BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The London journals still joke Brother Jonathan for his forlorn appearance in the Crystal Palace. If the truth were known, however, it would be found that Yankee ingenuity has not been without its brilliant triumphs in the proud metropolis of England. We have been reliably informed of an instance of this, in the tribute paid to the manufactures of the ingenious and fashionable artist of this city, Mr. GEO. P. FOX, 339 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theater, whose tasteful emporium of gentlemens' clothing is so highly appreciated by the citizens of New-York. With his characteristic shrewdness the FOX declined exhibiting any specimens of his art at the World's Fair, but in preparing the wardrobes of several of his distinguished customers about to visit the Exhibition, he took care that the articles should be of that texture and finish, which should extort admiration from the most fastidious Englishman. Among other patrons of his establishment, we find that the Hon. Geo. W. Wright, Member of Congress from California, and Gen. H. Wallbridge of this city, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the World's Fair, attracted marked attention by the taste and elegance of their costume, which was frequently acknowledged in the most brilliant circles of fashion, and by the mercantile and literary elite of London, Liverpool and Manchester to surpass the most exquisite productions of any British artist. The present Earl of Carlisle, whose interest in everything American prompted him to inquire as to the progress of art in this department, in America, expressed the warmest admiration of the perfection to which it had been brought by the renowned G. P. Fox, and his gratification at the vast improvements which had been made since his own travels as Lord Morpeth in the United States. We think our celebrated townsman (whose fame was first started by the classical symmetry of the pantaloons emanating from his former establishment, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on the site now occupied by Stewart's new palatial buildings,) will be entitled to as splendid laurels in his profession as have been won by Mr. Collins, in the brilliant achievements of his Ocean Steamers. Collins has conquered the world of commerce on its own element; and Fox has distanced every competitor in the realm of fashion. *Vive l'Amerique!*

☞ At a meeting of the Journeymen Hat Finishers and Proprietors of the Factory of Messrs. J. HOLDSWORTH & Co., 74 Fulton-st., on Saturday, June 14, 1851, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, the Journeymen Hat Finishers, in the employ of Messrs. J. HOLDSWORTH & Co., have learned, with deep and sincere regret, of the melancholy death of JOSEPH BREWSTER, Esq., therefore,

Resolved. That we deeply sympathise with the widow and friends of our late highly esteemed and respected fellow-craftsman, JOSEPH BREWSTER, Esq., in this severe and sudden affliction, and respectfully tender our sympathy in this lamented dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That, in token of respect to the memory of the deceased, we suspend work for the day, and attend his funeral in a body, at the appointed time and place.

DANIEL BERRY, Chairman.

JAMES D. BIRD, Secretary.

GENIN'S WARM WEATHER STOCK.—The season suggests the necessity for a light hat. Ergo, it is not out of season to suggest that at GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, there is a stock of Summer Hats, comprehending everything in the trade in this branch of art, beside several original Fashions peculiarly his own. The GENIN Rocky Mountain Beaver (for many years a favorite) is this season the most elegant and dashing affair he has ever brought out. The following list gives some idea of the extent of his assortment, although it does not by any means include the whole:

Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver,
White Brush,
Silver Brush,
French Gray Beaver,
French Felt, (white and drab,)
Snow-white Panamas,
Leghorn,
Dunstable,
Diamond Braid,
Rice Straw,
China Pearl,

These are all, or nearly all, modeled after GENIN's designs; but as he recognises the right of every body to be original, his workmen are at all times prepared to execute any designs which may be supposed elegant or becoming.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SPIRITUAL KNOCKINGS.—Although we do not believe in the Spiritual Knockings, yet we believe in the KNOX at 128 Fulton-st. There is the place to procure good, light, cool drab beavers, and, in short, the very best hats of all kinds that New-York can afford. If you don't want to buy, drop in and look at his beautiful assortment. You will then be likely to call when you do want to buy.

A STRIKE AGAINST HIGH PRICES.—The Public is a proverbially patient "critter," but it has begun to kick against the fashionable prices for Boots, Patent Leather Gaiters, &c., since they have been sold at such astonishingly cheap rates by JONES, 14 Ann-st.

