NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

☞ Those of our subscribers who are victims and participants of the vice of moving, are requested to give information of their new residences at the office of *The Tribune*.

A Talk with Young Men.

This is a season of quiet and consideration with regard to Politics—one of those calms which follow and precede the tempest. There are large numbers of young men who will probably be summoned to decided Political action for the first time next November, and who have not yet fully resolved on the course they will then take. To this class we address ourselves, and we ask their earnest heed to our brief observations.

We of course speak to those young men who mean to live useful and respected and to die fearless and lamented—the opposite class are not likely to hear or heed us. But the great majority of young men, we trust, are more solicitous to be on the right than on the strong side—to serve their country in the bestowal of their suffrages than to serve themselves at their country's expense. These we would earnestly entreat to scrutinize the two great parties which divide the country in their essential characters, and thereupon decide to which of them the path of Duty must direct their steps. Questions of policy and of administration rise into importance to-day and sink into insignificance to-morrow, and a measure which was urgently demanded in '47 may be unsuited to the country in '49. On all such there is and will be room for debate and contradiction evermore. But there are considerations connected with our Politics higher than those—broader also—more enduring. Let us barely allude to some of them.

If a young man, such as we now address, should find, on a careful survey, that one of the great parties which divide the country is most apt to obtain a majority of suffrages in localities where the people are notoriously most intelligent and moral, while the other is pretty sure of the ascendency in localities where the mass of the people are debased by ignorance and vice, that fact should have some weight with him in deciding to which to attach himself.

If he should find one of these parties benefited and strengthened by an increased attention by the community to Education and Religion, while the other flourishes best where groggeries are multiplied and dissipation is rampant, that contrast can hardly fail to have weight with him.

If, in scrutinizing the Election Returns of a great City like this, he should find those Districts where the greater number endeavor to live reputably, cleanlily and usefully give large majorities one way, while those which are in good part given up to brothels, gambling-dens and other haunts of wickedness are sure to give majorities the other way, ought not that fact to arrest his attention and influence his decision?

If, on running over a list of his acquaintances, he should find a majority of the studious, modest, observing, frugal, moral and religious tending toward one party, while a majority of the rowdy, reckless, turbulent, dissipated and godless manifested a natural leaning toward the opposite party, should not that divergence incite him to reflection on its causes and its philosophy?

If he should find one party vociferous and bloodthirsty for Universal Suffrage in Rhode Island and France, while that same party voted down, hooted down, Universal Suffrage in New-York—devoted, lip-deep, to the uprising of the degraded and down-trodden in Lancashire or Lombardy, but trampling down and grinding into the earth a long oppressed and abused caste in our own country—while the opposite party, making much slenderer and less boisterous professions of Democracy, yet manifested far more consistency and impartiality in its acts; not regarding the victims of tyranny in our midst as beneath or beyond the range of its sympathies, will not these facts give him some insight into the true characters of the respective parties and his duty with regard to them?

Finally: If he should find one party regarding Government mainly as a means of inflicting evil, while the other esteemed it rather as an agency for effecting good; one party ready enough to vote away millions to conquer or purchase other nations' territory, but stickling for the unconstitutionality of every proposal to use our revenue rather to improve and bind together our own; one party vehement for acquiring at any expense of blood or treasure the Bay of San Francisco on the Pacific, but horror-struck at the profligacy of improving harbors on our Great Lakes or removing obstructions in the Hudson, St. Clair or Ohio; the one rushing unfathomably into debt to sustain a foreign crusade of slaughter and subjugation, while the other regarded National greatness and honor as to be achieved rather through Peace, Order and a prosperous National Industry, ought he to hesitate as to which of them he should aid by his countenance and his suffrage?

Young Men! think calmly and carefully of these things! A Nation's destiny hangs upon your decision!

Congress—Hope—Baltimore Convention, &c.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Monday night, May 1

The whole country will hear with pleasure that a strong effort has been made to push ahead the public business in the House. Mr. Vinton's motion to make the Appropriation Bills the special order for Wednesday was carried this morning by a strong vote—the Nays not Whigs, of course. The House will not adjourn this week for the annual taking up of carpets, &c. but will wait and do so at the sitting of the Baltimore Convention, three weeks hence. Meantime a large amount of the essential business of the Session may be dispatched if the resolution evinced to day is adhered to, and I now joyfully hear the belief expressed that Congress may adjourn by the middle of June at farthest. May it prove so!

