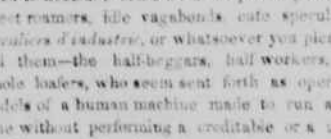
ready a decided tendency in that direction. I was afraid when I went home that they would banish me to the other side of the Rocky Mountains. So I determined, like the poor lover when his lady-love threw him into the swill-barrel, "I'll never go there any more!" But I could not thus resign all purpose of seeing the American Senate, and so sought an introduction to Mr. FILLMORE, made a formal application for a reporter's desk, and it was granted at once, "*The Republic*" reporters very kindly resigning one of their desks to my use. Yesterday I occupied it for the first time, and thus had a fine opportunity of seeing the FOOTE and BENTON affray. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, the author of "Retribution," and my dear friend, went with me, and to-day I have two ladies of this city by the invitation of the gentlemanly reporter, Mr. Andrews, simply to sustain the precedent. So much for a fit of ill temper! It has established woman's right to sit as a reporter in our legislative halls. I should not have thought of it, if they had not made me angry, and I do really believe, Mr. Greeley, that it is a sin to be good-tempered. One cares for nobody, and can work so fast when one gets in a bad temper, that is, if they do not get too frightfully angry, as Col. BENTON did yesterday. Oh, I was so sorry to see it! Some people here who know him well, say I was wrong in thinking him calm all day, and that he was highly excited. He appeared to me in good working order, with spirit enough to fear nothing, and calmness enough to know what he was doing. He fought like a lion at bay to defeat the scheme of sending the California bill to FOOTE's Committee, and I did love the noble old man—love to look at him and hear his stentorian voice ringing out its plain, commonsense truths. His eloquence during all the afternoon was far more than a match for even Mr. CLAY. A false position rendered him comparatively petty. When he rose and accused Mr. BENTON of delaying the taking up of the California bill, by delaying the appointment of the Committee and opposing its reference to that Committee, he looked as though he were conscious of the subterfuge. BENTON had urged so plainly the taking up of the bill immediately, so that they might be able to act upon it this week before next Monday, when the deputation should leave, and no important business could be done for the two weeks of their absence. To this Mr. CLAY's objection, of the House not being ready to act, sounded puerile, and HENRY CLAY did not look like the great statesman in making it. BENTON's reply to his charge of delaying the measure was as straight a home-thrust as I ever witnessed in a passage of arms. The Honorable Senator's good will to California, and his charges against those who sought its untrammeled admission, were like the great Emperor's love of Peace. He was a very great friend to peace, yet was always at war, because, he said, the countries into which he marched his armies "*would resist.*" The Honorable Senator was for peace, but when he thrust his offensive measures upon them they would resist. It is a thousand pities his powerful intellect was not better balanced. I still doubt whether he would have struck Mr. FOOTE, if that gentleman had turned and waited for him to come up, without making any show of resistance. He was still in the lobby—which in my last I called a "passage"—when Mr. FOOTE started and ran, or, as he afterward explained it, "*advanced* toward the Speaker's desk, as the Honorable Senator *advanced* after me." I hope you New-Yorkers will remember this new way of advancing, and when you see a gentleman cutting a figure that Western folks call "cutting stick"—looking over his shoulders and a police officer bringing up the rear—just remember the gentleman is advancing toward a certain point, with an honorable gentleman advancing after him. This is the new fashioned way of advancing; but I do not believe Mr. FOOTE is a physical coward. He is of a very nervous organization, and cannot act coolly without some time to think. Then he might have as much courage as would be compatible with a physical fight. The best and bravest of animal courage is moral cowardice. Your late *glorious* war has added largely to the national stock of this same cowardice, and I do not think the nation has any right to judge either of these gentlemen harshly. Editors will aim their thunders at, and orators will gasconade over this insult to the American Senate and the American people; but in my humble opinion, "the bite suits the sap" admirably. The American people are very well represented by Messrs. FOOTE and BENTON. The latter, who is a giant, would no more have acted the coward and the bully by striking Mr. FOOTE, who is small and weak, than this Nation did by striking poor little shriveled up Mexico. If Mr. FOOTE acted like an assassin, he had a most illustrious example, in the official conduct of the very people who will now judge him—the great American Nation, whose indignant daughter I am. This Nation has taken many opportunities to declare her love of animal courage, her admiration of brute force. She worships guns, bayonets and epaulettes, and I can see no reason why she should not be represented with pistols and Bowie knives. "Like father like child." "Shall the thing formed say unto him that formed it, 'Why hast thou made me thus?' or shall the creature be greater than the Creator?" The American people created the American Senate, and I can see no reason why it should be any better than they. If they resign the weapons of moral warfare, give up debate, and resort to firearms to settle disputes, why should not the Senate do likewise? "Is the servant greater than his lord?" Col. BENTON's fists and tongue, FOOTE's pistol are a neat little pocket comment on the beautiful military spirit that has been kindled and fostered in our Nation; and the people, the dear and dignified and sovereign people, had better scratch their wise heads and think awhile before they say much about "this disgraceful affair."

