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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE EXPRESS AND THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—*The Express*, in an article on the French Elections, has the following statement:

"One of the successful candidates is a man named Vidal, notorious for his misdeeds in times past."

—We do not say a word about the other features in the disquisition of The Express, because we have too high an opinion of the public intelligence to suppose it necessary; but the above assertion is rather too strong and positive to be passed over in silence. We defy *The Express* to adduce a single fact in support of its statement. The utmost malice of political antagonism, raised to the highest pitch by the desperate nature of the struggle at Paris, could bring nothing worse against M. VIDAL than that he had been the friend of Louis Blanc. We do not suppose The Express *meant* to assert a slanderous falsehood; but ignorance, recklessness and the desire to blacken a popular party which a writer hates, may easily lead him into the most glaring and outrageous violations of the truth.

Christian Union.

Two Conventions have recently been held in the heart of our State by Christians weary of sectarian distinctions and dissensions, to consider the duty and the means of discarding them, and uniting on the ancient and simple platform of faith in Jesus Christ as the Divinely inspired Savior of Mankind. The first meeting was held at Petersboro', Madison Co. and was thinly attended, but the spirit evinced and the liberality of views elicited gave promise of ultimate triumph. The next meeting took place last February at Syracuse, lasted two days, and was numerously attended. Clergymen and laymen of *eleven* different denominations took part in the discussions. We believe almost every essentially distinct phase of Protestant opinion from Episcopalian and Baptist to Swedenborgian and Universalist, was represented on the platform. Each speaker felt at perfect liberty to argue that the views and organization of his own sect were best adapted to *induce* general faith in and obedience to the requirements of Christ, without assuming that those who had attained to that faith and obedience under different auspices were any less Christians than those of his own church. The discussions, though protracted and animated, were uniformly courteous and kindly, and the meeting adjourned with a very general impression that the effacement of all sectarian barriers and tests among believers in Christ's Divine Mission may and should be speedily effected.

The third of these meetings is to assemble by appointment at Canandaigua, Ontario Co. on Wednesday the 17th inst. and is expected to continue through that and the next day. A general attendance of those favorable to the idea is invited.

Letters and Mails to California.

CLAREMONT, N. H. April 2, 1850.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I wish to call the attention of the public through *The Tribune* to a matter of much importance, at the present time especially. I allude to the mail delinquencies to California.

It is well known here, and I presume elsewhere, that not one-fourth of the letters sent to California are ever received by those to whom they are sent, and in many instances they fall far short of that ratio. So far as I am able to learn, most of the letters sent from California to this section are received in from six to eight weeks, and rarely ever is there a failure; but much complaint is made that they do not get any news from the home and friends they have left behind. Now what means all this? I can see no reason why the mails should not be as regularly forwarded to as brought from California, and if that is the case is not the Postmaster of San Francisco or Sacramento greatly in fault? I have friends and relatives in the Gold Regions, who went the overland route one year ago; and we receive most of their letters, and have sent to them in return, but they do not receive our advices. I am acquainted with a person who went out to California last year, and letters were sent as often as once a month, and not one was received, so he testifies since his return. I do not wish to trouble you with a lengthy article, but if what I have said will have any effect toward bringing about a better state of things with regard to this matter, many, very many, I have no doubt, will be made glad thereby.

Yours, truly, SAMUEL C. BAILEY.

Remarks.

There are several things which our correspondent does not seem to know or duly to consider.—Let us hint at some of them:

California is a country as large as New-England and New-York together, and nearly overspread or overrun by some hundred thousand of our people, all anxious to hear from friends at home. Yet in the whole of that vast country there is not a single post road, no mail-route, unless it be a small portion of the Sacramento river, and not more than half a dozen post-offices, and these far remote from the great mass of the miners, &c. in the Gold Region, from whom the complaint proceeds. What sensible man could *expect* that these letters would all, or nearly all, reach their intended destination?

Probably letters for fifty thousand different persons have reached the San Francisco Post-Office during the past year. And what sort of a Post-Office do you fancy that is? Such a building and such fixtures as would be suitable for the proper distribution and prompt delivery of the letters arriving at that office would cost, at San Francisco prices, Half a Million Dollars, and could not have been had during last year at any price. It is not possible, in any such office as the P. M. at San Francisco could have had during the last summer, for a delivering clerk at once to put his hand with certainty on any letter that may be inquired for, and we presume many have received the answer 'Nothing for Mr.' so-and-so, when in fact there *was* a letter for him in the office. We know of no such instance, of course, but we know something of distributing and delivering advices. To grumble and scold about this, and suppose it can be cured at a breath, is just as reasonable as would be a growl at the scarcity or badness of turtle soup on the Mokelumne or of green peas in the Dry Diggings.