☞ LEARY & Co., LEADERS and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway. je6 tf

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.—BIRD, corner Fine and Nassau sts., invites attention to his new and elegant style of extra light French grey beaver Hat for Summer wear, manufactured from a rare and beautiful selection of fur of exceeding richness of color and fineness of texture. Also, the pure Rocky Mountain white and drab beaver Hats, together with several other styles of fur, Straw and Panama Hats, adapted to the season.

my26 1m BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

SECURITY AGAINST DISAPPOINTMENT.—We don't hesitate to say that Gentlemen desiring Shirts or other under garments, that shall fit without a wrinkle and be all that the most fastidious man of fashion can desire, should open negotiations at once with our friend GREEN, of the well known Furnishing Establishment, No. 1 Astor House.

ABOLITION AND SECESSION—

Let's abolish the bothering bed-bugs;
Let's cause all the rats to secede;
Let's expatriate ants, moths and roaches,
And kill all the verminous breed.
Very good, friend; but how shall we do it?
How banish these manifold ills?
Why, merely step over to Lyon's
And purchase his Powder and Pills.

Depôt for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424 Broadway. je16 6t*

☞ Canton Matting at low prices at 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, one yard to one and a half yards wide, white and checked, of a superior quality. Floor Oil Cloths, 3s and 4s per yard, two yards wide. English Floor Oil Cloths, eight yards wide, of new and splendid tapestry and chintz figures.

☞ How easy it is to get a Daguerreotype that will please, if you only call at the right place. The ROOTS, at 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., received the two highest Medals for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the two last Fairs held at Castle Garden and Philadelphia.

☞ Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., continues to devote his attention especially to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the same offices he has occupied for the last seven years, 261 Broadway, entrance 14 Warren-st. where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye," price 50 cents. Also, Artificial Eyes and his Self-Acting Eye and Ear Fountains.

je11 6t*MW&F

☞ The attention of Mechanics and others desirous of obtaining suburban building sites in the model village of Morrisania, is invited to the announcement in another column of the proposed distribution and sale of nearly one hundred Building Plots, being part of the property of Major Lowry, and now for the first time offered for sale. This property is considered to be the finest building ground in Westchester County, and immediately adjacent to the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad at the Upper Village of Morrisania.

☞ F. H. SMITH offers for sale at 191 Front-st., up stairs, 4 doors below Fulton-st., a general assortment of FIREWORKS, of the best quality, at reduced prices, which being of his own manufacture can confidently be warranted. Also Fire Crackers at the lowest market rates. Dealers and others are invited to examine the stock.

je13 1m*

☞ Splendid French Bridal Cards, silver bordered and plain Porcelain, elegantly engraved and printed in gold, silver and plain style. Also, a very large assortment of elegant French and English silver embossed and plain Porcelain Bridal Envelops. Boxes and Wafers of the richest designs, at EVERDELL's, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. je13 3t*

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—This wonderful condensation of electricity, (the life principle) if taken in quantities according to the virulence of the disease, is sure to drive it out of the system in a few days. Nothing is more positive or powerful; let no predetermination prevent you from taking it. It has proved immaculate in disease, debility and consumption. 102 Nassau-st. je11 6t*

LADIES' SHOES.—Some ladies wear long dresses because they have large feet; but, if these ladies would wear clean stockings and neat and elegant shoes and gaiters, such as are made and sold at the splendid store of S. CAHILL, 377 Broadway, nobody would observe the deformity. A well-turned ankle as displayed in gaiters made by Cahill, is a most beautiful sight for man, and those dear creatures thus blessed should not seek to hide such desirable points from the world.

☞ English Imperial Three-ply Carpeting, of new Spring styles, the most elegant patterns ever offered in this market, at 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, the celebrated largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States. Three-ply Carpets 7s, 8s and 9s per yard.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—*The* Javelli, the star of the Ravel Gymnasium, has been secured by Mr. Greenwood and exhibits his amphibious capability of dividing his time between earth and air, in series of terrific feats on the corde elastique this evening, assisted by Herr Cline and Jean Larue. The Happy Family of animals and birds, and three capital farces are on the *caste* for the afternoon and evening.

