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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Gen. Cass in Philadelphia—Taylor Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 7.

Gen. Cass and suite arrived in the cars from Baltimore last evening and are stopping at Jones's Hotel. Great crowds gathered round and were addressed from the balcony by Messrs. Cass, Allen, Benton and others.

A large Independent Taylor meeting is now being held in Independence Square.

The Messenger from Mexico—Rumor Contradicted, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 7.

The *Union* contradicts the rumor of a messenger having arrived in Washington in the Southern mail boat from Mexico yesterday.

Two thousand Baltimoreans have gone to the Philadelphia Whig Convention.

Markets remain unchanged.

Delegates in Philadelphia.

The *Philadelphia North American* of yesterday publishes the following List of Delegates in town, as reported at the Whig Reading Room:

Maine	full	7 Ohio	full	23	
New-Hampshire	do	6 Michigan	do	3	
Vermont	do	4 Iowa	do	3	
Rhode Island	do	4 Mississippi	do	6	
Connecticut	do	6 Louisiana	do	10	
New Jersey	do	7 Mass	(12)	8	reported
Delaware	do	3 New-York	(36)	31	do
Maryland	do	8 Penn'a	(26)	25	do
North Carolina	do	11 Virginia	(17)	14	do
Alabama	do	7 S. Carolina	(9)	1	do
Florida	do	3 Georgia	(10)	9	do
Kentucky	do	12 Arkansas	(3)	1	do
Missouri	do	7 Tennessee	(13)	11	do
Illinois	do	8 Wisconsin	(4)	2	do
Indiana	do	12 Texas		2	reported in town

NEW-HAVEN ELECTION.—At the annual election for City Officers in New-Haven, on Monday last, resulted in the election of HENRY PECK for Mayor, by a majority of 9.

Decrease of Population in Cuba.

The last number of the *Verdad* has a searching analysis of the Statistical Report of the Island of Cuba for 1847, which, it says, the Government, in its "inscrutable wisdom of colonial omnipotence" suppressed. By comparing the population statistics of 1841 with those of 1847, it will be perceived there is a decrease of 1,2,739 *slaves* in six years.

	White.	Free Col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Census of 1841	418,291	152,838	436,495	1,007,624
Census of 1847	425,770	150,223	323,759	898,752
Diminution			112,736	108,872

It will be seen, if *La Verdad* has quoted correctly the Government returns, that this blotting out of ninth part of the population of this island has arresulted from war, pestilence or emigration. *It is an absolute extinction of over one hundred thousand slaves.* They have not passed by emancipation into the ranks of the free colored population, for the increase of that class is but 6,385 on 152,838, a moderate advance through births alone in six years. So little can they have disappeared by emigration, for there is no perceptible departure of colored persons from Cuba—there is no outlet for that class of its inhabitants. What, then, becomes of the slaves that vanish from the face of the earth, at the rate of 20,000 a year? Hear the answer of *La Verdad*, a Spanish American paper printed here, but having its editorials on Cuba prepared in Havana, within sight and hearing of the place of the Governor:

"The real explanation is that the colored race exists in a state of slavery and hardship unfavorable to life, and the country is still less favorable to increase than the cities, on account of the greater severity of labor, the scarcity of females in proportion to men, the stinted and inferior quality of food, the harsh exposure, and the want of useful rest and sleep. All these are more than sufficient to destroy the faculties of man, moral, intellectual and physical, whatever may be color of his skin or the latitude of his birth. Add to these causes the horrid slaughter made by the military commission of the Governor of Cuba, in which eight or ten thousand negroes were murdered in Matanzas and Carabasa alone, by eight or ten thousand modes of torture, to verify a supposed conspiracy, which in any case could not have been known to more than a dozen of the race, and it will be easy to understand the loss of the slave population."

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, June 6.

Mr. ALLEN of this City in the Chair.

