Business Notices.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.—First on the list, light, superb, original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN DRESS HAT of the season—a magnificent Drab Beaver of exquisite proportions, faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and as a specimen of workmanship and finish worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufacture to which it belongs, viz: a combination of two materials both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united form the best ideal of a classic and aristocratic Dress Hat. The
SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT
embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upward of twenty new ones designed and manufactured for the present season, and comprising such a variety of shapes, shades, qualities, sizes and prices that no head or taste can possibly be unsuited. Business men, sporting men, travelers, fashionable men, and in short all men will find in the immense assortment just the articles they desire. The
STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT
is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found Hats from Panama, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home-manufactured articles. The
CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT
has just been replenished with a full Summer stock, imported and home-manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile faces than any that have preceded them. The
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT
is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy Caps, Boys' dress and school Caps, &c.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SUMMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN, DESIGNERS AND INTRODUCERS OF STYLES.—We this day offer to the notice of our patrons our ever popular
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HAT.
Also, a plain dress Castor Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best class wearers each successive season of its introduction by us. In the Roffing Department, (known as Soft Hatting,) will be displayed the skill and taste of our
FRENCH FABRICANT,
whose inimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shop, will render our large and varied assortment complete.
LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—A. LELAND & Co., No. 171 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's STRAW HATS just finished, among which are the "Young America" and fine White Japan Hats, both of uncommon beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's STRAW HATS, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price by the case or dozen.
A. LELAND & Co., No. 171 Pearl-st.

MUSLIN DRAPERY—LACE CURTAINS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have reduced their stock of DRAPERIES 30 per cent less than former low prices, and are closing out
500 pairs rich Lace Curtains at $12.....worth $20.
600 pairs rich Lace Curtains at $10.....worth $15.
750 pairs rich Lace Curtains at $8.....worth $12.
500 pairs rich Lace Curtains at $6.....worth $10.
400 pairs rich Lace Curtains at $4.....worth $6.
2,500 yards Tambored Drapery Muslin and Lace Draperies, by the piece or yard, at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices. Cornices, Bands and Curtain Pins of every kind at prices lower than elsewhere in the city.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS—INDIA SILKS AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—
5,000 yards Satin Plaid Silks from 75c. to $1 25.
2,500 yards Striped Silks, new styles, 50c. to $1.
3,000 yards Solid colors, choice shades, 75c. to $1 25.
2,000 yards Satin Plaid Black Gros de Rhines, 87 to $1 50.
2,000 Plaid Striped India Silks for 50c. to 62½c.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—We have lately added many new styles to our immense stock of fashionable SUMMER CLOTHING, and would advise our friends to give us an early call and make their selections, as the more desirable styles will be scarce before the season is over. D. DEVLIN & Co.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Patrons of the old Establishment, No. 231 Broadway, 3d door above the Astor House, are more than repaid for the trouble of ascending one flight of stairs in the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the best Ready-made Garments to be procured, sates of which are being made at wholesale prices. WM. T. JENNINGS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

1,000 YARDS SILK.—French Glace Silks, striped and plaid, at only 4/ and 5/ per yard, worth 6/. Also black and white plaid and striped Mourning Silks at 4/ and 5/ per yard, very desirable. Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas and Parasols selling at greatly reduced prices.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st.

BAREGES FROM AUCTION AT HALF THEIR VALUE.—The subscribers have just received from auction and will offer on MONDAY, the 18th, three cases rich printed Bareges at 1/6, worth 3/; two do. rich Tissues and Bareges at 2/, worth 4/; one case rich Barege at 2/6, worth 5/; rich Satin Plaid do. at 4/, worth 7/; real India Pineapple Dresses at 5/, worth 12/; and all other kinds of goods equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE of STOCKS and BONDS will take place THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼ CENTS PER YARD.—Just received from auction five cases of Printed Lawns, which we will offer on MONDAY, the 18th, at 6¼ cents—worth 18¾. Also, two cases fine French Printed Muslins at 1/—worth 2/6—wet on the voyage of importation. Also, rich Organdies and Jaconets. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

Handsomely Engraved Wedding, At Home, and Visiting Cards, Silver Door Plates, Seals, &c., at
THOS. BRUNS'S,
No. 429 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and No. 266 Bowery.