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

CITY ITEMS.

STREET SIGHTS.—Among the many curious sights of the metropolis perhaps the most characteristic of city life are the hundred ways and means devised to abstract cents from the public pocket by street roamers, idle vagabonds, cute speculators, *chevaliers d'industrie*, or whatsoever you please to call them—the half-beggars, half workers, and whole loafers, who seem sent forth as operating models of a human machine made to run a lifetime without performing a creditable or a useful act. The man who dwells in or visits the City without spending some little time in watching that sucker brood, has not seen the elephant in his richest light. That countryman has had his journey in vain who has "been to the city" and returned not swindled at a mock auction, nor plucked at a gambling house, nor had his pocket picked at a fire, nor been run over by an omnibus, nor we glad by the Yorkshireman, nor looked at the moon through the peripatetic astronomer's stove-pipe, nor seen through the brick, nor—but enough; there are almost daily additions to these ways and means of taking the cents of our good natured people, and it is really difficult to walk a mile in the lower part of the City without encountering something of the sort in successful operation. Some time ago we had the curiosity to watch the result of the stale trick of looking through a brick, and were not a little surprised to find that the showman was taking in copper at the rate of nearly a dollar an hour. We trust we shall not injure the business of this speculator if we tell how the miracle is performed—it may serve to show how simple a trick will "astonish the natives." The machine appears, at first glance, like a telescope cut apart for the insertion of a brick. The two parts of the telescope, enclosed in small boxes, are fixed upon a larger box, through which the light is reflected by mirrors, as follows:



From A to B is the apparent telescope, or intersected tube, the brick being inserted at G. At the corner C is fixed a small piece of looking-glass at an angle of 45 degrees, which casts the light upon another mirror at D, fixed at the same angle; this reflects upon another at E, whence it is thrown upward to F, and by a fourth mirror cast out at B. All this being unknown to the spectator, he is not a little puzzled on looking in A to see an object, his own hand, for instance, at B, although a bona fide brick lies directly in the line of vision. So simple is one of the street sights, by which brawny, hardy-looking men gull a wonder-loving and credulous people into contributions for their support.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—In the new act of the British Parliament, for the prevention of cruelty to animals there is a provision authorizing any constable, on his own view, or upon complaint and information of any other person who shall declare his or her name and place of abode to the constable, to arrest and secure any offender, and forthwith, without any other warrant, to convey him before a magistrate, to be dealt with for such offense according to law. By the same statute it is enacted, that if any person shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, overdrive, abuse or torture, or cause to procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, overdriven, abused, or tortured, any animal, every such offender shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding £5, or $25. It is a great pity that this very act cannot be applied to the men in this City, who tie the legs of calves and sheep, pitch them like bags of feed, one upon another, into a cart, and then drive like John through Broadway and other streets to the slaughter house, the heads of the miserable animals hanging over the sides of the cart, quite as uncomfortably to the driver as if they were dead and ready to hang up in the shambles. Will our City Fathers stop this diabolical barbarism?