Mr. MEIGS read a translation from the Annals of the Central Horticultural Society of Paris, detailing a *Horticultural Journey* through Russia, Pomerania, Prussia, Saxony, Bohemia, Denmark and Germany, in 1847, undertaken by M. E. Masson, Chief Gardener of the Society, under the auspices of the Government. Regarding *St. Petersburg and its Gardens*, M. Masson observes that about one-seventh part of that city is laid out in flower and pleasure gardens—and seven millions of square metres of land are devoted to meadows and kitchen gardens. The elevation of the city above the Baltic, being eighteen metres, permits the warmth of Summer to penetrate the soil deeper and renders it more suitable for many flowers and leguminous plants. In 1714, Peter the Great founded for botanical study, the superb garden in the Island of Apothecaries. Afterward the Emperor Alexander transformed the swamps of the Neva into delicious promenades, which were soon followed by numerous elegant villas. M. Masson gives fine descriptions of the various magnificent gardens and conservatories. Among them is one on the Island of Yelaguine, the private property of the Empress, which contains a beautiful park in English style. The garden of Tauvis was founded by Potemkin, in 1790, and was designed by William Geodd. The most striking part of this garden consists in its glass conservatories—which are upward of two thousand feet in length. Cucumbers are used to a great extent in Russia, and glass conservatories are erected at much expense to protect them from the weather. The Botanic Conservatory, or rather Palace of Glass, was commenced in 1845 and finished in 1847. It is supported on the north by an enormous wall, to protect it from the north winds. Eighteen columns support the roof; it is nearly four hundred feet long, nearly eighty feet high, and upward of one hundred in width.

Giant Rhubarb.—Mr. J. Brill of Horsimus presented, through the Editor of the American Agriculturist, a stalk of giant Rhubarb. Three stalks weighed seven and a quarter pounds—something like 2½ lbs. apiece.—These specimens were the result of no special treatment; the ground in which they sprung receives, every year, one or two waterings of dung-water; the soil is a rich sandy loam, about a hundred yards from the sair meadows, with which it lies nearly level. The specimens transmitted were certainly very remarkable.

The Plow.—At least an hour and a half was consumed in reading a paper by Judge VAN WYCK, on the very ancient and time-honored subject of the *Plow*.—The paper was very good, and most complete, but of such an interminable length that a condensation merely would far transcend the limits of our columns. Probably it will be published at length by the Institute. The curious can see it among the official proceedings of the Club.

Kiln Dried Corn will Vegetate.—Mr. Meigs exhibited specimens of corn dried by Stafford's Corn Dryer, grown since the last meeting of the Club—establishing the fact, previously somewhat disputed, that the process of kiln-drying does not in any degree impair the vegetative powers of grain.

A Soap Plant.—Lieut. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, U. S. N., presented two bulbs of the *Amole* or Soap plant of California. The bulbs are used throughout California for washing every description of clothing, in cold running water. In using them as soap, the women cut off the roots from the bulbs, and rub them on the clothes, and a rich and strong lather is formed which cleanses most thoroughly.—To propagate the plant, the bulbs are set in a moist, rich soil, and grow most luxuriantly in the soft bottoms of valleys or bordering running streams.

A quorum not being present, the Club then adjourned till a fortnight hence. Subject, *Curing Clover Hay.*

☞ In Gloucester, Mass. there was a heavy frost on the 1st inst. and at 6 o'clock it snowed quite fast. In Newburyport, also, there was a little "flurry" of snow, and the mercury sank to 39.

☞ The bakery of Davis & Slater, the stable of C. S. Varney, and a small tenement of Mr. G. Holmes, in Portland, were burned on Sunday morning. The first was insured $800, and Varney $600.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "ENDYMION: A Tale of Greece: By HENRY B. HIRST, Author of 'The Penance of Roland,' &c." has just been neatly issued by Ticknor & Co. Boston. We have not thoroughly read it, but Mr. Hirst has a remarkable faculty of versification, and, if our hasty examination does not mislead us, he is not devoid of the soul of Poetry. His Preface is unfortunate; but we will quote a few stanzas which very fairly exhibit his powers:

'T was autumn on the mountain: fluttering, falling,
Lifted or sinking on the breeze that rolled
Shrill, sharp and icy cold
From the white North, and low and mournfully calling
One to the other, yellow, golden, brown,
The withering leaves came down.
All round was wasting, save the pines that proudly
Sustained their primal heads, and one stout oak
That, gnarled and mossy, broke
Out of a sheltered hollow, where it loudly
Creaked in the wind; and it seemed stricken: for now
A hoar frost marked its brow—
Untimely frost, for still the valley greenly
Shone as in Summer, while the circling plain
Glittered with grass and grain.
Beside the rivers that were glistening queenly
'Tween dewy banks, were scattered herds of sheep,
Lying in peaceful sleep.
A child looked down upon the valley. Reaching
Across the gulf, a blasted hemlock leant,—
A tree by lightning rent—
Dead ere its time; and on it, faintly stretching
Its feeble neck, a falcon sat alone,
Deserted, making moan.
A hunter's shaft had stricken him, when soaring
Through the blue air; and now, his plumage soiled,
His limbs of strength despoiled,
He sat, supremely desolate, while roaring
The mountain winds swept round him, bearing past
The dead leaves, falling fast.
Flight after flight of crows swept by, descending,
Cawing, seeking the South; and, scarce in sight,
So lofty was their flight,
Flew lines of cranes, their shadowy figures blending
Slowly with shadow, till the distant skies
Wrapped them from human eyes.

☞ "CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY; or, Chemistry Applied to the Arts and Manufactures: By Dr. F. KNAPP, Prof. at the University of Giessen: Translated and Edited, with Numerous Notes and Additions, by Dr. Edmund Ronalds, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital: First American Edition, with Notes and Additions, by Prof. WALTER R. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia. Vol. I." pp. 504: 211 Engravings, has just been fully issued by Lea & Blanchard. The title of this work will repel many practical men, who will hardly suppose that it treats plainly and usefully of the creation of Heat, the relative value of different kinds of Coal and other Fuel: the production of Salt, Soda, Potash, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, Gun Cotton, Soap, Gas, &c. &c. To persons engaged in Manufactures, who are aware that knowledge is essential to success in their pursuits at the present day, this volume must strongly commend itself.

☞ THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for May has articles on

The late French Revolution;	Tennyson's Poems;
Mrs. Somerville's Works;	The Sabbath;
French Socialism;	Mrs. Fry's Life;
The Budget for 1848—Financial Reform.	

This is a most able work. The article on Socialism is far the best Anti-Fourier, Anti-Communist, Anti-St. Simonian essay of the day. It is sharp, but candid, discriminating and able, so that, while Anti-Socialists will relish it, Socialists may read it with profit. (Scott & Co. 79 Fulton-st.)

☞ DOGGETT'S RAILROAD GUIDE AND GAZETTEER for 1848, with Sectional Maps of the Great Routes of Travel," is a publication very useful to those who have the pleasures and the perils of travel in view. It has accurate tables of all the Railroads in the Union, with distances, prices of freight and fare, &c. with statistics of the principal towns on the routes. (J. Doggett, Jr. 64 Liberty-st. For sale at the bookstores and hotels.)

☞ "PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY," for the use of Schools and Families, by Dr. EDWARD JARVIS. The study of Physiology is new, strange to say, in schools; but with such an excellent manual as the present it must soon become general. We anticipate from it great benefit to the public. Dr. Jarvis deserves well of his country. Published by Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co. Philadelphia.

☞ "A WAR PRESIDENT" is very fairly exhibited in a lithograph just issued by Peter Smith. He 'is going it' on a tumbril, with deadly weapons sticking out all over him, epaulettes on his shoulders, formidable spurs on his heels, and exhaling belligerent Gas in every way imaginable.

☞ "REMARKABLE EVENTS in the History of America: By J. FROST, LL.D." No. 15, has just been issued. It treats of Van Buren's and of Tyler's Administrations and of the outbreak of the Mexican War. (Burgess, Stringer & Co. 222 Broadway.)

"DISTURNELL'S EASTERN TOURIST."—This is a new and much-wanted Traveler's Guide through the New-England States; giving a full description of all the great lines of travel through the above interesting section of country—the cities villages, and principal places of resort. Every traveler visiting Boston, Portland, the White Mountains of New-Hampshire or any other section of the Eastern States or Canada, ought to possess this work. It ends with "*A Dash into Canada*," giving a brief description of Montreal, Quebec, &c. For sale by the publisher, 102 and 233 Broadway.

"URCULLU'S SPANISH GRAMMAR."—Messrs. Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co. have just published an edition of this best-known of Spanish Grammars, edited by FAYETTE ROBINSON, Esq. It is handsomely printed, well edited, and, as we know from experience, an excellent book. The same publishers have also issued an English Grammar for the use of Spaniards, by the same author and editor, and printed in the same style. It is equally worthy of commendation.

