NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Ireland—Her Remedy.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In last evening's *Commercial* the respected Editor has the sympathy to return to the "woes of Ireland," reaffirming "that they are in no degree caused by the Legislative Union, and, *consequently*, are not to be remedied by repeal of that Union"—a "position," he adds, which has been questioned by some of his correspondents. As I had the honor some days ago of addressing him upon this subject, and have noticed nothing else of a like purport in his paper, I may be pardoned for presuming the allusion to bear, in part at least, upon my communication. So far as this may be, I think it proper, therefore, to declare that I have questioned no such "position" as that now alleged: as may be seen by referring to the *Courier and Enquirer*, where the article appeared, the *Commercial* being unwilling to publish it. Not, however, that the thing is not questionable abundantly. But because I should never think of controverting a position—however respected its utterer—so peurile in its triviality and so "practical" in its logic. I have, moreover, neither on that nor on any other occasion, pretended that the present grievances of Ireland—the fruit, in truth, of centuries of wrong, but still sown by the same hand—are due to the act of Union alone; nor that the Irish people were not perhaps as miserable at certain periods of their previous history—any more than I should be absurd enough to assume that the aggregate causes of both the states must have continued the same: whereas the rational presumption would be rather the other way, considering the intermediate succession of generations in a whole people, the constant fluctuation of human circumstances, and the revolutions, moral and political, of surrounding Europe in the mean time. No, I have said nothing of this kind; it is but the procedure of your men of a certain sort of conservatism and common sense; who, seizing upon a single fact, usually by its flimsiness afloat on the surface, and knowing history just enough to fall upon something resembling it in the past, immediately set to dogmatize from these profound data, as if, like the fly on Æsop's coach wheel, they were the cause of all the dust and agitation, or were the poles upon which the social system has been revolving, mill horse-like, in its career of ages. No person tolerably acquainted with the multiplied elements, and their still more difficult complications, involved in framing an intelligent opinion upon the particulars in question, could regard, I feel, with other than that indignation which (though it may inspire verse, as the poet says,) only paralyzes all answer to the flippant presumption of deciding upon the causes or the remedies of a nation's wrongs; especially deciding against the judgment of the people themselves, who have experienced and meditated the situation through ages of suffering and remonstrance.

The "position" I did question, or rather the principle I sought to elucidate was, therefore, this: That the legislative power is the leading agency in a State for all social and political reform; and that it become the more essential in proportion as the abuses are more fundamental, that is to say, affect the basis of the social structure, which is the *use of the earth*. And the application I then made of this truism to the case of Ireland does not appear to be too abstruse even for a practical man, namely, that so long as this indispensable instrument of regeneration remained in foreign and adversely interested hands, and was employed moreover as an engine of degradation, proscription and plunder, so long shall all endeavors to relieve effectually the Irish people be what experience has accordingly proved them—the most wickedly wild of Quixotism in the eyes of the philosopher, even though they be the "enlisms of the age" with the Statesmen and Press of England, and the old women elsewhere, who echo their interested perplexity. These were the two propositions submitted as a simplification of the whole case. They will not be seriously questioned, I venture to say, by any one capable of rising to the level of the subject. As for the *Commercial* Editor, he confuted them off-hand by calling them "metaphysical."

Yet they were so familiar as to have their results foreseen, some two and a half thousand years ago, and in the barbarian infancy of the Roman Republic. "What, (exclaimed a worthy Quirite, remonstrating against a legislative union proposed between the City of Romulus and the Latin Confederacy, then the more populous and wealthy of the two,) "what, shall we no longer decide our own affairs? The strangers, we hope, yet to rule over us, will *wait and laugh* at our folly? Shall we, the number of their votes will *give the government to the minority among us*, even when it is the smallest; our youngest tribes, *being of their kindred and living among them, will join them against us*, and then we are outvoted forever. *Will that indeed be Union and Equality?* Will not rather unavoidable exasperation provoke us in a few years to take up arms and chase the foreign oppressors from the forum? For the "young tribes" put the Irish aristocracy and absentees and the parallelism with Ireland is completely exact. So that this patriotic old Roman, who probably that morning left his plow for the city, could follow speculatively the principles of human and social nature into a series of practical consequences, which, at this day are, it seems, incomprehensible, even in the palpable form of atrocious facts, to some who put up for political guides of this free and enlightened, in a word this Model Republic of the nineteenth century!

