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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Presidency—Military Chieftains.

We repel the doctrine that any man should be excluded from any office in the government of the country, especially the office of President of the United States, because of his vocation or calling, if it be a useful and honorable one. It is no valid objection to any citizen who may aspire to this office, or whose friends may desire his promotion to it, that he is a farmer, a mechanic, a physician, a lawer, or a military chieftain. The doctrine of exclusion, in a case like this, is not a republican doctrine. Nor should any citizen be excluded from the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, nor from the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, nor from the office of Commodore in the Navy of the United States, because of his vocation or calling. The talents and services of every citizen, of every denomination, should be at the command of the Republic, for each and all of these offices. This we hold to be true republican doctrine.

But it is also a republican doctrine that every servant of the people, in any office, should be fitted by knowledge and experience to discharge the duties of the office to which he is appointed. This principle pervades and governs all the departments of business; as it is a principle which governs all men in their private transactions and arrangements, it may be denominated purely democratic.

There is nothing in the Constitution or the laws which precludes a merchant, or a farmer, from being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the appointment has uniformly been given to an experienced lawyer, not because the legal profession has any exclusive legal or constitutional right to this high office, hardly inferior in dignity to that of President of the United States, but because the knowledge and previous training requisite to an intelligent and able discharge of the duties of the office have been uniformly deemed indispensable. Suppose that it were proposed to give this office to a Military man, as a reward for services performed to the country, upon the suggestion that he might take the advice of a professed lawyer to assist him in forming and preparing his opinions, the idea would be discarded as absurd.

So, too, if a proposition were made to reward a Civilian, by conferring upon him a high Military command, on the suggestion that he might avail himself of the advice of a professed soldier.

Equally absurd is the notion of rewarding a Military Chieftain for services performed on the field of battle by conferring upon him the office of President of the United States, leaving him to supply his admitted deficiencies of knowledge and experience to perform the duties of the office, by the selection of a Cabinet who could instruct him what to do.

True, the first President of the United States was a Military Chieftain, but he was far more than a mere soldier. He was well instructed in the great principles of Government: he was possessed of remarkable coolness and sagacity. Before he was elected President under the Constitution, he had been chosen to preside over the deliberations of that immortal band of civilians and legislators who formed that Constitution. He had participated in all the grave and high deliberations of the body who devised that code of fundamental law, and understood, as well as any other member of the Convention, the principles upon which its provisions rested.

So in the case of General Harrison; he had been distinguished for his Military services, but at the time of his nomination to the office of President of the United States, he had ceased more than twenty five years before to practice the profession of arms. Beside, he had been a civilian double the number of years that he had been a soldier; he had been a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States; had been Governor of the North-western Territory, and a Minister to a neighboring Government.

But should the Whig Convention see fit to nominate either of the distinguished soldiers whose names are now spoken of as candidates to the office of President, they would, for the first time in the history of this republic, nominate a man actually employed in military service, fresh from the battle field, with his epaulets on his shoulders, and his sword by his side. Neither of these distinguished public servants has ever had any experience in the civil departments of the Government; their whole lives have been devoted to the study and practice of the military profession. It is conceded that neither of them is fitted by experience or previous training, to discharge the high trust proposed to be committed to him; but then it is said that either of them can be trusted to select a good Cabinet, who will instruct him in the path of duty.

It ought not to be entirely forgotten that the Whig party, during the canvass when Gen. Jackson was a candidate, had occasion to employ a great deal of argument and eloquence against the propriety of rewarding a Military Chieftain for military services, by electing him to the office of President of the United States. This, too, in the case of a man who had ceased to be a soldier, and had had the advantage of some previous civil service, in his own State and in the Congress of the United States. If this same party should now select a mere military candidate, in opposition to a candidate whose claims rest upon civil services, it would be exposed to a most galling fire, during the canvass, from the ranks of the enemy; and it would have the mortification to feel all the time that the weapons of assault were forged and prepared in its own armory. This would prove somewhat embarrassing, and if we should, perchance, be defeated, we should have little to console ourselves in defeat.

Perhaps, however, it may be urged that we were mistaken in our mode of attack, in the case of General Jackson. Has the result shown it?—Have not all the evils which Whigs predicted of that choice been more than realized, and have they not flown from the fact, that the Soldier-President did not understand, and did not know the provisions of the Constitution and the enactments of Law? Consider! H.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—The *Richmond Enquirer* contradicts the statement of Mr. Thompson's election, copied from the *Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph*, and says that Gen. Wallace has been elected Representative from the Pinckney Congressional District, S. C. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. J. A. Black, by a majority of 5 votes. The vote stood as follows: Daniel Wallace 2,139; H. H. Thompson 2,134; F. W. Davis 1,525.