HEADS OF CLAY AND WEBSTER.—E. Anthony, 205 Broadway, has issued very fine half-lengths on steel of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, engraved from Daguerreotypes by Ritchie. We have seen no more expressive face of Mr. Clay, nor any truer head of Webster except the spirited lithograph recently issued in Boston.

Landing of Immigrants.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed that a great deal of discussion has been had and anxiety manifested on the subject of the pier foot of Hubert-st. being appropriated for the use of immigrants.

Among the many objections urged against such appropriation, is the supposed deleterious influence upon the health of the citizens in that vicinity, from the presence of ship fever and other contagion.

Now, Sir, I submit to the judgment of all reasonable and reflecting citizens, and especially to the medical faculty, what possible danger can be apprehended from landing the immigrants at the pier aforesaid, or any other locality in the City, if the Port Physician, as a sworn officer, does his duty! Is a ship, especially of immigrants, ever permitted to leave Quarantine for our wharves with the least remaining vestige of filthiness or disease? On the contrary, is she not required, under heavy penalties to remain until she is purified from all contagion and disease? And if the Port Physician is the qualified judge, his certificate of cleanliness is *prima facie* evidence of the fitness of the passengers to be landed. Again: I would ask most respectfully how much greater nuisance can be inflicted on us who live in the vicinity of the aforesaid pier, than the present deposit of street manure and other abominable filth?

If ever a real nuisance existed, far exceeding that which could possibly arise from the landing of immigrants, the present is one, and I anticipated with joy the contemplated change from the present great evil to the lesser one of landing immigrants, especially as the pier was to be extended some 300 feet, and promiscuous ingress and egress prevented by a gate. By giving this an insertion, you will much oblige HEALTH.

CANDIDATE CASS.—There was quite a pretty little contest, yesterday, between the aristocracy and the democracy of Loco-Focoism, relative to the arrival and reception of candidate Cass. The former party—mostly the officials of the Post Office and Custom-House—chartered a boat to receive him at Wilmington, and fixed the price of passage at $3. This *per capita* arrangement, which suited the pockets of those who are supported by the public treasury, was not acceptable to the rank and file, who chartered another boat, and placed the passage at $1. Mr. Cass was placed somewhat in a dilemma, but finally was over-persuaded by the office-holders, and came with them. This was a position which had not two sides: the candidate could not come in both boats; there was no such thing as nonconvenitalism, and for once he was compelled to define committalism. and for once he was compelled to define himself. (Philad. N. American, 7th.

THE CROPS.—The *Annapolis* (Md.) *Free Press* says: "We learn from the farmers in the County that the cool air of the last few days has dissipated the fears that were entertained of the existence of rust in the Wheat. The crop looks exceedingly promising and a handsome harvest is anticipated."

The Fifteenth of May.

The most graphic and life-like account of the memorable 15th, in Paris, is contained in the following letter, which we find in the *Manchester* (Eng.) *Examiner*. It contains many thrilling particulars which we have not elsewhere seen:

PARIS, Wednesday, May 17.

What a tremendous hurricane has passed over Paris during the week! The atmosphere has been all on fire, and the heavens have seemed a flaming canopy over our heads. We have scarce as yet recovered from our stupor, and feel like men who, having been led to the borders of a frightful precipice, have been rescued in sufficient time to save life, but too late to escape all the anguish and the horror of the dreadful fate which had appeared inevitable. No wonder if we grow old sooner in Paris than elsewhere—the emotions of a day like Monday last are sufficient to do the work of years! It was indeed a day that few will forget while life remains—one which has left a stronger and more durable impression than that created by the revolution of February. It had been long expected and *desired*, even while the result was dreaded and uncertain. Judge then of the joy, the triumph, the gratitude to Providence felt throughout the city at the glorious issue. The events of the day will be handed to you in detail by the newspapers; the impressions of an eye-witness may therefore be acceptable as filling up certain details unavoidably omitted in the hurry of a newspaper report. The recital was furnished to me by an officer of the National Guard, who took an active part in the movements of the day, and is well qualified to give the most authentic account.