Nobody begins to know yet who will be nominated at Baltimore, and the chances of Polk, Cass, and Woodbury, appear to outsiders about equal. Buchanan seems to be nowhere. It may be Gen. Butler, Gen. Worth, or somebody not yet heard of. Gen. Pillow, I understand, is not deemed available.

Talking of Baltimore: *The Union* of yesterday morning had an article very absurd in its outward sense, but quite significant when interpreted by the science of correspondences. Its words import a recommendation that the approaching Baltimore Convention should adopt and reaffirm the Resolutions of the *last* Baltimore Convention—a most ridiculous proposal when it is considered that one of those resolutions expressly affirmed that "our right to *the whole of Oregon* is clear and *unquestionable*," and clearly promised that said 'right' should be maintained and enforced by the candidates then nominated; instead of which Mr. Polk has surrendered forever one half of that very Oregon and given the British a commercial right of way through the other. But the occult meaning of the Organ evidently is that the Convention should readopt the *candidates* of 1844—a suggestion which I hope will meet with favor.

—We have miserable weather here on the average—sour northeastern winds, dull, cloudy skies, and yet hardly a drop of rain. The herbage suffers for water, while the atmosphere is surcharged with it. A shabbier May-day than this has hardly been endured this side of Labrador. G.

OHIO.—The Whigs of the XIth Congressional District have nominated JOHN SHEARMAN of Richland Co. Delegate to the National Convention, and P. J. REZNOR of Ashland Co. substitute. No instructions.

At the same meeting ROLLIN C. HURD of Knox Co. was chosen Presidential Elector.

In the XVth District, Judge DAVENPORT of Monroe Co. is the Delegate to the National Convention, and DANIEL KILGORE of Cadiz is the Whig candidate for Elector.

STATE CONVENTION IN ROCHESTER.—A mass Convention for the nomination of State officers by the Liberty League, or National Reformers, is to be held in Rochester on the 31 day of June next.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Funeral of Senator Ashley of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2.

According to previous arrangements, the House of Representatives repaired to the Senate Chamber at an early hour to-day for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Hon. CHESTER ASHLEY from Arkansas, deceased.

The galleries were filled at an early hour by spectators, anxious to witness the solemn ceremonies about to be performed in honor of the deceased. A deep feeling of solemnity seemed to pervade all present.

Among the distinguished persons present were observed the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, Officers of the Army and Navy and several Foreign Ministers.

A feeling and eloquent prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. GURLEY, Chaplain of the House, appropriate to the occasion. He was followed by Rev. Mr. SHIRK, Chaplain of the Senate, who delivered a sermon filled with solemn appeals to the audience on the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being prepared to meet the awful change to which we were all hastening—the hour, the moment for which we could neither foresee nor foretell. He in the course of his remarks feelingly alluded to the deceased, his private worth, his public services, and to the suddenness with which he had been cut down in the midst of usefulness.

When the Rev. gentleman had concluded his sermon, the last remains of the deceased Senator were borne to the Congressional burying-ground for interment, followed by a long procession.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies at the place of interment, the people dispersed.

By Pony Express to The Tribune.

Gen. Taylor's Position Defined.

The *New-Orleans Picayune* of the 27th contains the following letter from Gen. TAYLOR to Capt. Allison, his brother-in-law, defining more fully than he has heretofore done his position in regard to the Presidency. It will be seen that Gen. T. says that having, at the solicitation of many of his countrymen, taken his position as a candidate, he does not feel at liberty to surrender that position until his friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of the country or their party. I have not always responded to those inquiries for various reasons.

I confess, while I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with the minute details of legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, in every one this or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude inferences upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First.—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government entrusted by party suffrages.

Second.—The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest basis and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have always thought that, for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. *The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.*

Third.—Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth.—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and in all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government as well as its true policy are opposed to the subjugation of their nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. I endorse the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be liberating and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports of my opinions, either in writing or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON. Z. TAYLOR.

From the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the schooner H. L. Scranton, Capt. Taber, from Brazos Santiago, we have dates from Matamoras of the 5th inst., and Monterey to the 28th ult.

The *Monterey Gazette* of the 25th ult. states that a report is in circulation to the effect that several American merchants have been murdered near Mexapi, but is unable to trace it to any authentic source.

The same paper states that the 16th Infantry, who have been garrisoning the city, have been ordered out to Walnut Springs.

Appropriate honors were paid to the memory of John Quincy Adams at Monterey by the 16th Infantry on the 24th ult. A cannon was fired every half hour during the day from the citadel, and thirteen in the morning and twenty-nine at sunset.

