The Overland Emigration.

From the Boston Courier.

We have lately seen letters from Messrs. Dudley and Webber of Roxbury, who belonged to the Congress and California Mutual Protection Association, which left Boston early last Spring for the overland route. This Company after reaching Missouri, broke up, the greater part returning disheartened. A few are pushing onward, though with considerable misgivings as to their own fate. Some particulars of what has befallen them may instruct those who have hope enough to follow in the same enterprise. They are now in the neighborhood of Fort Kearney, some 300 miles out in the prairies.

The difficulties had but commenced at this place, yet they were such as would discourage any but those who were determined to risk and suffer all rather than turn back. All the parties seem to have committed the error of carrying too much lading. As the beasts give out they begin to throw overboard provisions, then clothing, next the carts and wagons, and finally the animals themselves are abandoned. The party we have mentioned had already thrown away 500 pounds of bread and bacon, with large quantities of flour, beans, &c. Wagons and harness were abandoned or sold for a song to anybody who would bid for them. Not a day was passed without seeing graves by the roadside, where the victims of Cholera or fatigue had been committed to their long home. At Fort Kearney more clothing was lying abandoned upon the ground than would fill the largest slop-shop in Boston.

Up to the 2d of June, the number of wagons which had passed to the West amounted to 5,130, averaging eight head of cattle and four men to each wagon. Trains were often seen in the prairies ten miles long. Further particulars may be found in the following letter:

FORT KEARNEY, June 3, 1849.

We arrived here on Friday last, and are halting to put our baggage on mules and throw away our wagons. To-day we are cooking our dinner with fuel which was a bran new wagon when we left Boston. It makes a man's heart ache to see the property scattered right and left on the trail every day as we pass along. If an ox, horse, cow or mule gives out, it is abandoned on the spot. Wagons are left standing as fast as they are emptied of their lading of provisions. We are in the same condition with every other party—too heavy loaded; and we are throwing overboard every thing that is not absolutely necessary for the journey. Each man retains only two suits of clothes and 175 pounds of provisions.

Some of us clubbed together, bought three yoke of oxen and a wagon, and gave a man who was going ahead with an ox train a $100 and the team to deliver us the baggage at Sutter's Fort. For my part I never expect to see this same baggage again: it will not get across the continent in a year.

When we start from this place we shall travel 30 or 35 miles a day. Thus far we have averaged, since leaving Westport, only 12½ miles daily. At this rate it would require something like a life time to go 2,000 miles. Are to the Cholera and its victims, I have passed some 140 graves on the road. I was talking with a friend in the forenoon, and at 7 o'clock in the evening another borrowed my shovel to dig his grave. However, I continue well myself. I drink little water and no whisky.

We have been among the Pawnee Indians five or six days—I mean in the Pawnee territory, for I have not seen one of the nation. They are now at war with the Sioux, and a week ago had a battle twenty miles from the spot where we are now encamped. Returning emigrants are continually passing us on their way back to the States, but we are determined to push forward, and are now cutting up wagons and harness to make pack saddles for our mules. As to prices along the route thus far, I can inform you that at Westport I paid $10 for three pounds of saleratus. On the other hand I can buy Indian ponies (not to eat) at $5 to $25. Beggars here go on horse-back; no Indian owns less than three head of horses, though he has nothing to eat, and scarcely a rag to his back. They come begging about us mounted on their horses, and if they are offered money or provisions in exchange for them refuse to sell.

At the present moment we seem to be in no danger of starving. Game is abundant. Looking out while I write this, I see seven antelopes, not more than half a mile off. Beside, provisions of all kinds may be picked up by the way-side, having been thrown away by emigrants to lighten their loads. For dangers we have something now and then to startle us. Yesterday a party came up and informed us that the Pawnees had attacked a train from Ohio, but were beaten off with the loss of seven killed. One man of the train was wounded, and the captain had his horse shot under him. These Pawnees are said to be a pack of cowardly thieves, who are more fond of plunder than fighting.