☞ SEAMAN & MUIR have received per steamers Asia and Washington, an assortment of rich Paris Guimpure Mantillas of entirely new designs, selected by Mr. Muir (who is now in Paris) expressly for their retail sales. Also, rich Paris printed Grenadines and Crape de Soie, new styles and very beautiful. Also, an assortment of "Alexander's" Silk Gloves, of all colors and sizes. They invite the particular attention of purchasers to the above goods, and also to the stock remaining on hand of their Spring importations and purchases, which they are selling off at very great reduction of prices. Strangers visiting the city will find at this establishment an attractive and cheap stock of seasonable and desirable goods. je11 3t

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We would direct public attention to the sale of WM. H. FRANKLIN, SON & CO., which takes place on Monday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the desirable three story brick house and lot 151 Crosby-st., and also, of 32 vacant lots, embracing the entire plot on the west side of Ninth-av., between Sixty-Second and Sixty-Third-sts., and all the street lots on the south side of Sixty-Third-st., between Ninth and Tenth-avs., being part of the real estate of the late David Cargill, deceased, and sold under direction of Stephen Cambreleng, referee. je14 2t

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1851.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The *Asia* sails from this port on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The Legislature.

In the SENATE, Saturday, several bills relating to New-York City were favorably acted upon, but the bill amending the act relating to fees of certain officers here was rejected. Various local bills of no great importance were also acted upon.

In the ASSEMBLY several important alterations were made in the Rules, with a view to check useless debate and facilitate the transaction of business. Little else of consequence was done.

☞ Our correspondent at Washington sends us a dispatch announcing a proposition which Mr. Webster is about to make England and France for a joint protectorate over Central America and Hayti. It is supposed that this scheme will settle the existing difficulties in those countries. It may prove a means of settling them, but cannot of itself be a settlement, unless the States in question agree to its provisions beforehand. What seems to be new in the plan is the permanent combination of the three powers for the settlement of disputes on this continent. On this we withhold all comment till we have more exact details.

The Facts in the Case.

It is gravely put forth in high quarters, that if a certain set of measures, termed the adjustment or settlement measures, passed by Congress in the year of grace 1851, should ever be hereafter disturbed, by alteration, modification or repeal, then this Union is to come down about our ears in a jiffy. And it is so threatened because these measures are alleged to be inseparable parts of a scheme of "Compromise" between hostile interests in the Republic, the whole of which must stand or fall together. Now we say that any threat of disunion by anybody, because of a law enacted, or a law repealed, by the proper authorities, is to be utterly disregarded and contemned. And those who make the threat, or who use it at second hand, to influence others in the exercise of their proper functions of judgment or action, are guilty of infidelity to the Constitution, and of treason to the principles of Democratic Government. Our purpose now, however, is not to dwell upon this point, but to show the emptiness of the disunion threats, with which the country has been vexed for two or three years; and to show further that there is no ground for assuming certain repealable and irrepealable acts of Congress denominated "adjustment" measures, to be of that Siamese-twin character that they are often represented to be; and furthermore to expose to derision the insignificance of the post to which the puny heroes of dissolution have at length retreated, and and where they still brandish their lilliputian weapons swearing to their invincibility. The bursting of a beer barrel would have as much effect upon the diurnal rotation of this planet, as their most valorous demonstration would have upon the stability of the Government, yet the distinction of some of the backers of this immortal body is such as to enforce our criticism.

Originally, we were to have disunion for something tangible and important. It was first threatened, if the South was to be excluded from any territory *we might acquire* from Mexico. As long ago as 1847, in the famous debate arising in the Senate, on the proposition to clog an appropriation of three millions to carry on the war, with the "Proviso," South Carolina flew into a mania of rage at the "audacity" of the proposal, and threatened dissolution instanter. Georgia, on that occasion, threatened that the South would resist the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, that it had then become probable we should acquire from Mexico, by the amiable process of cutting the throats of the Northern legislators in their seats, who should dare to vote on it. Florida joined in the chorus, and declared that in any territory we might acquire, the South would hold Slaves therein, "*in defiance*" of the National Government—and that any attempt to exclude them would be met by open war. Mississippi and other States followed suit.