FLUSHING SCHOOL.—The noble Public School at Flushing was examined on Thursday before Mr. Thos. Leggett, the County Superintendent, Mr. Keen, and the School Officers, in the presence of a crowd of spectators. This School has been in operation about one year, and is the only public one in the vicinity conducted on the plan generally of the New-York Ward Schools. The location is as delightful as any in the country, and the School House is the most elegant one we have ever seen. The fine Corinthian front gives an imposing appearance to the whole affair. The only thing that struck us as incongruous in the arrangements was the size of the grounds, 75 by 100 feet. There should have been at least one or two, with trees tastefully arranged. The building and appurtenances cost $10,000, and is the result of the untiring energy of Mr. T. Leggett, who urged the plan against all sorts of opposition, to a successful consummation. There are several New-York boys in the School, who board for 12s. or 14s. per week among the inhabitants. The Male Department, under Mr. Thomas P. Harrison, has a fine new philosophic chemical and astronomical apparatus, including a telescope of a magnifying power of 400, which cost $230, superior to anything of the kind in any Public School in this City. The whole cost over $700, $400 of which has been raised by the pupils—with proper grounds and appliances for physical education. Conducted on a thorough and systematic plan, this School would, we presume, be the Model Public School in the State. The Teachers have been selected from our best schools and are equal in efficiency to any in this City. Mr. Harrison, the Principal, is a thorough scholar, and appears to be devoted to his profession. His assistants are ladies. Miss Maria Perkins and Miss Sarah Pollock. The boys were exercised in Arithmetic, Geology, Physical Geography, Philosophy, Physiology, History, Grammar, Philology, Astronomy, and Algebra, in classes of over 30, out of 100, including every boy in school, for five hours, in a most thorough manner. The reading was fluent and the writing and drawings fair. The Trustees attend to their duties in this school. Scientific Lectures are a part of the mode of education—also Book-keeping. The young ladies, about 100 in number, under Miss Davis and her assistants, Miss Rogers and Miss Marsh, were examined in a large number of studies, including History, Physiology, Reading, Spelling, Astronomy, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar, with Singing between the exercises. There is a commendable interest shown in regard to Music, and the practical part of education by both Teachers and Officials. Many of the more wealthy inhabitants have held back and failed to give encouragement to this enterprise. A Railway or a Plank Road is already talked of to connect with the Peck-slip Ferry—a plan that will add much to the importance and wealth of the place. Addresses were made at the School by Prof. Strong, Mr McKeen and others, in which much credit was given to Mr. Leggett and his colaborers in getting up this school. We noticed Miss Mary Doane of No. 4, Miss Rogers of No. 9, and Miss Bartine of No. 5, and a number of the Teachers from our City Schools in the rooms, who declared themselves unexpectedly most highly gratified. The Primary Department, under Mrs. Maurice and her Assistants, appeared well—It numbers 300 pupils who will be examined on Thursday next at 10 A. M.

PARADE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—On Thursday afternoon at about 4 o'clock the Eleventh Regiment assembled at Washington Parade Ground, under command of Col. Morris. There were on the ground the Montgomery Guard, (Capt. Murphy); the Continentals, (Capt. Helmer); the Union Rifles, (Capt. Ellis); the Rifle Rangers, (Capt. Parsons). On arriving in the Square they formed into line and in open order. After the usual salute of presenting arms for the commanding officer the line was again closed and they broke into open columns of Companies. They then marched in quick time by the Colonel and around the grounds. They afterward went through a variety of evolutions. The "Montgomery Guard" mustered over 70 men and presented an admirable appearance.—All the members are fine soldierlike looking men, and they appeared to be perfectly drilled and disciplined. Their undress uniform of the blue jackets with green facings is very becoming. The Continentals, also looked exceedingly well, being composed of fine, active young men whose quaint and patriotic uniform always attracts attention.—The two Companies of Rifles are equally entitled to commendation, and all behaved as soldiers to the entire and thorough satisfaction of their officers, and civilians present. The "Washington Guards" were posted on the right of the line, and by their soldierly bearing and steady movements deserved praise. They are principally Germans.

MORE BEGGARS.—We learn from the *Eco d'Italia* that the Sardinian brig Cerere, Capt. Fitto, a few days since brought to our shores 57 Norzonsals beggars, called Catemui. The *Eco d'Italia* continues strongly its war against these ruffians, and those who encourage this infamous professional beggary. The new comers have already gone round the city with false papers. Let the people look out!

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.—An elopement of a very extraordinary character, with a view to matrimonial proceedings, took place in this city on Monday night last. The parties were a boy, named Ward, aged 17, and a woman aged 40, living in the family of one of our elderly physicians, whose residence is in Temple-st. The young lad had never before enjoyed any female acquaintance out of his own family, and when he became acquainted with the bewitching creature of forty, to whom he is by this time joined in wedlock, he was shot through the heart with one of Cupid's sharpest arrows. In short he was dying of love, and the woman persuaded him to save his peace of mind by a flight to New-York for the purpose of "mingling into one."

[N. Haven Palladium.