INQUEST AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO.—Coroner Townsend held an inquest on Monday, near Fordham, on the body of a German, run over by a freight-train on Sunday night about 12 o'clock. He was completely cut to pieces; name unknown; his clothes were marked 'F. S.' No other clue to his identity.

☞ THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER, Captain BERRY, arrived yesterday, 58 hours from Charleston. We are in receipt of Charleston papers by her of Saturday evening, 3d inst. and New-Orleans papers of the 29th, for which we are indebted to our friends of the *Charleston Evening News* and *Courier*.

A Whig meeting was held at Charleston on the evening of the 2d inst. to appoint a Delegate to the National Convention. Dr. F. Y. PORCHER presided, and after considerable debate and a strong effort to appoint a Taylor Delegate, GEO. S. BRYAN, Esq. was chosen, with instructions to vote for Mr. CLAY. The meeting was addressed by Judge PORTER of Alabama.

FROM VENEZUELA.—Advices from Caraccas, to the 24th of April, mention that the popularity of Monagas is on the ascendant, and that the Paez party has presented a petition to Congress for permission to concede an amnesty for all political circumstances which had transpired since Jan. 24th. The Government troops had arrived within eight miles of the city, and at the last accounts their entrence was hourly expected.

FROM DEMARARA.—News from Demarara to the 22d ult. have been received. Nothing of importance is going on in the Colony at present.

South of France—A Mercantile View.

Private Correspondence from a New-York Merchant now in France.

LYONS, 14th May, 1848.

Business here, as in every other part of Europe, is completely paralyzed; and we have had, and still continue to have, fears of a popular outbreak.

The workmen here are a very unruly and disorderly class of people, who on several occasions already, have shown the ill-will they bear to the manufacturers in general. It has been a difficult matter to keep them quiet till now; and I really believe that were it not for the large bodies of troops—the Army of the Alps which is quartered in this neighborhood, and conjointly with the National Guard keep them somewhat in awe—we should have had serious disturbances. There is very little work for them to do in the manufactories and that little they do not care to attend to; they prefer to visit the Clubs and feasts which take place almost every day.

In every quarter of the city they are now daily planting trees of Liberty. They commence by going about making collections for this purpose; then appointing a day for the ceremony, and inviting the lower classes of the adjoining quarters. The affair is conducted in regular style, with processions, often headed by the clergy, who consecrate the tree, or by the National Guard who attend, through fear of displeasing the populace, and for the purpose of being on the watch. Refreshments are distributed in the squares to all who wish to partake; in the evening they dance in the open air and the inhabitants of the whole quarter of the city where it takes place are obliged to decorate their houses. Out of every window hangs the tricolored flag.—In the evening all is splendidly illuminated, for those who should neglect to do this would run the chance of seeing their furniture thrown out of the windows: fireworks, rockets, pistols and guns are fired off; in fact, it is a regular New-York 4th of July.

I am afraid things are far from being as yet speedily regulated in Europe. I always believed it would end in a general war, and such is yet more firmly my opinion every day. The leaders of the French Government have declared intentions which must arouse all other governments against them. The party in this country which seeks disorder, seeing that it cannot succeed by preaching its peculiar doctrines, turns its attention to the foreign policy of France, endeavoring by this means to effect its purpose. I see that demonstrations are to be made, to express the opinions of the masses and coerce Government to interfere officially in the political questions of Italy and Poland. If they should succeed, we shall have war upon us quick enough.

The Danes have blockaded Hamburg and Bremen, and should they continue their hostility, it will no doubt cause many losses with us both through the direct trade with the United States, as well as the failures it may produce in England.

Interesting from the Pacific.

From the Union of Saturday.

We are favored with the following extract of a letter from a distinguished officer on board of the United States ship Independence, dated

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE, Mazatlan, April 15.

SIR: Letters from Lieut. Col. Burton of the 10th, and Commander Dupont of the 6th and 10th inst. give the gratifying intelligence that through the judicious and energetic movements of those officers, the forces of the enemy in Lower California have been entirely broken up and captured or dispersed. Gen. Pineda having been obliged, in consequence of wounds received in the action with the party under Capt. Steele and Lieut. Halleck, to resign his command, and having afterward surrendered to Col. Burton, the command-in-chief devolved on Don Mauricio Castro, the *jefe politico* of Lower California. This officer, with twenty-two of his followers, was captured by a party under Lieut. Selden of the Cyane. He has been sent to Com. Shubrick by Commander Dupont, and is now here.