We expect to cross the Forks of the Platte on the 8th of June, from which place I shall probably write again, as I shall doubtless find people enough there who have "seen the Elephant" to their hearts' content, and are turning trunk and teeth homeward.

Law Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—In Chambers—Before Chief Justice Oakley.—*Habeas Corpus*—Application was made by Catharine O'Donnell for a writ requiring J. D. Kennedy, Isaac Atkinson, and the master of the ship Bryan Abney, to produce the person of her son, Walter Lynch, who is unjustly, it is averred, deprived of his liberty by said persons. The writ was granted. It is said the young man, Lynch, did not pay the commutation money ($150), and he was detained with a threat to be carried back, &c.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—In Chambers—Before Judge Daly.—*Habeas Corpus.*—A young man named James McKeon, who had enlisted in the United States Army, was brought up from Governor's Island, and his discharge demanded on the ground of minority. The proof showing him to be a minor, he was discharged.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Betts.—*James Sprague, et al* vs. *J. Selby West.*—To recover about $250 damurrage for detaining the schooner John R. Watson, from Philadelphia, consigned to Selby West with a load of wheat. It is said he detained the vessel from 14th December to 4th January, whereas four days were sufficient to unload.—The defense is, first, that the coal was taken in at Richmond, Phil., which is fresh water, and out of the Admiralty jurisdiction; second, that there was no agreement to pay for detention or demurrage; third, that the consignee of Mr. W. is in Philadelphia, and that the boat which it was agreed the schooner should come, but, in consequence of workmen being engaged in blasting rocks at that point, the schooner lay at the foot of Twenty-ninth-st. nearly a mile from the yard, and that Mr. W. received it as fast as the bad wheeling and stormy weather would permit. To be continued. For libellants, Messrs. Burr & Benedict; for defdt. Mr. H. Brewster.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*Arrest of a Discharged Recruit.*—It has been determined, we believe, at the office of the U. S. District Attorney to arrest on a criminal charge of obtaining subsistence and the use of army dress by false pretences, all young men who enlist and afterward are discharged on application of their friends from enlistment on the ground of minority. James McKeon, discharged yesterday by Judge Daly, was immediately afterward arrested on process from the U. S. Court, as above, and committed for examination. The ground of arrest is, that on enlisting, they declare themselves to be 21 years of age, which afterward turns out not to be the case. [James Caution, arrested on Tuesday, underwent an examination yesterday. Mr. T. L. Donohue appeared in his behalf. The principal ground of defense is a want of jurisdiction in the U. S. Court, the enlistment having taken place in this city, and therefore cognizable only by the Courts of this State; and the fact of the clothes and board having been supplied to the recruit afterward, at one of the military stations, does not alter the jurisdiction as to the original offense, if any was committed.—To be continued this forenoon.

POLICE COURT.—A man named Samuel Jones was arrested last evening by officer Wilson, on a charge of burglariously entering the premises of Mr. Rhinelander. Committed for examination.....Officer Griffin last evening took into custody a woman named Maria Malone, on a charge of stealing money, clothing and a variety of other articles valued at about $28. She was held for examination.....John Casey was arrested and held to answer a charge of stealing $16 of one John Kilbellan.....Officer Dougherty of the Second Ward arrested one Philip Sherry for stealing a bottle of Scotch ale from Mr. George Eagle of 150 Fulton-st. It no doubt was his calculation to try the two kinds of liquor together, just for the sake of trying experiment.....A man named James McCarty was arrested last evening on a charge of stealing a lot of window sills valued at $30 from the premises of his employer Joseph Rinoke, No. 196 Forsyth-st. The prisoner acknowledged having taken the property as an equivalent for wages due to him. Two other persons named Thomas Higby and man named Buff, were also arrested on a charge of stealing, at various time, property amounting from $10 to $20 from the premises of Mr. Rinoke. The parties were committed for trial by Justice Timpson.....A man named James Giesler was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $8 from the Sixth-avenue stages, the property of his employers Messrs. Bolster & Andrews. Held to answer.....A female named Rosanna Trotters was arrested yesterday on the Washington Parade Ground, by officer Albo of the Fifteenth Ward, who found her dressed in men's apparel, which she had no doubt stolen. She was sent to the Penitentiary for a term of six months and the clothing locked up to await an owner. The accused had been arrested about a month ago on a charge of burglary, but was allowed to go free in consequence of the complainant not appearing.