A REFUGEE FROM ALBANY ARRESTED.—A telegraphic communication was received from Albany, at the office of the Chief of Police on Friday, stating that a man named Garson Rosenthal, had stolen $44 and fled, as was supposed, to this City. The appearance of the man was described in the communication, and officers Rhard and Burnstead were requested to hunt up the thief. In the course of the day they succeeded in arresting him, and found on his person $41 83, which is supposed to be part of the stolen money. He was taken back to Albany for trial.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor. If there be any subject deserving the serious attention and earnest support of property holders, and of the citizens generally, it is that of City Railroads which has been so much discussed of late and which the general verdict of the people and of the press has been so decidedly favorable to. The general configuration of the City of New-York differs from that of perhaps every other large city as regards its great comparative length, and the consequent loss of time in passing from the suburbs to the older and more business parts. The farther its limits are extended, the more this difficulty will be felt, since the extension can only be up the Island. It therefore becomes a matter of great moment, to determine upon the most efficacious method to overcome this difficulty, and to discover the most prompt and expeditious means of transit from one portion of the city to another. The most obvious mode to every mind, and which needs no argument to support it, is confidently by railroads. They are a far more expeditious, comfortable, and less wearisome conveyance than the omnibuses. The omnibuses have done work for New-York, but they are behind the times; they have had their day; the march of improvement and the general good, decree that they must be superseded. It is a good law that private interests must give way to public interests. If private interests suffer, it is unfortunate, but inevitable. The benefit to the many must outweigh the injury to the few. The subject of laying down rails through the Sixth-ave West Broadway, &c., to Harlem, at was under discussion a short time since by the Board of Aldermen, what has been done in the matter, why so suddenly stopt? Have sinister pecuniary self interest influence to control the Municipal Corporation. The construction of such a road would prove a great accommodation to citizens residing in the western part of the city, and also of incalculable benefit, by inducing people to settle upon and build up the unoccupied portions of the Island—in this way locating in our own City, those citizens, who by thousands annually are leaving us to locate in Brooklyn and the adjacent shores.

It is clearly for the interest of New-York that this Railroad should be constructed; it is the almost unanimous desire of property owners on the line that it should. The petition signed by an immense number of influential and directly interested citizens, living along the immediate route, recently laid before the Board of Aldermen is a sufficient voucher of its general appreciation, and one that they ought not to disregard.

This proposed road would draw off a great amount of travel from Broadway, in fact there is everything to say in favor of it, and our City Fathers should be heartily ashamed if it is not speedily acted upon and favorably. Heartily ashamed, indeed, after granting so many Ferry franchises to neighboring cities to the serious loss of their own, if they refuse when their own constituents plead for a privilege which if accorded will inevitably be of immense advantage to the City of New-York. T. N. L.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Will you be pleased to give a constant reader and others your opinion of the law on the subject of the authority of the Common Council to transfer a Police Magistrate from the District he was especially elected by the people under a regular act of the Legislature to do duty elsewhere. It seems to me they may just as well assume a right to send them to Brooklyn to do duty.

My opinion any prisoner under commitment by a Magistrate out of his district may be released under a *habeas corpus*. Hence the end of justice will be defeated. Yours, NON-COMMITAT.

☞ We are not familiar with the laws and provisions of law bearing on this point, and therefore cannot decide it. *Ed. Trib.*

THE IRISH REGIMENT.—The *Providence Journal* of Thursday, has the following paragraph in relation to the Irish Regiment recently organized in this City:

"An Irish Regiment has been organized in the New-York militia. There certainly can be no objection to the enrollment of citizens of foreign birth in our military companies. On the other hand, it is right and proper that they should do so. They enjoy the protection of our laws, and they should be ready to render their part toward sustaining them in all proper ways, and toward the defense of the country, but there are very serious objections to the organization of Irish regiments, as such, or German regiments, or French regiments, or any other than American regiments. The distinctions of foreign birth should be abandoned in every thing, and in nothing more than military organizations. The evil tendency of preserving in separate classes the immigrant population, which ought to be melted into one homogeneous mass of American citizenship, must be too apparent for argument, and the evil greatly increases with the increasing immigration. We accept these men with open arms, we extend to them the rights and privileges which our fathers obtained for us at great sacrifices, and which we have preserved with constant care, but we have a right to ask, in return for this, that they shall leave behind them the nationality which they have repudiated, and adhere to that to which they have given their allegiance. This is the least they can do in return for the protection and the privileges which they receive here."

A BURGLAR DISAPPOINTED.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock Friday morning, the house No. 161 Barrow-st., was entered by a burglar, who forced the front basement window, and left the marks of his violence on the shutters. He succeeded in getting in, and lighting his lamp, proceeded to business, when the noise he made disturbed the slumbers of a maid who was sleeping in an adjoining room. She arose to alarm the rest of the family, when the burglar fled, leaving behind him the spoils he had gathered. He is described as being of small stature, having a large head, with sunken eyes and of a light complexion.

BURGLARY.—Officer Miller of the Fifteenth Ward, on Thursday night about 9 o'clock, observed two men coming out of the new house on the corner of Washington-place and Greene-st and pursuing them, they fled. One of them, who gave his name as Charles Williams, he captured, and seeing him throw something into the gutter, picked it up and found it to be a roll of money. On inquiry, the third house from the corner was found to have been entered through the scuttle, and a trunk broken open, from which $64 had been taken and two pair of pantaloons. The money thrown away by the prisoner was fully identified.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

☞ The *Advertiser*, in a rhapsodical effusion concerning the view to be had from the cupola of the City Hall, gets relieved of the following:

"No one can survey our whole city, without being forcibly struck with the great advantages we possess over New-York for a place of residence, or for commercial purposes even."