I will take this occasion to say that the officers of both branches of the service will be found to have fully sustained the reputation of their respective arms. The point of emulation seems to have been, which should serve their country best. Gov. Mason having strengthened the command of Col. Burton, so as to enable him to send a sufficient force to garrison San José, Com. Shubrick directed Commander Dupont, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, to take Lieut. Heywood and the seamen and marines belonging to the squadron on board, and come to this place. The Southampton will (Col. Burton informs Com. Shubrick) be no longer required at La Paz; and Com. Shubrick has ordered Lieut. Comg. Thorburn to come here as soon as he has transported the detachment of troops, with their equipments and provisions to San José.

The existence of the armistice putting a stop to active hostilities, the duty of the squadron will for the remainder of the season, be confined to holding this place and Guaymas, and blockading San Blas. It will be necessary to provide a garrison for Mazatlan capable of defending it, in the event of a renewal of hostilities. This can be done by the squadron, with a very slight assistance from a regular or volunteer force—which assistance Governor Mason is taking the most judicious and active measures to afford; and I have no doubt, if the war should continue, and there should be renewal of hostilities, this valuable port can be held against all the efforts of the enemy.

As it is probable that the military force in Lower California will hereafter be quite sufficient to support the authority of the United States in that territory, without assistance (further than an occasional visit) from the navy, the squadron will, during the next season, be able to blockade, more efficiently than heretofore, the ports on this coast.

During the armistice, all active hostilities ceasing, no captures will, of course, be made, unless in the case of a vessel attempting to force the blockade of San Blas. Commodore Shubrick has had a correspondence with Gen. Juan Pablo Anaya, commanding the Mexican forces in this district, and was to have a meeting with him in a few days, in order to come to a fair understanding of some of the articles of the armistice, on which they have put different interpretations. The correspondence has been quite amicable in its tone, and I anticipate none but agreeable results from their interview.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS FROM HAVRE TO NEW-ORLEANS.—The following is a translation of a communication written by M. Masson to a merchant at New-Orleans:

"While I remained in Havre, I became acquainted with M. Berthelot, with whom I went to Paris, and arrived there at the time of the Revolution. We united together for the sake of liberty. I was afterward introduced into a club, where I became acquainted with several members of the Provisional Government. M. Arago, minister of marine, to whom I was particularly recommended, was kind enough to ask me questions upon the topographical position of the mouths of the Mississippi, and upon the feasibility of establishing a line of steamers between Havre and New-Orleans. I answered the best I could, conscious as I was that this enterprise would be very advantageous. My opinion was that the steamers ought not to draw more than thirteen feet of water, and not be built over 2,500 tons; that the crew ought to be chosen among the officers and sailors of the Government; and finally, that it was necessary that steamships should be free of all duty to the custom house, as are men-of-war.

"Messieurs Marrast and Ledru Rollin, who were present at our conversation, complimented me and assured me that they shared my opinion on that subject; that the Government thought to establish the line voted under Louis Philippe, and that just after the convocation of the National Convention, an appropriation would be proposed in order to put, as soon as possible, that line into operation.

"I therefore believe that New-Orleans will soon be connected with Havre, by a line of trans-Atlantic steamers, and soon become the rival of New-York and Boston."

THE WHEAT CROP.—In our recent travels through the counties of Randolph, Guilford, and Montgomery, says the *Randolph Herald*, we have observed that the Wheat crop is unusually promising. A more flattering prospect could not be desired, and, judging from present appearances, it may be put down as almost certain that the crop will be far beyond an average one. [Charleston Mercury, June 2.

☞ We learn from friends from Houston and Twiggs Counties, that crops of all kinds never looked better there than at present. Letters from all other parts of central Georgia, and from the Cherokee, represent a prosperous condition of agricultural affairs.—The Corn crop in Georgia this year will be very large. [Savannah Republican, June 1.

Letters to the Irish Committee.

The following are the letters of several distinguished gentlemen in response to the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to be present at the great meeting of sympathy for Ireland, held on Monday evening at the Tabernacle. They will commend themselves to the attention of our readers:

Letter from Hon. William H. Seward.

