

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Great distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and a public meeting had been called by the Lord Mayor of London, to devise means of lessening it by subscriptions, &c. The following extracts will show the extent of this distress.

Blackburn, April 25.—It was my intention to have written you, last night, a description of the common which is now going on here, but so to attempt a minute description is impossible. You are aware that, in this neighborhood, we have a dense mass of population which are all in confusion; hunger, it is true, will break through those walls, and unless something be very speedily done to relieve a starving community, I fear the consequences will be awful indeed; the weavers seem to gather strength, and, it appears, are more and more determined on the destruction of the power-loom manufactories, which they suppose is the cause of robbing them of their bread. Yesterday they destroyed the following mills:—St. George's, of Atherington; and Bury's, at White Ash. After having finished off the above, they marched into the town, seven abreast, for about a mile long (many of whom were women,) with pikes and axes, fire arms, hammers, axes, &c. and, in the short space of forty minutes, destroyed about £4,000 worth of looms, in B. Eccles and Co's mill. During the latter proceeding, a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards surrounded the mill, and took about sixty pikes from the insurgents, and a few prisoners; but I consider it highly prudent of Capt. Bray, that he did not make a more formidable attack on the Park Place Mill, but here the military was completely beat off, Mr. Noble, the magistrate, and several other gentlemen knocked down, and the mill left to its fate. This completed the day's work. Early this morning (25th) an express arrived from Low Moor, ten miles distance, for all the soldiers we had, to protect the extensive and valuable power-weaving concern of Messrs. Garrett & Horsfall. Two troops of Dragoons who had just arrived here from Manchester, and who had merely time to bait their horses and refresh their men in the street, immediately set off for that place. A troop also of riflemen arrived here, part of whom were immediately conveyed in chaises to that quarter, and the light of next day will, I fear, bring us tidings of bloody work from thence.

In the course of the day, we had expresses from Preston and Chorley, for the aid of the militia on the like occasion. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the Legislature will take some speedy and effectual measures to remedy the present existing evils.

Extract of a letter 12 miles from Manchester. I am just returned from Manchester all quiet there, but a very bad market.

Blackburn has been tolerably quiet to-day.—The poor starving creatures have broken all the power-loom belonging to Messrs. W. H. Carr & Co. The rioters are busy, it is said, at Chorley and Preston, but I don't think there is any truth in the various reports. The poor creatures are injuring themselves the most. It is alarming to be here. We have had several expresses from various quarters, all wanting soldiers; in fact, all this part is in a most dreadful uproar; we cannot tell where this will end, but at present all looks dark. They have commenced entering houses for violence.

Manchester, April 27.—There has been several lives lost within twelve miles of this town, by the soldiers firing on the rioters, and a great deal of damage done to power-loom. The people have, to-day, been walking through the town in drags, and there are so many out of employ, that disturbances may be expected here and at Bolton.

April 28.—Several factories were attacked last night, and some of them destroyed.

Disturbances also prevail in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Wogan, curate of the parish of Down, broke up Dublin, was murdered while asleep in his own house.

So great is the depreciation in property at Deal, that two good dwelling houses would only bring £22 (less than \$300) at auction; and one which cost £1200 sold for £114.

The shooting of the elephant has been dramatized in London, and is performing with success.

A voluminous report has been published by Mr. Jacobs, who was sent to the continent to inquire into the state of agriculture, the stocks of grain and price of labor, in the countries which might be expected to send supplies to England in case of the establishment of reciprocal duties. He clearly shows that no apprehension need be entertained on that subject, as only small quantities could be furnished, and a duty of 10 or 12, would equalize the price.

United States Bank shares were at £22 1/2, (\$101 1/2) on the 25th of April.