No doubt it is the privilege of newspapers of a certain class to dissert and decide space without the least concern about the premises, provided only, like our political orators, they keep up the flux of verbiage, as these of vocalization. But is it not scandalous in journals of character, under favor of their general authority and the ignorance or indifference of their readers respecting the particular subject, to allow themselves to propagate notions equally crude and calumnious of a people with whose condition and history they seem utterly unacquainted—notions disgusting, well or ill, the political philosophy of a bar-maid under a certain affectation of argument which is but the grimace of reasoning, and an air of prophetic solemnity befitting a high priest of the Druids!

Speaking of the bar-maid reminds one of Dean Swift, who is the authority now adduced by the *Commercial*—with a good deal of the *faufaronade* just alluded to. I regret to say—to prop its "position," that the present grievances of Ireland are not to be relieved by a domestic legislature. But how does the Dean of Drapier prove anything of this kind? Why, by having probably in fit of placebunting spite toward the British Ministry, or misanthropic spleen toward his own country men or his kind) described the Irish as no better off in the reign of Queen Anne, having at the same time a Parliament in Ireland! What logic! What philosophy! What common sense, even! Does the Editor know what, in the first place, were (to say nothing of the extent and the character of the suffrage) the constitutional limitation, and the in fact arbitrary control of England over this Parliament, such as it was? Did he ever acquaint himself with its notorious composition? Is he aware that it was merely a Committee of the English Legislature, for the most part packed from English and Scotch ruffians, or the descendants of such—hereditary haters, because persecutors and plunderers, of the Irish people; that this crew were kept, in even the more liberal times of half a century later, as Curran expressed it, in the halter of the British Minister, to whom quite accordingly they soon after transferred, for a cash consideration, this nominal sovereignty in defiance of the universal remonstrance of the people proper of the nation; that in fine this people were no more represented or consulted in its proceedings than the savages of the Fejee Islands? Did he never hear, even as a matter of awful curiosity, of the legislation enacted or sanctioned by this "Irish Parliament" and in operation at the very time in question—that horrible medley of religion and robbery, which more than realized the fantastic code of Draco in its blood-written tyranny. Or, since the *Commercial's* Irish researches extend at least to swift, does he not remember the story sketch given by the Dean himself of this same patriotic body?

Again, suppose the contrary of all the above, and that this body fairly represented the Irish people of that day; does it follow that a representative of the present generation would do no better? The *Commercial* does not appear to dream that Ireland, in exception to the world beside, is not still just where she was a century and a half ago, in educational and political as in physical development. Yet it would admit, I suppose, that the cotemporary population of its own country were not quite so fit for self-government as the American people of the present day. And if asked what has transformed, in the mean time, a handful of colonial squatters and commercial adventurers into the most prosperous nation of the age, it would probably not venture to say (whatever it may think) that the main cause has not been the riddance of Foreign and the exercise of Domestic legislation.

But why go on to abuse argument upon crudities of this baldness? I will close, then, with a quotation by way of ample set-off to the Dean, whose fame is due no less to the vituperative volubility of the bar-maid aforesaid in his pen than to the statesman in his head or patriot in his heart. My authority, on the contrary, is a philosopher in temper as well as science, an Englishman to boot, and one whose judgment upon a subject of this nature particularly, would, I believe, outweigh, before enlightened Europe, the opinions of all the journalists, and I may add, the statesmen, of Anglo-Saxendom put together. Mr. John Mill, in his "Principles of Political Economy applied to Social Science," just issued in London, has the following, among several other passages relating to the present condition of the Irish people, and the causes of that condition:

"Almost alone among mankind, the Irish cottier is in this condition, that he can scarcely be better or worse off for any act of his own. If he were industrious and prudent, none but his landlord would gain; if he is lazy or intemperate, it is at his landlord's expense. A situation more devoid of motive to either labor or self-control imagination itself cannot conceive. The inducements of free labor beings are taken away, and those of a slave not substituted. He has nothing to hope and nothing to fear, except being dispossessed of his holding, and against this he protects himself by the *ultima ratio* of a defensive civil war. Rockism and Whiteboyism are the determination of a people, who have nothing which can be called theirs but a daily meal of the lowest description of food, not to submit to be deprived of that for other peoples' convenience.