FLORIDA, Orange Co. June 3, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 27th of May, in which you showed me so much consideration as to solicit my approval and aid in the present eventful crisis of her fate, was duly received. Duties of an interesting nature detain me at this place, and will prevent me from sharing personally with you in the responsibilities of so noble a transaction.

It is only too manifest that American sympathy in regard to Ireland, which recently was so beneficent, is now in a condition of repose when that unhappy country is on the verge of Hell.

This painful truth, however, implies no derogation from the just claims of Ireland, or from the customary magnanimity of the American People. Oppression is always abhorred by generous minds. Nevertheless, Slavery of every degree loses something of its repulsiveness by long familiarity; and as the most resolute spirit must yield when resistance is impossible, so the most sentient benevolence will slumber when there is no longer hope that its ministering can bring relief. The oppression of Ireland is a story of ages. Her unsuccessful struggle for deliverance, varied through all the changes of humble petition and of peaceful remonstrance, of civil agitation and of armed resistance, of sedition unaided and of rebellion sustained by foreign alliance, is an epic which seems to forbid a hope of any other catastrophe than that of national debasement and universal and irremediable misery. The discords of Irish Chieftains and Patriots—discords older and often more inveterate than the tyranny they have strengthened—have been but too effective in weakening the respect and repelling the sympathies of mankind.

Yet we ought not to forget that the feuds which betrayed the Island to the Saxon were incidental to the imperfect condition which Society in its best form had attained at that early period. Ever since that sad event it has been the misfortune of Ireland to be subjected to a Constitution which, although it has been eminently beneficent toward the people of Great Britain, has been, in regard to Ireland, the very worst form of Government ever known among men. Our own Federal Union of equal Republican States admirably secures to the people of each State their just rights, with a full measure of liberty, and the possession of all the natural resources of wealth and advancement. On the other side the condition of Ireland illustrates the truth, never to be forgotten, that among States foreign protection is never enjoyed without an absolute surrender of freedom, and that the most disastrous Government is that where an inferior kingdom is connected with a superior one, under a Monarch, or even with a distinct Legislature. Such a Constitution may not only permit the welfare of the greater State, but promote it with the wealth and power derived from the lesser one; and the strength and the virtue of the latter must ultimately be exhausted.

The Feudal System, adopted by all the European States, furnished them for a while with the necessary means of resisting the encroaching despotic power. That System gave to England Magna Charta, the great precedent and formula of all written Constitutions. When the Feudal Institutions had served this noble purpose, and had become in their turn oppressive and unendurable, they were universally modified or abolished, except in Ireland. It has been the misfortune of that country, by reason of her connection with Great Britain, to retain, even in their most aggravated forms, the evils of Feudalism, without at any time having enjoyed any of its benefits.

Nearly every European State has at all times possessed a Diet, Parliament or Legislature, free from foreign control, or else has preserved a distinct and independent nationality, with the wealth, strength and resources which are necessarily its protectors. But Britain forgot the Rights which had been conceded to its subjects or conquered by them. But Ireland has enjoyed neither the one nor the other of these—the only securities against Tyranny which any nation can possess.

Some ages past, the Kings of most of the Continental States organized, in their domains and cities, National Guards or Militias to defend their territories as to check and overawe the aristocracy. We have seen the action of the most absolute Governments modified by the necessary care to save the loyalty of these armies; and recently we have seen them fraternizing with the country men and combating the throne when its oppression could no longer be borne. But Ireland has had no domestic military force. The fleets by which she has been subdued, and the armies by which she is consumed, are British, flushed with the pride and indulging the ferocity of conquerors.

When the People of England, France, Italy, Prussia or Austria, wished to subvert a dynasty, or even to establish a Republic, they found the obnoxious throne within their dominions; they had the Capital, the Fortresses, the Arsenals, and the Treasuries of their Country at their command. But Ireland has been no successful Revolution for Ireland, because the throne to be overturned was in another Capital, surrounded by loyal armies and willing subjects of another Kingdom. Beside all these disadvantages resulting from the constitution of Political Government, the Ecclesiastical Reform and Religious Progress, to which Liberty is supposed to have been deeply indebted in Great Britain, have been converted into agencies of Tyranny in Ireland.

When we consider all these obstacles and embarrassments, and when we remember also that Ireland surrenders one-fourth of her annual increase of population to Pestilence, Famine and Emigration, we must be satisfied that no other people ever contended against such grievous oppression so long, and yet retained so generous and indomitable a spirit of resistance. The wonder is, not that resistance is ineffectual, but that any resistance is made; not that the People of Ireland are not unanimous on the next mode of Revolution to be adopted, but that they have not altogether and long before now succumbed.