[*Ed. Trib.*

Mr. Seward's Speech.

"The Constitution regulates our stewardship; the Constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defense, to welfare, and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes. The territory is a part, no inconsiderable part, of the common heritage of mankind, bestowed upon them by the Creator of the universe. We are his stewards, and must so discharge our trust as to secure, in the highest attainable degree, their happiness."

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The *Republic* and other papers that have opened their batteries upon the above part of Senator Seward's speech have not been sagacious in their plan of attack. There is a somewhat general opinion among the people of this country that there is a "higher than human power" which, if erroneous, cannot be eradicated in a moment by newspaper paragraphs. The experiment made in France to destroy this idea there, should admonish these writers that it is unwise to try it over again here.

I sympathize a little with these fault-finders, and since they have selected this part of the speech for their animadversion and satire, I must be permitted to give them a hint of something much better to say about it than yet seems to have occurred to them. They should charge the Senator with plagiarism. See how easy it would be to prove it. I quote from a printed book, an old one—one that Senator Seward has read if his critics have not—called "COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, by Sir WM. BLACKSTONE," sec. 2, of the NATURE OF LAWS IN GENERAL:

"This law of Nature being coëval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times. No human laws are of any validity if contrary to this, and such of them as are valid derive all their force and all their authority mediately or immediately from this original." B.

New-York Town Elections.

YATES CO.

WHIG.	LOCO.
Barrington—Chan'y Boice.	Benton—Wm. S Hudson.
Middlesex—David Christie.	Italy—Nathaniel Squires.
Potter—Henry H. Torrey	Jerusalem—George Crane.
Starkey—Jas. Huntington.	Milo—William Baxter.

COURT OF APPEALS, April 6.—Nos. 38 and 39. Argued together as one case. N. Hill, Jr. for appellants; E. Darwin Smith for respondents. Nos. 40 and 41, called and passed. No. 42 argued. Samuel Beardsley for appellant; Julius Rhoades for respondent. It is understood that No. 43 will be submitted to abide the event of No. 42. The argument of No. 42 not concluded at 2 P. M.

[Alb. Eve. Journal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Six Months' Imports from Canada—McClernand's Compromise—Ireland and Our South—Chase's Speech—Taylor on Hungary—Potter and Postage—Nova Scotia and U. S. Commerce.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

At the end of this letter you will find a table of some of the imports from Canada, showing the value of each article imported during six months; the quantity in many cases, and the course of the trade, whether in American or British vessels. Some articles don't come across the lines by water—they come by land—but thus stand the returns.

We have had debates to-day on hemp and Slavery; these are our "staples." Surely the contracts must be very profitable, like WOODWORTH's monopoly, of which his assigns want 14 years in addition to 28 already, since we hear so much about hemp. Neither House does anything in the way of useful business, but when the weather gets hot I suppose members will put on their check shirts and work hard to bring up their leeway. The appointment of COBB as Speaker, by reason of the split among reformers, will turn out, I fear, a very bad business. His Committee of Nine, to-day, has too many precedents in the last four months.

MCCLERNAND showed the cloven hoof yesterday in the form of an offer to pay the 20,000 families in the deserts of Texas, or in other words the scrip-holders in Wall-st. Ten Millions of Dollars, or a hundred wagon loads of dollars, one tun each, merely to induce her to let go her hold on New-Mexico, to which she has no more title than I have; but the usurers want the dollars, and by keeping back business till everything got in confusion, they are likely to get it. *The thing seems to be well understood.* This miserable apology for a representative of Illinois freemen offers a proviso that the lessening the pretensions of Texas to territory is not to prevent her having the four Slave States.

Every foot of Slave Territory added to the Union is an additional nail in Old Ireland's coffin. Slaveholders have a sympathy together; the 12,000 tyrannical Irish landlords (very many of them absentees) and the 100,000 tyrannical Southern slaveholders have a strong sympathy with each other, but very little with human rights; the former usurp the ownership of all Ireland—the latter of fourteen States of this Union, and the political control of the whole thirty States. I suppose Congress waits now till Houston and the first of the four Slave States shall be duly heard from. Why not?