That's good—decidedly good, for a denizen of the suburb. By the-way, did the Editor see anything of "the Bridge" while scanning the East River?

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

OUR FIREMEN.—A meeting will be held at Washington Hotel on Wednesday evening for the purpose of nominating a Chief and Assistant Engineers. The number of certificate members of the Department on the 14th inst. was as follows:

Engine Co. No. 1	36	Engine Co. No. 6	30
" 2	31	" 7	30
" 3	30	" 8	31
" 4	28	Hook and Ladder Co.	20
" 5	30	Hose Co.	18
Total			208

JERSEY CITY ITEMS.

REAL ESTATE.—The traders in lots and houses, of the New-York Merchants' Exchange, have invaded the quiet dominion of Jersey City, and knocked down the following property:

BY A. J. BLEECKER & CO.—April 18.

1 lot cor. Greene and Emery sts. 25x100	$1,300
1 do adjoining, 25x100	1,100
1 do do 25x100	900
2 houses and lots opposite, each 25x100, together	2,575
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	1,000
1 do do cor. Greene st. 25x75	1,000
1 do do on Greene st. 25x75	1,125
2 do do each 25x100 $700 each	1,400
4 do do each 25x100 $700 each	2,800
1 do adjoining, 25x75	1,200

NEWARK ITEMS.

FIRE.—A barn near the Chemical Works in the Fifth Ward in this city, was destroyed by fire about noon Thursday. There was no alarm.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Vol. II., 12mo. pp. 300. New-York: G. P. Putnam.

The Progress of the Moslem dominion from the death of Mahomet, in the year 632, to the invasion of Spain in 718, forms the subject of the present elegant volume. During this period of less than a century, the Moslems extended their dominion over the wide regions of Asia and Africa, carried their conquests in one direction to the walls of Constantinople and in another to the farthest limits of Mauritania, and trampled down the dynasties which once held universal sway in the East. "The whole," says Mr. Irving, "presents a striking instance of the triumph of fanatic enthusiasm over disciplined valor, at a period when the invention of firearms had not reduced war to a matter of almost arithmetical calculation. There is also an air of wild romance about many of the events recorded in this narrative, owing to the character of the Arabs, and their boldness for stratagems, daring exploits, and individual achievements of an extravagant nature." Mr. Irving has not felt himself bound to follow the example of the most cautious historians in suppressing or softening down these romantic adventures, but has interwoven them with consummate skill into his narrative, and has thus given it a fresh and vigorous vitality, in unison with the exciting and triumphant career of the people whom he describes.

In deciding on the plan of his work, Mr. Irving disclaims all pretensions to being consulted as an authority, and has attempted only to present a digest of current knowledge adapted to popular use. He has accordingly adopted a form between biography and chronicle, admitting of personal anecdotes and a more familiar style of narrative than is compatible with the severe dignity of historical composition. We scarcely need say that in a department of literary effort, so congenial to the studies and tastes of the admirable author, we find the same flowing beauty of expression and felicitous grouping of individuals and events, which give such a magic charm to every production of his honey-dripping pen. The only sentence which we regret in the volume is the concluding one, which expresses a doubt of the continuation of the fascinating narrative to its natural and legitimate close. "Whether it will ever be our lot to resume this theme, to cross with the Moslem hosts the straits of Hercules, and narrate their memorable conquest of Gothic Spain, is one of those uncertainties of mortal life and aspirations of literary zeal which beguile us with agreeable dreams, but too often end in disappointment." R.

☞ "HANDWRITING FOR THE PEOPLE," by WILLIAM HOWELL, with Notes and Observations by R. T. Trall. 12mo. pp. 250. A work on physiological science, in all its branches, enforcing the advantages of temperance, abstinence from animal food, tea and coffee, tobacco, and the whole family of stimulants, and showing the superiority of the pure element of water, as a healing agent, over all the powders and pills of the apothecary. Dr. Trall's notes are written in an uncompromising spirit, and will be greatly approved by the friends of vegetable diet and the cold water cure. (New-York: Fowlers & Wells.)

☞ LYNCH'S "NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES' EXPEDITION TO THE DEAD SEA," 12mo. pp. 226, is reprinted in a condensed edition, adapted to general readers, and forming a very interesting narrative, by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, and sold by G. P. Putnam, New-York.

☞ "THE KORAN," 12mo. pp. 400, translated by SALE with explanatory notes, is issued in a handsome octavo edition by J. W. Moore, Philadelphia. A Sketch of the translator's life is prefixed, defending his memory from the calumnies which were brought upon it by the execution of this work.