BROOKLYN.

POLICE COURT.—A man who calls himself Charles Allen was arrested on Tuesday morning last on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, from John B. Graham, Esq. one of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, residing in Sands-st. The examination in the case will take place to-day.

Court of Appeals.

NORWICH, Friday, July 13.—This being motion day, the following motions were made: Thomas A. Weed appellant, against Lester Bruce and others respondent. Motion to dismiss appeal, granted. Mr. Wm. Silliman counsel for respondents. Mr. D. Gray counsel for appellant.....Thomas Burlison, pltf. in error, vs. Rynier V. N. Hager dft. in error. This cause was put upon the Calendar motion of pltf. in error and stands at 54.....No. 8. Wm. H. Seymour, pltf. in error, vs. Silas Judd, dfdt. in error. Argued. Mr. Wm. J. Hough counsel for pltf. in error. Mr. John G. Stower counsel for dfdt. in error.

VICTIMS OF CHOLERA.—Within a few days some of our most intelligent respectable citizens have became victims to the epidemic—men of temperate, careful habits and sound, vigorous constitutions. In all, however, we have been able to trace a culpable carelessness of the first derangements of the stomach and bowels—a fatal neglect in every case as experience has proved, which should be a warning to the living.

On Thursday, Rev. John K. Lord, pastor of the Seventh-st. Congregationalist Church, and only son of Rev. Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College, N. H. departed this life.

Yesterday, Friday, Daniel Raymond, Esq. died of Cholera, after an illness of a few hours only. Mr. Raymond was formerly of Baltimore, but a resident of Cincinnati for three or four years past. He was the author of "Raymond's Political Economy" and of a small treatise on Constitutional Law, both of which works received high commendation from eminent men.

We had the good fortune to be intimately acquainted with this gentleman, and having read his writings with pleasure and instruction cultivated an acquaintance which ripened into friendship. Mr. Raymond had an acute perceptive faculty, with great power of analysis and clearness of statement, combining brevity and comprehensiveness. Scarcely more than 24 hours before his decease, Mr. Raymond, as was his wont, called in our office to read the papers, perfectly well and with as fair prospects as any of us of continuing in life—but now he has passed to another world, and his body rests in the tomb. He leaves a widow and a large family of children, with no other inheritance than his good name.

Beside the two citizens we have noticed above, there are many of eminent virtues in private life, and ornaments in the domestic, who have left us.

[Cincinnati Times, 14th.

Board of Education.

....WEDNESDAY, July 18.

The President, Robert Kelly, Esq in the Chair.

TENTH WARD—The sum of $600 was asked for to meet deficiency in school No. 3. Referred.

NINTH WARD—The school officers state that there are but two public schools in the Ward, (those of the Public School Society) and that another public school is much required. Referred.

TWELFTH WARD.—The Trustees ask permission to appropriate $50 a year, at least, out of appointment of each school in the Ward to procure a school library, for each. Referred.

FREE ACADEMY.—Resolutions were adopted for necessary expenses in painting, &c. Also to pay Assistant Prof. Doherty $100 for keeping records.