After we had got the Territories, the claims of the South to the share in them for Slavery, were set forth with renewed vigor and more abundant wrath. A magnificent "Southern Address" was issued by Southern Members of Congress in Washington. Mississippi moved for a grand Southern Convention to assert Southern rights in the Territories. Other States seconded the motion, and the Nashville Convention, in time, followed, threatening secession, dissolution and other Hartford Convention terrors, all on account of Slavery being excluded from the Territories. Georgia flamed out with the resolutions of her State Legislature, declaring herself ready for dissolution, and ordering her Senators home from Congress, in the event of the happening of certain contingencies—one of which was *the admission of California* as a free State. For such a cause as this did Georgia declare she would dissolve the Union. In the Senate, Jeff. Davis, Clemens, Judge Butler, and sundry others, declared that the only settlement the South would submit to was a partition of the Territory, giving to Slavery all below 36° 30′. Senator Davis declared he spoke from book when he announced that the PEOPLE of the South were far ahead of the politicians, on this subject, and were ripe for the insisting upon these terms at any cost. Their half of the Territories *they would have*—California included. The immortal Foote, for many weeks, could only be likened to a man running around with a handful of oakum in one hand, and a caulking iron and mallet in the other, fussing over dreadful leaks in the Southern end of the Ship of State, and expressing great fears that he would not be able to keep the craft afloat, notwithstanding his most herculean exertions. He even gave up in despair at one time, and said the country was gone, hook and line, bob and sinker; and that the Union would go down on a given Saturday afternoon, (we forget the date,) at four o'clock, post meridian.—We believe he added, or if he did not, some body else did, that there would be no postponement on account of the weather. Mr. Calhoun declared that the Northern democracy had given way before the abolition current, and that *the crisis had come*. The South, he said, were to be excluded from the territories. This was settled, and it was only left for them to act. With great solemnity he announced his belief that they would meet the crisis as it should be met. In this way the country was agitated, and the attempt made to dragoon Congress into a second Missouri Compromise. Disunion was brought close home as the inevitable alternative. But all would not do. The North stood firm, and the Administration of that day had no Union hobby to ride, and so let the storm spend its fury, and blow itself a calm.

The idea of Disunion, because the South could not have half the Mexican territories for Slavery, died out, and nobody now thinks any thing of it. Yet it was the vital point in the whole controversy, and constituted the *gravamen* of the whole subject in dispute. It was indeed the only substantial thing in the case. The South wanted half of the new territories for Slavery, and if she could not have this, and could not have any part of them, what good was to come to her of the Mexican war, of which such high hopes had been entertained in the way of enlarging the area of Slavery? If this was to be the result of that grand scheme to extend and perpetuate and make profitable the peculiar institution, how barren and how inexpressibly mortifying was it! The South had rolled in the dirt for nothing. Her cherished system of propagandism, so gloriously flourishing in the annexation of Texas, so delightfully promising during the war, was here snubbed, knocked in the head, and the blood all let out. Here was a genuine reason for threatening disunion. The South were here after a substantial advantage; if they could not get it, it was a matter of no surprise that they should get mad and swear they would secede, dissolve, break up the Government. Any sensible man can see that there was body and brains for this demonstration. Yet if we had been told then with half the solemnity with which we have been told since, that there was danger to the Union growing out of all the movements, all the declarations, and the real disappointment felt by the South at this sudden check to her expectations, we should have denied it point blank; but nobody could have denied that there was some ground for trepidation in the sensitive circles of cotton, trade and money, and among the gouty gentlemen in velvet slippers. (It is a great pity there was no chance to start the Union party at that time. The worthy proprietors of that concern might have got another six months dividend.)

Thus, in fact, the real, vital, practical point in the whole controversy was tacitly yielded by the South, simply because they could not get help enough in the North to carry it. If Mr. Cass or Mr. Buchanan had been President it would not have been so. We should have had a second Missouri Compromise settlement. The success of the Whigs in the Presidential election of 1848, and the brief civil career of Gen. Taylor saved that.

Now, what we say and show is, that the Union stood the shock of the real conflict on the Slavery question, and passed the only ordeal deserving of a name, in perfect safety long ago, even before the death of President Taylor. The Union was not dissolved, and did not begin to be dissolved, because the South did not get the demanded division on the line of 36° 30′, with all south of that line for her inheritance. Yet for the remainder of the questions in issue, it was to the South just the difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee. Mr. Calhoun, and the other intelligent leading Southern men, who were in pursuit of an *object* in the controversy, did not care a red cent for all there was beside in the case. If the South could not go with their Slaves into the territories, as they desired to do, and as they fondly cherished the expectation of doing, the game was up. They had lost all worth contending for. Beaten on this great point, there was nothing left. But notwithstanding the threats, there was no dissolution. And if there was none for this, and could be none, then we say that threatening dissolution, afterward or now, for any minor point, is running the thing into the ground quite too palpably.