CHILDREN'S PIANOS—Just received a lot of "ENGLISH PIANOS." The construction of these Pianos is such as not to require tuning. They cannot be surpassed for correctness of tone. C. W. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway,
Opposite Appleton's.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES FEATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, and COMFORTERS, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner Mulberry. Wholesale and retail. MARTIN WILLARD, Agent.

BLACK SILKS, high luster, selling at 4/, 5/, and 6/ per yard, also very superior qualities and wide, from 7/, to 8/ and 9/ per yard, lustre very rich. Gents' and boys' SUMMER WEAR, Cloths, Cassimeres, Worsted Plaids, light Striped Jeans, Nankeens, Linen Drills and Pant Stuffs in great variety.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and at the World's Fair, New-York, in 1853 and 1854, and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.
S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

LACES and EMBROIDERIES.—Three cases of fine French GUIPURE BANDS at half price; also, a large lot of EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TRAVELING SUITS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., all which will be sold at 25 per cent below cost. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 575 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. HORACE WATERS.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL, from which the gluttinous matter has been abstracted, by a newly-discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter; will burn longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whether for burning or lubricating, better and 20 per cent cheaper than any Oils in market. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT No. 133 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, sole Agent.

ASTOUNDING EFFECTS.—Who can now doubt that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are all they are represented to be? Sufferers from that dreadful disease, Liver Complaint, should immediately resort to their use.
John P. Tracy, Buffalo, N. Y., June 15, 1853, says: "About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint; that I was dreadfully bad at the time, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty-four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America, were able to accomplish for me."
For sale by Druggists and dealers in Medicines everywhere.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!
NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 5 Courtlandt-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1852.
This may certify that I have tried PARSONS & Co.'s "RAT EXTERMINATOR," and find it the best article I have ever used for destroying rats and roaches, having used all other rat exterminators. GEORGE SEELEY.
CLINTON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1852.
MESSRS. PARSONS & Co.: We have used your exterminator on our premises with entire success, annihilating both cockroaches and rats, to our surprise and gratification, with but one application. A. B. MILLER & Co.
C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., agents.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HERE IS HEALTH FOR ALL!—Yes, for all! This noble remedy, acting as it does upon the mainsprings of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 3 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world, the admiration of connoisseurs, the envy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private rooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America, also BACTHELOR'S Moldavia Cream.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR-DYE.—Ladies who wish their hair dyed a rich shade of brown or a sumptuous black, and do not wish the skin of the head discolored, or their clustering ringlets burnt with lime or lunar caustic, will be safe in using this article. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. GILBERT & Co.'s PIANOS, with and without the Æolian, JACOB CHICKERING, HALLETT & CUMSTON'S and WOODWARD & BROWN'S PIANOS, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—"PALMER'S PATENT" for usefulness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivaled in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactories at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & Co.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1855.

MILTON SEARS is our Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in PATERSON, N. J. He will serve THE TRIBUNE in any part of the city.

RICHARD SHANNON is our Agent in PITTSBURGH for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

BLASTED HOPES.

The secession of the Northern members of the Know-Nothing Convention has carried dismay into the ranks of the negro-catching Democracy. *The N. Y. Herald* gives vent to this feeling in the most varied efforts to keep up the spirits of its friends and to persuade them that it won't be much of a shower after all.

In the unity of the Know-Nothings that great party whose programme is comprised in the Extension of Slavery saw their only chance of success at the approaching national election. This new organization, rising up, as they hoped, to divide and nullify the North, was sure to keep the Administration in the hands of the Democrats. Pierce, Marcy, and Douglas had whelmed them in ruin; the Know-Nothings were to lift them out of the abyss.

