

perfect to justify any opinion as to the probability of Walker's success or defeat. At best, the opinions of the public, as far as they go, are not to be regarded as a guide to judgment, but as a mere indication of public opinion, and with nothing but one-sided statements...

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NEWS. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. The Post-Office Department has concluded to pay \$100,000 to the Panama Company for back pay, being the difference between eighteen cents a pound paid by Mr. Campbell, and twenty-two cents...

SECRETARY MARCY AND THE FRENCH BABY. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. When M. Boleau, the French Charge d'Affaires, waited upon the Secretary of State to notify him officially of the birth of a son to Louis Napoleon, and his communication was listened to with all due official respect...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

is besieged by troops of admirals to see him. He will attend Parodi's concert this evening, and tomorrow morning receive friends and citizens on Independence square.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 25, 1856. The Baltimore City Council this evening unanimously passed a resolution tendering the hospitality of the city to Mr. Buchanan. The Americans have a majority in the Council.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. BOSTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. The House today rejected the bill appropriating money for the establishment of a State Nautical School, by a large majority.

RUMORED FORGERIES UPON NEW-YORK MERCHANTS. BOSTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. It is rumored that the signatures of several New-Yorkers doing business with an Iron foundry at Waltham, have been forged to a considerable amount by parties connected with the establishment, and that the Waltham Bank has cashed some of the forged notes.

THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. John A. Washington writes to the Standard, London, that he was willing to sell Mount Vernon to either Virginia or the United States, but, both declining to purchase, the property is not now for sale.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. BOSTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. No. 141.—James C. Converse vs. the Trustees of the Massachusetts Insurance Company, &c. The decision was read by Judge Campbell, affirming the verdict of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts with costs and interest.

THE CONTEMPT CASE. CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 24, 1856. H. H. Robinson, United States Marshal for this district, who was committed by Judge Burgoine for contempt of court in refusing to obey an order to bring up the Gaines v. Howard case, and was subsequently brought before Judge Leavitt, of the United States Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, was yesterday discharged by Judge L.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE. CHICAGO, Thursday, April 24, 1856. Passengers who arrived at St. Paul's, Minnesota, last week, report the murder of an entire family, named Julien, who lived at Travers, a settlement near Lake Travers, 120 miles north-west of St. Paul's. The family consisted of father, mother and two children, and from the position in which the bodies were found, it is supposed that the father murdered his family and then shot himself. It is possible, however, that the deed may have been committed by robbers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ROCHESTER. ROCHESTER, Friday, April 25, 1856. The extensive iron works of the Novelty Company, in the city, were destroyed last morning. The main building on Hill street is a complete mass of ruins. The machinery, and a large amount of stock and finished articles, were destroyed. The loss on the stock is about \$30,000, and on the building about \$15,000.

THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Friday, April 25, 1856. The Cunard steamer Cambria arrived here from Boston this forenoon, and sailed again at 1 p. m. for Liverpool.

MARINE DISASTERS. BOSTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. The schooner Wm. D. Carrell, of Philadelphia, off Boston, touched at Hallowell, Me., and was wrecked on the 22d inst., off Five Island, 60 in with the wreck of the schooner Miller, of St. George, Me., from Warwick, Va., for Boston with a cargo of oak timber. She was on her beam ends and full of water, having been capsized on the night of the 20th inst. The crew, consisting of about twenty-one men, were rescued, and the remains of the vessel were seen on the 23d inst.

NAVIGATION OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN. BURLINGTON, Friday, April 25, 1856. The lake is almost free from ice, and steamers run regularly from here to Plattsburgh.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. MONTREAL, Friday, April 25, 1856. Three steamers from Sorrel arrived here today. The Quebec boats commence their trips to-morrow.