Gen. Wool has ordered all the dogs in the City of Monterey to be killed. There will be many a tear shed among the black-eyed Señoritas at the destruction of their pets. This *pronunciamiento* against the canine legions by the commanding officer may well be called a general massacre.

The *Gazette* learns from its agent in Saltillo, who had just arrived from Parras, that three Virginia volunteers had been murdered there a short time previous. The perpetrators had been arrested. [N. O. Picayune, 29th.

FROM THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.—The bark Ann D. Richardson which arrived at this port on Monday, brings accounts of some apprehension in Guadaloupe, on account of the design of the Provisional Government to abolish Slavery there. At Basse Terre all was quiet, though business was at a stand still. The following proclamation had been issued by the Governor:

PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF GUADALOUPE: A Provisional Government replaces in France the one instituted under the Charter of 1830.

France is quite at liberty to adopt any institutions upon which the majority of the nation may decide.

* * * * * * *

The people of Guadaloupe must wait with patience and confidence the result at which the appointed Metropolitan Government may arrive—with regard to Emancipation—a measure quite reconcilable with their acquired rights. The precautionary step taken by the Colonial Council of Guadaloupe has the entire approbation of the Provisional Government, reserving to itself, however, the further consideration of the means necessary for its completion.

LAYRLE, Governor.

Government-House, March 28, 1848.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ST. LOUIS.—A large mass meeting of all parties and classes was held at St. Louis on the 24th ult. to express the sympathy of that city with the republican movements in Europe. Enthusiastic and eloquent addresses were delivered in English, German and French, and the Marseillaise was frequently sung by the crowd during the ceremonies. A Committee of three was appointed to prepare an address, which the Mayor of St. Louis was requested, by vote, to forward to Lamartine, and through him to all the free nations in Europe with whom France fraternizes.

PORT AU PRINCE.—Later advices from Port au Prince state that the news of the French Revolution had reached there, creating great excitement. The merchants were very apprehensive of trouble in their business affairs. It was believed that the Provisional Government would rigidly enforce the payment of the national debt, and thereby cause a panic in the money affairs of the republic.

☞ A dispatch from Boston, dated Tuesday May 2, says Thomas Baker, who was committed to the Tombs in New-York for counterfeiting, and escaped six months ago, was arrested at two o'clock this morning, at a house in Carney-place.

Bunker Delegates to Baltimore.

XVth District—Hon. JOS R. FLANDERS, of Franklin Co.

XXth District—GEORGE B. PASSCOT of Geneva.

BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Returns from 46 counties in Virginia show a Loco Foco gain of 3 Delegates and 1 Senator.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Ashley's Birth-place—Attachment to Birth-place—Mortality among Members of Congress—Some Progress made by the House toward probable Adjournment.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

Gen. ASHLEY—Mr. JOHNSON of Ark. said in his very appropriate notice of the deceased Senator to-day—was born in Massachusetts; was taken by his father in his earliest childhood to the State of New-York; grew up there, and migrated to Illinois in the beginning of the present century. He married in Missouri, and in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and nineteen moved with his household divinities to the then territory of Arkansas. He soon gained position and popularity there, and at the time of his death was one of that State's most honored and honorable sons.

His birth-place was Massachusetts, and when skeptics talk sneeringly or doubtfully of the duration of the Union let it be answered to them that however far he may limit the boundaries of our country reach there is a common origin to all our citizens. Mostly, so far, the New-England States are the *cuna-bula* of our race.—Arkansas and Louisiana, Texas and Florida, the newest States in the Union, are peopled of some of the oldest blood. The Yankee is as predominant there as he ever was in the States which the *vis augusta domi* induced him to relinquish. He carries there his early imbibed impression, erects there altars to the same divinities, cultivates and extends there, during life, the principles of his education:

"*Et dulces moneas reminiscitur Argos.*"

Senator ASHLEY, like every other liberal and honorable adopted citizen of the South, an *emigré* from Yankee land, spoke always in praise of his native soil. They change their climate, their sky—not their disposition, nor their attachment to the place of their nativity, who seek in Southern lands an easier livelihood.

Probably in no Congress since the institution of the Government, has there been such a mortality prevalent among members and their nearest and dearest relatives as in the present. Death "loves a shining mark." It is unnecessary and would be painful to recapitulate the names of the illustrious deceased—Senators and Representatives in far more than ordinary number. These few whom death has spared have, in many instances, been afflicted by the untimely departure of their nearest in blood, or are at this very time in attendance upon the bed of illness. I might mention several instances of dangerous sickness in the families of members from our State, whose absence from their Constitutional duties are enforced of necessity by such cause. Nor is such calamity confined to New-York. Members from Virginia, from Maine, from Massachusetts, from Pennsylvania and Ohio, recalled none on such most melancholy errand, passed before our memories. In truth, what State almost of the Union, has been unvisited by death since the first elections to the present Congress, either in the person of some one of its Representatives, or in their families? There seems to have been an epidemic among members of Congress, and among those most nearly allied to them in blood.