Senator CHASE's able and temperate argument for freedom fills more than half of the *National Intelligencer* of this morning. General TAYLOR, too, has been sending a Message to the House, showing how gladly he would have recognized the independence of Hungary. I like its tone very much indeed. Referring to DUDLEY MANN's instructions, President T. says:

"M; purpose, as freely avowed in this correspondence, was to have acknowledged the independence of Hungary, had she succeeded in establishing a Government *de facto*, on a basis sufficiently permanent in its character to have justified me in doing so, according to the usages and settled principles of this Government; and although she is now fallen, and many of her gallant patriots are in exile or in chains, I am free still to declare, that had she been successful in the maintenance of such a Government as we could have recognized, we should have been the first to welcome her into the family of nations."

The Pensions and such like of this young country already exceed $800,000 a year—perhaps a million. There's no end to the cringing, begging, snivelling applications to be pensioned. One would think that paupers grew and throve like toad-stools on a dunghill. I don't like to bring prominently before the country individual cases, but could name dozens, as some could hundreds of rich people pensioned by the Union whose insufferable meanness permits them to rob the poor settler, through the 10s. an acre charge, made 20s. by his poverty, though they have no need of it.

I wish the Committee on Pensions were abolished, and cases of special hardship referred elsewhere.

POTTER, the Post Office Committee Chairman, seems to be a very slack hand. You never saw POTTER reminding the House of the necessity of cheap postage, nor of the infinite number of signatures in his possession, making that request. He's a slack hand this POTTER—no great improvement upon SAWYER. If any one has heard his voice for freedom since he came here, I have not. No fear of him pushing for reforms, and to relieve editors of too heavy postage. He takes it quite easy. HUSK is pushing bills through the Senate for the postal affairs of Oregon and California, and for a new batch of useless clerks to swell the patronage, under a system that HOBBIE's report has long since shown the utter absurdity of—but POTTER and his Committee, in this, the fifth month of the session are dumb and mum.

The United States Consul at Pictou, N. S. has inclosed to the *Republic* here the following preamble and resolutions on commerce with the United States, which have passed both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature:

Whereas, In consequence of the recent changes in the navigation laws and the commercial policy of the British Empire, it has become necessary to secure more extended markets for the natural products of British North America, by a reciprocal free exchange of such products with the United States; and to have the coasting trade arranged between this and the adjoining provinces and the United States on fair and equitable terms; and to obtain from the Government of the United States such modification of their laws as will admit colonial built vessels to the privileges of registry:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested, and is hereby authorized, to take the necessary steps to obtain, through the proper authorities, the accomplishment of the desirable objects.

2d. *Resolved*, That if the United States remove existing duties on the following articles, the growth and production of British North America, that the like articles be allowed to be imported into this Province from the United States duty free, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw.

Animals, Meat and fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wool, undressed Skins, and Furs of all kinds.

Ores of all kinds, Iron in pigs and blooms, Copper, Lead in pigs.

Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum, ground or unground; Rock Salt.

Wood—Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Bark.

Fish, Fish Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the water.

3d. *Resolved*, That an address be prepared to Her Majesty, on the subject of the coasting trade of this Province, praying that the same may be opened to the people of the United States, under the provisions of the amended navigation act, 12th and 13th Vic. Cap. 29, and the preceding resolution.

CANADA TRADE.

LIST OF SOME OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1849, WITH THE VALUES OF CERTAIN AD VALOREM OR FREE GOODS.

Articles.		*In American vessels.* Quantities.	Val. in dollars	*In Foreign (Brit.) vessels.* Quantities.	Val. in dollars
Animals for breed			37,551		2,516
Copper Ore			3,943		
Seeds, Shrubs, Plants, &c.			10,877		6,731
Cotton and Woolen Manuf.			702		134
Flax and Hemp Manufac.			258		
Clothing			141		
Iron, Steel, and Manufac. of			6,027		1,226
Leather and Manufactures of			807		107
Furs			4,236		6,879
Manufactures of Wood			4,996		3,414
Wood unmanuf. incl. firewd			*19,076		*31,836
Rawhides and Skins			4,549		3,155
Wool	lbs.	65,876	7,631	84,347	6,772
Flax or Linseed	bush.	5,290	3,996		
Distilled Spirits, all kinds			137		52
Wine and Beer			107		25
Brown Sugar	lbs.	11,566	566	116	6
Cheese	lbs.	480	21		
Tallow	lbs.	40	3	77	7
Butter	lbs.	226,801	14,133	13,351	1,278
Pearl Barley	lbs.	2,884	94	3,800	113
Lard	lbs.	69	2		
Beef and Pork	lbs.	3,932	245	4,005	118
Hams, Bacon	lbs.	2,642	127		
Rags	lbs.	85,228	1,836	101,164	3,234
Salt	bush.	20,006	1,477		
Coal	tons	2	3		
Wheat	bush.	4,994	5,479	15,535	11,100
Barley	bush.	1,584	593	674	286
Rye	bush.	100	45	67	29
Oats	bush.	126,042	20,275	17,461	2,965
Wheat Flour	cwt.	3,555	7,349	27,125	60,942
Oatmeal	cwt.	81	143	254	424
Potatoes	bush.	819	187	6,561	1,755
Fish—Dr'd, Pickl'd, Smk	cwt.	44	75	264	719
" Salmon	bbls.	161	1,373	25	80
" Mackerel	bbls.	291	837		
" Herring & Shad	bbls.	96	215		
" All other	bbls.	1,917	3,336	340	1,002
Merchandise, free			†106,504		209,644
Do. paying 20 per cent			†53,324		113,067
Specie and Bullion†					