This was a shrewd calculation. In any fair struggle on the simple question of restoring the Missouri Prohibition, and rebuking and suppressing the civil war which Atchison and the border bullies have carried into Kansas, the sham Democracy was destined to an irrecoverable defeat. The elections in every Northern State since the Nebraska bill was passed had left no doubt on that point. The Democratic party, having risked its all in that infamous measure, was virtually extinguished at the North. But as the Know-Nothings became prominent, the hopes of its bankrupt leaders revived. The new party was to divert Northern sentiment from the otherwise all-absorbing issue, to distract the councils of the Anti-Nebraska men and divide their forces. By this means the immortal Pierce was to be succeeded by a "National Democrat." Kansas was to be admitted as a Slave State, Cuba purchased or conquered, and such a predominance in the Government assured to the Slave interest that the Free States would henceforth be compelled quietly to submit to all the dictates of the South.

Such was the anticipation of these high-souled patriots; and with a view to help on the good work, *The Herald* kindly lent its temporary favor to the Know-Nothings, with the understanding no doubt that the new Democratic President would not be such an ingrate as Mr. Pierce proved himself in respect of the French Mission. But human hopes are always exposed to disappointment; and the dream of electing a full-blooded negro Democrat to the Presidency by the aid of a great Know-Nothing vote at the North has come to a sudden end. The secession of the Northern delegates shows that the Free States will not be diverted from the one vital matter. The next Presidential election must turn on the restoration of the Missouri Prohibition. The legislation which admitted Slavery into Territories that for thirty years had been consecrated to Freedom must be repealed, and the institution must again be banished from those Territories. That is the question on which the Northern people intend to express themselves. In comparison with it there is no other before the country which merits a moment's consideration. Its decision will settle what is hereafter to be the nature of the Government, and whether or not it is to be administered solely with a view to the extension and perpetuation of the Southern institution. It will settle whether a Free North is to be recognized as constituting a distinct portion of the Republic, or only a slaveholding South with Northern provinces. It is now certain that the country must come to a vote on that question. No intrigues can put it into the background. No side issues can draw attention away from its supreme importance. Even the Know-Nothings refuse to allow any other question to be set up in its place. This precludes further doubt, and shows that minor differences among Northern men will be postponed. Such being the case, that astonishing political revolution which within the last eighteen months has swept over the most democratic of the Northern States will at last reach the National Administration. The Missouri Prohibition must be restored, and Kansas and Nebraska must never come into the Union except as Free States!

PRACTICAL AND CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

The period of the annual vacations of Colleges, Academies and Schools is approaching. In the recess any changes of discipline, any reconstructions or extensions of the course of studies are usually adopted, and in view of this we venture to offer a word on the nature of the ordinary studies of these Institutions, and to suggest some changes which we think might advantageously be made. The old-fashioned Colleges established before the Revolution and drawing their inspiration from England and the Middle Ages, will doubtless stick for some time to the notion that the spex of cultivation is the acquisition of the Greek and Latin languages. They will to so notwithstanding the mental strength of a Fulton, Jacquard, Arkwright, or Faraday, is certainly comparable to that of the composer of a classic thesis or the decipherer of an ancient inscription. They will do so, too, notwithstanding the fathers of this country were rather students of the exact sciences than of classic literature; for Washington was a land-surveyor, Franklin a natural philosopher, and even Jefferson was more an adept in the positive philosophy of the French eyclopedists than in the dead languages, and drew his political democratic principles from these modern authors.

We are no enemy of classical studies—just the reverse; but it is remarkable that American college students are more conversant with the writings of the ancients than with the works of a Herschel, Berzelius, Liebig, Davy, or any of the great lights of cotemporary science. The victories gained by our country over the forces of primeval nature are not the product of quiet scholarship, but come of the activities of practical men, who as mechanics, engineers, shipbuilders and chemists, have supplied the want of hands by newly-invented machines, covered the ocean with unrivaled vessels, and the country with factories, railroads and magnetic telegraphs. This general intellectual impulse, revealing the real wants of education, should be apprehended by our colleges, and should shape to the required extent the nature of their preparatory studies; but especially should these practical necessities of the age define the course of instruction in our rural Academies.