Let us turn to the other branch of our subject. The action of Congress in picking up the pieces of the rejected "Omnibus," and joining and remodeling them, and then terming the series an "adjustment," or "settlement" of the controversy, is one of the most notable pieces of legislative legerdemain on record. But the magnifying of these acts of legislation, coming under this head, into a broad and solid platform for the country to repose upon now and forever, and asking people to believe that any review or amendment of any of the measures so passed, must result in the dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, is, in view of what we have been considering, a demand upon the credulity of the public mind, that strikes one chiefly by the sublimity of its impudence. Neither North nor South would suffer by the repeal of its repealable portions, for neither gets anything by the adjustment scheme. Texas alone profits by it; she obtains ten millions in prime stock with coupons attached. This is something substantial. It will buy the child a frock. As for the North and the South, they may each be thankful for nothing. The *North* obtained what she wanted only by sending along, during the heat of the controversy, the gold-diggers to California, who erected so much of the disputed territory as was embraced within her boundaries, into a Free State. As to New-Mexico, the *adjustment* does not secure that territory to freedom, but the agitation of the Slavery question does, and thus it will be saved. The abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, which is one bottle of the healing balm afforded to the North by that grand scheme of compromise, is too much of a farce to talk about. What the *South* gets, is of equal insignificance. A Territorial Government for New-Mexico and Utah is established without the Proviso, accompanied with the extra consolation afforded by the repeated declarations of the Northern Compromisers, that Slavery cannot go there anyhow. If it could, they would go against the will of God and vote to keep it out. She further gets a fresh enactment restricting the runaway capacities of the fugitives; which is understood to be effectual in tripping up the heels of one runaway in a hundred, at a cost of five thousand dollars for the achievement. Such are the immense advantages afforded to North and South by the adjustment scheme. One other, however, should be mentioned. It has opened a branch of business called "Saving the Union," which pays first-rate.

It is altogether farcical to tell us that the Union was saved by these Compromise measures, or that its preservation now depends upon sustaining such an essentially barren and empty "settlement." The admission of California was a necessity and a thing of course. So was the settlement of the Texas boundary. The acquiescence in these measures, and in the sham of abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was and is universal. Nobody has proposed or will propose to disturb them. These two principal measures, being of the nature of compacts, are irrepealable. All parties were ready to make those compacts and are now ready to stand by them. They came about in the regular course of things, and were the offspring of a national necessity, and not the fruits of any bastard conception of the idea of a compromise.

The adjustment measures proper, so called, are thus reduced to two. One, establishing the territorial governments, without any provision relating to Slavery; but with the proviso of the Northern compromisers referred to—the other a fresh enactment to insure to the South all the fugitives they can catch, by paying five thousand dollars a head therefor. This is all there is of the adjustment proper. If it be a compromise, it is a compromise all on one side. At any rate, here is the totality of its magnitude. And this is what we are told is the life-buoy of this Union and Government—the preserver that saves this water-logged nation from sinking. We are gone the moment either measure is punctured. Now, suppose Congress should take it into their heads to admit the Territories *as States!* They may do this, we presume, without let or hindrance, if it so please them.—Or is this an interference with the compromise measures which is to bring disunion? We should like to be informed on this point. We should like to know, from the proper authority, for a certainty, whether or no a proposition to admit New-Mexico as a State would be reckoned fanatical; and whether, if successful, immediate dissolution of the Union would be the result? Will some one of the guardians who have the Union in charge let us know? If a motion of this sort is *not* in order, we suppose New-Mexico and Utah are to be set down as eternal Territories. But, if it is allowable, then a further collapse of the settlement measures is visible, and nothing remains of the imposing mass but the law putting it in the power of the South to catch runaway negroes at five thousand dollars a head.

Sifting the chaff out of the whole subject, here is what we have left. The Union *was* to be dissolved, if the North should have the "audacity" (vide Judge Butler) to propose to exclude the South from the territories *to be* acquired from Mexico. Then, after having obtained the territories it was to be dissolved if the South was not allowed to have a specific proportion of them for Slavery—to wit—all below 36° 30′. Then again, it was certainly to be dissolved if California was admitted as a free State. But all these things have been done and no dissolution has followed; we have escaped all the threatened dangers, and the very recollection of them is fading from the public mind. Now, we have it from the best authority that the Union *is* to be dissolved if a certain law, passed in the year 1850, relative to fugitive blacks, whose chiefest advantage and recommendation is that it enables the South to catch runaways at five thousand dollars a head, should be repealed or amended.

"To this complexion it has come at last."