We hear to-day of the death of Mrs. APPLETON of Boston, Mr. WEBSTER's child, and a sole daughter of his house and heart. He has been by her bedside for weeks, hoping against hope for her recovery. It is but a few weeks since that he heard of the death in Mexico of his youngest son. While struggling with nature against so great a deprivation, he is overtaken by another, no less heart-rending. Of three children, he has but one remaining. Two channels of his life will seem dried up by one Providence. It is enough to break down any other man. The fatal coincidence might stagger him. Alas! how often upon our unrelenting minds is engraven the sad and solemn truth of Nature's poet:

"O Gertrude, Gertrude!
When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions."

The House has done something to-day toward the necessary annual legislation of the country. Many people remote from the metropolis—and hence perhaps unreasonable—have thought for no little time it was meet and expedient that something properly appertaining to the session should be done. Whether Congress has hitherto been guilty of unnecessary delay, it would be needless now to inquire. It is more germane to the present state of things to know a movement toward the transaction of affairs has been made in right earnest. The House to-day, in its early convocation, adopted a resolution, with but little recalcitrating opinion, to meet hereafter during the session at 11 o'clock A.M.—appropriating to itself thereby one of the hours best adapted to business; for who of mortal men can agitate properly the affairs of the nation when his own stomach is agitated by the cravings of appetite? And heretofore the session has languished deep into the hour of dinner.

Beside the adoption of this general rule in the expediting of business, Mr. VINTON of Ohio,—the always attentive and energetic Chairman of the Ways and Means,—made a great advance toward the consummation of necessary affairs by the gaining of a special motion. He gained the vote of the House by much more than the required majority of two thirds, to take up the Naval Appropriation bill on Wednesday next! His success was as much owing to his own position and energy, as to the good sense of the House. He was seconded by the sympathies of the great number;—by none more warmly than by Mr. HOLMES of S. C. who declared, with his accustomed emphatic sincerity, that it was high time for the House to attend to the business of the nation—and this declaration, he said, he intended equally for both parties.

It is, however, worthy of remark that all the opposition to Mr. VINTON's motion proceeded from the Loco-Foco party, and principally from those who advance and are allowed the pretension of being leaders of the party. Theirs is the party who have thrown obstacles in the way of legislation many times during the session; and now that the session draws rapidly near its close (as at least is to be hoped) their opposition seems to know no relaxation. What the motive of their seemingly unreasonable and unreasoning conduct can be it is impossible to divine—or whether they have more motive save a general and undiscriminating desire to embarrass the political majority of the House.

Further Mexican Items.

A correspondent of the *New-Orleans Crescent*, writing from the City of Mexico, April 11, says:

Among those who start home to-morrow, with the train, is Capt. Dauby, one of the Excursion prisoners, who was so severely wounded at the Garita de Belen that he has not yet recovered. He is worn down to a mere skeleton, and the doctors think that a change of climate is absolutely necessary to his recovery.

Another correspondent of the same paper writing April 14, says:

The Court of Inquiry is progressing toward a termination in this country very fast. One day this week the members were in their seats nearly eight hours. Yesterday morning the Court was cleared of every one but the prosecution and defence for nearly an hour, and the subject of an early adjournment to Washington canvassed.

A special commission to try Lieuts. Isaac Hare and S. F. Dutton, and others charged with burglary and murder, met yesterday and proceeded to investigate the case of Lieut. Hare. Two Mexican witnesses were examined—The members of the Court are Col. Thompson, 3d Kentucky Vols; Col. Geary, 2d Pennsylvania Vols; Lieut. Col. Gladden, South Carolina Vols; Lieut. Col. Burnham, New-York Vols; Lieut. Col. Whitfield, 3d Kentucky Vols; Maj. Bowman, 1st Pennsylvania Vols; and Maj. Ward, 4th Kentucky Vols. Col. Geary will act sit on the cases of Hare and Dutton, he being colonel of the regiment to which they belong. One or two of the outsiders, or adventurers, who have been arrested on the same charges, are endeavoring to avail themselves of the 11th article of the armistice, by which Mexican laws take precedence of the army laws.