We will suppose such a school in a district of country where, beside the farming interests, water power, as is often the case, drives mills and factories. The most suitable instruction for the children would be grammar, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, drawing, music, the elements of architecture, mechanics, chemistry and botany. A teacher disciplined by the West Point course, or the technological schools of Germany, would answer for this end better than one from the simply classic lists. But to satisfy both parties we would recommend that, as in the Eastern States, girls should study the dead languages. On our young women so trained should devolve the duties of classical tuition, while the other branches should be taught by practical and scientific professors, and thus the ancient and modern requisitions be equally met.

Throughout the civilized world the sciences are now directed to the practical interests of daily life. In the household, the workshop, the garden, on the farm, in the preservation of health and enjoyment of life, the force of such investigations is more and more felt. Hence the key to the secrets of nature should first be handled in the Common School and should be yet more used in the College. By this means the equalization of social differences would be promoted, and that happy union of intellectual culture and mechanical or operative skill which underlies the greatest discoveries, inventions and economies, most liberally secured.

Indeed, the extension of the economies of industry is much more due to operatives and artisans familiar with natural sciences than to simply and eminently scientific men. The best result is when the two classes come in contact and interchange their experiences. In this respect an instance, widely illustrative, may be mentioned. The formation of hail was the subject of deep scientific speculation, and many theories were brought forward by the masters of science, such as Leopold von Buch, Humboldt and others. All of them, however, proved unsatisfactory. Noellner, a celebrated technologist, saw better than the savans the causes of the formation of hail. Thus, a cultivated practitioner helped out and corrected the theoretic men. And of what use, after all, for human life and industry can be the discoveries or inventions of the higher sciences, if the artisan does not understand them, or is unable to educe their special application by smaller collateral inventions?

The farmer familiar with botany, and above all with chemistry, will know the nature of the plants cultivated by him, the special nutriment which they require. It is on account of their variety of specific nutriment that alkali, potash, phosphoric acid, natron, lime and so-forth, hold such an eminent place among manures; but they can only be fully advantageous when the agriculturist knows the chemical composition, and thence the needs, of each plant.

Not less essential to the health and existence of animals and men is the knowledge necessary to combine food in such variety that what is taken may contain the constituents due the body. Repeated experiments have shown that animals, as well as men, cannot live, even poorly, if kept on food containing only one special element of the chemical composition necessary to life. Thus, a man living exclusively on potatoes, without any addition to sustain his muscles and bones, will die after a few weeks, even with a full stomach. Any nourishment not containing a principle of phosphorus softens the bones of animals, and produces the rickets in children. A wholesome food consists in combining vegetables with meat, salt, sugar, milk, and the like.

Such is the utility of rendering the study of the natural sciences popular. We trust that they may hereafter enter more largely and more perfectly into the course of instruction in our Academies and Common Schools.

OUR LAWYERS AND LAW SCHOOLS.

Our country probably has more lawyers than any other in proportion to its population. The Census of 1850 returned their total number in that year at 23,939, which gives one lawyer to every 817 inhabitants, the white population of 19,553,068 only considered. Great Britain, in 1841, had 17,334 members of the legal profession, and a population of 18,717,870, or one lawyer to every 1,079 inhabitants. Although the census returns on "occupations" were generally less accurate than those on other schedules, there is good reason to believe that this return of lawyers was quite correct, and it is fully confirmed by the Law Register for 1852, which was compiled in 1851 and gives the names of 24,948 lawyers, including many, perhaps 1,000, who had retired from practice. More than two-fifths of the entire number in 1850 were established in four States, namely: in New-York, 4,263; in Pennsylvania, 2,503; in Ohio, 2,208, and in Massachusetts, 1,111—aggregate, 9,905. One would naturally expect, from the great wealth and population of New-York, that it would head this list, and that its chief lawyers would surpass those of other States in their "litigious terms, "fat contentions, and flowing fees." It is an interesting fact that the number of lawyers in any community usually corresponds directly to its wealth, and not to its population. This City now contains one-third of all the property in the State, and one-third of all the lawyers in the State. The following statement presents the aggregate number in both City and State at several periods:

Year.	State.	City.	Year.	State.	City.
1820	1,249	363	1840	2,350	742
1826	1,682	—	1843	3,041	1,065
1835	2,654	539	1850	4,363	1,419
1837	2,161	607	1852	4,749	1,581

Probably four-fifths of all the lawyers in the Union have obtained their professional education by reading law in the office of some practitioner, whom they wholly or in part remunerated for the use of his library and instructions by doing his writing; and this exercise at the same time makes them familiar with the various forms and procedures. This system has both advantages and defects; to which, however, it is not our present purpose to allude. We now intend to present only a summary sketch of the principal Law Schools in the Union, which, according to their advocates, afford much better means for legal education than private study.

The first institution of this character in the New-England States was the Litchfield Law School established in 1782 by Tapping Reeve, afterward Chief-Justice of Connecticut. In 1798 James Gould, sometime a Judge of the Supreme Court, was associated with him; and after the death of Judge Reeve, in 1823, Judge Gould was in part assisted by Jabez W. Huntington, subsequently United States Senator from Connecticut. During the fifty years of this school's existence, it had over a thousand pupils, assembled from all parts of the country, every State then in the Union being there represented. Judges Reeve and Gould were men full of legal learning, and unusually capable of teaching; their instructions being comprehensive, yet minutely defined and delivered with glowing eloquence. While they enunciated the majestic character of the law, they invested it with all the genial enthusiasm and generous feelings and noble sentiments of the youth whom they instructed. And as a just sequence more than half of their pupils have attained eminent distinction.

At the present time the principal American Law School is that of Harvard University, founded in 1817. The year previous Isaac Parker was appointed the first Royal Professor of Law on the foundation provided by its donor in 1779; but his main duty then and until his resignation in 1827 was to instruct by lectures the Senior Class in the College. In 1817, when provision was made for the separate school, Asahel Stearns, LL.D., was appointed its chief instructor under the name of University Professor, but his students also attended Professor Parker's lectures. In 1829 the resources of the School were greatly increased, mainly by Nathan Dane, who gave $10,000, the profits of his law-work, for a professorship to which, at his request, Judge Story was appointed. The same year Professor Stearns resigned and Professor Ashmun was installed. Although Judge Story for several years gave only a part of his time to the School, owing to his duties in the United States Supreme Court, yet this connection with it immediately had a most beneficial effect and the number of students greatly increased. He ever had the deepest interest in its welfare, and reckoned the honors of his office as nothing in comparison with the delight of educating his pupils in the law—"of fertilizing "their minds with the rich overflow of his learn-"ing and awakening in their breast an enthusi-"asm for virtue and justice, looking to them to "carry morals into government and conscience "into legislation." He was connected with the School until near his death in 1846, and to his endeavors is its present high position chiefly owing. The list of professors beside those already mentioned, comprises the distinguished names of Professors Simon Greenleaf, William Kent and Henry Wheaton. The present Faculty consists of Joel Parker, LL.D., ex-Chief-Justice of New-Hampshire, Royal Professor; Theophilus Parsons, LL.D., Dane Professor; and ex-Governor Washburn, LL.D., Lecturer. For the last two years the number of students has averaged 140, and the whole number since 1817 is about 2,000, of whom not quite half have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The Law Department of Yale College was established in 1824. As early as 1801 there was a Professorship of Law in the College, which was held by Elizur Goodrich, LL.D., for ten years and then discontinued. In 1826 Judge Daggett, Chief Justice of Connecticut, was chosen Professor in the new department and continued to discharge its duties until 1848, being aided for some time by S. J. Hitchcock. Wm. L. Storrs was Professor in 1846-7, and since 1847 the School has been conducted by Professors Clark Bissell and Henry Dutton—each of whom has since been Governor of Connecticut. The number of students this year is 25; last year it was 38, and the whole number of those graduating and receiving the degree of LL.B. since 1843 is about 100.