"At an early hour in the morning," writes he, "I was on the *Boulevard Beaumarchais*, having business to transact in that quarter, when my attention was attracted by numerous groups which were forming on the pavement, each apparently intent on listening to an orator who was stationed in the middle of the assemblage, holding forth on the necessity of immediately hurrying to the assistance of the Poles. I visited several of these groups, and found them all to consist of the same description of individuals—workmen in blouses, small trades-people, with a sprinkling of the market folks just leaving Paris, either having disposed of their wares, and whose carts, drawn up along the public way, caused an incessant stoppage of the omnibuses and coaches, which, in their return, contributed to the confusion. In the midst of all this commotion, I observed a cabriolet, containing two gentlemen evidently anxious to advance, approach the group among which I was stationed at the moment. The driver made a gesture with his whip to the individuals assembled, intimating his desire to proceed. A man turned round, angrily exclaiming, 'You must wait awhile, citizen; do you not perceive that we are chatting?' I expected a quarrel to arise out of this, but it was not so; the gentleman in the cabriolet bade the driver turn, which under he accomplished with difficulty and I saw the vehicle take its way down a side street.

"Scarcely had this scene taken place when the head of the column, forming the procession which had been announced to bear the petition to the Assembly in favor of Poland, appeared in sight, and soon the groups of orators and listeners dispersed themselves among the crowds of spectators, arranged along the footpath to behold the procession pass. Every feeling was absorbed in astonishment at the vast numbers and extraordinary appearance of the individuals composing this memorable deputation. The old population of Paris, so hated of Marie Antoinette—so dreaded of every French monarch, even including Napoleon—'The peuple of the gutter,' as he used to call them—seemed suddenly to have arisen once more, all covered with the same dirt and rags in which they had so long been buried. Onward they came like a muddy torrent, fifteen abreast, cheering the Boulevard as they went. Coaches, carts, diligences, omnibuses turned suddenly around at their approach, or dashed down the side streets in alarm. Contrary to the usual mode of proceeding in Paris, the procession was unaccompanied by drums or music of any kind, but marched on in silence—the heavy tramp of the thick boots and wooden sabots being interrupted by no sound save the oft-repeated cry of '*Vive la Pologne*!' uttered with a look of such defiance toward the bystanders, that I instantly resolved to follow the procession, as it became immediately evident that this moving multitude was stirred by other sentiments in proceeding to the Chamber than those connected with the cry of '*Vive la Pologne*.'

"As the vast crowd moved onward to the Boulevard Montmartre, it seemed to develop itself in yet more formidable array. As far as eye could reach, from the Bastile to the Madeleine, one moving mass of *blouses* met the eye—here and there a chief of one of the clubs in a frock coat, or a rare uniform of the National Guard, alone breaking the monotony of the long line of dirty blue linen. The head dress was various, from the yellow Madras handkerchief to the smart cearlet cap and brought to the city and is now in jail. The evidence, although entirely circumstantial, bears strongly against him, according to present appearances. Several articles, the umbrella, shoes, snuff-box, &c. which have been identified as those of the deceased, have been either found upon his person or traced to him. Marks of blood were found upon his clothing. When questioned on the subject he admitted that the shoes were sold by him to an individual in Parkton, but accounts for their being in his possession by stating that they had been obtained from a store in this city. Victor has not long been out of the penitentiary, where he was sent for stealing a horse. [Baltimore Patriot.

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 from any of the West India, 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.

jel 1m 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 Washington Hall, 597 Canal-st. on Monday, the 12th day of June next, at 9 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. 3 of the By-Laws of said Association is entitled to vote.

By order of the Board,

my12 1m BENJAMIN J. PENTZ Secretary.

☞ **The Balsm Flute.**—A. G. BARGER, 181 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 in addition can be found Philip Ernst's much admired music for the Flute, published in Germany, but never before published in this country, also Flute and Guitar; also books of instruction by Clinton, Nicholson and others, table music stands, &c. jo5 tf

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

"I hear witness to the bold attitude of Lamartine, and to the calm courage which has been the saving of us all. It was natural enough that, at this sudden irruption into the Chamber, a quick alarm should have spread itself among the members, and many rose from their seats, as if anxious to make for the door; but Lamartine rose with great dignity, and spoke clearly and with dignity; and although his countenance was very pale, yet his voice betrayed not the smallest emotion—'Citizen representatives,' exclaimed he, 'let no one stir from his place, or give cause of scandal to his fellow-citizens.' Remember what is expected of us all.—'What are we, then, to do?' exclaimed a voice, which I have since been told was that of Léon de Malleville.—'Fold our arms and await the event,' returned Lamartine, calmly, and sat down amid a repressed murmur of approbation. It is a singular fact, that such was the state of abstracted excitement at the moment, that most of the members actually obeyed the injunction of Lamartine in a literal sense, and folded their arms, awaiting thus the event as he had recommended.

