, the Board adjourned

The following bill has been reported by the Judi-ciary Committee in the House of Representatives: N ACT to exempt real estate of married women from the

debts of their hasheads.
Section 1. But tenasted, &c. That the lands, tenement and hereditaments, which shall belong to any woman prejous to her marriage, or which shall accrue to her by will research during covering shall be free from hisbittles or elbe of the husband of said woman, and the same shall out be seried, soid, or sequestered, by virtue of any exaction, or writted any kind, which shall from against sair unhand.

Whenever any jugment shall be obtained against the husband and wife jointly, for the debts of the wife contracted or incurred before marriage, or for her tortuous unduct before or after coveture, the said judgment shall be also marriage and the tortuous unduct before or after coveture, the said judgment shall be as me manner as though said real estate was the roperty of the husband. See S. This set shall not affect the lien or collection of ty debts contracted by the husband of say woman prior the first day of July next; and nothing herein shall be construed, as to preven theshall define the manner of the property of the wife just he manner.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK. MORNING REPORT.

SENATE ... ALHANT, Feb. 5-1 P. M. Nothing of the slightest interest has occurred this orning.
Mr. Boan is reading the report of a Committee lative to appropriations to Colleges, &c.

relative to appropriations to Colleges, &c.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. SCHERMERHORN reported a bill to reduce the capital of Equitable Insurance Co.

The House are in Committee on the bill relative to the lien law for Mechanics, the question being on a motion to strike out certain words which make the bill applies being on the strike out certain words which make the

bill applicable to cities only.

The steamboat Columbia leaves Van Wie's Point at noon for New-York. We have had about ten inches of snow since last evening. The weather is mild.

evening. The weather is mild.

Singular and Atrocious Murder.—The St. Louis papers of the 12th ult. contain a detailed account of a most singular premiditated murder, committed on a man named Matthews, by his brother-in-law, a young man of the name of Baldwin. Matthews had been married upward of it years, and had nine children; his wife, however, appearing dejected and suffering, Baldwin severatimes inquired the cause, and was told that her husband was in the habit of besting her so croelly as almost to deprive her of like. He then determined to kill Matthews, but no opportunity effered, until a short time ago, when the latter sold a sizer for 5600. Baldwin persuaded him to go to St. Louis, saying he could replace the slave for \$450. When they arrived there, he bought and loaded a plated, and induced Matthews to go with him, after dark, to the stage-office to register his name, but left him instead to a stene-quarry in the outskirts of the city, where he shot him through the head. Taking with him the money and baggage of the dead man, he went to his home, near Jefferson City, where he was followed and immediately arrested.

WHOLE NO. 2127.

SATCEDAY, Feb. 5.

CITY ITEMS.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

RICHARD R. PETTCH, aged 16, son of lip Peitch, Esq. of this City, who was employed on coard the Ashburton, lying in Liverpool harbor, was instantly killed on the 14th ult. by a full from the mast, striking partly on an iron rail, thence failing overboar and sinking so heavily that he did not rise until dragged exertion made to resuscitate him, but without avail. though his external injuries seemed slight. The Coroner's verdict had not been rendered when the Acadia sailed.— The wholly unexpected tidings of this sail bereavement

hasten to express our satisfaction that it has been pisced in charge of Mr. Edmonds, whose disinterested, active benevolence. Ands an excellent field of employment there?-why common sense was thrown over the shoulders of the architect and his employers !- why they studied, as it would seem, to make the dwelling of the unfortunate as inconvenient as possible? It would now be as uscless to ask, as it would to analyze the intentions of those eccentric geniuses who chose a heavy Grecian temple as the papers. No doubt Mr. E. would desire to classify the prisoners to a greater extent, but it is not in his power As matters stand, he does all that man can do. The syssexes with accommodations according to their means of payment is at an end. The vile woman Lohman, or Reshad to keep her cell in the corridor allotted for State get into the Magdalen up-stairs, unless there are strong signs of amendment of life. Females sent to Prison no settled depravity, are carefully kept from associating cuing erring individuals from a dangerous course. Many women were in the lower range of the Female Prison confined for drunkenness, that curse of our race. The but all that Mr. Edmonds can achieve, is done for their MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- The 97th