"Is it not then a bitter satire on the moralists in which opinions are formed on the most important problems of human nature and life, to find grave public instructors imputing the backwardness of Irish industry and the want of energy of the Irish people in improving their condition to peculiar indolence and *insouciance* in the Celtic race? Of all vulgar modes of escaping the consideration of the effect of social and moral influences (political and tyrannical rather, at least originally) on the human mind, the most vulgar is that of attributing the diversities of conduct and character to inherent natural differences. What race would not be indolent and insouciant, when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion?

"It is very natural that a pleasure-loving and sensitively-organized people like the Irish, should be less addicted to steady routine labor than the English, because life has more excitement for them independent of it; but they are not less fitted for it than their Celtic brethren, the French—not less so than the Tuscans, or the ancient Greeks. An excitable organization is that wherein, by adequate inducements, it is easiest to kindle a spirit of animated exertion. It speaks nothing against the capacity for industry of human beings that they will not exert themselves when they have not a motive. It were those who should so exert themselves who would be the ignorant and reckless people that their calumniators call the Irish. No laborers work harder in England and America than the Irish," &c.

Now the question is, how are the Irish to be rescued from this desperate situation? The *Commercial*, who sees nothing in this hellish incubus of English oppression but a benighted perversity of the national character, would probably prescribe an infusion of Bibles, blue-schools and evangelical preachers—ignorant here, too, probably that poor Ireland has been already long drugged by this among so many other nostrums. I respect the remedy for its piety, though sinner enough to think the age of miracles, too, departed. But in profane politics, it should be rated as not merely "vulgar," after the fashion which Mr. Mill rebukes in his countrymen: it is the cuckoo cant and the quackery of the English vulgarity.

J. O'C.

New-York, June 30, 1848.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 7.

$1,500 Treas Notes	104¼	450 Harlem Rd	s3 54½
2,500 do	104	50 do	60d 55
10,000 do	b60 104¼	100 do	b30 55
20,000 do	s30 104¼	150 do	ch 54½
25,000 do	b30 104¼	100 do	b30 54½
1,100 Ohio 6s '69	99	100 do	b5 54½
2,000 Ill int'nip Bds	47 35s	50 do	b15 54½
5,000 Penn 5s	s3 73½	15 Erie Rd full	67½
5,000 do p&c	b60 73½	5 do	67½
1,000 Erie 7 p ct Bds	99	50 Canton Co'n	34½
100 Farm Trust	28½	30 N H & Hart Rd	102½
50 do	28½	35 do	102
250 do	b60 29½	5 N York & N Haven	87½
50 Nor & Wor	b60 34	200 Morris Canal	10
75 do	33½	50 do	9½
50 do	s10 33½	50 Read Rd	b60 23½
50 do	b60 34	50 do	92½
112 Housatonic, new	92	100 do	60d 33
100 L Island Rd	28½	50 do	s60 32½

SECOND BOARD.

750 Harlem Rd	s30 54½	50 Reading Rd	32½
50 do	s3 54½	100 do	s10 32½
100 do	b60 55	50 L Island Rd	b10 28½
300 do	54½		

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, JULY 7.

ARRIVED—Brigs Hyderabad, Stevenson, 30 days, Cape May 20 with rubber to Woodhull & Minturn. June 21 lat 44, long 62, spoke ship Davenport from Rotterdam for New-York. The Hyderabad has experienced Westerly winds most of passage.

Brig B. Godfrey, Freire, 8 days, Rio Nagro in Grand, sugar, &c H A Coit.

Brig Ariel, Grace, Marseilles, 30 days, ballast to Schmidt & Bacon. 18 steerage passengers.

Brig Mary Ann, Holman, Cork, 30 days, coal to J Stuart. 17 passengers to steerage.

Brig Messenger of Camden, Mc Jordyce, 10 days fm St Mark's, cotton to Geo Anderson & Co.