"In a few moments more, the noise and confusion became so great, that it was impossible either to see or hear what passed beyond one's own immediate circle. I happened to stand close beneath the diplomatic tribune, and turned with great curiosity toward Lord Normanby, to examine the effect produced upon him most particularly by this extraordinary and disgraceful scene. I must say that the only expression visible upon the countenance of his lordship was that of the greatest wonder. He looked intensely puzzled, but not in the slightest degree alarmed. The tribune was crowded with ladies, among whom were many English, who behaved well, neither screaming nor fainting, but merely gazing upward with an odd expression of inquiry toward the fringe of human legs which hung above the tribune almost as low as their very faces. Presently I saw the door at the back of the diplomatic box open suddenly, and a fellow, with his shirt sleeves tucked up and his *blouse* rolled up round his waist, entered deliberately and advanced to the front to look downward at the boiling, struggling mass beneath.

"Of course, the aristocratic denizens of the tribune, both ladies and gentlemen, immediately rose and a young man dressed in the uniform of St. Cyr advanced to the *blouse* and bade him in a quiet tone retire, telling him that the diplomatic tribune was always to be held sacred, and that the ladies might be alarmed.—'Never fear,' replied the worthy *blouse*, 'for the ladies, they shall receive no insult; I will protect them from the mob.' 'But who will protect us from you?' exclaimed, in English, the beautiful Lady S. pouting her pretty lips, as she looked upward at the monster with a half smile. The fellow must have understood a little English, for he burst into a broad grin as he stared her full in the face, and then turned aside, exclaiming, '*Tiens! elle a de l'esprit c'te petite mère!*' *Blousers*, however, was as good as his word; for not a soul beside did he suffer to enter the box, and however much the ladies may have been inconvenienced by his presence, or their bonnets crushed by his endeavors to behold more than could be seen with any degree of comfort, yet they had no cause to complain of any farther attempt to disturb their privacy, nay of the slightest annoyance, and it was only when the ceiling of the tribune began to crack, and some of the mortar actually fell, that they could be induced to leave the house.

"While I had been watching this scene, the confusion had reached its height. Voices of every pitch, of every intonation, of every accent, crossed each other from every point of the hall. The shoutings from without, the shrieks of those pressing forward from behind, and the curses of those who could not force a passage, made the whole scene a complete *event goût* of Pandemonium. In the midst of the uproar a sudden silence took place, more awful, more terrific than the din. It was at the moment when Barbès, the arch-fiend himself, mounted the tribune. I had not seen him for years, and the impression which his sudden appearance produced upon me is not to be described. He is decidedly the best realization of one's idea of a fallen angel. He is slim, and tall, and dark, his countenance very pale—of the white waxy hue caused by long imprisonment—while his hair, and beard, and eyebrows are jet black, and their outline strongly marked. His eyes flash and sparkle in the light with very much of the strange mobility of madness; and his voice, although soft and low, is so sonorous and mordante that its accents are heard by all, even those seated in the farthermost corners of the building.

"One expression of his speech which I *heard* him utter, *and am ready to affirm* upon oath by some unaccountable and mistaken notion of delicacy, found its way into one journal alone (the *Assemblée Nationale*) out of all the myriads which profess to give an exact account of the sitting. He certainly concluded his proposals for extricating the nation from embarrassment by these words—'WE MUST RE-ESTABLISH THE GUILLOTINE!' Why should this expression be kept a secret? Why seek to hide the ferocity of the intentions of such a man as this? Why forever cling to the system of deception and of lies? It is an extraordinary peculiarity connected with Barbès that he is a most devout man—quite a Pontife, and more than suspected of being a Jesuit. He was brought up at the first college of the Jesuits in France, that of Soréze, since broken up, where the great conferences were held of all the superiors of the different houses belonging to the order in France; and he preserved into his prison of the Mont St. Michel all the pious observances and strict self mortifications commended so sternly to every member of the Company of Jesus. He is a man of fortune, and of a liberal and princely turn with regard to money, generous to a fault. He comes from the neighborhood of Carcassonne, and it was here that he retired to the magnificent chateau of his sister, after his first political condemnation, resolved to have nought to do henceforward with politics, and to live a life of solitude and prayer.