Communications.—A communication was received from the Committee on Hospitals of the Sanitary Committee Board of Health, in reply to a resolution of this Board asking that school-houses should not be taken for Cholera Hospitals and that some expression be given by the Common Council that they shall not be taken in future. The communication while it concedes to the Board of Education the right of petition, and expressing for it a high regard for education, but respect every reason they are not prepared to admit that the Board of Education is the best judge as to measures proper to be pursued by the Board of Health. It speaks of the difficulty the Committee have met with and the impossibility, except at extravagant rates to procure private property for hospitals. Modern school houses, from their construction and ventilation, are exceedingly appropriate for hospitals. The schools are to be closed on the 1st of August for a vacation of a month or more and in taking possession so near the 1st of July the children are deprived of, at the furthest, but one month's tuition in the hottest Summer months. It is a matter of consideration whether they are not better off out than in school, when in some instances the Committee have found them so congregated as to render the air very impure and the inmates sickly, so much so as to have led to the inquiry whether their duty as a Sanitary Committee did not require some steps to be taken for lessening the numbers of each of these schools during the excessive heat of Summer. The Committee are friends of education, but do not believe that the temporary appropriation of two or four weeks more will be felt by any private citizen, much less the cause of education in this City. Admitting it an evil, it is the one of lesser magnitude, and should give way to the greater. As to the request for expression that school-houses will not be taken in future, the Committee, for the reasons given, decline giving such expression, but in justice to those poor unfortunate beings without home, without shelter, daily and hourly dying, they strongly urge and ask they cannot fail to recommend, as they do from this time forth, the appropriating for public hospitals, when needed, public school-houses, selecting, as nearly as may be, an equal number from each, believing them the best temporary accommodations that can be obtained. The saving of expense is also referred to. The communication states that one person has been selected by the Committee from the Board to act as a Sanitary Committee, "to whom the whole power of the Board of Health was transferred!" The communication is of very considerable length, of which the above are extracts.

The President suggested whether the communication should be filed.

The communication is signed by Assistant Aid Morgan, Fifteenth; Assistant Aid Sands, Fourteenth; and Alderman Wells, Sixteenth, Committee on Hospitals.

Comm. Shaw made brief but vigorous and eloquent remarks. This Board, he said, is as independent as the Common Council, if they have the power to select matters appertaining to them, it is the province of this Board to adopt new measures by which to guide the intellect, and so far as education can do it, the moral power of the community. The document is an extraordinary one, from the important positions assumed in it as to matters connected with the powers and duties of this board. He would not say anything as to the esprit-de-corps contained in the communication, the gentlemen claiming to have been selected, and to concentrate in themselves the united wisdom of the Common Council. One position of the communication, said Mr. S., that relating to an expression of assurance on the part of the Common Council not to take the school houses, was caused I understand, by a resolution of this highly respectable deliberative body. I reserve is not in his place, and I think the communication should lie upon the table to enable him (Mr. Greeley,) and every other gentleman of the Board to examine and consider its tone and positions.

Comm. Purser said that he would second the motion. There is but one opinion, he said, in the public mind as to the Sanitary Committee taking our Common Schools for hospitals. On the very face of the communication it is shown that our schools are filled to the uttermost, yet the Sanitary Committee take the school houses and drive the scholars to other schools, overcrowding them in a still greater degree. He (Mr. P.) could not but admire the self-complacent manner of the gentlemen of the Committee. They tell us how they were selected, not by themselves, but by the Mayor; he picked them out as you would call pupils for the Free Academy; and this is to satisfy us. It is absurd for the Committee to talk of economy or humanity. They have permitted two hospitals to exist within a stone's throw of each other, and so far, from the Twelfth and many other Wards, that patients have perished from the distance in bringing them, in open cabs, to them. It seems to me, said Mr. Purser, that some slight change has been made from Sanitary to Insanitary Committee. He concluded by seconding the motion to lay the communication upon the table.

Comm. Cary moved, that this Board, when it adjourns, do so to the first Wednesday in August. The principal object, he said, was to provide for the repairs, &c. of school houses during the recess.

Carried, and the Board adjourned.

THE METHODIST PROPERTY QUESTION.—We learn that the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church have received notice of the commencement of the lawsuits, by the Southern branch, for recovery of its share of Church property.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Isthmus, from New Orleans—J W Breedlove, A H Watt, F W Cott, S Meek and daughter, J Jones, D R McCarty, G McCarty, W Perkins lady and servant, Mrs Reynolds, 4 children and servant, J H Healy, lady and 3 children, Miss Scott, S Kirkbride, M Boyd, Dr Grace, lady and child, A W Fitz, C Wilkins