The following is a statement of the imports of Cotton into Liverpool, during the year ending the 24th of April last:—

From the United States 101,095; Brazil, 19,849; East Indies, 6,094; Egyptian, 13,721; W. Indies, 3,155; Total, 148,376 bags. In the same period in last year, they were from the U. States, 109,401; Brazil, 40,719; E. Indies, 3,694; Egyptian, 28,591; W. Indies, 4,195; Total, 186,600 bags. And in 1824, from the U. States, 105,609; Brazil, 37,402; E. Indies, 1,837; Egyptian, 2,431; W. Indies, 7,345; Total, 154,624 bags. The export this year have amounted to 39,918 bags, and to the same period last year they were 3,643.

The king has been pleased to sanction the reversal of the Attainders of five Scotch Titles.—Lord Liverpool, on the same night, brought in bills for that purpose on behalf of the descendants of the Earls of Carrwath and Arlie, and the Lords Oslive, Elcho, and Dunfer, and the Baronets of Fingask. The Editor of the Sun expresses a hope, that all other Lined Representatives of titles forfeited during times which ought to be forgotten, who may be worthy of such an act of Grace, may be restored to the honors of their ancestors at so very distant period.

From the following paragraph it will appear that intemperance of language has marked the discussion of the British Parliament, as well as our Congress during its late session:—

"It is the very error of the moon; She comes more near the earth than she was wont; And makes men mad."

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume, in the course of a debate relative to the value of a living in the city of London, under the control of the Bishop of London, spoke disrespectfully of the Bishop, calling him a "fire-brand," and a "promoter of dissension." This language was warmly animadverted on by Mr. Wynn and Mr. Peel; whereupon Mr. Hume admitted that he had used unmeasured terms; disclaimed any personal offence, and expressed regret for what he had said.

At the present assize of Castlebar, Judge Brant having learned that an affair of honour was in contemplation, had the parties, Lord Bingham, and Mr. James Browne, brought before him and bound them over and their counsels in recognizance to keep the peace; to the amount, as we understand of nine or ten thousand pounds on each side. His lordship warned them, that if they went to France, and had a meeting there, and their bail would forfeit their recognizance.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Desdemona, captain Neale, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2nd of May. We have five of the Constitution to the 20th of April, inclusive, and hasten to lay before our readers the following glorious news from Greece. We have time this evening but for a few extracts:—

Corfu, April 5.—The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated. Ibrahim, having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Giannetza and Pyrgos, to the number of 4000 men; and on the 24th of March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The enemy attacked the city upon the sea side, where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side, but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8000 Greeks, arrived during the heat of the action, fell upon the Turks, and thus accomplished the victory.

"These troops were commanded by Colonel Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After this defeat, Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras. This finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery."

The state of things in the Peloponnesus improves every day, and every thing is becoming more regular, and returning to order. The national assembly, which has been convoked not at Megara, but at Methora, (between Corinth and Argos) carries on its business with zeal.—The government has commanded Colich to set out and assemble and re-visit the forces of the chiefs of Romellia, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colocotroni is to remain blockading Tripolizza, until that place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colispola is to go to Patras, and Nicias is to observe those of the enemy who are at Naverino, and the president, Condariotis, at the head of the Spartiates, is to besiege Modon and Corou.

Under the date of Ancona, April 13, confirms the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim. In another letter from Corfu, it is said that Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburg, April 24, we find the following:—While the French journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corin papers bring us letters of the 5th April, which contain the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 24th of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men; three boys and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the Italian Islands, his chief of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation.

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fact that the Greeks have met with some great and unexpected success.—Laur. Dec.

The Boston Courier gives the following account brought by a vessel to that port, and although the news is of a more remote date, it will be found not without interest, as it communicates the situation and movements of some of our countrymen:—

From Smyrna.—By captain R. H. of the Cherub, seventy-five days from Smyrna, the following intelligence is received:—

Information has been received at Smyrna, from Mr. Washington, in the Greek service, that a Greek fortress, which commands Missolonghi, had been taken by Ibrahim Pacha, the garrison of which fled into Missolonghi, and as the Greeks in the latter place had only fifteen days' provisions, it was expected the place would soon fall into the hands of their enemies. A Greek fleet was fitting out at Napoli with provisions and munitions of war for their relief. The Greek cause was not considered hopeless, as they began to be more united for the common cause of their country, seeing themselves abandoned to fight it out without the least direct assistance from foreign powers. In Candia nothing but the little rock Cerabure remained in their possession.