A few nights since we had quite an alarm, occasioned by some heavy firing which was heard in the environs of the city, and probably it may have been occasioned by a collision between a party of our men and about one hundred and fifty Mexican robbers who had entered that part of the city for the purpose of plundering the defenceless inhabitants. Two of the robbers were killed, and a couple of our marines were slightly wounded.

The news of the battle at Huamantla, near Chinuahua, has been confirmed. As usual, it was a brilliant victory for the American army. Generals Trias of Chihuahua—one of the most bitter of our enemies—and all his officers were taken prisoners, and fourteen pieces of artillery and a large quantity of muskets and ammunition were captured. The number of killed and wounded (not stated) was very small.

A DESERTER AMONG THE MORMONS.—Some days ago it was said that Major Bowman and some other officers were proceeding from this city to that place on Wednesday, they came up with a party of the guerrillers who have so long infested that vicinity, robbing, plundering, and murdering such as fell in their way. They had robbed the "Half-way House," and proceeded to attack Major Bowman's party. In the conflict which ensued the Major wounded one of the desperadoes with his sabre. Six more of them were captured and taken to the Grand Palace at San Angel. The Alcalde endeavored to interfere, but the prisoners fell upon him, tied him down, and relieved him of what he had about him. We hope this affair will be the means of breaking up the nest of Deserters who have so long infested the San Angel road.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 2.

It has been raining heavily all day, and business has been influenced by it.

This morning about 1 o'clock a large portable steam boiler for the machine shop of Wm. H. Miles, situated on Malden st. below Front, exploded with heavy report and disastrous effects. The boiler, weighing between 4,500 and 5,000 pounds, was projected from its position through the roof of the building into the air a great distance and fell in Haydock st. over 150 feet from its bed. A boy named Hare, an apprentice to Mr. Miles, who was in the immediate vicinity of the boiler, having been left but a moment or two previously by Mr. M. was thrown against the adjoining building and sustained severe injury from the steam and scalding water. One or two other individuals were slightly burned. The immediate result of the explosion was the demolitation of five to the adjoining large frame buildings occupied as a furniture manufacturer, which were nearly destroyed, together with a quantity of both and materials. The explosion took place in what is termed the Stove-box, and is attributed to the bad quality of the iron of which the bottom of the boiler was made.

The new trial of Michael Redding, convicted of murder last January, commenced to-day.

The unfavorable weather has restricted outdoor sales to-day. Flour steady with light sales at $5 37 to $5. Corn Meal held firmly at $3. Wheat in demand at 1 35 to 1 40 for Red and White. Rye 77 cents—dull. Sales 2,500 bush Corn at 50 cents, Southern Yellow. Delaware Oats, by cargo, 40 cents. Cotton in better inquiry, and sales 200 bales at 7½ to 7¾ cents for Uplands, and 7½ to 8 for Mobile and New-Orleans. Pork in moderate demand at $10 to $10 50 Mess. Shoulders 5½; Sides 6 and Hams 8½ cents. Lard 6½ to 7 cents, with sales of the whole. Sugars quiet but firm. 100 bbls Porto Rico Molasses and 150 New Orleans sold at full prices. Whiskey 23½ to 24 cents for bbls naked—buyers do not meet these views.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—$11,500 State 5s, 74; $1,000 Tenn 6s, 10th Jan, 79; 5 Mech Bk, 26; $100 State 6s, 65; $100 West Bonds Sold, 90; $500 5th Nat 6s, 93, 4 shs Ohio Bk, 48½; $2,000 Wilmington 6s, 85, 79; $2,000 U S 6s, 97, cown, 104½; 1 Phil Bk, 113; $450 U S 6s, 97, c, 104½; $10,500 do, 104½; 50 Girard Bk, 10, 104; 100 U S 6s 28s, 97.

Second Board—100 Girard, 104; 210 Lehigh Coal Scp, 7¾; $600 Nor Nat 6s, 90; 60, $700 U S 6s, 97, 103; 25 Reading, 17¼; $1,000 do Bds, 86½; 20 Penn Rd, 31; $400 Penn 5s, c, 73¼; $3,000 do, 74; $2,700 do, 74½; $500 Read 1st Bds, 93.

☞ The Growth of Providence—Brown's Paintings—Prof. Jewett—Biscaccianti—Rev. Mr. Beecher's Lecture.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, May 1, 1848.

DEAR SIR: As a constant reader of *The Tribune*, I see you often receive letters from places really not more important in their present state, whatever they may be potentially, than our own Providence. Would a line from her be acceptable?