Brig Rosette, Bunker, Georgetown, Ellridge, Cienfuegos, 16 days, sugar, &c, Foster & Nickerson. Left barks Noble, Foster, for Boston. Apr 19th off Windward, Jewett, for Baltimore in a few do. On 20th off Inagua, lost 3 boats, passed ship Expander, bound South, some day before. Left Mr Allen, mate of the Expander, sick at Cienfuegos. American Brack on 24th inst, got off yesterday after discharging part of cargo, did some slight damage to rudder.

Schr John Van Dusen, Beardsley, for Absecom Beach, with part of brig Lucy's cargo.

Brig Massachusetts, Prettie, Cherryfield, 6 days lumber, H Shepherd.

Schr Solomon, Roosevelt, do.

Schr Spy, from Albany for Providence.

Schr Albany, from Albany for Boston.

Schr Hudson, Lothian, 10 days from Machias, lumber to I P Snow.

Schr Sylvia, Comstock, Freeport, 6 do, lath, &c, to Smith & Boynton.

Schr Ann Hopkins, Verquin, 5 do, wood, J H Bogart & Co.

Schr Lydia Ann, Fox, Rockland, 3 do, wood, Miller & Lord.

Schr Farwell, Lowell, Boston, 6 do, to S W Lewis.

Schr Wilmoth, Ryder, Boston, 4 do, Dayton & Sprague.

Schr Mad Flower, Foster, Machias, 6 do, lumber to I P Snow.

Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, Boston, 4 do, lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr Lamartine, Murray, Boston, coal.

Schr Daniel Boswell, Bates, for Portland, Ct, stone bound to Albany.

Schr Andrew Bowie, Allen, for Boston to Albany.

Schr Splendid, Cornbrook, Rockland, lime, to Fox & Dove.

Schr Jacob Tyson, Tyson, Albany for Providence.

Schr Waterloo, Lindsay, Calais, Me, 10 do, lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr Elize Lawton, Cornell, Rhebourn, 7 days fish, W S Shaw.

Schr H S Leland, Lindsay, Rockland, 3 do, lime, Leland & Ackerly.

Schr Ann Eliza, Potter, Rockland, 3 do, lime, do.

Schr Daniel Webster, Lovell, for Boston for Albany.

Schr Josephine, Lattimore, Baltimore 6 days salt, Johnson & Lowden.

Domestic Ports.

NEW HAVEN, July 6—Arr schrs Hunter, Rayner, Philadelphia; Sprport, Chamberlain, do; Hunter Brook, Younge, do; Gleaner, Wagstaff, Staten Island; E F Burton, Ellis, Philad; Two Brothers, Sperry, do; Brandywine, Stephenson, do; Geo Hinkley, Rayner, do; Sam Lewis, Burroughs, do; sloop Ann Eliza, Bunce, do; Sarah Louisa, Smith, Newburgh; Sarah, scht H O Montague, Montague, New-York; sloops Robert Burns and Ann Eliza.

HARTFORD, July 6—Arr sloops Henry Clay, Ely, NYork; Emily, Frost, do.

BRISTOL, July 6—Arr brig Maria, Willard, Wilmington, NC; schrs Fidelia, Bell, Rondout; Expedite, Rackett, do; sloop Three Brothers, Nickols, NYork. Cld, Grand Turk, Merchant, Philadelphia.

FALL RIVER, July 6—Arr brig Tuscany, Hudson, Fort Hill, Va; schr Sarah Louisa, Gardner, Newbern, NC, for Providence.

NEW BEDFORD, July 6—Arr ship William and Eliza, Whitfield, Pacific Ocean, last fm Bay of Islands, with 1,700 bbls sp oil; schr Mary Elizabeth, Anthony, Philadelphia for Boston; sloop Helen, Hawes, NYork.

July 7—Arr ship Pacific, Hinds, Pacific Ocean, last fm Takahanoe, with 2,500 bbls sp oil; schr Ellen Rodman, Osgood, NYork; sloop Index, Gibbs, Tangmandel, ship supposed the Lady Blanch, Hayward, for NYork. Sailed, ship Hibernia, Crowell, for the coast of NW America.