Napoli de Romania was sickly. Messrs. Washington and Jarvis were directing their way to Missolonghi. Mr. Miller was going to Negropont to join Favier. Dr. How was attending the hospital at Napoli. Mr. Allan had arrived in Smyrna Bay. It was well known at Smyrna, by recent arrivals, that preparations were making at Alexandria and Constantinople for another expedition to the Morea against the Greeks. N. Y. Com. Adv.

VOLCANIC APPEARANCE IN THE MOON.

(By Capt Henry Kater, F. R. S.) On Sunday evening, the 4th of February, I observed a luminous spot in the dark part of the moon, which I was inclined to ascribe to the eruption of a volcano.

The telescope used was an excellent Newtonian, of 6 1/2 inches aperture, with a power of 74.—The moon was exactly two days old, and the evening so clear that I was able to discern the general outlines in the dark part of her disc. Her western azimuth was about 70 degrees, and her altitude about 10 degrees. In this position, at 6 hours and 30 minutes, the volcano (emitting by the eye) appeared distant from the northern limb of the moon about 1-10th of her diameter. Its appearance was but of a small nebula, subtending an angle of about three or four seconds. Its brightness very variable; a luminous point like a small star of the sixth or seventh magnitude, would suddenly appear in its centre, and suddenly disappear, and these changes would sometimes take place in the course of a few seconds. On the evening of the 6th, having an engagement which prevented me from observing it myself, I arranged the telescope for two friends, who remarked the same phenomena as the night before, but in an inferior degree, partly, perhaps, in consequence of the evening not being so favorable. On the 6th I again observed it. It had certainly become more faint, and the star-like appearance less frequent. I could see it very distinctly with the power of 40; as the moon approached the horizon, it was visible only at intervals, when the star-like appearance took place. On the same evening I had the pleasure of showing it to Mr. Henry Browne, F. R. S. I regret that I had no micrometer adapted to my telescope, but I have reason to believe the distance of the volcano from the edge of the moon was about one-tenth of her diameter; and the angle it formed this evening with the line joining the cusps, was about 50 degrees. I remarked near the edge of the moon, a well-known dark spot, from which the volcano was distant, so nearly as I could estimate, three times its distance from the edge of the moon. In a map of the moon, published by Dr. Kitchener, (which is the best small map with which I am acquainted,) there is a

mountain sufficiently near the situation of the volcano, to authorize the supposition, that they may be identical. On the 7th, Friday, still on the volcano, and the occasional partial appearances, but I do not think it was immediately perceptible to have been discovered by a person ignorant of its precise situation. I am inclined, however, to think, that the difficulty of seeing it is rather to be attributed to the increased light of the moon, than to the diminished action of the volcano.—The spot in which I observed the volcano appeared to be that named Aristarchus. This spot was particularly examined by Hevelius, who calls it Mons Pyrophorus, and who considers it to be volcanic. If his drawings are to be relied upon, it has undergone a considerable change in its appearance since his time. Sir William Herschell has recorded in his Philosophical transactions, an observation of three volcanoes which he perceived in the moon, April 19th, 1787, at 10h. 30m. sidereal time. One of these, which he said showed 'an actual eruption of fire or luminous matter,' was distant from the northern limb of the moon 3h. 57m. 3s. The diameter of the burning part being not less than 3". I find that this observation was made about 9 o'clock in the evening when the moon was not quite two days old; and from the situation of the spot described by Sir Wm. Herschell, I have no doubt of its being the same that I have noticed."