You know the material prosperity of Providence; perhaps you know more of it than I do. It is constantly widening its embrace: white houses are springing up in the sandy soil of its western borders, so that the pasture of one year is almost literally converted into city by the next year. The eastern part, much the pleasantest, promises to be the seat of wealth—splendidly finished mansions are already rising among the stone walls, and where the cow-bells tinkled and blackberries blushed out a few years ago, a street will soon be opened to the river-side, just over the rock where Roger Williams first landed, and received the welcome of the Indians, an exil beyond the jurisdiction of white men. The river there makes a swell like a lake, forming a picturesque landscape, which, with the local associations that consecrate "Watchers," will render this a very choice spot for the residences of men of wealth.

Our Athenæum is extending its usefulness; on many a humble table I see the classic writings of our language in its well known uniform of leftwn paper. For a moderate tax, the riches of English literature are substantially brought within reach of our homes. Two paintings by George L. Brown, our countrymen, now in Florence, have been exhibited for many weeks in the Athenæum. Both are landscapes, unfortunately christened with special names, and marred by animal and human figures in the foreground, which are necessary to justify the names, while they are incongruous and ill-executed. Taken as fancy landscapes—these figures being omitted by an effort of abstraction—these paintings represent finely their style of art, in which the effect is obtained by a rough use of the material means, all the more effective though for its roughness. One is entitled Eden; the deep shadows of the hour, drawn out by the mellow light of the sun, are filled with tropic vegetation, in luxurious growth, in range after range, layer behind layer, if I may so speak, starting out fuller and fuller as the picture revolves more light. The eye loses itself in the retreating vistas, that open into grove beyond grove, till earth and sky blend in the distance. These paintings have done much good, by waking people up to look for the sources and elements of beauty, and to form judgments, both absolute and comparative. The various criticisms on them are, of course, amusing, but they are also instructive, and interesting as showing how the taste is being educated.

Prof. Jewett, lately Librarian in our University, has just carried away with him a smaller painting, a gem of landscape, also by Brown. This piece was what it professes to be, a view near Pisa, full of the airy hazire and haze of Italy; and much more pleasing from its hoursy than the travestied groups that disfigured the large paintings. The rough execution by which their effect is produced is however ill suited for a small picture, which one cannot help coming close to. Mr. Jewett carried away what will be more prized than his painting, in the talent and industry of the College functionary, and the fine heart and manners of the true gentleman. The College library, which owes much of its richness to him, is a complement of the Athenæum. It furnishes the student of most departments of literature and many branches of science with means of following his researches more deeply.

Biscaccianti, accompanied by Signori Novelli and Perelli, favored us with her voice last week. Her audience was small, it would not be modest in me to say select; her singing rich indeed.

Rev. H. W. Beecher preached here Thursday evening; rather, he gave a political-moral discourse, not labeled with a text, on the Mexican war, its causes, the excuses made for it, the lessons it teaches. His energy of expression, his self forgetful fervor of tone, and often powerful sarcasm, told with uncommon effect. I think there is a growing disposition here to regard political facts and questions in their moral bearings, as well as their relations to the pocket. I may be wrong, but it seems to me hundreds more of our citizens will now look to the principles involved in their votes at the Presidential election, than four years ago,—particularly to its effect on the awful problem of Slavery. There has been late exciting debate in Congress here, with strong feeling.

In our city election, the Temperance question makes the most noise. I anticipate next month a decided increase of the vote against granting licenses, and in favor of candidates pledged to construe and execute the laws more strictly than our present authorities are said to do. Two recent outrages on persons who have been active in the cause of temperance will wake our people up to the subject. Z.

Providence, R. I. April 30, 1848.

Court of Inquiry.

We find in the *N. O. Mercury* an excellent condensation of the Pillow trial, the main features of which we copy.

The testimony of Mr. Trist, on the nineteenth day, was in substance as follows:

Mr. Trist had been in Gen. Scott's room on the night of the 19th, engaged in consultation respecting the contemplated battle of the morrow. Mr. T. says:

The company dropped off until at a very late hour of the night, when preparations were made by Gen. Scott to go to bed, and he had a bed made in his room also for Gen. Pillow. I got my traveling cloak from to go to my own, Gen. Pillow followed me, and went with me to my room. He then, in a very solemn tone, said to me "This is going to be a failure." I answered that things had certainly not looked very bright at nightfall, but my own spirits had been very much raised by Capt. Lee's arrival, and the information brought with him. Gen. Pillow did not bother me any more, but in a long and manner implying that I had interrupted him, went on to say, that I call on you now to remember and bear me witness hereafter, that I have had nothing to do with it. At that time, I looked upon these words as the dying charge of a man who expected to be killed next day, and in manner corresponding to the impressive manner in which he uttered the words I recollect, "I will not forget." He then began some farther remarks in the same strain, giving his views of what ought to be done.