BOSTON, July 6—Arr ships Monsoon, Young, N Orleans; Washington, Snow, Newport, W; Josiah Crowell, Knowles, Duxbury; barks Ogilvie, Yeaw, St Johns, NF, and for NYork; Cumberland, Hiscock, Apalachicola; Alonzo, Wood, Apalachicola; Hannah, Hewes, New-Orleans; Williams, Watts, Apalachicola; brigs Fawn, Wihr, St Jago; Hayward, Young, Sagua; Partridge, Burdon, do; Richard Ingersoll, Thurber, N Orleans; Marie, Tower, do; Susan Abigail, Beardsley, Philadelphia; Sarah Ellen, Tarr, Rondout; Mary Ann, Tabbut, do; Cordelia, Beazley, Baltimore; schrs Ann Eliza, Mobile; Ocean, Cushing, Lam, do; Hanson, Rogers, Demerarie; schrs John Simmons, Rogers, Jeremie; Grace, Perry, Thos P Cotton, Corson, and Sparon, Thatcher, Philadelphia; Cyrus Chamberlain, Hearse, and M M Ricks, Cook, S Amer; Lady Emmeline, Stanley, Boston for Mobile. Sailed, ship Metoka, Rand, St Petersburg; barks Tremont, Sears, Philadelphia; Valid Blake, Daley, Portland; brigs Hy W Moncure, Tilcomb, Pictou; Catherine Rogers, Rogers, Mobile; do; Corsica, Rogers, Wilmington, NC; Tartar, Stokes, Baltimore; Acorn, Howes, Philadelphia; schrs Eva, Chamberlain, NYork.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.

DRAPERS AND TAILORS.—Garments of the first quality Ready-made, &c.—231 Broadway, American Hotel, and Pennsylvania-avenue Washington, D. C.—Having enlarged their premises, are prepared to offer for the inspection of their numerous patrons and the public, as extensive an assortment of fashionable goods for Summer wear, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Cashmerette, &c. as can be found in the country, which they are enabled to make up to order at a great reduction from heretofore moderate prices, such has been the sacrifice submitted to by importers.

The style and character of our work is too firmly established to require any encomium on these points as essential in realizing the value of a garment; we would refer in particular, however, to the Pantaloons furnished, and solicit a trial from the most fastidious.

In the Ready-made department we shall endeavor to maintain the superiority of the articles, which will be found equal to the best ordered garments, the assortment consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, in the latest styles: Zephyr, Cloth, Cashmerette and Merino Sacks, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. will be afforded at prices that have characterized the establishment as rendering in all cases the *quid pro quo*. ad tf

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS of new and choice styles for Summer.—I AGATE has just received per recent arrivals a large addition to his former stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, comprising a different and complete assortment, selected with great care expressly for retail trade. Cravats of silk, satin, cambric, cotton and other desirable styles. Hosiery—gauze, merino and cotton vests of all sizes, (warranted not to shrink in washing.) Silk, cotton, Lisle-thread, imperial cotton shirts and drawers; fines and thread half hose and hose, all sizes and qualities. Gloves of kid, silk, Lisle-cotton, etc. in great variety. Shirts.—Great attention given to the manufacture of customers' shirts; a fit warranted, with good workmanship. A full assortment in every style always on hand. J. AGATE, 257 Broadway, corner Park-place, N. Y. je29 1m

PER STEAMER BRITANNIA.—We have received an invoice of the most desirable styles Linen and Marseilles Vestings we have had to offer this season, which will be made up to order at our usual moderate charges.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO. Tailors, 231 Broadway, American Hotel. je29

JUST RECEIVED.—Marseilles and Linen Vestings, the most desirable styles of the season, which will be sold by the piece or pattern, at 231 Broadway.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO. je29

DRY GOODS.

FINE BROWN SHEETINGS.—In large lots, suitable for export, the following styles, viz: Rockingtons, Waltham, Hope, Chelmsford, Hooksett, Dorchester, Warwick, Jonesville, Uxbridge, Clinton, New-Market, Palo Alto, Worcester, Hillsboro', New-Bedford, Berwick, Wyoming, Manchester. NESMITH & CO. Agents, je22 50 and 52 Pine-st.