But gentlemen, the times are at last propitious. The last effort for Revolution by physical force in Ireland was in 1798, and was rendered unsuccessful by causes beyond the control of human prudence and valor. The French Republic, unprepared and unstructed, manifested too suddenly, too strongly, and before Europe was prepared or instructed, that principle of Fraternization which is inseparable from Freedom. The Monarchies saw in this spirit not only an enemy to their system of government but a change threatening the national independence of their States. The People of these States imperfectly educated, destitute of a free press, alarmed by the excesses of Republicanism in France, and accustomed to aristocracy and despotism for ages, were easily persuaded to resign their religion rather than to save their nationality and their independence. Ireland only survived its extinction. The Union will be repealed, and Ireland will assume the rank among the nations of the earth to which she is eminently entitled by the talent of her gifted sons and the patriotism of her citizens.

With sentiments of high respect, I am your obt servt,

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

To Messrs. Robert Hogan, James H. Titus and others, Committee.

Man Vindicating his Dignity.

Correspondence of the Rochester American.

AUGUSTA, Ga. May 29, 1848.

DEAR AMERICAN: The talk of the town to-day is the departure of Frank Chadwick, a self-emancipated slave, his wife and children, to seek a more congenial home in the State of Pennsylvania. "Frank" is a distinguished character in these parts—one of Nature's noblemen, who rise now and then to vindicate the dignity of man in spite of the most adverse circumstances. Humanity, fashioned in the likeness of its Creator, is endowed with latent elements of soul which all the latent darkness of Africa, and all the injustice of America, can neither destroy nor wholly conceal.

This slave, who is a native of this beautiful city, began his work of emancipation by purchasing his time from year to year, at about $100 per annum—the usual hire for a good servant. Possessing great energy and much intelligence, with perfect integrity, he could both oversee other slaves and labor well himself, and very justly commanded his wages. His surplus earnings soon bought him horses and drags, and enabled him to hire good servants of such as had them to spare. Thus established in business, in the course of 15 years he has made money enough to buy himself at about $1,000, to pay a larger sum for his wife and children, and take to Harrisburg three or four thousand dollars beside. Some ten or twelve of the first men in Augusta united in giving him a letter of high commendation. It was with pain and reluctance that Frank left his troops of friends and scenes of his childhood. The only motive was the lawful education of his children—an advantage denied them by the laws of Georgia.

OREGON BATTALION.—We have a letter from Fort Kearney, of late date, giving us some items of information in relation to the movements of the Oregon Battalion. Col. Powell left the Fort on the 13th inst. for Grand Island, where he was to engage in erecting a fort. The several companies of the battalion had left at different times previously.

From the news recently received from Oregon, it is suggested that the command may hope to be sent in that direction immediately, to protect the inhabitants from the attacks of the Indians. The several companies are well mounted, and would, no doubt, be more efficient, and could be sent to Oregon sooner, than any other troops which could be raised.

Major Miller, Indian Agent, the letter says, has received instructions to purchase several thousand bushels of corn for the Pawnee and other Indians. "The Pawnees certainly deserve no indulgence from the Government, for it is well known that they have killed and plundered the Americans whenever a good opportunity offered. If they have reformed, it is only until new trains leave for Santa Fe."

The Mormons have started several trains to their land of promise, and go in such force and so well armed, that the Indians will not interfere with them. [St. Louis Repub. May 30.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE.—MATTHEW GREGORY died yesterday in his 91st year of his age. He was one of the men of the "better days of the Republic." He entered the Army, in Connecticut, as a non-commissioned officer, and served during the whole of the war. He participated in all the sufferings of the army at Valley Forge. Before the close of the war, he received a Lieutenant's commission; and was in HAMILTON'S brigade at the capture of Cornwallis.

He was one of the last, if not the very last, surviving members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

This is his brief, but enduring memorial. In after life, Gen. HAMILTON never visited this city without greeting, with every mark of cordiality and esteem, his companion in arms in that memorable siege which so essentially contributed toward a recognition of our national independence.

Mr. GREGORY came to this city soon after the close of the war. He was successful in business, and has for many years enjoyed an ample fortune. His funeral will be attended to morrow. [Alb. Eve. Jour. 3.

☞ The Catholic Church in Waltham was totally destroyed by fire about four o'clock yesterday morning. The hand of the incendiary is supposed to have been at work. The building was of wood, and was not insured. [Boston Courier, 5th.