THE LATE JAMES KAY.—The decease of JAMES KAY, which took place at his residence in Philadelphia on the 23d inst., will leave a vacant spot in a large circle of acquaintance, to whom he was endeared by the sterling excellencies of his character, and especially among the friends of social reform, of which for the last fifteen years he had been a prominent, judicious, and devoted advocate. Mr. Kay was a native of England, and received his early education at one of the celebrated classical schools in that country, with a view of admission to the University of Oxford. The adoption of liberal religious views by his father, and the subsequent removal of James (since a highly-esteemed Unitarian clergyman in Pennsylvania) and the subsequent removal of his family to the United States, formed for many years Mr. Kay was extensively engaged in the printing and publishing business in Philadelphia. Combining a thorough knowledge of the mechanical details of that business with a familiarity with literature in any profession, and a taste, exquisite in its perceptions and rigid in its exactions, his daily pursuits were elevated to the rank of an intellectual employment. The publications issued by the house of which he was the principal member, especially in the departments of law and education, bear a distinguished reputation, and are usually marked by their beauty of execution as well as the substantial value of their contents. His fine literary attainments and his varied accomplishments in art, made him the chosen companion of many of the most cultivated persons of his day; although a natural fastidiousness and reserve, with a keen sense of the want of harmonious relations, indisposed him for the enjoyment of general society. Mr. Kay was a firm believer in the ultimate substitution of a social organization, founded on unity of interests, in place of the existing discordant and antagonistic arrangements of industry, commerce, and civic life. He was one of the earliest and most active supporters of this cause, at a time when it had few friends and a host of opponents. His devotion to it never faltered. His time, his purse, his knowledge of affairs, his sagacious counsels, and his untiring energies were freely lavished in its support. He regarded the practical experiments which have been attempted in this country with deep interest, as exerting an important influence on education, and the union of mental culture with material industry. No temporary want of success diminished his faith in the principles which they aimed to illustrate. He died, as he had lived, in the hope of a social order adapted to the essential needs and highest aspirations of humanity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods or merchandise in original packages destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury...

discrimination. Few persons excelled him in his powers of conversation. His variety of knowledge, his keen penetration, his delicate, but piercing wit, and his warm sympathies with all genuine expressions of character, made his society a source of rare enjoyment to those whom he honored with his confidence. With his uncommon gifts, he had not had a more public sphere of action, had not his invariable inclinations courted retirement; but the remembrance of the friends, in whose hearts he filled so large a place, will long retain the impression of the qualities which gave his nature such a rich and attractive individuality. Mr. Kay had been a confirmed invalid for the last ten years, and was in the fifty-second year of his age at the time of his death.

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The Missouri Republican (St. Louis) has the following letter from its correspondent in the Border Ruffian interest on the Kansas frontier. Though replete with malice, it is worth reading as evincing the spirit in which the Pro-Slavery party in Missouri and Kansas regard the House investigation.

KANSAS, Mo., Monday, April 14, 1856. The Kansas Commissioners arrived last night, or part of it, I should say. It was understood that the Committee would meet first at Leavenworth, and with that understanding General Whitfield and the Hon. Mr. Oliver went to that place. For some reason Messrs. Howard and Sherman changed the programme, and announced that they would meet at Leavenworth, and Mr. Oliver, and the present arrangement is that all hands proceed to Leavenworth, where the public documents of the Territory are—that is the present arrangement, I say, for there is no telling when it will be changed, and some other adopted. It appears that they are greatly at a loss where to begin, what to do, and where to go to do it. It may be that Governor Shannon, Secretary Woodson, and all the others interested, will be summoned to appear before the Committee in Lawrence.

This is a suspicion perhaps unfounded. I hope, for the sake of the Territory, that Messrs. Sherman & Howard, that it is unfounded. But there are several reasons for thinking so. The Committee have been treated with marked politeness, and doubtless the majority of them are surprised to find the Border Ruffians so decent a set of fellows. Their conduct to the Commissioners has been so gentlemanly in its bearing, and apparently reasonable in its principles; he is tall and rather good looking, and at first sight one would take him for a Georgian, but the Yankee brogue of the "Western Reserve" soon sticks out after a few moments conversation. Mr. Howard is not present, and in his appearance, and as I have had no talk with him yet, I cannot say anything of his personal deportment and political principles. Doubtless, he deserved all the complimentary things said of him by the newspapers; and when your servant knows more of him, perhaps he will be able to indorse him, he sincerely trusts.