* More than three-fourths of this firewood and lumber is entered at the port of Buffalo. † Omitted by compiler.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN OHIO.—A large and respectable meeting of the colored citizens of Cincinnati was held on the 21st ult. which protested against the whole scheme of African Colonization. The following is one of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That this is our home, this is the spot where our fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers have died. Here are our kinsmen in chains, and while one rattles upon their limbs, or clanks upon their neck, we will never voluntarily leave the land of our birth, but contend for our rights in the Church and out of the Church—in the State and out of the State, until the stars and stripes shall float over the head of none but the free.

WM. DARNES was President of this meeting, and Rev. W. Shelton, Wm. D. Brown and Wm. Nelson, Vice Presidents. Mr. Thos. Ball and P. Tolliver, Secretaries.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Interview between the Webster Family and Gov. Briggs—The Colored School Question.

BOSTON, Monday, April 8.

Mrs. Webster and her three daughters visited Gov. Briggs yesterday at the Adams House. The interview lasted for an hour, and it is supposed was for the purpose of asking mercy for the condemned.

The Supreme Court to-day gave a decision in the Colored School question—that they have no jurisdiction in the matter, the authority to regulate Schools being alone in the Committee. This decision sustains the city in the establishment of separate schools for colored children.

Interesting News from the Plains—Traders Attacked by Indians—Fight between the Sioux and Crow Tribes—Probability of an Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.

Mr. Vasquez and Lieut. Dauphin arrived here last evening from Medicine Creek—a trading post of the Union Fur Company. They left there on the 18th of March. There was no snow on the Plains and the weather has been remarkably mild. On the 5th of Nov. last Mr. Dauphin, in company with ten traders, returned from a trading expedition. They were attacked in camp, at the Forks of White River, by a party of Pawnee Indians. Mr. Dauphin was badly wounded in the fight. In this condition he was deserted by his companions. The Indians then overpowered him, took his goods, and then left him. He finally succeeded in reaching Fort Lookout. Buffalo were very plenty on the Plains, and the Sioux had collected a band of from 50 to 100 warriors, for the purpose of starting out on a grand hunt. In January, while a party of Sioux were hunting on the forks of the Cheyenne, they were attacked by a party of Crow Indians. Eight warriors were killed on each side. The Crows took from their enemy from 100 to 150 horses. The Sioux were preparing to retaliate. The Yanctons were also preparing for a war with the Pawnees, in consequence of depredations committed by the latter. This war will probably continue throughout the whole season. There is every reason to fear that parties of Californian emigrants, going by the north side of the Platte River, will fall in with war parties of the Indians, and be attacked. Major Hutton, the agent for the Sioux, is expected to arrive here about the last of this month. The Union Fur Company had been very successful last year. Over 4,000 packs of buffalo robes had been brought in.

MEETINGS OF THE TRADES.

The Journeymen Cordwainers' Association—(Men's Branch.)