Mr. Trist further testified, that at a meeting of many general officers, about the 11th of September, Gen Scott was in favor of attacking Chapultepec, but that Gen Pillow was opposed to it, and that at that time the same Gen Pillow expressed to him his decided opinion that there should be no more active operations until the army was reinforced. He also testifies that Gen Scott was not cast down nor irresolute after the affair of Molino del Rey, as stated by Gen Pillow, though he was much grieved at the loss of many personal friends.

The subjoined extract from the testimony of Capt. Hager, on the evening of the 20th after the battle, it would be well to compare with the one quoted above from the testimony of Mr. Trist, given late at night by the same Gen. Pillow, just before the battle:

I rode up to him to congratulate him on his safety and the success of the day, which had turned out as well as we could have wished from the prospects of the previous night. The General replied, "Yes, sir, I am getting along very well; I had arranged all my plans, which have been successfully carried out, and Gen. Scott is perfectly satisfied with it."

Lieut. BEAUMAN testified that Major Burns denied positively to him having been the author of the Leonidas letter. The Major, it will be remembered, claimed, before the Court, the authorship of said document. He also showed Lieut. B. certain laudatory verses, in which Gen. Pillow's name was introduced, in the chorus, the whole written and adapted to the beautiful air of *Jim Crow*.

Lieut. McCONNELL then spoke in answer to a question when and where he saw Gen Pillow at the battle of Chapultepec. He states the time twenty minutes after the place had fallen, that General P. was carried into the works:

"When I was near the building, I saw Gen. Pillow borne along on the backs of some soldiers. I remember it was at this time that they were carrying him along, for I stopped a moment to look at him, and seeing that he did not appear to suffer from hurt, and remembering a circumstance which happened sometime previous, I passed on, thinking he was but slightly hurt."

ENGLISH ENTHUSIASM.—We are permitted to copy a few passages of much spirit and eloquence, from a letter which ABBY HUTCHINSON has just received from ANNA MARY HOWITT, the gifted daughter of William and Mary Howitt. It is interesting, as showing the feeling of that class of English reformers to which these authors belong.

"All our anxieties and interests are just now merged in the sublime struggle going on, on the Continent. Our hearts bound to hear of the noble course of Lamartine, and the countless grand and most truly religious passages in the great Revolution. Was there ever such a lesson read to despots and tyrants? May it please God to strengthen these patriots in their aspirations, unite the people and and keep them calm in their sovereignty, and let the world acknowledge, that 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' are not mere words, but the living spirit of Christianity!

* * * What, however, saddens us most, is the cold sneering, calculating spirit, with which the English Press—and also the majority of the public—receives the tidings of these revolutions. They laugh at these attempts to carry out the teachings of Christ; but are not these the Scribes and Pharisees, who, had Christ appeared boldly among us now, would have equally derided him as a dreamer and seditious character? All this spirit of progress is an answer to the prayer—'Thy Kingdom Come!'"

☞ A late number of the *Charleston Evening News* contains an elaborate communication in favor of Mr. CLAY for the Presidency.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The *Taunton*, (MASS.) Whig says that about 300 acres of woodland, belonging to Hon. Howard Lothrop and others, situated 20½ a great distance from his residence in Easton, were burned over on Sunday last week, destroying a large quantity of valuable wood. It was set on fire by boys who were gunning.

New Publications.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: A Quarterly Miscellany: C. C. BURR, Editor. Vol. I. No. 2. April, 1848. Phila. G. B. Zieber & Co.

We think this number fully justifies the promise of its predecessor. The idea of the work is a noble one—that of affording a common medium for the presentment and advocacy of all Beneficent Reforms. Of course, there will be diverse and often opposite opinions expressed in such a work, and error and spleen will sometimes tarnish its pages, but the general effect, the predominating influence, must be good. The longer articles in this number are as follows:

The Emancipation of Labor: By H. Greeley;
Property in Land: By Rev. W. J. Fox, M. P.;
Capital against Labor: By Theo. Fink;
The Prophet of Reform: By C. Choveney Burr;
The Capital Punishment Question: By H. S. Patterson;
Christianity, or Europe: By Von Hardenberg;
'The Imprisoned Jesus:' Gen. Lippard;
The Cardinal—A Tragedy: By Rev. Robinson;
The Shakers: By Von Hardenberg; Ireland and England: Sartain, the Artist; Reforms in England; The French Republic; The Stock-Jobbing King; Letters from H. Van Amringe and E. H. Guild, &c. &c.