Yankes, the worst specimens, are pretty thick here today. They are nearly all bound for Lawrence and Topeka; now and then, one for Manhattan. The "American" or Yankee hotel here is crowded and running over. The ladies and children are thick; they are thick to thrive.

A good hotel, of the right stamp, well kept at this place, would soon pay for itself and make a small fortune. Can't some good Southerner come here and build a commodious house for a hotel? It would certainly pay well. Property advanced for a hotel in the city, were destroyed last morning. The main building on Hill street is a complete mass of ruins. The machinery, and a large amount of stock and finished articles, were destroyed. The loss on the stock is about \$30,000, and on the building about \$15,000.

Let us see: Besides the Congressional Commission, there are Messrs. Sherman, Howard, and Sherman & Howard, are Ex-Gov. Reeder, the Hon. A. H. Reeder, Delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, and Mr. Reeder, one of the Senators elect from the State of Kansas. It is thought that Senator Jim Lane, the latter's colleague, will not be present, and that the latter is entirely personal and satisfactory to himself.

They expect to start toward Leavenworth to-morrow, and I expect to follow them, if they go, "in a few days."

FROM THE PLAINS.

Franklin St. Louis Republican, April 13. We are permitted to make some extracts from a very interesting letter from the Territory of Fort, dated the 8th March, received in this city. Touching the weather, the writer says: "My last was written just before the extreme cold winter set in. We had plenty of good, honest, cold weather weather, and the Territory is now some of the labor of housing ourselves then. Gen. Harney started on the 12th December to go to Leavenworth, and three days afterward commenced what Mr. E. Merriam would call a cold term, which lasted three weeks—below zero, and the thermometer which is necessarily colder than any portion of the wilderness. I don't think it was quite as cold here, though cold enough, in all conscience. Since then the thermometer has been but once or twice so lowly inclined, and for a short time, in the Territory, and the ice began to melt pretty freely. Since the 1st of this month it has been quite cold enough to keep the river tight, and it is colder now, though not unpleasantly so. The wonderful world powers of endurance can be acquired in a short time, and in a few weeks, and then a more lively intercourse with you people low down in the world. I see by the papers that it has been a very severe winter East and North, and upon the upper Mississippi. So has it been to the North and West, and the country is now covered with snow, which has hardly had more than six or seven inches altogether. At Laramie, too, they have had heavy snow ever since early in December. Well, this is a queer country, and so I'll dismiss the weather, and come to more important matters. I'll post you up.

I believe I told you on the 1st of March, if I did not, I might, well, it has come off. On the 1st I went down to Peter, and did not return till day before yesterday. I was present, and can inform you and all "inquiring minds" that peace is made, and that the "Little Thunder" and "Platte" chiefs, and on a fair and substantial basis. Ten chiefs and principal men, from each of nine bands, were present—nearly in all—daily authorized to act for their people, though I didn't see any written credentials. On the first day Gen. Harney, who was very reasonable, and then some few additional ones of his own, also reasonable and judicious; and then they were let off that day "to chew the cud, and consider, and digest it."

On the second day, and the third also, we listened to the speeches of the chiefs in reply to the conditions proposed. The fourth day was pretty much taken up with designating the chief of each band that was henceforth to be recognized by them and by us as such, for this was one of Gen. Harney's objects on the fifth and last day of the conference, and he gave them in their commissions or appointments, on the presentation of which to each of the bands, he took them by the hand. This was done, and the most interesting feature of the whole affair, being accompanied with short speeches from the principal chiefs, made up the remainder of the day. He concluded with "Little Thunder," and this "brought down the whole house." On this last day Gen. Harney piled it on "Little Thunder," by adding to the restoration to him those of the prisoners that were at Kearney's, which had been done before, that were at Kearney's, which had been done before, that were at Kearney's, which had been done before.