Bengal.—The East India Company's old territory, commonly known in Europe by the name of Bengal, occupying the space of 102,000 square British miles, contained, in 1820, 39,679,000 souls, exhibiting a denser population than any equal portion of the Globe, Christ not excepted.

DOMESTIC.

EXTRACT

From the speech of Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, on the Panama Mission.

Mr. Chairman: Out of this House—and, I am very sorry to say, in some degree, by implication within it—the members have been classed either as indiscriminate supporters or opposers of all measures proposed by the executive. Hence, it has been deemed necessary for those who do not wish to be designated by either of those denunciations, explicitly to state the relation in which they stand to both, and the principles on which they intend to act, when their vote might imply support or disapprobation of executive measures.

Yielding to this necessity, I reluctantly speak of myself, and declare that, at the last election, when the President was designated by this house, I gave my voice in favor of the candidate who had the greatest number of electoral votes. And I did so because I had witnessed in him the possession of qualities, and the exertion of talents, which qualified him, as I thought, in a greater degree than any other man now living for that place. Wisdom in forming his plans—promptitude and energy in their execution—courage untidly regardless of danger, when circumstances required action—prudence not to be executed or drawn from its purpose when an advantage was to be gained by delay—stern integrity, and only intractable to itself, but debarring all under his influence or direction from the approach of corruption—the highest sense of honor—a devotedness to the cause of his country, that annihilated every consideration of personal safety or advantage—a talent never, perhaps, equalled, of mixing discordant opinions, and directing them in time of danger to the common defence—and, in the moment of victory and triumph, a profound and cheerful submission to the laws of the country, even when they imposed a heavy penalty for acts done to preserve the law itself, and the country from destruction.

I preferred him not only because he was by these characteristics eminently qualified for the place, but because, by his exercise of them, I thought the country had incurred a debt of gratitude which could only be collected by the highest honors and the strongest marks of confidence it could bestow. No one, sir, can justly appreciate the magnitude of that debt, who was not witness to the manner in which it was incurred—who did not see the nature and imminence of the danger, and the celebrity and efficiency of the deliverance—who could not compare his inadequate means with the glorious object he made them attain—and who was not an eye-witness to one of the greatest miracles, in the working of which Almighty God has designed to employ the instrumentality of human talent and human courage.

We read, sir, of the sack of cities and of the destruction, pillage, butchery, violation, and other atrocities, with which they are attended, and we feel emotions of horror, but they are transitory; and if the tale be often repeated, we hear it with indifference; but when you have yourself been exposed to such dangers—when they were at your very threshold—when a space that may be traversed in a few minutes is all that separates your home from conflagration, your property from plunder, your wives and children, and all who look to you for protection, from exposure to the brutal insolence of a savage soldiery—in a place from whence there is no retreat, and with no hope of safety, but in the courage of a brave, but undisciplined, ill-armed defender, arrayed against three times their number of well-appointed veterans, hot on the scent of carnage and booty;—when you have seen and felt this, the impression is never effaced.

With me, sir, it is not a traditional impression; I have seen, I have felt the danger. I witnessed and exulted in the triumph of our deliverance, and when I forget the deliverance—when I omit any proper mention in my power to give to him the distinctions which his services merit, and to my country the benefit of his virtues and talents, I must be deaf to the voice of duty and gratitude, and regardless of the wishes of those whom I represent.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Ingham, of Penn. on the Panama question.

"The doctrines asserted to defeat this amendment, are the same identical doctrines which prevailed in and were 'the cause of terror.'—They are based upon the idea of executive infallibility, and that of the duty of the house of representatives to support, by approval, when that might be necessary, every act incidentally involved in the executive duties. We are told in this republican age, that because we must not speak about our foreign policy—because it belongs to the executive, and that when we speak, we must obey.—Sir, these are doctrines suited better for tyrants and slaves than freemen. Let them once be sanctioned, and a single step further will make another addition; for, if we have no right to speak on public measures it is but another step to say the people have no right to speak, and if they have no right to speak, you have a right to stop them from speaking. Such is the course of reasoning which led to the encroachment on liberty in the day of that famous law. I refer not to the reign of the first Adams, that dark period of our history, with any pleasure, far from it; but to look for lessons to warn us of the dangers which surrounded us."