☞ "THE HISTORY OF CYRUS THE GREAT," by JACOB ABBOTT. (12mo. pp. 288,) like the previous volumes of Mr. Abbott's popular historical course, has the rare merit of aiming at no more than it can accomplish, giving in a pleasant and familiar, though often incorrect style, the principal events in the biography of its subject, according to the best received authorities. Mr. Abbott has another merit, which he turns to good account, that of not being afraid of commonplace, when it will serve his purpose, and in his hands this often becomes as attractive as a greater degree of originality in less skillful literary architects. (New-York: Harper & Brothers.)

☞ "LAETA RIDEAU," with the preface originally written for it in the collected edition of the author's work, is published by G. H. De by & Co. Buffalo. The typography is excellent—not so the frontispiece.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—Br. ship Crown, Capt. Rolf, was lost on West Quoddy Head, during the storm of Saturday night last, and all hands perished. We learn by Mr. Favor of the Eastport express that some articles of female clothing were afterwards washed ashore.—[Boston Courier, 19th.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers,** Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

☞ **Drs. Shew and Rogers'** Water-Cure Institution, corner Twelfth-st and Union-place. m2 tf

☞ **Phonography.**—T. C. LELAND, Reporter and Teacher, 21 Mercer st. near Broadway and Canal. a26 1m*

☞ **The Huntington Gallery** is now open at the Art Union Buildings, 497 Broadway, from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M. The collection embraces the Communion of the Sick, Mercy's Dream, Christians and Children, Henry the Eighth, Lady Jane Grey in the Tower, Roman Peasants, Christian Prisoners, and more than 100 other works. Single admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Catalogues 12½ cts. 17 5aif

☞ **Notice.**—The PHENIX BANK, Westerly, R. I. soon after it was robbed, in December last, of about $16,000, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emissions from which are dated Jan. 1, 1850.

The Bank, having redeemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money,) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. 1, 1850.

The Suffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of the Bank. By order of the Directors.

Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

m6 D&SW1f ETHEN FOSTER, Cashier.

☞ **Caution to Deaf Persons.**—More are injured that benefited by syringes and quack oils. Eighteen years of practice enable one to secure and insure effectual relief to the deaf, and noises in the head, without risk of pain, providing the nerve and drum be good. Consultation fee, by letter or otherwise, $1; unpaid letters refused. Office hours daily from 9 until 12 and from 2 until 4. a6 1m*

☞ **State and National Law School** at Saratoga Spa, Saratoga County, New-York.—The next term will commence on the 7th of May. Object to make practical as well as theoretical lawyers, familiar with all the details of the profession, and with the great art of extemporaneous speaking, amplified by historical and political digests and the constant trial and argument of causes. Expenses adapted to the circumstances of all. Catalogues and any request directed (post paid) to

a1 Saw Daily&Wkly JOHN W. FOWLER.

☞ **Water Cure.**—Dr. MEEKER'S Orange Mountain Water Cure establishment, at South Orange, N. J. is now open for the reception of patients. This establishment has one of the most desirable locations for the practice of the Water Cure, and is fitted up in a very superior manner, having private baths attached to the patients' rooms. The cars for South Orange leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, reaching South Orange in one hour. Letters for Circulars addressed to Dr. MEEKER as above. a5 1m*

☞ **Wigs and Toupees.**—HATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory is at 2 Wall-st. where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Strangers and others should call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. HATCHELOR'S newly invented Wig obtained a silver medal at the Fair of the American Institute. Copy the address. my15 MWF1f

☞ **Water Cure Institute**—Dr. TRALL receives patients at his commodious city establishment, 15 Laight-st. and at Oyster Bay, L.I. Communication daily between these places by Steamboat and Railroad. Office consultations and general practice attended to. a17 1m*

☞ **Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!** Citizens and strangers are informed that the largest, cheapest and best assortment of wigs, half-wigs, toupees, braids of long hair, and other ornamental hair, are to be found at MEDHURST & HEARD'S, 27 Maiden-lane. The trade supplied. m29 1m

☞ **Have You been to the Palace?**—Not to the palace of Queen Victoria, but to the palace of MEDHURST & HEARD, 27 Maiden-lane, and get your hair cut in primeval style, and a neat pair of hair brushes used to each and every customer. 27 Maiden-lane. m29 1m

THE RICH MEN OF BOSTON.—According to the pamphlet published by John H. Eastburn, of persons, copartners and corporations who were taxed on $5,000 and upwards in 1849, there were eight who were taxed for over half a million of property, seven between $400,000 and $500,000; fourteen for between $300,000 and $400,000; twenty five for between $200,000 and $300,000, and one hundred and twenty-five for between $100,000 and $200,000. The following are the names of those taxed for over half a million: Abbot Lawrence, $1,032,000; Robert G. Shaw, $928,000; David Sears, $702,000; Jonathan Phillips, $600,000; Josiah Quincy, Jr. $619,000; John Wells, $616,000; Thomas Wigglesworth, $550,000; John Bryant, $510,700.