☞ Hon. JOSHUA H. WARD, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex Co. Mass. died at his residence in Salem, Mass. on Sunday evening. He was the youngest Judge on the Bench, being only about 35 years of age.

THE TRIBUNE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Strangers in Philadelphia will find the *Daily Tribune* at Zeiber's News Room, or they can procure it from the news-boys in the streets.

CITY ITEMS.

TUESDAY, June 6.

☞ The splendid steamer United States sails on Saturday next for *Havre* and not for Havana as a typographical error made us say in *The Tribune* of this morning.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the rooms of house No. 316 Pearl-street, but was extinguished before the alarm was given.

RACING.—Patrick O'Neil was arrested by officer Reeves, on a charge of racing his horse through the street. Fined.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—*Monday*.—The new Board was organized by the election of the Mayor as President, and Mr. Valentine, Clerk. Several petitions for relief from tax were presented and referred. A number of bills from daily and other papers, for advertising, were received and referred.

Coroner's Fees.—The resolution to reconsider the vote to reduce the fees paid to the Coroner, which was offered but not passed by the late Board owing to the then mover, and others, leaving and destroying the quorum, was again offered at the present meeting, we believe by the Alderman of the Thirteenth. Some debate arose. Ald. Smith said he had reason to believe the Coroner is now paid out of the Treasury $10,000 a year. Ald. Manning also stated that the Coroner receives this amount, and that the Coroner himself so stated to him, but remarked that so large a sum would not occur again owing to the immigrants being better cared for. The sum was denied by the mover of the resolution. Ald. Smith thought there ought to be two if not three Coroners, for the City, as at certain times the number of cases are so great that the Coroner cannot attend to them, and he knew one instance where a dead body lay 48 hours before the Coroner could attend to it. The resolution was finally referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Supervisors of the Eighteenth, Thirteenth and Eleventh. The Board soon afterward adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—*Monday*.—The new Board was organized by the reelection of Mr. Kelly as President, who, on being conducted to the Chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and stated at length the objects and importance of the Board of Education. It will be the duty of the Board to respect public opinion as to expense, and carefully see that every dollar is judiciously expended; the cost of supporting the schools the last four or five years was shown, and it is less, for each school, this year, than previously. While economy is proper, it would be bad policy to reduce the amount so low as to cripple the cause of Education, on which Republican principles rest the good order of society depend. In adverting to the Free Academy, the President said it is rapidly approaching to completion, and will accommodate about 1,000 pupils. The rules are to be printed in the Manual, together with all laws in force relative to education. Mr. Stewart was reappointed Clerk. Some other little business was done, and the Board adjourned.

INQUEST.—Coroner Walter held an inquest this morning, at 65 Willett-st. on the body of a young man named Ely Dyer, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon in one of Tyson's stages in Grand-st. On examination, it appeared that the deceased came to his death by disease of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

POLICE.—Mary Dublin was arrested yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, in being concerned with William Miller, lately committed into custody, of having robbed two pieces of cloth from a house in Nassau-st.... Mary Mullins was detained to answer a charge of stealing $100 in gold pieces from her sister.... Augustus Stephens was arrested yesterday by officer Crouse, on a charge of disorderly conduct and also for drawing his knife. Committed.... Patrick Carkson was taken into custody on a charge of disorderly conduct, and charging more cartage than the law directs.... Officer Lee of the Fourth Ward, yesterday arrested a man named John Wilson *alias* Lowly, on a charge of stealing a watch valued at $20, from James O. Collins. Committed.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen held a meeting at their Council Room last evening, Mayor Stryker in the chair.

Petitions, &c. Referred.—For lamps in Hicks, Greene, Union and Columbia sts. To Street Committee.... Remonstrance of Engine Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 against Engine Company No. 12, for running into their engine, and asking to have the matter investigated. To Fire Department Committee.... Chief Engineer's Report for the month of May. To Fire Committee.... Return of the Clerk of the Municipal Court. To Finance Committee.... Communications from the Committee on Lands and Places, stating that they had tested the iron beams in the new City Hall, and found them insufficient, and asking for instruction from the Board. Referred back to the Committee in connection with the Counsel of the Board.... Of the members of the Dutch Reformed Church, against building an engine house near their church, and asking for a stay of proceedings. To Fire Committee.... A number of bills for Police services. To Police Committee.