Yearly Report of the Directors of this excellent Society indicates its increased prosperity and extensive useful It has lost 369 members since 1846, and gained 687. In 1846 it had 2,443 members; now it has 2,761, of whom 2,588 pay \$2 a year, and 173 pay \$5. Only 15 out of this large number of readers are found not to have returned Kent the Society acknowledge the loss of an early and efficient friend, who wrote his course of reading expressly for their use. The number of volumes in the Library in 1846 was 24,623; it is now 26,881; during 18.47 there were added 289 works on science and the arts, 1,55 % on general literature, and 415 on fiction. For books, periodicals and press their satisfaction with the labors of Mr. S. M. Rich very useful in enabling them to select new books wisely. Possessing Andubon's "Birds of America," the late Boar only hesitated to purchase his "Quadrupeds of America," on account of its great expense. While referring to the cheap rate at which the Institution diffuses useful knowledge, the Directors remark, that

edge, the Directors remark, that

"Excepting to those who are destined for what are termed the learned professions, the education which is obtained by the generality of young men is necessarily imperfect, and most commonly leaves them at the threshold of knowledge, in consequence of the early age at which the greater part enter on the active business of life. In this latter class it may be assumed that many engaged in mercantile pursuits will be found, and to them the establishment of the Mercantile Library Association provides most desirable opportunities for completing their studies, and of acquiring that information which is available for all time. An extensive and carefully-selected Library, is also of inestimable advantage to those who have made greater progress in learning; for few soils are so proinfe as not to need enriching, while the most burren may be increased. on not to need enriching, while the most barren may be im-proved by culture. A judicious and diligent course of read-ing informs the mind, and provides the most innocent and agreeable pastime; by the use of books, all that has been accomplished in Art and Science is disclosed, giving useful hints for future advancement in knowledge, and econ-mizing the time which might otherwise be spent in travel-ing over the ground already explored.

NEW BROADWAY HOTEL - Another large Hotel, we are informed, will be opened this Summer on Broad-It will comprise the entire block between bers and Reade sts. opposite Stewart's magnificent store, neluding the Granite Buildings, with a granite front the whole extent on Broadway and also over 150 feet on Chamthat and Reade-st. so as to make it one of the largest and most convenient hotels in the City. The proprietor of this tion all over the country. It is a capital location, and one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City, and under Mr. Howard's management can scarcely fall to be one of the .most popular and profitable establishments in our midst. The buildings are to have an additional story and

FRESH SHAD, the first of the season, made heir appearance in the market this morning.

In consequence of the storm the launch the Caleb Grim haw is postponed until Monday.

FIRE.-A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock this morning, in the fourth story of premises No. 70 Fulon-st. It was promptly extinguished, with trifling dam

TRIAL FOR MURDER.-We are informed that the young man from Philadelphia, who is now in the City Prison, charged with the murder of his employer, a me chanic in Ann-st, will have Mr. David Graham as his coun sel on his trial, which will probably soon take place.

sel on his trial, which will probably soon take place.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Might I take the liberty of suggesting, through the columns of your paper, to the "powers that be," that something like street-cleaning is highly necessary in many parts of the City. With the weather so favorable, during aimost any period of this Winter, the streets might easily have been kept in something like decent order; but I am sorry to say that one, at least of our very frequented thoroughfares has been entirely neglected for three or four mosts, until it is almost impassable—I mean Cherry st. From Pearl to Catharine, and even beyond, this street is from one to three feet deep with mud and filth, and actually disgasting to anything in the shape of decency—to say nothing of the sickening stench that meats the olfactatories of every wayfarer. Being compelled, as hundred are, to pass and repass through this route daily, I am induced to complain of its neglected condition. Every one knows that we are taxed sufficiently to have a bester state of things, and I sincerely hope this gentle hint may have its desired effect.

A Kristbart or Cherry New York of the state of things, and I sincerely hope this gentle hint may have its desired effect.

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FOUND WOUNDED .- A man named Joshua New ton was found, about 2 o'clock this morning, at the of Columbia and Stanton ats, with a severe cut back of his head and another over the left eys. formed policeman Miller of the Eleventh Ward had been knocked down by some unknown person.