It is not true that some gentlemen are looking for a revival of the principles which predominated in that day.—What did the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) mean, when he, in a tone of significant complaint, said, the gentleman from Delaware, was the last man in the

house, from whom he would have expected the avowal of the opinions urged in support of this amendment? Mr. Chairman, let me come to this, in this first year of the new Era, that we shall hear the old repudiated doctrine of 'us, which had been buried for a quarter of a century, hoisted and revived and re-asserted? I would be glad to know what the gentleman from Massachusetts meant by the rebuke, unless he thought he had some claims on the gentleman from Delaware, as a disciple of those repudiated doctrines? I do not know that the gentleman from Delaware, ever avowed such opinions; but I do know there was a time when these gentlemen pursued different roads, and which, in my judgment, involved an unerring test of public virtue; and beyond that period I do not wish to go to find party distinctions. I can find a sufficient test there, for my political friendships. In the late war, the 2d war of independence, when we were contending with the most powerful nation of the earth; the enemy laying waste every village and even cottage within the reach of his power; when fiscal embarrassments pressed heavily upon us, when, in fact, the country was bleeding at every pore, the gentleman from Delaware, had shouldered his musket, and marched to fight the enemies of his country, as did my honorable colleague, (Mr. Buchanan,) and many others of the same political faith.

It, Mr. Chairman, I ask where then was the gentleman from Massachusetts? I can tell you, sir, I was a member of the same congress with him. Many of my constituents, and those of my colleagues, were suffering every thing which the human constitution could endure, braving the enemy on the northern frontier, or blanching in cold and comfortless toils on the shores. Their sufferings were aggravated by the want of the common necessaries of life. I speak from knowledge and experience, and not at random, when I say that the gentleman from Massachusetts was then engaged, not only in withholding the supplies, but literally lashing with pious the arms of the brave defenders of his country, and in devising every means which his capacious mind could conceive, to resist a vigorous prosecution of the war; identified with every combination and action, Hartford Convention and all, to unnerve the arm and weaken the power of the government, when the enemy was at our doors and his bayonet at our breast. Sir, the gentleman stood in the same relation to the domestic enemies of his country then, that he now does to most of the opponents of this amendment. He was their Magnus Apollo! To him they looked for guidance in every movement; he had only to wave his hand, and they obeyed the signal. But the country triumphed without his aid; the war terminated in a blaze of glory. The nation still feels, and I trust will never cease to feel the beneficial consequences of the heroism displayed in that war. But none of these feelings found a place in the breast of the orator, at the laying of the foundation stone of the monument of Bunker's Hill: Ill-fated Bunker Hill! Illustrious mound! consecrated to virtue, liberty and love of country! Thy glory was perfected! Alas! that it should have been stained by an oration on thy summit, in which all the glorious achievements of the second war of independence were carefully remembered to be forgotten.—Can I, while I feel the responsibility of my station; can I, knowing these things, be expected to act upon faith with the gentleman? No, sir! I cannot be led away by the sympathies of any man for foreign countries, who had so little for his own in the hour of her greatest perils.

The Negroes.—The increasing insolence of the blacks in this city is a subject of universal complaint. The discolored runaway blacks from the southern states have been for years gradually congregating in this city, where they do little more than corrupt the few good and make the bad worse. A custom prevails with the negroes of this city, which, among others, is daily increasing the bad feeling between the blacks and whites, and that is, the practice of driving, and sometimes with force, the whites off the public walks, to bustle and beat them at night, and particularly the treatment of white females, who have been frequently intentionally insulted with the grossest expressions in presence of husband and parents.