Reports—The Street Committee reported proposals for cleaning streets. Referred back to the Committee, with orders to accept the lowest bidder.... In favor of giving the contract for cross walks on Clason avenue to Peter Tuthill. Adopted.... In favor of changing the name of Bosborem-st. to Lawrence-st. Adopted.... The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying B. W. David for certain lands taken in Washington-park. Laid on the table.... In favor of contracting with James Fotheringham for a full-length portrait of Washington, at an expense not to exceed $1,000. Laid on the table for one week.

Resolution—Authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for estimates for cleaning the streets in the Fifth Ward by districts. Carried. Adjourned.

Law Courts.

MONDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court met yesterday, before Judge Edwards, and two Aldermen. The trial of *Barbara Weidemeyer*, on a charge of murder, in killing her new-born child, was set down for this day, Tuesday, and the Court adjourned. No short causes being ready the Court also adjourned without doing any business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—*Right to Practice*.—Mr. Goff, relative to whom a decision was made the other day, declaring the law unconstitutional, which gives power to the Court to point out to Counsellors their own sphere, although not a lawyer, to attend to their cases in Courts one to make a motion in regard to a case he has in hand. Judge Edmonds told him under the decision he has no right to attend to legal business, or address the Court in relation to it. Mr. Goff insisted he had a right as much as any other citizen. The law was declared to be unconstitutional, and his only remedy would be an appeal from the decision of Judge Edwards, and that decision was reversed it was equally binding on the Court and on Mr. Goff. In answer to a remark from Mr. Goff, Judge Edmonds and M. would perhaps hand the case over to some other gentleman to conduct.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—This Court opened yesterday before Judges Sandford, Ellis and Gray. Some motions were heard.

SUPREME COURT—In Chambers—Before Judge *Edmonds.—Habeas Corpus*.—The Captain of the British ship Oregon, it was alleged, as to some passengers on board, which he had brought from Liverpool, contrary to the law of Congress, learned that he had brought more than the law allowed, and was about to carry them back, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and officers Schiermin, Berthoff and Hepburn proceeded on board and obtained six persons who, it was alleged, had been kept against their wills. The Captain was then brought up but discharged. The prisoners, it was said, came on board without permission, not being taken passage.

COURT COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Daly.—*Wm. Ackerman vs. Uriah P. Levy*.—Mr. A. resides at 221 Broome-st. Mr. Levy owns the building adjoining, No. 219. Mr. A. complains that on regulating his building in June last, Mr. L. permitted the gutters to be filled up, in consequence of which, during two rain storms on the 3d and 4th, caused the water to flow into the house of Mr. A., injuring his property and causing expense in having it cleaned out. Reasonable requests remonstrances were made by Mr. A. to Mr. Levy without effect—also by the Captain of Police and the Ward Inspector. The action is brought to recover damages for the injury done. The defense is that the rains on the occasions spoken of were exceedingly heavy, which principally caused the difficulty. To be continued this forenoon.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Phrenologists and Publishers,** FOWLERS & WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

☞ **Directions for Pilots.**—Vessels subject to Visitation by the Health Officer: every vessel from a foreign port having Passengers, and every vessel having had, during her passage, any case of Small Pox, or infectious or contagious disease—arriving at any time;

All vessels from any port, in the ordinary passage from which they must pass South of Cape Henlopen—arriving between the 31st day of May and the 16th day of October;

And all vessels from any place (including Islands in Asia, Africa, or the Mediterranean, or any port of the West Indies, Bahama, Bermuda, or Western Islands, or from any place in America, in the ordinary passage from which they pass South of Georgia—arriving between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November.

A. B. WHITING, Health Officer.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the City of New-York.**—New-York, May 12, 1848.—The annual meeting of this Association for the transaction of business, will be held at National Hall, 29 Canal-st. on Monday, the 12th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and at 5 o'clock P. M. on the same day and at the same place an election will be held for 12 Managers and 2 Inspectors of Election.—No shareholder other than those who have complied with Art. 8 of the By-Laws of said Association is entitled to vote.

By order of the Board,

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

☞ **The Boehm Flute.**—A. G. BADGER, 191 Broadway, has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Boehm Flutes of his own manufacture, and particular pains will be taken with Flutes made to order, and in all cases warranted to give satisfaction, and the Flutes can be found Philip Ernst's much admired music for the Flute, published in numbers at 25 cents each, and his Quadrilles for Flute and Guitar also. Books of instruction by Clinton, Nicholson and others, table music stands, &c.

☞ **New-Jersey Mining Company.**—An Assessment of fifty cents per share of the capital stock is required to be paid on or before the 25th day of June, 1848, at the Office in Hudson Co. New-Jersey, or at 48 South Fourth-st. Philadelphia. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. MARTIN, Treasurer.