DIED IN THE STREET .- Officer Fitzgerald, while taking his rounds about 7 o'clock last evening, had his at tention attracted by the greens of some person at the cor-ner of Madison and Jefferson sts. where he found Mr Joshun Gilbert, of the firm of Gilbert & Son, who had beet suddenly taken ill, and who died while being conveyed

CHARTER CONVENTION.—The members of this Convention held a meeting at the Common Council Rosm, last evening. President Dikeman in the Chair.

isst evening. President Dixeman in the Coair.

Mr. Taylor presented the following resolutions, viz:

Esseled, That the Secretary be directed to publish it
the Brooklyn Douby Adverture (for six weeks successively
the intention of this Convention to apply to the Legislature
at its present session to divide the Sixth Ward of this city
by Court-at, and the Seventh Ward by Clinton-avenue, as
well as to alter the present boundary of the Third Ward
and to amend the Charter of the City of Brooklyn.—
Adverted.

mr. Taylor observed a groposition than have an orna-nance may be passed by a majority of all the members of each Board of the Council, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. Also, a proposition that the two Board shall have concurrent powers and a negative on each others proceed-ings, and shall act as separate bodies, and shall appoint no Joint Committees except a Phance Committee. Each

NOTICES.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHED, POWLERS & WELLS, Clistos Hall, 131 Nasanust, N. Y.

example:
The following are extracts from letters from a few of
those who have seen and experienced its henceletal effects
From Com. That. dp. C. Jones, U. S. N.
"I feel warranted in exping, that not only has my ability
to endure fatigue been greatly removated by Dr. Benning's
Brace, but that my general health has also improved us.

The Letters and Newspapers will be received at the Foreign Ship Letter Office of the New York Tribuse for the packet-ship LA DUCHESS D'ORLEANS, Capt Rishardson, which mais for Havre on the 6th inst. Also, will be received at the same place Letters and Newspapers for the packet-ship MEDIATOR, Capt Stark, which sails for London on the 5th inst.

WANTS.

WANTED—A person with \$500 cash capital and his services, in an excellent manufacturing business, that is destined to meet with unbounded success. Apply at THEODORE F. ENGLESRECHT'S United States and European Patent Agency Office, 79 Johnset. 57 22 To PRINTERS.—A comporter wanted. One who ment situation will be given. Apply at H. CASSIDY'S Printing Office, 88 William-st. 55 31

SOU Lawyer and United States Form Book in every State in the Union.

Twenty-seven thousand copies of this book have been sold since last May, mostly in New-York and Connectiont. It is a book worth dollars to every business man. Agents are making \$100 and more a month.

Men of energy who will go to places, not yet occupied, can make at least \$1,000 a year.

36 Stor*

BOARDING.

TO LET-A parlor, (frontieg on Broadway) bedroo and pantries adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, on very moderate terms. The rooms are very pleasant. Apply at 219 Twefth-st. cor. of Broadway

Let where a gentleman and his wife can be accommodate with a back parlor on the first floor. Also, two or thre single gentleman can be accommodated with pleasar rooms with full or partial board.

47 St.

BOARDING. Two or three single contlemen many obtain furnished rooms with board, at 126 Greenwish at Also, a very pleasant parlor, cultable for a gentlemen and his wife. The house is supplied with Croten water throughout and with an excellent bath-room.

MANHATTAN PIANO FORTH
Company's Card to the Public.—This Company's Card to the Public.—This Company has now finished as assortment of Planofortee the profession and those of the public that are destrous of obtaining a good Plano are respectfully invited to call and examine them for themselves. We will state that this Company is composed all of practical workmen in every branch of the business, of many years' experience in the largest manufactories in this city; we therefore feel a confidence in recommending our Pianos to the public. We warrant them to stand in our Pianos to the public.

PIANO PORTER, Portons a charing Planos will find it to their tags to call at B. (Slean & Core 1977, 194 Fulton-st. (west of Broads

ade at the establishment.

ONE PRICE, BROWN & CO. 178 C

BOARDING. -Rooms to let, with board, at 85 Amit;

BOARDING IN BROADWAY - Contiemen as describing and ladice wishing board can be accommodated with genteelly-furnished rooms and board in house

RY, 152 Politon-st cost side Broadway-Han entirely new article, warrented app ger than any now in use, made with a peculiar harp fram-obviating the objection to metalic petales. A write guaranty will be given with each instrument, and whe any doubt as to their quality is expressed, the payment may be withhold until such doubts are removed.