The following day the delegation left for home. The bands represented at this council were—three bands of the Yanktonians, the Ojibwa-papas, Black-birds, Sioux, Minneconjou, Sansas, Two-Knives, Yaneton and Brules. The Ojibwa-papas were not in consequence of a derogatory remark of the agent at Laramie, but they do not wish to be along before a great while. There was also a band of Wahe-to-kouers, under "Big Head," that were not in. My private opinion in all this matter is, that the General has exhibited good sense and good feeling, and that the result of his conference has been a discharge of a good deal of the prejudice I have held against him, and I believe the effect he has produced on them is wholesome, and that they are well pleased to see the good terms as he has extended among them, and the rampant feeling which he has got a lesson.

Among the measures adopted by the Administration, and which will be carried out hereafter, is the control of the Indian trade. The Indians will have to reside at the posts. Hence it is expected there will not be the opportunity hereafter presented, either to the Indians to commit outrages on them, or for the traders to impose on the Indians, and there can hardly be a question but that there has been much of this.

The great object now remains is to establish a steady post along the Missouri, and perhaps in the interior, though those last may not be undertaken this season.

Fort Pierre will have to be given up. It is the hardest bargain Uncle Samuel, who is famous for such, ever did get. I believe the General intends going in a few days up to the mouth of the Cheyenne River, which has been recommended as an excellent position. If he finds it as described, a post will undoubtedly be established there for two companies. He talks also of establishing one a few miles above the Cannonball River, opposite a place known as Long Lake; but this he will not examine until the river opens.

Gen. Harney, on his *Leavenworth* trip, was out in nearly six months, and has returned with a good deal of news. He has come back in the finest health imaginable. By an arrival in this place from Fort Kearney, we learn from authentic source, that Gen. Harney has effected a treaty of peace with the Sioux Indians, and that the messenger further states that all other hostile tribes have signified their willingness to come to terms, and that the different tribes were on their way to Gen. Harney, to conclude a treaty.

interior, though those last may not be undertaken this season. Fort Pierre will have to be given up. It is the hardest bargain Uncle Samuel, who is famous for such, ever did get. I believe the General intends going in a few days up to the mouth of the Cheyenne River, which has been recommended as an excellent position. If he finds it as described, a post will undoubtedly be established there for two companies. He talks also of establishing one a few miles above the Cannonball River, opposite a place known as Long Lake; but this he will not examine until the river opens.

Gen. Harney, on his *Leavenworth* trip, was out in nearly six months, and has returned with a good deal of news. He has come back in the finest health imaginable. By an arrival in this place from Fort Kearney, we learn from authentic source, that Gen. Harney has effected a treaty of peace with the Sioux Indians, and that the messenger further states that all other hostile tribes have signified their willingness to come to terms, and that the different tribes were on their way to Gen. Harney, to conclude a treaty.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. To inaugurate the new edifice of this institution a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the corner of Second avenue and Thirteenth street last evening. The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Drs. Deafield, Wilkes, Dickols, Halsted, Brock, Agnew, &c., &c., the Rev. Dr. Verily, &c., &c., presided on the platform.

The Rev. Dr. VERMILIEU had opened the proceedings with prayer, Dr. DEAFIELD recited the history of ophthalmic surgery in New-York. The first eye infirmary was started at No. 45 Chatham in the year 1819, and the poor were treated without charge. In less than six months the number of patients, and the number of persons were restored to sight; while some who had deemed their cases hopeless received very great benefit and relief. This demonstrated the utility of the Institution, and the public was appealed to for aid. The two gentlemen who started this infirmary were formed, and after a course of usefulness and success, with occasional fluctuations, we have met here to inaugurate this splendid building. On condition that the sum of \$20,000 was subscribed, the Legislature, in 1854, appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose, in addition. The subscription was made, and the building has been erected, but a sum of \$10,000 is still due upon it. It is hoped that the public will speedily relieve the Institution from debt. The Directors believe that they will then be able to treat all cases of disease of the eye and ear which may be brought under their care, to educate a class of practitioners, which may confer lasting benefits upon the community at large. There have been 21,800 cases treated in this Institution since its establishment. The Doctor dwelt at considerable length upon the phenomena of the various diseases of the eye, and the necessity for a hospital of this kind, and the necessity for a hospital of this kind, and the necessity for a hospital of this kind.