—Mr. Lippard's article is powerful and searching; Dr. Patterson's lucid and forcible; the translation of Von Hardenberg's tract on 'Christianity' will interest and profit many readers. Mr. Burr's contributions are far more extensive and more valuable than those in the first number. Mr. Fink's 'Capital against Labor' is at once bad spirited and shallow; teaching the Poor to hate the Richer, but destitute of any clear idea either of the evils it raves at or their appropriate remedies. Even his truths are but half-truths; the writer would seem to regard the Employed as persecuted saints and the Employers as insatiate demons, when in fact they are not two kinds of men at all, but substantially the same men in diverse relations. We regret that a declamation so narrow and flimsy should find its way into this magazine, but the freedom of its scope renders some such defects inevitable. As a whole, 'The Nineteenth Century' is a noble work, and we heartily recommend it to all interested in the Reform spirit of our time. (W. H. Graham, 156 Nassau-st.)

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA: The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, translated by ANDREW MOTTE. Daniel Adee, 147 Fulton-st. 8vo. pp. 361.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we chronicle the fact of an American edition—the first—of Newton's immortal work. It is somewhat singular that the "Principia," that masterpiece of human research and almost superhuman reason, should not have been made accessible, ere this, to the large class of students of Natural Philosophy in the United States. Its value as a text-book for the higher mathematical classes, in colleges, has been underrated—partly, perhaps, from the general impression that its elaborate demonstrations are beyond the grasp of common minds. Now there are few minds, in our opinion that cannot arrive at the comprehension of all mathematical and physical truth; and the very effort and concentration necessary to follow the profound calculations of the philosopher, is invaluable, as a means of invigoration and correct discipline of thought. In this respect, the study of the work in question, would be an advantage to others than mathematicians or astronomers. A statesman, eminent for his admirable method and clearness of style, was accustomed to read the Geometry of Euclid once a month, and we doubt not the working out of the more abstruse theorems of the "Principia," would produce a like result. There are few professions where some such course would not be applicable.

The present edition is published under the supervision of N. W. CHITTENDEN, M.A. who has contributed much to its value, by prefixing a life of the author, containing many details which are not generally known. A drawing, from the bust in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, graces the title-page, and gives an excellent idea of the stern, almost severe lines of his face, tempered somewhat by the expression of a kind and benevolent heart. In the compression of the eyebrows and corners of the mouth, one may see the outward signs of his unexampled patience and forbearance.

In addition to the "Principia," the book contains his "System of the World," in which the simple principle to which he was directed by the commonest accident of nature, is applied to the explanation of the sublime phenomena of the Universe. This addition renders the work a complete exposition of the great principles with which the name of Newton is, and forever will be, associated.

☞ "THE AMERICAN REVIEW" for May has been received. Besides a fine portrait of Hon. D. D. Barnard and a well-written sketch of his life, it contains interesting articles on the Life and Writings of Chief Justice Durfee, Charles Lamb, Russia, &c. G. W. Peck contributes a paper on Hogarth's Musical History, and William Wallace sums lines on the Street Flute player which contain a lesson too rarely heeded. The opening article on the President and his Administration, from the pen of Hon. D. D. Barnard, well sustains the political character of the Review, which we trust receives abundant Whig patronage.

"PAST AND PRESENT, AND CHARTISM. By CARLYLE"—Putnam has brought out this handsome edition of Carlyle's well known work, at precisely the right time.—Every one wants to know something of the Past and Present of England, and especially to understand the principles of Chartism, so far as they can be discovered from the oracular sentences of Carlyle. To say that the book is replete with instructive thought and quaint fancy, is unnecessary; but we may mention it as one, *par excellence*, which should be read at the present juncture.

☞ We insert with pleasure the following deserved commendation of the Pictorial History of England, published by the Harpers, the completion of which we lately noticed. It comes from one who as a scholar and author, is well qualified to judge of the merits of the work.

THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—The title gives but an imperfect idea of this admirable work, which consists of four large octavo volumes, each containing from 8 to 900 pages, embellished with as many hundred woodcuts illustrative of scenery, manners, costume, architecture and contemporary arts. It was originally published under the supervision of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, at a price which would put it quite beyond the means of the mass of American readers. It is