HOUGH'S PATENT SKEIRTS.—The original article can be had at the fancy store of R. W. BROWN, 206 Bowery, as there is but few left. Early application will prevent disappointment. jy7 1w*

STARK MILLS SHEETINGS.—200 bales A and B 37 inch brown sheetings, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

HAMILTON SHEETINGS.—25 cases 5-4 and 12-4 Hill, and Bleached sheetings, just received, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

HERMANN CASSIMERES.—20 cases of these new and beautiful Merino Cassimeres for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

BLEACHED GOODS.—Comprising an extensive assortment of well known styles, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 7-8 and 9-8 widths, for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. my2

MERINO CASSIMERES.—50 cases superfine Merino Cassimeres, comprising every variety of color and texture, for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. my2

BLUE AND WHITE and blue and orange Prints—new and desirable patterns, on fine and medium cloths, for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. [my2]

BRISTLES.—Russia seconds, suchays and fitch, for sale by WINTERHOFF, PIPER & KARCK, je12 1m* 57 Broad-st.

LARGE ARM CHAIRS, rosewood and mahogany the latest patterns and best of workmanship, for sale by J. W. SOUTHACK, 126 Broadway. n29

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS, Office and Library Tables—a variety of patterns, for sale by J. W. SOUTHACK, 126 Broadway. n29

WICKS.—A large assortment of Solar, Astral and Camphene Lamp Wicks for sale by DIETZ, BROTHER & CO. 139 William-st. jy1

ROSE-WOOD FURNITURE of the best material and workmanship and latest style and patterns, for sale by J. W. SOUTHACK, 126 Broadway. je24

HANGINGS.—Paper, 40,000 pcs from 20 to 56 inches wide, different qualities and colors, for sale at manufacturing prices. GAUNT & DERRICKSON 188 South-st.

GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets and Mantel lights, by DIETZ, BROTHER & CO. 139 William-st. ad4

WHITE AND COLORED fifty and sixty line Pearl Buttons, by the gross or dozen. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO. 231 Broadway. jy1

FRESH TEAS.—Fine Hyson, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas, of excellent flavor, for sale at wholesale or retail by Tal31 GASSNER & YOUNG, 132 Chatham-st.

SPOONS AND FORKS.—Table and dessert forks and tea and table spoons of heavy silver plate, for steamboats, hotels and private families, for sale at 8 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART, late Boardman & Hart.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR JUNE, 1848:

Kept at the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, seven miles, less 470 feet, nearly N. N. E. of the City Hall in New-York; latitude 40° 48' 45"; longitude 74° 3' 30"; elevation of Barometer above high-water mark 165 feet.

[COMMUNICATED MONTHLY FOR THE TRIBUNE.]