A large and spirited Mass Meeting of the Journeymen Cordwainers on the Men's Branch, was held yesterday morning at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, Grand-st. The gathering was an extra general meeting, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the new Association. The "United Society of Journeymen Cordwainers" is an old establishment—dating back forty-seven years, to 1803—but was renewed in January last, and under its new organization numbers at the present time about two hundred members. The new Constitution of the Society, lately drafted, has many excellent features, and sets out with the following sensible and earnest Preamble:

As all men who are engaged in the same branch of Industry have the same rights, wrongs and necessities, it is advisable that they should frequently meet together, to interchange opinions relative to their mutual interests, and to devise such means as may be deemed effective to secure their protection, and promote their prosperity. And as, moreover, the experience of the past has demonstrated the futility of individual efforts to resist aggression upon the wages of Labor, we, the Journeymen Cordwainers of the City of New-York, and to be governed by the following laws; and also that these laws shall be equally binding on all, and be at all times strictly adhered to, in order that unity, tranquility and harmony may be maintained, and that the objects and good intentions of our Society may be preserved and extended to all its members, and we may be able to say in truth—we unite to maintain our rights inviolate.

The Constitution provides:

That on the death of a member of the Society, $50 shall be given to defray the funeral expenses. If the deceased have no friends, two members are to be appointed by the Standing Committee to make the necessary arrangements, and the money to be paid to them, or to be paid out of the Mortality Fund. One month's membership in the Society shall be required before any member can be entitled to all the benefits of the Society. In case of illness, the regular monthly dues are to be remitted, until the affected individual is able to resume work. No journeyman who shall hound or work with any man not belonging to the Society, who refuses to join, should be continued to work with said man or men, shall be given the aim of $1, and compelled to leave the shop for said man or men.

Sec. 11. Any member who shall work at any shop which the Society has control over, except she be a member, wife or daughter, and he shall be held responsible for their acts to the Society.

Sec. 12. XIX enacts that, in case of a strike taking place on any job or shop, single men shall be allowed 1$ (keeping money, and incidental men, 50, their families to be supported in the following manner, viz: Each shall be entitled to receive $7 per week, and each child under twelve years of age, $1 per week, payable on the receipt of a letter that the member is in some town, town, but if the strike be concluded before the expiration of that time, the President of the Strike Committee is required to give information to the wives of the members out of town, that the strike is over, and that their husbands will be home in two days, and shall be allowed one week's pay, for all time, two weeks' pay, and no more, then two weeks' pay shall be allowed whatever distance the member may be from home. If any man who is receiving traveling money, and refuse to leave town within 24 hours after he receives his money, he shall be fined $5, except in case of illness, which he shall inform the President, and return the money or be subject to the above fine. Any man receiving traveling money, who shall return to the city, shall be fined $5, and be not entitled to traveling money, after the shop has been struck six days. Should any member be detected in giving a false return of his family, or getting money from a shop in his name for which it was struck, he shall be fined $10 for the benefit of the Society, and be expelled. When any shop is struck, some place, a committee of five shall be chosen from the General Meeting, to conduct the said strike affair.

It is agreed that when *employers employ Society men exclusively, the Society becomes responsible for the work entrusted to its members*; and should any man or men belonging to the trade abscond, or make away with the work entrusted to them, the Society will pay the value of such work; and any member or members being guilty of either of the above offenses, shall be fined five dollars, without mitigation, and refund to the trade what they paid to the employer.

The stated meetings of the Society are held on the third Monday of every month—with half-yearly meetings on the third Mondays of January and July.

The officers of the Society are:

President—ADAM GAMBLEE. *Vice Presidents*—Thomas McCulloch and Wm. Bierman. *Secretary*—Patrick Burke. *Treasurer*—John Reid, Thomas Dwyer and William Egan.

Mr. GAMBLEE presided at yesterday's meeting, and after the usual preliminaries, the subjoined Preamble and Resolution were moved by Mr. BURKE, and adopted without a dissenting voice. Matters are evidently approaching a crisis in the affairs of the Cordwainers, as well as the other Trades; and a strike is unquestionably close at hand unless the just and reasonable demands of the Journeymen are agreed to by the master workmen. The following Resolution expresses the determination agreed upon:

Whereas, It is incumbent on us as a duty we owe ourselves and families, to now come forward and seek for a fair remuneration for our labor, which is positively too low at the present time when compared with our expenses, which is in increase every year, with no corresponding increase in our wages to meet the increased demands. Therefore,

Resolved, That we unite in asking our Bosses for an advance of Wages commensurate with our wants, and in case of their refusing, that we STRIKE WORK until our just demands are complied with.