At Columbia College in this City, a Professorship of Law was established in 1793, which was then accepted by James Kent, afterward Chief Justice and Chancellor of this State. This he resigned in 1798, on being appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court. In 1823, July 31, having attained the age of 60 years, and thereby according to the Constitution of 1821 becoming disqualified for judicial office, he resigned the Chancellorship, and shortly after was reappointed Professor of Law in Columbia College. The lectures which he then delivered, formed the basis of his celebrated Commentaries, which are of inestimable value to the science of jurisprudence and the whole legal profession.

At the opening of the University in this City, it was intended to have a law department; but the most that ever has been done has been to elect at different times several competent gentlemen as Professors, who have not, however, been called on to perform any duties since as there have been no students. A year ago the Trustees announced "that arrangements were "in progress to revive this department," but we have not heard of the result. We should think that this City could well support a first-rate law school, as there are at least 500 young men constantly engaged in reading law, and office training. Courses of lectures are usually delivered each Winter before the Law Institute, but not according to any regular system.

The State and National Law School now at Poughkeepsie was established in 1845 at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and was removed to its present location three years since. It was chartered and placed under the control of the Legislature in 1847. Under the management of its President, J. W. Fowler, and two or three associate Professors it has constantly had a large body of students, averaging 100 a year, the larger part of whom have graduated. Having no endowments it depends entirely on its receipts to defray its current expenses. Its system is characterized by making much more of the daily exercises of the students to consist in off-hand speaking than is usual at other schools.

The Law School of the University of Albany was organized in June, 1851, and the first session was commenced December 16 following. The Faculty from the outset has consisted of Ira Harris, LL.D., Amasa J. Parker, LL.D., and Prof. Amos Dean, LL.D. Previous to last Fall the School had but one term annually of 16 weeks. The present arrangement is for two terms annually of 12 weeks each, commencing the middle of September and first of January. The number of students at the last term was 46, the usual average. The graduates in three years have been 19. The facilities for witnessing all the varieties of legal practice and styles of argument are much greater at Albany than at any other place of the same size. The State Law Library is the best selected one in the Union.

The Law Department of Hamilton College was organized a year since and now has ten students. It has not been advertised, nor otherwise made known to the public. In 1822 Wm. H. Maynard of Utica, at his decease, left to the College a legacy to found a professorship for the instruction of the undergraduates in Constitutional and Municipal Law and Political Economy; and thus all of the college graduates have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the principles of these branches. In 1846 this fund became available and productive, and Mr. T. W. Dwight was appointed to the Professorship, which he still retains. For several years students have been prepared for admission to the bar under his direction, and their examination has repeatedly elicited the commendation of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Fifth District. According to an act of the last Legislature graduates of this school will not be examined in Court for admission to the bar; the same is the case with the graduates of the Albany Law School.

Virginia has two noted and long established Law Schools. That of the College of William and Mary (the oldest in the Union except Harvard,) was commenced in 1779, or three years before that at Litchfield, when the Hon. George Wythe was appointed Professor of Law. In 1793 its first graduate received his degree as Bachelor of Laws. The successive Professors have been Judge St. George Tucker, appointed in 1800; Judge Wm. Nelson, 1804; Robert Nelson; Judge James Semple, 1820; Judge N. Beverly Tucker, 1833; and Judge George P. Scarburgh, 1852, the present incumbent. The latter has lately been appointed Judge in the Court of Claims established at the last session of Congress. The total number of graduates is 167, which is but a small proportion of all the students.

The Law School of the University of Virginia commenced in 1826 and now has 216 Alumni. The aggregate of students since 1826 amounts to 1,448, comprising however numerous cases of repetition of the same name. Its Professors have been—F. Walker Gilmer, 1825; John Tayloe Lomax, 1825-30; John A. G. Davis, 1831-40; Judge Henry St. George Tucker, 1842-5; and John B. Minor since 1846, who, with James P. Holcombe, since 1851 has had the direction of the School to the present time. Graduates must pass rigorous written examinations; and as a high standard is used, this accounts for the small proportion of graduates to the entire number of students. The course of study has been much enlarged since 1851. Among the private law schools of note in Virginia is that of Judge Brockenborough, of the United States Circuit Court, in Lexington. Judge Lomax formerly had one in Fredericksburg after resigning his Professorship at Charlottesville.