DAYS.	Thermometer. Out Door. Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Barometer. In Door. Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Thermometers Attached to Barom. Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Winds. Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Weather. Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Rain. Inches.
1	49	61	50	30.04	30.14	30.24	65	65	65	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	
2	50	72	54	30.15	30.10	30.07	63	68	65	S. W.	S. W.	South.	Cloudy.	Clear	Cloudy.	12.100
3	50	84	55	30.08	29.90	29.85	64	72	71	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Pleasant.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	90.100
4	51	86	70	29.90	29.90	29.90	70	72	72	S. W.	S. W.	S. E.	Cloudy.	Clear	Clear	1.100
5	51	69	52	29.94	29.94	29.97	67	67	67	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	
6	51	72	52	29.94	29.94	29.94	67	67	67	South'ly	S. W.	S. W.	Fog.	Pleasant.	Clear	
7	49	74	54	30.	30.	30.	65	68	68	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	
8	50	67	53	30.10	30.10	30.05	65	64	64	S. W.	S. W.	North.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	.17.100
9	49	74	54	30.	30.	30.05	65	68	68	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Clear.	Pleasant.	Cloudy.	.6.100
10	50	67	53	30.10	30.10	30.05	65	68	68	S. W.	S. W.	Calm.	Clear.	Pleasant.	Cloudy.	1.100
11	50	75	60	30.05	30.	30.02	68	68	68	S. E.	S. E.	South'ly	Cloudy.	Rain.	Cloudy.	
12	50	75	60	30.	30.	30.02	68	68	68	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	
13	47	79	71	30.	30.	30.05	68	68	68	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	
14	50	78	60	30.10	30.10	30.07	68	68	68	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	
15	47	64	60	30.07	30.	30.	64	66	66	S. W.	S. W.	West.	Clear.	Pleasant.	Pleasant.	
16	52	72	57	30.	30.	30.	66	67	67	West.	S. W.	Calm.	Pleasant.	Pleasant.	Pleasant.	
17	54	74	60	30.	30.	30.	67	70	70	West.	West.	West.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	
18	54	83	63	29.90	29.96	30.05	72	74	73	Calm.	S. E.	S. E.	Clear.	Clear.	Fair.	
19	52	80	60	30.05	30.10	30.08	73	73	73	Calm.	S. E.	S. E.	Pleasant.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	
20	52	85	70	30.10	30.10	30.08	74	73	73	South'ly	Variable.	S. E.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Cloudy.	1.100.100
21	54	72	54	30.08	30.10	30.08	74	73	73	South'ly	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Cloudy.	40.100
22	52	85	74	30.	29.97	29.90	73	74	73	S. W.	S. W.	West.	Pleasant.	Pleasant.	Pleasant.	
23	56	84	65	29.92	29.90	29.90	74	74	73	S. W.	West.	West.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	1.100
24	54	79	71	29.90	29.97	30.00	73	73	73	Variable.	Easterly	S. W.	Cloudy.	Pleasant.	Cloudy.	18.100
25	54	77	71	29.90	29.97	30.00	73	73	73	Easterly	Easterly	S. W.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Clear.	
26	54	79	72	30.	30.02	30.04	74	74	74	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Clear.	
27	52	79	71	29.97	30.05	30.10	73	74	74	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	
28	52	79	72	30.10	30.10	30.10	73	74	74	North.	S. E.	S. E.	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	
29	52	79	72	30.10	30.10	30.10	73	74	74	East.	East.	East.	Fog.	Pleasant.	Pleasant.	
30	52	79	74	30.10	30.10	30.10	73	74	74	S. W.	S. W.	West.	Pleasant.	Pleasant.	Cloudy.	1.100
31	50	84	74	30.10	30.10	30.10	73	74	74	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	
32	50	84	65	30.10	30.10	30.10	73	74	74	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	31.100

Highest range of Thermometer	75s	89s	74s
Lowest " "	47s	59s	64s
Average " "	52.58	70.07	69.06
Highest range of Barometer	30.20	30.20	Barrel Stock
Lowest " "	29.90	29.90	30.00
Average " "	30.06	30.08	30.04

	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.
Highest range of Thermometer	75s	89s	74s
Lowest " "	47s	59s	64s
Average " "	52.58	70.07	69.06
Highest range of Barometer	30.20	30.20	Barrel Stock
Lowest " "	29.90	29.90	30.00
Average " "	30.06	30.08	30.04

	Days.
Clear Days	10
Cloudy "	20
Pleasant "	3
Rain "	2
Total	31

	Days.
N. East wind prevailed	1
East " "	1
S. East " "	1
South " "	1
West " "	4
S. West wind prevailed	5
Variable "	1
Calm "	1
Total	31

REMARKS.—Rain has fallen, at some period in the twenty four hours, on thirteen of the thirty days composing the month of June. There were thunder showers at the following times: on the 21, at 5 and at 8 o'clock P. M.; on the 4th before sunrise; 8th, about sunset; 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M. and in the evening; 23d, in the evening; 25th, from 7 to 12 o'clock P. M. and the night of the 26th and 27th. On the 8th there was a shower at 5 o'clock P. M. and another about sunset; on the 19th slight rain from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.; 22d, all it rain in the afternoon. The aggregate depth of rain, during the month, is four inches and eighty-eight hundredths. The 1st, 12th and 13th were cool and windy; 7th, had green peas from the garden; 9th, commenced "hating"—it was rather too early, but some of the grass, where the crop was heavy, had become "lodged," and there was fear of its rotting.

Cherries are gone; they were abundant and of good quality—the Meteorologists's mouth fairly waters at the recollection of them. All vegetation is profuse, and the verdure of the country is of the deepest and richest hue.