Several members spoke to the general merits of the question, and it was finally determined that the Shoemaker is possessed of a mind, no less than a body whose necessities and desires must be supplied, and that the time has now arrived when the wheel of his fortunes must be made to take a new turn, and when his social advantages must be rendered in some degree commensurate with the usefulness of his labor. Master workmen have grown rich and roll in luxury, by means of the earnings of the poorer men in their employ, to whom has been denied the fair remuneration to which they are entitled for their labor. The Journeymen, at last imbued with the reformatory spirit of the times, declare that these things must be no longer; that they and their families have an equal right to existence with the "Bosses," and have been led to ponder the fact set forth by one of the speakers of yesterday, that there is no class of men possessed of so much intelligence as the Shoemakers, who have hitherto applied that intelligence to so little purpose.

Mr. BURKE, the Secretary of the Society, spoke of the rates of wages now paid by the great majority of employers. It appears that the Journeyman is often compelled to work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four—for the mere pittance of $5 per week, as his average compensation. ☞ *Men's gaiter-boots* have been made, and are yet made, for $3 the—and men's *Wellington boots* for 7s. a dollar and 9s. The prices charged by the employer to the purchaser, we need not say, are very far in advance of these abominable rates of compensation for the Journeyman. These are not isolated examples; the same glaring evils are found throughout the catalogue. We are glad to see them thus exposed.

Messrs. Wm. Stapleton, Charles McCarthy, Redmond Sheridan, Francis Waddock, and Jacob Reller were appointed a committee of five to carry out the objects of the meeting, apprise the employers, &c. and report progress on a subsequent occasion.

The list of Wages agreed upon by the Journeymen is very comprehensive, but far too voluminous for our columns. Under its provisions it is intended that no workman shall receive less than an average of $7 per week. This is certainly a sufficiently small sum for the support of a family, and we trust the new rates will meet with no opposition from the employers. For where a remarkably swift and skillful operative may be enabled to earn double the amount realized by others, the great mass of the Cordwainers receive only a stated average; and surely the low sum estimated as likely to accrue from the operation of the New Scale, cannot be more than sufficient for the maintenance of the Journeyman and his family. We hope to chronicle the complete acquiescence of every master of a shop in our City, in these eminently just and fair demands of their workmen.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—A meeting of these men was held on Saturday evening, Mr. Denham, President of the Association, in the chair, who urged upon the trade the necessity of union and united efforts in the cause which had called them together. He informed the meeting that the German journeymen bakers were with them, and were united in the same cause, concurring with them in all their proceedings, and forming part of the same Union. The German branch was in session in another room. The principal business of the evening was the reading and adoption of a Constitution, by both branches, with the greatest unanimity. It is the intention of the Union to establish houses of call where the names of all journeymen out of employ will be registered, and where employers who require workmen will come. The capacity of each man will be ascertained, and the amount of wages to which he is entitled according to his standing. There will be also a reading room attached, and the whole is to be conducted on temperance principles—a most excellent feature. The Chairman said it was desirable, and intended, that fair wages should be obtained by amicable agreement instead of a strike. A committee was appointed to go through the shops of the City, explain the objects of the Union, and procure the adhesion of the trade to the general object. The names of journeymen concurring in the movement were then enrolled as members of the Association, and the meeting adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 8.

CORRECTION.—The bail in the case of KANOUSE and COLES, charged with robbing the Phenix Bank of Westerly, Rhode Island, is $12,000 each instead of $1,000 as stated in our Supplement of Saturday.

CORPORATION AFFAIRS—*Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The Reforms Accomplished*—The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting on Saturday night, and gave the finishing touches to the great Reforms which have agitated the public mind for some weeks or months past. The action of the Board of Assistants, in amending sundry portions of the Ordinances and Resolutions, was concurred in by the Aldermen without remonstrance—so that the CONFIRMATION, the STATED SESSIONS and the DEATH OF THE TEA-ROOM are now fixed facts. The Ordinance establishing the Stated Sessions was amended by the Assistants, by the substitution of an entire new Section (the 1st) and by fixing the time of meeting at 5 o'clock instead of 4 P. M. In order to cover the whole ground as briefly as possible, and at the same time embody in a tangible shape the Reforms which have been thus easily created in the City Government, we once more publish the Ordinance, as finally amended and adopted by both Boards. It now awaits only the approval of His Honor the Mayor to become the law; and then farewell to the abuses

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The Stated Sessions of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Assistant Aldermen shall, during the remainder of the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, be held on the first Monday of each and every month thereof, commencing on the first Monday of May next, at Seven P. M., and such Sessions shall continue by adjournment from day to day at the said hour, until the public business shall be dispatched.

Sec. 2. Each Alderman and Assistant Alderman shall be entitled to receive a compensation for his legislative services, Four Dollars for each day such member shall sit in the Common Council.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of each Board to certify to the Controller the number of days so employed by each member of such Board, and the amount due him, and the Controller shall issue his warrant for the payment of the same.