MISCHIEVOUS.—Charles H. Taylor, Esq. one of the editors of the *Grand Rapids Enquirer*, has been appointed Secretary of State, vice Mr. Redfield, resigned. Mr. Taylor has been a resident of the State since 1835. He was formerly from Connecticut.

SCHOOLS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. A NEWMAN, Principal.—This Institution is pleasantly situated upwards of a mile north of the village, near the spot on which Major Andre was taken, and about half a mile from the steamboat landing and Hudson River Railroad.

In this invigorating locality, gentlemen will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of an English and Classical education, requisite for commercial pursuits or entering college.

The Principal having been more than twenty years successfully engaged in his profession, feels himself fully competent to give perfect satisfaction to those who may patronize the Institution, and he pledges himself that several additions shall be made to the manners, morals and intellectual improvement of the pupils committed to his care.

Terms are two terms in a year, each five months. The Summer term commencing on the first of May, and the Winter on the first of November. The price of board and tuition from $40 to $50 per term, according to the branches pursued.

Circulars containing particulars, references, &c. may be obtained at Spalding & Shepherds bookstore, 104 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing a note to the Principal.

m16 eod1f

MANSION SQUARE FEMALE SEMINARY IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on the first Thursday in May. The Eleventh Annual Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and copies may be obtained of any of the Trustees, or of the Principal at the Seminary.

TRUSTEES—M. J. Myers, A. J. Collins, E. Tilton, M.D., R. A. Varick, M.D., G. R. Hendrickson, in New-York City, General Superintendent, R. S. Barrett, I. S. Gibbons, Cashier of Ocean Bank. W. P. GIBBONS, M.D., Principal.

at New-York Saw1m*

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 26 Fourth-st. corner of Washington-square, Washington-parade, GEO. W. CLARKE, A.M. and JAMES FANNING, A.M. Principals, opens the last quarter of the present year on Monday the 25th of April, 1850, and closes July 19, after which there is a vacation of eight weeks. Past success encourages the proprietors to believe that their plan of instruction and general management of pupils will continue to meet with approbation.

Having several times more than observed the unexampled beauty and healthiness of the location of their Institution, they purchased the lot and built thereon the present edifice with rooms specially fitted for instruction and similar to a school number for the purpose, devoting three stories of the building to the use of the school, with the average number of the pupils each department. Being a corner house the entrance to the dwelling part occupied by one of the Principals, 24 Fourth-st and that of the school 26 Washington. Able Professors are employed in all the branches of English and Classical education, special attention being given to the Mercantile Department. The classes in French are in charge of the venerable and distinguished Professor Edwards; those in German are under the care of Prof. Theodore Gaubenkiene; Prof. E. Fabregas, LL.D. takes charge of the Spanish. The juvenile pupils are under the personal instruction as well, as care of one of the principals. The proportion of teachers to the number of pupils is that of 1 to 20, which, under the advantage of classification according to capacity and attainments, greatly multiplies the power of instruction. The organization of the school encourages individual pupils in any branch to advance to higher classes whenever their proficiency will warrant it.

The pupils are allowed daily exercise in the Park under the observation of teachers, where they enjoy the advantages of the country, for purity of air and wholesome recreation. The known healthfulness of the neighborhood (even in cases of epidemic) has induced the parents of this Institution (as a general rule) to remain through the entire school year, thus gratifying the hearts of parents by having their children at home and their education conducted under their own influence from day to day.

No secret or influence is exerted upon the pupils, but the Principals inculcate respect and reverence for all things sacred, and without sinus morality to pupil can remain a member of their school.

Applications for entering scholars may be made during any part of the day or evening, when Circulars for particular information can be obtained.