In 1847 the Law Department of the University of Louisiana in New-Orleans was opened with a Faculty of four Professors; and it has since been the most important school of this character south of Virginia. The number of graduates each year has averaged about 30. Among its Professors have been Judge H. A. Bullard, formerly of the Supreme Court; T. H. McCaleb; Randell Hunt, and T. B. Munroe, Chief Justice Eustis delivers a series of lectures at each term. Of the first Faculty was Richard Henry Wilde, whose researches in Italian literature gained him a name among men of letters. Of other Southern schools there are but few. That of Wm. Tracy Gould at Augusta, Ga., has been successfully conducted for several years. That of the University of North Carolina was commenced in 1845, and now has, we believe, two Professors but not many students. In Tuscaloosa, Ala., a Law Department of the State University was created several years ago, but as the income of its Professor was left dependent wholly on the fees of the department it never went into operation. In Baltimore, some twenty years since, David Hoffman, LL.D., gave instruction in law, but the principal fruit of his labors was his excellent work on the "Course "of Study" for lawyers.

The principal Law School in the Western States has been that at Transylvania University, in which two Professors of Law were appointed in 1799. Among its first lecturers was Henry Clay. It is now conducted by Geo. B. Robertson, LL. D., Francis K. Hunt and Geo. B. Kinkead. The Louisville Law School was organized in 1848. Its present Professors are Henry Pirtle, LL. D., Jas. Pryor and W. F. Bullock; and twenty students graduated this Spring. The Nashville School was founded a year since, when F. B. Fogg and W. F. Cooper accepted the principal Professorships. That of Lebanon, Tenn., has been in a flourishing condition for several years, under the same Faculty: A. Caruthers late State Circuit Judge, N. Green late of State Supreme Court, and B. L. Ridley one of the State Chancellors. At its last semi-annual session it had 86 students, of whom 26 graduated. The Western Military Institute since 1853 has had a Law Department, with three Professors.

The Law School at Cincinnati was opened in 1833 with four Professors, and for several years immediately following it had an average of twenty-five students, and it is still in effective operation. At Bloomington, Ind., ten years ago, Judge McDonald had charge of a Law School connected with the State University, and at some other Colleges there have been or are now adjunct departments of this character. The chief one of these was that at Dickinson College, Pa., successfully conducted by Judge J. Reed, LL. D., from 1834 to his decease in 1850, in which period it had thirty-five full graduates and a much greater number of students. At the University of Pennsylvania in 1850 a Law Department was commenced under Judge George Sharswood, whose first class was composed of fifty students.

The full course of study in all these schools is completed in two years. Graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.,) and in some schools this is conferred after eighteen months' study. The full course of two years costs for tuition $200, ($50 each half-yearly term) at Cambridge, Nashville, Lebanon, and New-Orleans; at New-Haven $150; and at Albany (3 terms at $30) $90. At Louisville and Lexington, Ky., each Professor's ticket is $20. At Charlottesville the first year's tuition is $60; the second year $75. These rates are quite reasonable. The Professors of each school, with scarcely an exception, are men of great attainments, most of them having held high judicial offices. Hence these schools are regarded with much favor by the Profession and the public, and it is not surprising that being thus conducted, they have of late years rapidly increased their respective classes of students, and now occupy an important position among the educational institutions of the Union.

A WORD OF PRAISE.

The prophet has removed his vail The Know-Nothing is no longer a mole. At the grand gathering in Philadelphia, the closing word was—No secrecy in future! Avaunt, backstairs and muskiness, oaths, palmistry, mummery! No longer winks, signs and midnight conceal ment! "Let there be light!" Here is the closing phrase in which the Convention promulgates this sage conclusion:

"This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall hence forth be everywhere openly avowed, and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils."