☞ **No Charge until the Hair is Restored.**—Read the following extract from a letter to Dr. SHERMAN from Lieut. C. CARRIMAN, New-Brunswick:

"My brother, the Dr. informed me that Beal's Hair Restorative was the best application that could be made to strengthen and revive the hair, will you do me the favor to get and send me some by the steamer New-Philadelphia." &c. &c.

It is applied on the above terms, for the convenience of those who prefer to apply it themselves, it is sold at the office, 183 Broadway, second floor.

N. B.—Personal reference given. jeb 1w*

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Lebanon Springs Water-Cure.**—This establishment is now in its fourth year of successful operation, with enlarged facilities for the water treatment. The water is pure, abundant, and of every variety of temperature.

my12 1m* N. BEDORTHA, M.D. Physician.

☞ **New-York Water-Cure Establishment, F. D. Peirson, M.D. Proprietor.**—This establishment is up town in one of the most pleasant and healthy parts of the city, containing some sixty rooms, with several private parlors. A good table for invalids; or others, who wish a good plain diet. Also, a fine arrangement for bathing. 13 and 20 East Fourteenth-st. near Union-square, New-York. jeb 1m*

☞ **Water-Cure Establishment,** Oyster Bay, L. I. 25 miles from New-York.—Joel Shew, M.D. author of The Water-Cure Manual, Hand-Book of Hydropathy, &c. &c. Editor of the Water-Cure Journal, and the earliest American practitioner of the new mode, and Dr. P. Root, also a pupil of Priessnitz, receive patients as above. Passage week days, per steamboat Croton 34 P. M. Fulton Market. jeb tf

☞ **The New-Jersey Water-Cure Establishment,** situated in the Orange Mountains at South Orange, New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The cars stop within a quarter of a mile from the establishment, leaving the foot of Cortland-st. at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of each day, arriving at South Orange in about one hour.

Dr. MEEKER announces to the public, that he has just finished his arrangements for one of the most complete Water-Cure establishments and Summer retreats now in the country.

Dr. M. returned from Europe in the Winter of 1846, where he had been nearly three years, more than one-third of which time was spent at Graefenberg and the other Water establishments of Germany, and has been since that time engaged in selecting a location and erecting an establishment suited to his views on the subject.

The establishment is planned particularly with a view to the comfort and convenience of the patient, and is built upon the English plan of water-cure establishments, having a private bath-room attached to each patient's room, shut off from the room by folding doors, where the patient can have every bath except the large douche and swimming bath, which are beautifully situated about 150 rods from the house in the glen of the mountain. There are also three large plunge baths in the house. On the grounds are also two wave baths, one of them from the natural falls of the brook in the ravine, and swimming bath 50 feet square, erected for the pleasure of Summer visitors, &c. attending their friends and other patients.

Dr. M. will open his establishment for the season on the 15th June, and any communications addressed to CHAS. H. MEEKER, M.D. at Newark, N. Jersey, or at South Orange, N. Jersey, will receive attention. my20 1m*

☞ **Round-Hill Water-Cure Retreat.**—This Institution is located in one of the most beautiful sections of New-England, and on a commanding eminence half a mile from the village of Northampton, Mass. The buildings were formerly occupied as the Round-Hill School, and contain accommodations for nearly two hundred persons. The grounds are from 40 to 50 acres in extent, and the establishment is abundantly supplied with water from more than twenty living springs, whose temperature is invariably 44 degrees Fahrenheit. The proprietors announce that they have completed arrangements with Dr. DEXTER, formerly of Montreal, N. Y. who will preside in the Institution, and have immediate superintendence of the medical department, in common with Dr. Hall of Northampton. Dr. Woodward, late of Massachusetts Hospital, Worcester, has been engaged as consulting physician; and the domestic affairs are under direction of Capt. Brewster, formerly of the Mansion House, Northampton. Dr. J. A. CUMMINS, General Superintendent.

The location combines salubrity with beauty in a remarkable degree; is accessible by railroad from New-York, Albany or Boston, by an easy day's ride; and the intention is to make this not only a superior retreat for invalids, whether desiring Hydropathic treatment or otherwise, but also to make it a most agreeable resort for persons traveling for health or pleasure, for gentlemen and families going into the country for a Summer relaxation. A more inviting locality cannot be found in the United States, and assurance are given that the establishment will be rendered a most desirable