Tell it not in Gath! It is an awful dwindle. And how people can keep their countenance while wielding such a puny terror, after what we have heard in the last two or three years, passes our comprehension.—There is neither flash nor roar at such a performance. It is no more like some of the Southern touches at disunion that we have alluded to, than a streak of dirty yellow paint is like a flash of lightning. We protest, in behalf of the national reputation of some of our great men, and of the respectability of our Whig Administration, that this belittling process should cease, at least in official circles.

The Brooklyn Female Academy.

This institution, which was got up upon a popular system, and has received a large amount of public patronage, seems latterly to have been involved in some dissensions, which are not fully explained. In a report of the proceedings of the stockholders, at their late annual meeting, recently published in this paper, there is some intimation of the subject of difference, but it is reasonable to expect that something further will be given to the public.

The Academy has heretofore been prominent among the Institutions that the City of Brooklyn might be proud of and from the circumstance that the citizens of that place were so generally interested as stockholders, it was to have been expected that it would have uninterrupted favor. Next to the churches in which our sister city abounds almost without parallel, there is nothing in which its citizens would not justly feel pride than in an institution where the female mind is to receive its culture and where their daughters might be trained for the duties of life without being removed from parental influence and exposed to the perilous associations which to some extent all boarding schools are subjected to.

It was therefore a subject of congratulation when this Institution was established—the plan being one calculated to commend itself to public favor, and its future good management being apparently secured by the direct interest which the numerous body of subscribers had in its prosperity. A tasteful building has been erected and the grounds about it improved so as to afford pleasure to the eye and ample scope for exercise The Principal of the Institution has had long experience, and the reputation of his assistant, Professor Gray, who is so favorably known for his profound knowledge of the Natural Science, and his ability of imparting it to the youthful mind, afforded a promise of a high standard of education, equal at least to what could be found in any other Institution.

Then there was a school where it was reported that the young ladies of Brooklyn could be taught, as day scholars all that could be acquired by sending them abroad to expensive boarding schools. The principal object was, of course, the *home instruction*; although other pupils might be attracted from other places, that would be but a secondary object.

Has this been the result? It cannot be concealed that there is dissatisfaction—how justly founded, we will not assume to determine. The loss of Professor Gray one would think an important occurrence, which might have deserved a passing notice in the report of the Trustees, and it affords some ground of surprise that there should not have been the slightest allusion to it.

We would respectfully suggest that it is wiser to explain fully all matters that have been the occasion of dissatisfaction, and especially in an institution where so large a number of individuals are interested, to allow the means of information to all, and a fair hearing upon the subjects of difference. Certainly it is not, in the end, productive of any good to stifle free discussion.

TABLES OF POSTAGES.—The Washington *Republic* and the *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, contain Tables showing the Rates of Letter and Newspaper Postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada, and also between any point in the United States and Foreign Countries; but having been informed by the Postmaster General that they are inaccurate in some important particulars, we shall not publish them at present. When corrected, they will be a great convenience to the public, enabling any one to determine at a glance the amount of postage chargable upon any sort of mailable matter conveyed between any given points.

"This Bloomer movement is a spawn of the late Women's Rights Conventions, where the injuries of the sex, and their solemn determination to be women no longer, were deliberately considered and voted on." [Portland Argus.

This appeal to the prejudices of the public is unfair, since no one of all the Woman's Rights Conventions, thus far, held in the country, has ever entertained the question of changing the costume of the sex; while, on the one hand, a large proportion of the members of those Conventions are doubtless opposed to the new costume; on the other, many who are warmly in its favor have little sympathy with the Conventions. The new dress should be approved or condemned upon its own merits. We don't see that the question has anything to do with the Women's Conventions. We protest, moreover, against the allegation of the *Argus* that the members of those Conventions have 'determined to be women no longer.' The sneer is undeserved, and by no means creditable to the candor of the writer.

FROM ST. CROIX.—Dates to the 31st ult. have been received from St. Croix. The new Governor appointed by the Danish Government, was daily expected to arrive by the British steamer via St. Thomas from Copenhagen. It was then expected that an important change in the laws relative to the colored population would be made. It will be borne in mind, that the blacks were to be emancipated, in a measure, after October next, but in what manner the new officer will arrange the matter, is the subject of much speculation. On Sunday the 25th ult. a new church (Roman Catholic) was consecrated by Bishop Monahon, Rev. T. E. Butler, P. P., through whose influence and exertions, chiefly, it had been built, being in attendance. The Governor and his Secretary, the Commandant of the fort, and other officals, being in attendance. At 12 M. eleven guns were fired from the fort, in honor of the occasion. Very heavy rains had prevailed from the 1st May to the latest dates; for nearly a fortnight the storms were incessant. This would probably retard the manufacture of sugar from the dampness of the material by which it is prepared. The prospects of the coming year are nevertheless very good.