"They say that he was on the point of retiring altogether from the world, and of entering as instructing priest into the convent of St. Acheul, when a few lines from Bianqui, brought by express courier from Paris—'Come; you are wanted; we are fighting, and our brothers fall'—caused him immediately to throw his black gown aye aside, and to set forth that very night to join once more the restless spirits, and their unholy cause. It was at the issue of this summons that he committed the *murder* (for, however the action may be veiled by political excuses, it can have no other name), which caused his condemnation to imprisonment for life, from which the Revolution of February has just released him. What an extraordinary career has been that of this man!

"It was not till Lamartine left the chamber that, following the crowd, I could obtain egress. All that passed at the Hôtel de Ville the journals have reported. But our joy and gratitude to Providence is known to ourselves alone. "It was on our return from that expedition that we attacked the house of Sobrier. Singular to state, we met with no resistance, although much was anticipated, and as usual much courage wasted in consequence. For instance, a company of twenty men volunteered, at the imminent peril of their lives, to climb the roof of the house, and descend by the leads into the balcony belonging to Sobrier's apartment, and thus enter by the window, while their comrades were left to guard the door to prevent the escape of the criminal. This foolhardy feat was accomplished, amid the breathless anxiety of thousands of spectators, and when we thus burst in, it was to find the apartments deserted!

"Not a soul was visible in any one of the rooms which gave evidence of having been abandoned but the instant before, for the chicken was still turning on the spit at the kitchen fire, and the little cradle, with its green silk curtains, still warm with the pressure of the baby form which had been torn from it in such haste. It was not till after this search, and the capture of the whole of Sobrier's papers, that the public security may be said to have been complete; and when I set forth abroad again, after having been home to seek a few hours' repose, I found the city full of a quiet and holy joy, the streets all illuminated, and the soldiers fraternizing all round the Madeleine, and down the Champs Elysées crowded of promenaders strolling out to enjoy the sight; hope and security again restored upon the earth, and in the heaven the calm moon and the quiet stars looking down to proclaim once more 'Peace and good-will toward men.'"

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MRS. COOTER.—Conrad Victor, the German suspected of the murder at Parkton, on the 26th ult. was arrested on Saturday within a few miles of that place. He was brought to the City and is now in jail. The evidence, although entirely circumstantial, bears strongly against him, according to present appearances. Several articles, the umbrella, shoes, snuff-box, &c. which have been identified as those of the deceased, have been either found upon his person or traced to him. Marks of blood were found upon his clothing. When questioned on the subject he admitted that the shoes were sold by him to an individual in Parkton, but accounts for their being in his possession by stating that they had been obtained from a store in this city. Victor has not long been out of the penitentiary, where he was sent for stealing a horse. [Baltimore Patriot.

STABBED.—We learn that on Friday of last week, a Mr. John L. Milligan, a collector of school taxes in the town of Cassohario, being resisted in the discharge of his duties by Mr. Elijah Dunckel, drew a knife and stabbed him. Milligan applied to Dunckel for his tax, who wanted him to wait until he could go to "Mutton-Ville" to procure it. Milligan refused and proceeded to levy upon some of the property of Dunckel, when a quarrel ensued which resulted in the latter being stabbed in the side—the knife penetrating to the kidneys. Dunckel is said to be in a critical State. [Canajoharie Radik.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The *Albany Journal* states that on and after Sunday next, no mail will be sent from that city west, and none received from the west, on Sunday. The Post Office will be open only from the hours of 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The body of a young girl was found on Friday, at Rock Raymond, near Manchester, N. H. Her throat was cut, and it is supposed that she was murdered.

FIRE IN FORT WAYNE, IND.—A large tannery establishment at Fort Wayne, Ind. owned by Messrs. Hanna & Work, was totally destroyed by fire about a week since. Loss from $10,000 to $15,000.

☞ Miss Rachel B. Wallace, late of Burlington, N. J. by her last will bequeathed to Burlington College the sum of two thousand dollars; of which the interest is to be applied, under the direction of the Bishop, to aid such candidates for holy orders as he may select, in pursuing their theological studies at Burlington College.

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COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned has this day admitted his son James B. Brewster and Henry Brewster as partners in his business, which will be continued