The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE next addressed the meeting, and forth the high claims of the Institution to the support of the community, with his usual ability and eloquence. A benediction dismissed the assemblage. The building which is situated at the corner of Thirteenth street and Second avenue, is of three stories, and 70 feet high by 50 feet wide. A suite of five rooms in the basement form kitchen, laundry, drug-room, drying-closet, and sitting room for patients. On the first floor is a large lecture-room, 50 by 30 feet, at the end of the entrance-hall. Two smaller rooms, one of which is the dispensary the other the room for receiving patients, occupy each side of the entrance-hall. The second and third stories are divided into spacious, well-lighted and admirably ventilated wards. One of the wards is 37 feet wide, and extends the entire length of the building, with accommodations for 40 patients. The remainder vary in size, to suit those patients who seek seclusion. An ophthalmic theater in the third story is fitted with all the requisites for operative surgery. Hot and cold water is conveyed throughout every part of the building. The exterior of the edifice is of brown sandstone of a neat appearance.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD met last night at the Hall in Eighth avenue, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At Tompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue, a goodly gathering of Republicans met last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and to transact such other business as required attention. At the hour appointed Mr. J. S. FORSTMAN was called to the Chair, and Mr. S. HARRIS acted as secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows: A. R. Trotter, F. O. Barnett, J. F. Williams, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Reasener. A Committee of three was then appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Sixteenth Ward, which was the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the District at the Syracuse Convention of the 25th May. Messrs. Camp, Ludue and Simpson were appointed such Committee; after which the meeting adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ARABIA MAILS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, April 25, 1856.

The maritime armistice has been declared, so the flag of Russia floats where it pleases. To be sure, we get Russian stores, through a neutral, during the war, so that in a commercial point of view the event is not so important. Even war, we see, cannot overbalance the material interests of mankind. These must and will help themselves and protect themselves, and no doubt it is to them that any potentate owes his throne—the alternative being "no trade." This is a business like substitute for the old loyalty, and is of much service to our neighbor Napoleon. Now that the war is over, we don't hear so much and shan't hear so much of his great qualities. On the contrary, some of our wits are at him again already, and Douglas Jerrold wrote a capital article the other day, in *Lloyd's Weekly*, which he edits, on a story that the Imperial nurse had been forbidden to kiss the Imperial baby. The story may have been a joke or a lie, but it carried a capital text for one of those fanciful and satirical articles which Douglas does and lights in, and which have sent up his paper to an unrivaled circulation. He is the first colloquial wit we have now, and goes about like Cupid with a bow and arrow, only that it is not so pleasant a kind of pain that he inflicts. By the by, they constantly stop *Punch* at Paris—where, under the surface of the Empire, things are not so brilliant as the purple—where "enthusiasm" is organized by the police—and where spurs carry daggers under their white waistcoats on occasions of festivity, and look like zealous, well-dressed admirers of his Majesty—with a sharp eye to his safety the while!