Strangers to the above Institution are referred to the following names of its patrons:

Hon. John L. Mason	M. H. Newmar, Esq
Rev. Samuel Seabury, DD	F. A. Palmer, Esq
Rev. A. F. Campbell, DD	Samuel W. Stratton, Esq
Rev. Duncan Dunbar	Israel Minor, Esq
Rev. John Lillie	Geo. W. Smith, Esq
Prof. Chas. A. Lee, MD	W. M. Vermilye, Esq
Chas. Dickinson, M.D	Wm. B. Taylor, Esq
Jas. B. Kissam, M.D	John Fairbanks, Esq
Edw. Vanderpool, M.D	Thos. McKie, Esq
S. P. White, M.D	Charles Lowther, Esq
A. N. Gunn, M.D	R. Sedgwick, Esq
A. S. Hitt, M.D	David Magie, Esq
S. R. Kittle, M.D	M. O. Roberts, Esq
John Newhouse, Esq	D. R. Martin, Esq
John S. Woodward, Esq	Geo. Esler, Esq
G. M. Suter, Esq	William Williams, Esq
P. A. Hargous, Esq	Silas Carlis, Esq
Louis E. Hargous, Esq	Jas. Robinson, Esq
Wm. Black, Esq	Stocks W. Lewis, Esq
Francis F. Sage, Esq	Ebenezer Monroe, Esq
John J. Phelps, Esq	Alex. M. L. Scott, Esq
Geo. D. Phelps, Esq	Matthias Clark, Esq
Treadwell Aldendorf, Esq	Monson Clarke, Esq
R. D. Weeks, Esq	P. J. Rogers, Esq
Rufus Hawkins, Esq	D. Lounsbury, Esq
Warren Harriet, Esq	Francis Tryon, Esq
Henry Granger, Esq	John C. Work, Esq
W. E. Dodge, Esq	Jesse Brown, Esq
William Way, Esq	Anabel Jones, Esq
Richard Bigelow, Esq	Alexander Fraser, Esq
Samuel Leeds, Esq	Amos W. Otis, Esq
Stewart Sturges, Esq	John Pryer, Esq
Geo. H. Swinds, Esq	Nicholas Herder, Esq
Thos. J. Stevens, Esq	C. A. Boudinine, Esq
Antonio Arangoyen, Esq	John Cogswell, Esq
Caleb Strong, Esq	Louis S. Fellows, Esq
R. B. Sherman, Esq	E. H. Burger, Esq
Cornelius McLean, Esq	Adam Perez, Esq
H. B. Hart, Esq	Thomas Kestell, Esq
Symon Wilson, Esq	A. W. Gaskandes, Esq
Lyne Starling, Esq	&c. &c. &c. a20 tf

CORTLANDT INSTITUTE.—A Select Boarding School for Boys, at Peekskill, N. Y.—This Institution is situated on the east bank of the Hudson, forty five miles from New-York, and is accessible at any hour of the day by cars or boats. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the scenery is not surpassed by any on the river. The building is large and convenient, and the grounds are extensive and secluded from the village. None but boarders are received. The Principals, being experienced teachers, are prepared to give their pupils a thorough English or Classical education, fitting them for business or College. The year consists of two terms of five months each, commencing May 1 and November 1. The charges are moderate. Circulars, with full particulars, and references, may be obtained by addressing the Principals at Peekskill, and at Newman's bookstore, 104 Broadway; S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; or Dr. S. F. Whitmarsh, 59 East Seventeenth-st.

Rev. GEORGE PHIPPEN, A. R. PHIPPEN, } Principals and Proprietors.

Cortlandt Institute, Peekskill, April, 1850. a10 1m*

RICHMOND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, near Richmond Village, Staten Island.—The Summer session of the above Institution will commence on Tuesday, April 23. The building is replete with every comfort, and the location most healthy. The grounds comprehend about 20 acres of high land, commanding a view of the beautiful bay of New-York. The physical exercises will include Archery and Sea Bathing. The evenings will be devoted to reading, conversation, dancing, music and singing. Ladies of all ages may here find a cheerful home.—For board, washing, instruction in all the English branches, Latin, French, with the use of books and stationery per session of 22 weeks, $104. Piano-forte and singing, with the use of instrument, $20. (No extra charge.) The Richmond stage meets the boat which leaves Whitehall Ferry, New-York, at 9 and 3 o'clock, and brings passengers to the gate of the institution. Circulars, with further particulars, can be obtained at Miss Cummings, 603, and Mr. Student's, 543 Broadway; Mr. Beneduce's, 5 Wall-st. New-York; and of Mr. and Mrs. Kellett, at the Institution. a16 11t*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bay Ridge, Long Island.—Parents and guardians desirous of placing their daughters at a school where the comforts of a home may be realized, and no pains spared to advance their moral and intellectual improvement, may do so on moderate terms. Particular attention is paid to their physical culture.

The accomplishments taught by the most competent teachers.

The Principal can be seen between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock P. M. at 366 Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth-st. until Monday 29th inst. or a note addressed to Mrs. G. H. WHITE, at the above address, will meet with immediate attention. a29 10t

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN. ABEL WHITLOCK, Principal.—This Institution offers many superior inducements, and receives boys at uniformly moderate terms. Circulars and cards, with names of patrons, obtained at 76 Bowery, 199 Broadway, 20 Mulberry-st. and 78½