Sec. 4. This Ordinance shall take effect from the first Monday of January, 1850.

Sec. 5. The President of each Board shall, in case the public business require it, have power to call a special meeting thereof; but such meeting shall continue only until the business for which the same was convened shall be concluded or disposed of.

The amendment to the resolution abolishing the Tea-Room forbids the Keeper thereof to furnish "hereafter any supplies to Members of the Common Council and all other persons.

—These measures accomplished, the next thing to be done is the *saving of $7,000 to the City* by abolishing the office (or as we least, the sinecure) of "Keeper of the City Hall"—an office which now of necessity becomes wholly useless—and the occupation of his four apartments by some other office, thus doing away the necessity of enlarging the Hall of Records. A movement toward this end was made in the Board on Saturday, by the adoption of the following resolution, introduced by Alderman SHAW:

Resolved, That the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be instructed to make preliminary preparing the Rooms heretofore occupied as a Tea-Room for the accommodation of the Keeper of the City Hall, and report to this Board thereon.

The best use which can be made of the commodious apartments in the City Hall now vacated by the delicacies is, in our humble opinion, to hand them over for the uses of the Controller. This would bring the warrant-officers of the City all within the radius of one wing of the Hall, and we are sure would prove a vast convenience in many respects. Those who are called to transact business with this most important office of the City Government would thus be placed in close proximity to the offices of the Mayor and the Clerk of the Common Council, and in the saving of time alone, having money out of the question, the arrangement could scarcely fail to operate to the advantage of all parties. We trust the Committee to whom the subject has been referred will give us a speedy Report, and that definite action may follow rapidly in its train. The contemplated Extension of the Hall of Records was intended mainly to furnish greater accommodation to the Register's Office—which must be done; the business there transacted rendering the change imperative. Other alterations would necessarily have followed, and the cost of the improvement could not have been far from $40,000 or $50,000. Under the operation of the plan proposed by the Alderman of the Twelfth, abundant room would be afforded for all the business transactions of these different offices—a great degree of comfort and convenience would necessarily ensue—and, last but not least, our tax-paying citizens would be saved an additional expense of at least $60,000, which becomes, under the circumstances of the case, a very useless outlay. We urge these subjects upon the serious and careful attention of our good friends the Common Council; we hope the good work of Reform will not pause from the clogging of the wheels, ere it has run half its race.

THE TEN GOVERNORS AND POTTER'S FIELD.—In the Board of Aldermen on Saturday evening, a rather spicy debate occurred on the merits of the Act creating the Board of Alms-House Governors, and defining their powers and duties. A communication was received by the Aldermen from the President of the Board of Governors, stating that, in the opinion of the Governors, the control of Potter's Field is not now legally vested in them. The Aldermen deny this—and profane in reply the facts set forth briefly in the following resolution, introduced by President MORGANS, and unanimously adopted—viz:

Resolved, In the opinion of this Board, the power conferred by the Law of 1849, on the Board of Governors is full and complete, inasmuch as he it all the powers heretofore possessed by the Commissioner of the Alms-House, the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors is transferred to them; and that this Board fully concur in the construction of the Governors stating that we have no power over or in the Institution, except as the various Departments in their charge, if said law is constitutional.

Now all parties have had their say, and we do sincerely trust somebody will shoulder the responsibility of the Potter's Field, and rid the Island of the abomination before the advent of another warm and perhaps an epidemic season.

OUR ARTISTS.—Mr. Leutze remains in Dusseldorf, where he is engaged upon his large picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware. He was also painting, not long since, a pleasing composition illustrating the story of Francesca di Rimini, from Dante. He has sent home a striking picture, of which the subject was taken from a landscape. Both of them will be exhibited at the Art-Union. Woodville is also at Dusseldorf. Among other pictures in progress by this artist we hear of "The Burial of an Emigrant at Sea," "Old Seventy-Six and Young Forty-eight," and "The Game of Chess," all of which are subjects well adapted to his peculiar talents. Messrs. Hall and Johnson are in Dusseldorf. Glass remains in London, where he is engaged upon a large composition from Don Quixote. Freeman and Terry are still in Rome. Brown, the landscape painter, was, at the last accounts, living quite secluded in the neighborhood of Albano.