☞ Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, writes us in reply to "Hope Howard," who charged him with having treated George Thompson badly, and also with having written a scurrilous letter to the Industrial Congress at Albany against the admission of colored delegates. John says Hope is a liar, and wants us to publish his Albany letter to show that it isn't scurrilous. We don't think that is exactly the epithet that should be applied to it, but the matter is hardly worth the space it would occupy.

THE CENSUS OF NEW-YORK.—Mr. Disturnell of this City, has addressed a petition to the Legislature asking for an appropriation to aid in publishing immediately the statistics relating to this State in the U. S. Census just taken. It seems that Congress having made no appropriation for printing the Census, it cannot be done until next year, and meanwhile its statistics would be useful. Mr. Disturnell accordingly proposes to publish them at once on the appropriation of some $1,200, in return for which he will furnish a certain number of the books containing them. The plan deserves attention on the part of the Legislature.

A False Island.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

About two years ago I saw going the rounds of the papers a notice, the purport of which was that a Capt. Foulson, of the Danish brig Triton, on the passage from St. Croix to London, had seen, in lat. 33 19 N., lon. 42 39 W., an island never before discovered. Soon after reading the above, I sailed, in the schooner Morris, for Rio Janeiro, and this being in my track, I endeavored to find it; but when in its supposed position, from good lunar and chronometer observations, nothing like land could be seen. Again, last year, I sailed, in the brig Thomas Trowbridge, for Buenos Ayres, and again sought the island, passing its supposed longitude fifteen miles south of where I had been on my previous search, but still no land could be seen. This I deemed most singular. But a few days ago, while in conversation with a gentleman who had been long a resident of St. Croix, I mentioned this circumstance to him, when he at once informed me of the character of the whole transaction. It appears that Capt. Poulson wished to play an April fool game with a friend of his at St. Croix, and accordingly wrote him a letter describing the above island. His friend, taking this literally, inserted the account in the St. Thomas papers. From these it was probably transferred to ours, and, as I believe, has not yet been contradicted. From the fact that the island has been placed on the charts, I think this should be made public, so that others may not hereafter deviate from their course to see or avoid an object that does not exist.

Respectfully, WARREN G. CURRIER,
Master of brig Thomas Trowbridge.

June 14, 1851.

Books

Received at The Tribune office for the week ending Saturday, June 14.

An Examination of the Evidence in regard to Infinitesimal Doses. By Wm. W. Redman. 12mo. pp. 99. Waterbury, Ct.: Wm. Patton.
Humboldt's Cosmos. Vol. 3. Bohn's Scientific Library. 12mo. pp. 289. Sold by Bangs, Brothers & Co.
Guide to the White Mountains. Concord, N. H.: Tripp & Osgood. Sold by E. H. Tripp, New-York.
Czerny's Method for the Piano Forte. Boston: O. Ditson.
Treatise on the Christian Religion. By Athanase Coquerel. From the French. Edited by J. S. T. Coolidge. 24mo. pp. 146. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.
Voyages to Various Parts of the World. By George Coggeshall. 8vo. pp. 413. D. Appleton & Co.
Prometheus Bound and other Poems. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 12mo. pp. 231. C. S. Francis & Co.
Vestiges of Civilization. 12mo. pp. 416. H. Ballière.
The Practice of Taking Blood in Diseases. 8vo. J. S. Redfield.
Cobb's Ciphering Book. Nos. 1, 2. Lyman Cobb, Jr. & Co.
Gems of School Song. Compiled by Edward Chester. Lyman Cobb, Jr. & Co.
A Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Medicine. By Dr. J. Bryant. Wm. Radde.
Not so Bad as We Seem. A Comedy. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. 12mo. pp. 166. Harper & Brothers.
Eastbury. A Tale. By Anna Harriet Drury. 12mo. pp. 298. Harper & Brothers.
Fresh Gleanings. By Ik. Marvel. New Edition. 12mo. pp. 336. Charles Scribner.
The Rose, or the Hazards of Women. 8vo. pp. 109. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.
Providence Unfolded. By Alexander Carson. 12mo. pp. 271. Edward H. Fletcher.
Para, or Scenes and Adventures on the Banks of the Amazon. By John Ezekiel Warren. 12mo. pp. 271. G. P. Putnam.
Trenton Falls. Illustrated. Edited by N. Parker Willis. 18mo. pp. 90. George P. Putnam.
The Girlhood of Shakspere's Heroines, No. 5. G. P. Putnam.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