The next best thing to having the war to talk about is the having its failures to discuss; and we are all very busy in watching the "Crimean Inquiry" which is daily going on under the fine old walls and opposite the cheerful trees of Chelsea Hospital. It is a more lively affair than we expected, and fills columns of the daily papers. The public go there in considerable numbers, and you see not only a very fine display of military bigwigs (imposing old gentlemen scarletly and stately as turkey cocks—including the Duke of Cambridge, who is not so young as I remember him at Lord's in '54), and a little dashed by pleasure) but a goodly show of ladies and a sprinkling of statesmen. They are at Lord Lucan just now, and Lord Lucan is at everybody—especially *The Times*, which he has complained to the Board for commenting on the proceedings two days running. He is rather violent in his temper, and one easily believes that when Col. Daryl Griffiths of the Scots Greys asked him about protecting the horses, he threatened to put him under arrest. This is partly, I suppose, military hauteur, partly the hauteur of a new earl—for his earldom is but of Pitt's time, when money and borough-mongering and bribery were the regular "barons of England," and turn up their noses at life-peers. You will ask how Lord Lucan vindicates himself. And here is the advantage of this inquiry. Vindicate himself in the strict sense, he cannot. But he is driven to accuse other people. The other people retreat. And so, while these squabble, an observing public takes them as "king's evidence" (or nation's evidence) against each other, and takes *cum grano* what they say about themselves. In this way England is learning a good deal, preparatory to those military reforms which are to come of by and by. Lord Lucan, by attacking the Crimean Commissioners, Col. Tulloch and Sir John McNeill, brought out Col. Tulloch on Wednesday, and the result was a curious and minute exposure of the losses of our cavalry. Let us just look at the facts:

On the passage from Varna to the Crimea, no less than 272 horses were lost—horses worth £75 apiece. By the first Sunday on board, they were short of forage. The condition of the horses when landed was naturally bad. Then came the sufferings on shore. I give you the figures; they are dry, of course, but instructive: First, for the Heavy Brigade, of an average strength of 727 horses, there died in November, December and January, 1855, 1,014 horses, and in February, 1856, 501, that is, 2,016 horses, or 27 per cent. In the Light Brigade (under Cardigan, Lucan's relative, and enemy,) the loss was 92 per cent during the same period.

Now, here is a great commander of cavalry who loses his horses. What are you to say? Why, says Lord Lucan, the great cause was "insufficiency of food," and "irregularity in the supply of it." And here his Lordship comes down on the Commissariat Department, which you know is generally a subject for military quizzing at the best of times—which, in fact, supplies corn in exchange for chaff. Well, the commissariat officers were then ordered to make the result of their bid against the laws of political economy? Then, beside the bad supply of food, there was the weather, and we never knew when we might move, and hence postponed operations, and so on. About this point of the shelter of horses, there has been vast talk. Lord Lucan says he knew nothing about making stabling of the kind—that is, but for the horses. Everybody believes him! But, waiving the question whether a military man ought not to know such things, were there no substitutes possible while the huts were wanting? "Yes," says Tulloch, "there was a fleet in the harbor, with acres of spare sails, and you ought to have put your horses under canvas. You ought, likewise, to have dug trenches for their protection." And so the controversy goes on. Lord Lucan complains that 500 of his cavalry horses were taken from him by Lord Raglan for transport work—to the interruption of the hitting, to the killing of the horses, to the anger of the men, who knew it was not cavalry's business, and felt humiliated in the eyes of the French. I can fancy the disorganized and deplorable state of affairs among those swell horsemen who for years cut such a figure on parade—and now found that a soldier's life had a terribly prosaic aspect on occasion.

It seems harsh to be hard on such fine-looking fellows. But, on what theory is it that one civilian gives the *pas* to these men? that we have civilians after dinner, and write songs about them, and give them the prettiest girls to dance with in the ball-room? Why, of course, it is that we expect them to be ready to go through all this kind of work cheerfully and well, and to be able to do the work they choose as well as we do to do it.

It is indeed a lamentable picture that these revelations present to us. A fire at Varna destroys our stores. A storm at Balaklava spoils our transports. Horses perish in mud, slush and ice. Men fall sick and die like smoked bees. Huts that were wanted in January are not put until March. There seems to have been a chain of evils. The Government in England did not do what it ought to do. This affected the Commissariat—the Commissariat not being able to do what the Generals had not genius enough to make the most