A few nights ago, a party followed a gentleman in this city, who had resisted an attempt to put him off the sidewalk; on arriving at a dark place he was assailed by a crowd of them and severely handled; one of the negroes knocked out the gentleman's teeth, and another bruised his head in a shocking manner.

These things are getting common. It will not be long before these same men will proceed to murder;—then, and perhaps not till then, will the whites be excited; but if this should once happen, New York will record a day of horror that has seldom been witnessed in a civilized country. National Advocate.

From the Democratic Press. Edward Thompson & Robert Morris.—There are strange illustrations of the even-handedness with which justice returns the poisoned chalice to the lips of men. Edward Thompson is at length in prison, after having been long indulged in all the luxuries of his own splendid establishment.—Robert Morris, to whom the United States are under many and heavy obligations, was long involved in pecuniary difficulties. His notes were sold, publicly, for small sums compared with their apparent value. Among the purchasers of these notes was Edward Thompson—the same who has recently, so little to his own credit, filled so large a space in the public eye. He obtained judgment on his notes and determined to get his money.

At that period Mr. Morris lived at the splendid establishment, now the country seat of Mr. Pratt, and took much pains to exclude himself from his creditors and the world. Mr. Thompson, the same who is now in Philadelphia Arch street prison, determined to arrest Mr. Morris, and having ascertained the necessary facts laid his plans accordingly. It was in the spring of the year.—Mr. Morris used early in the morning to take a walk for his health. A fisherman having caught in Schuylkill river, on the banks of which Mr. Morris lived, a very fine shad, he took it to Mr. M. to sell it. While this unfortunate patriot was examining the fish, Mr. Edward Thompson, the same I have before mentioned and two sheriff's officers seized the poor gentleman and lodged him in prison. I do not know for certain whether he used there or not. For the truth of every particular of this story I do not vouch, but I do assure the public I have given it to them as I have heard it, save only that I have omitted many of the comments and observations which were made, and have confined myself to the mere narrative. A crowd of reflection press upon my mind but I forbear to put them to paper, and leave every reader to make his own comments. Mysterious but righteous and just are the dealings of him who rules over all!

A TRUTH TELLER.

Massachusetts.—The whole number of votes returned for Governor, at the late election, was 40,992, of which Levi Lincoln, had 27,894.—The votes for Lieutenant Governor were 40,338, of which Thomas L. Winthrop had 28,707.—The majority of votes for Governor Lincoln was upwards of 13,000.—The Legislature has commenced its session with harmony. The Speaker of the House was unanimously chosen, and the President of the Senate by a great majority.—Nat. Int.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Early in January last, a committee of the trustees of the Boston Athenæum was appointed to take into consideration the subject of allowing the books to circulate among the proprietors. The committee recommended that an attempt should be made to circulate several of the public libraries with the Athenæum, and that such of the proprietors and life share holders, as would pay annually five dollars should be allowed to take the books from the library under such regulations as should be agreed upon. This report was accepted, and a committee consisting of Nathaniel Bowditch, Francis C. Gray, George Ticknor, Thomas W. Ward, and Francis J. Oliver, was appointed, with full power to carry into effect the proposed measure. The same committee were also instructed to examine into and ascertain the deficiencies of the library, and to take measures as the trustees should approve to supply them.

In pursuance of this plan an union has been effected with the Medical Library and with the Scientific Association. The Medical Library contained more than two thousand volumes of well selected modern works on medicine, surgery and chemistry, purchased within ten years, at an expense of more than four thousand five hundred dollars. This library now forms a part of the Athenæum. The proprietors of the Medical Library, being thirty-one in number, were entitled to life-rights in the Athenæum, were entitled to exchanging such life-rights for full shares by paying each an additional sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. Thirty of these proprietors have taken shares in the Athenæum, paying in all a sum of four thousand five hundred dollars; so that the property of the Athenæum is increased more than nine thousand dollars by this union.