The North British Review. May. L. Scott & Co.
Peterson's Magazine. July. Dewitt & Davenport.
The Operatic Library. No. 31. Marino Faliero. William Taylor & Co.
Dictionary of Mechanics. No. 31. D. Appleton & Co.
Christian Parlor Magazine. June. George Pratt.
The Farmers' Guide. No. 21. K. Scott & Co.
The Student. June. Fowlers & Wells.
Shakspere's Poetical Works. Nos. 39, 40. Phillips, Sampson & Co.
The Prisoner's Friend. June. Fowlers & Wells.
Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine. June. W. C. Locke & Co.
The Southern Literary Messenger. June. Dewitt & Davenport.
The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil. June. Philadelphia: J. S. Skinner.

CITY ITEMS.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We have received a communication from a respectable physician earnestly complaining of the practice of our public schools in detaining the children during the noon hour and preventing them from going home to dinner. He states that that meal is of the greatest importance to the health of children and that the eatables they may carry to school with them cannot with safety be made to supply its place. At least, he contends that those parents whose residences are near enough to the school-house should be allowed the privilege of having their children come home, if they wish it. A citizen of one of the down town wards informs us that two of his children have lately died of disease caused by being deprived of their dinner by detention at the school-house.

THE OPERA IN CASTLE GARDEN.—Maretzek opens the summer season to-night, at Castle Garden, with his combined forces, to which will soon be added Salvi. There will be but one rate of admission, 50 cents, or $15 for season tickets, fifty nights being guaranteed for the season. This is at the rate of 30 cents per night, making the Opera—taking into consideration that it will contain Bosio, Truffi, Salvi, Bettini, Marini and Lorini—as cheap, if not cheaper than any other in the world. We have no doubt that Maretzek will brilliantly succeed in the liberal enterprize, which is slowly but surely preparing the way for a Grand Opera House, where thousands can go at a moderate rate and hear, in turn, all the great vocalists of Europe. To-night, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, with Bosio, Bettini and the good-humored Beneventano.

FIRES.—On Saturday evening, at half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the third story of 149 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. Sumner & Wide. The firemen were promptly in attendance, and succeeded in a short time in extinguishing the flames; but the damage by water amounts to several thousand dollars, the lower part of the building being occupied as a silk and ribbon store, by Myers, Suydam & Co. The loss on goods is covered by insurance—Messrs. Sumner & Wilde being insured for $14,000; Messrs. Myers, Suydam & Co., for $95,000, and Messrs. Shipman & Girding (fancy goods dealers, in the same building) for $15,000. The building, we understand, is owned by W. B. Post, Esq., who is now in Europe.

—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the Lumber Yard of Messrs. Bridges & Torrey, at the corner of Harrison and West-sts. Nearly their entire stock was destroyed. The Clothing store and Spice Mills adjoining were also destroyed. There was at one time great danger that the fire would extend to the lumber yards in the vicinity, but by the active exertions of the firemen the flames were confined within the limits named.

—About half past 11 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 108 Bayard, near the corner of Orange-st., and would have destroyed the entire building had not the firemen been quickly upon the ground.

☞ By a card in another column, it will be seen that the Agent of the National Washington Monument has canvassed Front, South, Pearl and a portion of Water sts., for funds to aid in the construction of this monument. He has labored in those streets for nearly a month, and has succeeded in raising the enormous amount of *Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars!* Not long since $100,000 was raised in the same neighborhood to enable the Union Safety Committee to feast traveling Senators, to publish pamphlets, and to defray the expenses of Union meetings. Cannot Mr. Douglass act on this fact, and head his circular somewhat differently? Down town patriotism is of the "latter-day" order, and does not worship those who formed the Union half so fervently as it does those worthy individuals who are so zealously engaged in preserving it from annihilation.

☞ The Supreme Court has decided to grant a new trial to Joseph C. Ashley, who was some time since convicted of forgery, and sentenced to the State Prison. He will be brought to the city to-day, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the County. We presume he will be bailed out of the Tombs as soon as the necessary forms can be complied with. The verdict against Niles was confirmed, so that that individual will have to serve the State "yet a little longer."