Let us give due praise to these people, especially as it is not often we can praise them. We congratulate them on their reform. "Ye secret, "black and midnight hags," was Macbeth's address to the weird trio. Poetry and imagination have ever attached secrecy to the terrible and the vile, and openness to the gentle and generous. The history of all tyranny is alike the record of secrecies, where the hell-broth of toil and trouble was brewed in darkness. The cowled ruffian of the Inquisition, the glowering bravo, the furtive-glancing carbonaro—all bear the impress of their secret work. In the Mammoth Cave flows a stream where are spawned fish without eyes; no sun, moon or stars are there to light material vision into life, and it fails. So in the caves of conspiracy the lustrous moral firmament is wanting to create the moral vision, and darkness becomes the normal state. In this read the story of all secret black and midnight conspiracies.

But one dark morning it was discovered that the physical laws of the cave—the moral laws of the Inquisition or Star-Chamber—were the very long-sought salve to heal all American wounds—Secrecy! Only let us conspire at night, apart, under oath, and the country is redeemed. Excellent doctrine this for the plantation. Capital affiliation with that which destroys presses, and lashes, hunts and burns humanity; but drearily and farcically out of place in the region where newspapers are thick as autumnal pigeons, and an Archbishop has to present his account-current to the public, like any other Corporation Clerk. That such is the fact the Know-Nothing Council has found out. It has discovered that the political machinery of the year 1000—the ghostly mummeries of witchcraft—are not the ripest expressions of the American mind, and the surest means of operating on public sentiment. On this, then, let them be congratulated. They have done one good thing, or rather have undone one folly of their own. They have paid a tribute to open dealing. They do not fear the light. Now let us see if they can stand it. Let us see whether the dreadful perils of foreign influence can be sustained in open conclave, and whether the Church of Rome is to swallow up America, when all over Europe she is losing the little temporal power remaining from the omnipotence she wielded in the Middle Ages.

The State Register, speaking of course in behalf of the New-York Doughfaces, has the impudence to pretend that they are neutral on the Slavery question. It says of their side of the Know-Nothing organization:

"The Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the South may attempt to harness it into its service; the Abolition fanaticism of the North may attempt to suborn it to its purposes. It will be the servant or slave of neither."

What sort of neutrality is that expressed in the declaration of the National Council, to the effect that "the best guarantee of common jus-"tice and of future peace is to abide by and "maintain the existing laws on the subject of "Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement "of that subject, in spirit and in substance!" What is this but becoming the slave of that fanaticism which has invaded Kansas and carried elections there by means of cannon, rifles and bowie-knives? What more do the Missouri ruffians desire than the maintenance of the existing laws, enacted as they were in violation of the rights of half the Union, secured by a compact of many years' standing? This pretense of neutrality is the shabbiest dodge the Doughfaces ever invented. What they mean is to buy the favor of the negro-drivers by securing the admission of Kansas as a Slave State.

We learn from *The Flushing Journal* that the people of the First Congressional District propose soon to hold Conventions in their respective Counties to express their views on the Kansas question and the restoration of the Missouri Prohibition. These meetings are to be held irrespective of old political distinctions. Such a demonstration is the more proper from the fact that the District is accidentally to be represented in the next Congress by a person whose ideas on National matters are comprised in the extension of Slavery, and on local in the kissing of other men's wives.

Many of the rum-shops about town have adopted the plan of putting placards at their doors to inform their patrons that THE TRIBUNE is not taken within. We have long known that our humble sheet was no favorite with either the venders or consumers of this sort of poison; but we were not aware before that its very presence is so potent that no drunkard, present or prospective, can dare to enter a building unless certain that it is not to be seen there.

A Know-Nothing Mass Meeting was held in Independence square, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon. It was a tremendous gathering, according to the telegraph. Three stands were erected, and the square was crowded with delegates, bearing banners and transparencies. [We believe there were about 160 of the delegates when the Convention was full; nearly one-half of these withdrew and went home the middle of the week—many others left afterward—so that there must have been an immense crowd of delegates in attendance]. Jacob Brown presided at the principal stand. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Brown of Tennessee, S. B. Mallory and Col. Balling of Virginia. Kenneth Rayner was loudly called for, but couldn't be found.

It has been suggested by some of the surviving members of the "American" party of this City that Barnum charter an omnibus and give a public reception to the delegates, and advertise to address the meeting in the Park this evening. Barnum might