On the 24th the Croton water was introduced into the principal buildings of this Institution. The reservoirs in the attic are about eighty-five feet higher than the water can be thrown by the pressure at the fountain head. It consequently has to be raised by a forcing pump.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.—This Company completed its third year on the 1st of May last, at which time the surplus amounted to $42,000! Its showing an amount of business unparalleled in the History of Life Insurance.

Dividends of profits are declared annually upon all life policies which have settled two or more premiums: the profits draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and can be made available at once, to the payment of two-thirds of their amount, where the party has paid his premium in full.

Premiums are payable annually, but may be paid semi-annually or quarterly, and persons taking life policies may, if they prefer, give their individual notes for one-half the annual premium, upon which they will be required to pay 6 per cent. interest.

Prospectuses, and all papers necessary to effect insurance, and all information in relation to the plan of operations, may be obtained, gratis, at the office of the Company, 11 Wall-st.

DIRECTORS.

Robt. L. Patterson,	Henry McFarlan,	Thomas B. Segur,
Chas. S. Macknett,	Seth Low,	Andw S. Suttling,
Edward Anthony,	John J. Cadell,	Wm. M. Simpson.
Lewis C. Grover,	William A. F. Pentz,	

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D. } Medical Board
JER. VAN RENSSELAER, M.D. } of Consultation.
JAMES STEWART, M.D. (Residence 1 Abingdon-square.)

Medical Examiner, attends at the office daily from 2 to 4 o'clock. jy4TuThAS tf

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, office 64 Wall-st.—Capital $200,000.—Originally incorporated in 1836.—This Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms; its operations are confined chiefly to the City of New-York and its immediate proximity. All losses adjusted and paid with promptness and liberality.

DIRECTORS.

George Ireland,	John Gilbert,	George Arcularius,
Robert Bogue,	John Campbell,	George Conklin,
Joshua Brush,	Robert L. Stuart,	John Gray,
Bolts Moore,	Edward Cook,	Asher Ruey
Anthony Lamb,	Adam Norrie,	Robert Kermit,
Benj. De Forest,	William Tucker,	Chas. P. Leverich,
Anthony Chardon,	Lewis C. Hamersley,	William Browning,
Alex. Lawrence,	William E. Dodge,	Henry Henderson.

GEORGE IRELAND, President.

A. B. MCDONALD, Secretary. ocl7

THE MASSACHUSETTS HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON.—Capital 50,000 Dollars.—Insure on sickness, at Four, Six or Eight Dollars weekly. Disabling incapacity by reason of sickness from attending to business, at extremely low rates of premium, with a share of profits to the insured. Information relative to the principles and advantages of Health Insurance may be obtained of the Agent, who will receive applications for policies. L. ADAMS, Jr. Agent, or W. WALSH, Principal. jel3 1f 88 Chambers-st, six doors from Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE NOR. & W. R. R. CO.
Norwich, Conn. June 30, 1848.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co. are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Norwich, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock P. M. Also, to take into consideration the acceptance of an act or resolutions of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed at its last session, A. D. 1848, and of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its session in May last, relative to the Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co. to increase its Capital Stock.—Likewise to act on any question properly brought before the meeting connected with the interests of the Company. Per order

P. ST. M. ANDREWS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between *Hezekiah Kelly, Samuel Kuykendall, John Kuykendall, Charles Green, Thomas Gray, John H. and Joseph H. Bunnell, late partners, trading, &c. as Kelly & Kuykendall, Samuel Kuykendall, late partner, trading, &c. as Kuykendall & Schenck, complainants, and The President and Directors of the Archmere Mining Company, and Jesse Fear, Mercantile Mining and Joseph H. Bell, defendants.—On Bill, &c. and Petition of Jesse Fear.—It appears to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the defendants have filed their bill in this cause to set aside a certain mortgage held by the said Janet Blair, and have the same surrendered and discharged to be delivered up to the said complainants, and Joseph H. Bell peremptorily to pay money to complainants, and that the said Mercantile Mining Company, and the said Jesse Fear, have claims against the said Archmere Mining Company, and that the said complainants have been regularly served, returnable to the twenty second day of June, in Long Term,