The Scientific Association, formed a few months since, for the purpose of procuring a collection of scientific books, have obtained a subscription of \$716 dollars, of which above 3000 dollars has already been collected. An agreement for an union with this Association having been made by the committee, was approved by the proprietors of the Athenæum, at their meeting May 26, 1824, and the whole amount subscribed will be appropriated for the purchase of the scientific books contained in a catalogue prepared by the trustees of the Scientific Association. This catalogue does not contain any books now in the Athenæum, and it will make a very important addition to their already respectable collection of scientific books. This department of the Athenæum will also be rendered much more complete by the sum subscribed in the Feb. 1825, for completing the transactions of the royal societies and academies and lectures in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Petersburg, Berlin, Turin, Göttingen, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Madrid and Lisbon, making in the whole, one of the most complete scientific libraries in the United States.

The means taken by the committee to supply the deficiencies in the library will be seen by the annual report made by the proprietors of the Athenæum, at their meeting May 25, 1825, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee appointed by a vote of the proprietors, March 18, 1825, beg leave to report:—That having ascertained the deficiencies in the library to be great, they were considering the expediency of a general subscription among the proprietors to supply the same, when Col. Thomas H. Perkins, by a letter of March 30, 1825, most graciously offered to give eight thousand dollars towards the completion of the new lecture rooms, provided the like sum should be subscribed by or the friends of the Athenæum, before the first day of November next; and James Perkins, Esq. by a letter of the same date, and in the same munificent spirit, made a similar offer, on similar conditions.—Whereupon your committee, in pursuance of their instructions, did on the 10th of April, lay the subject before the Trustees, who after voting the thanks of their Board to Col. T. H. Perkins and James Perkins, Esq. authorized and requested your committee forthwith to collect, in any way they might see fit, the sums necessary to secure this institution the full benefit of the offer of the Messrs. Perkins'. The committee accordingly, proceeded to obtain subscriptions, and did obtain them to the following amounts, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Donations, Amount paid by Proprietors of the Medical Library to obtain full shares in the Athenæum. Total: \$10,000 and 4,500.

Amount in cash or approved securities, \$40,000 To this add the value of the books of the Medical Library, 4,500

Making the gross sum of \$44,500 Being the amount properly added to the Athenæum since January last.

Having obtained this large and generous subscription, your committee proceeded to make arrangements for supplying the deficiency in the Athenæum Library, according to the vote of the proprietors. They have prepared lists of books, which will be purchased as soon as may be, and they have made arrangements for completing the broken sets now in the Athenæum, and for binding the unbound books now on the shelves. Of the forty thousand dollars, therefore, which have already been received, the following appropriations are already made, viz:

Table with 2 columns: To the Lecture Rooms, Col. Perkins' donation, 8,000; Scientific Association, 3,710; Catalogue prepared by the Trustees of the Athenæum, (about), 10,700; For binding and repairs, 1,500.

Making in all \$22,500 Leaving the sum of \$16,500 to be added in this permanent fund of the institution, the income of which is to be appropriated to the purchase of books hereafter. But this is not the only, or the principal new source of income, that will be opened to the Athenæum, for the purchase of books, which may be estimated as follows, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Income from new fund, (about), \$200; from Lecture Rooms, 500; from circulation of books, (about), 500; from annual scientific subscribers, 500.

Making the whole annual income \$2,000 according to an extremely moderate computation for the purchase of books, the income from the former funds of the institution having been found sufficient to pay the current expenses.

This state of the Athenæum, the committee have very great pleasure in laying before the Proprietors. The addition to its means, thus obtained in a very short time, will probably render it second to no similar institution in the United States. All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN BOWDITCH, FRANCIS C. GRAY, GEORGE TICKNOR, THOMAS W. WARD, FRANCIS J. OLIVER.