FIRE WARDENS.—In anticipation of the passage of the ordinance providing for the appointment of twelve Fire Wardens for this City, to act in lieu of the Assistant Fire Engineers, a meeting of the representatives of the Fire Department was called on Friday evening last, at Freeman's Hall, to make preparations for carrying out the objects of the act; and the following named gentlemen were nominated on that occasion, from whom the representatives are to select twelve, on Tuesday evening next, to be presented to the Common Council for approval and appointment as Fire Wardens, at a salary of $250 per annum:

Second Ward—Wm. Drew, Engine 30, carpenter.
Fourth Ward—E. Lesser, Hose 2, upholsterer; F. Hagadorn, Hose 10, carpenter; H. J. Ockershausen, engineer, sugar-baker.
Fifth Ward—Robert Ferguson, Engine 14, builder; Chas. Van Blarcom, Engine 6, locksmith; S. White, Hose 27, cabinet.
Sixth Ward—Samuel Waddell, Engine 22, mason.
Seventh Ward—Robert Boyle, Engine 1, mason; W. S. Robbins, Hose 6, grocer; B. Cartwright, Hose 36, accountant; John Barry, engineer, merchant.
Eighth Ward—Abraham B. Bogart, Engine 27, carpenter; Samuel B. Varner, Engine 3, sailmaker; W. M. Bogart, Engine 3, sashmaker; Peter Baxter, Engine 24, cabinet.
Ninth Ward—Jno. Kettleman, Hose 40, mason; W. Williamson, Engine 3, accountant; John Van Vort, Engine 34, carpenter; Abm. Ackerman, Hose 12, carpenter; H. E. Myers, Engine 11, plumber.
Tenth Ward—Jas. Lansbury, Engine 2; J. H. Ludlam, Hose 4, engine builder; Moses Dodge, Hose 6, carpenter; Jas. Whitlock, Engine 5, machinist; J. D. King, H. & L. 4, oven-builder.
Eleventh Ward—George Lynch, Engine 44, architect; D. Van Winkle, Hose 31, carpenter.
Twelfth Ward—D. P. Collins, Engine 12, carpenter; Simon Favour, Engine 35, barber; Jas. L. Mason, Hook and Ladder 7, showmaker.
Fourteenth Ward—Thos. Boese, Engine 9, baker; D. Sherwood, Engine 9, painter; J. E. Ebling, Hose 9, confectioner.
Fifteenth Ward—P. H. Jones, Engine 14, plater.
Sixteenth Ward—Louis Leber, Hose 38, stationer; N. Hendrickson, Engine 34, mason; Edward Berrian, Engine 21, carpenter; L. Carpenter, Hose 12, mason; Abm. McBride, Engine 21, stone-cutter.
Seventeenth Ward—John Gillmore, Hose 22, painter; C. Tappan, Hose 5, carpenter; Wm. Weeks, Engine 38, baker; David Theall, Hose 31, grocer; John B. Miller, engineer, bookbinder.
Eighteenth Ward—W. H. Stanaford, Engine 7, carpenter; John Francis, Engine 29, carpenter; Samuel Radcliff, Engine 34, carpenter; W. H. Wilson, Hose 37, carpenter.

A WORK OF ART.—The *Post* says there is now in the Custom-House a copy of the statue, which an eminent French artist, Gayrard, is about to send to M. Vattemare, for presentation to Congress. It is designed to embody the artist's idea of the American Republic, and represents a young female, of graceful figure and majestic countenance, seated upon a bale of cotton, whose head is surrounded by a halo of thirteen stars, and who holds in her hand the banner of the nation, surmounted by the Phrygian cap. Her left hand rests on a helm, significant alike of sovereignty and maritime power. At her feet is the American Eagle, and distributed about the ground are emblems of various kinds, such as bows and arrows, the cornucopia, the plough, sheaf of Indian corn, &c. &c. This model is about two feet in height, and was upon a pedestal considered in good taste, the sides of which will be ornamented with bas relief representations of prominent events in the history of the United States, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Peace of 1783, the Surrender of Cornwallis, &c. The whole reflects great credit upon the skill and ingenuity of the artist, and when finished in bronze, as it is intended to be, the figure, some twenty feet in height, will form a most imposing object. The model is sent over in advance, to get the criticism of competent persons before the larger statue is finished.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The semi-annual Election of Officers was held on Saturday evening. Wm. L. S. Harrison was elected President, A. Cunningham Vice-President, George Mallon, Treasurer, Robert H. Johnston Secretary, and R. Bradley Librarian—In the forty-one years of its existence the Society has never before been in so prosperous a condition. The Secretary reported that