cation here, to gratify those who dispense patronage. In speaking of it, De Tocqueville says:

"Whenever the political laws of the United States are to be discussed, it is with the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people that we must begin. In America, the principle of the sovereignty of the people is not either barren, or concealed; it is recognized by the customs, and proclaimed by the laws; it spreads freely, and arrives without impediment at its most remote consequences. . . . . "From their origin the sovereignty of the people was the fundamental principle of the greater number of the British colonies in America."

Montesquieu, in his "Spirit of the Laws," says:

"There is no great share of probity necessary to support a monarchical or despotic government. The force of laws in one, and the prince's arm in the other, are sufficient to direct and maintain the whole. But in a popular State one spring more is necessary, namely, *virtue*. When virtue is banished, ambition invades the hearts of those who are disposed to receive it, and avarice possesses the whole community. The desires now change their objects: what they were proud of before now becomes indifferent; they were free while under the restraint of law; they will now be free to act against law, and as every citizen is like a slave escaped from his master's house, what was a maxim of equity they call *rigor*, what was a rule of action they call *constraint* and they call *rigor*, what was a rule of action they call *constraint* and they call *rigor*. Frugality, and not to procration they give the name of *fear*. Frugality, and not the thirst of gain, now passes for avarice. Formerly, the wealth of individuals constituted the public treasure; but now the public treasure has become the patrimony of private persons. The *working of the commonwealth is not on the public spirit*, and its strength is only the power of some citizens, and the licentiousness of the whole community."

I have thus quoted from the philosophical Montesquieu, because what he so ably wrote in the last century is applicable to the present state of affairs in our Republic. Corruption stalks abroad throughout the land. It is to be discovered in the municipal, in the State, and in the Federal Governments, and few objects other than amassing fortunes, right or wrong, now actuate those who seek and obtain positions of power and patronage. The old fashioned Democratic party in the better days of the Republic viewed offices as a necessity to carry on the Government, and sought only integrity of purpose in those who were to occupy them, repudiating the thought that Federal officials were in any manner to interfere with, much less control the people. But, alas, the times have changed, and are now "sadly out of joint." An army of Federal officials has usurped, where it could, the polls, and the servants of the people have attempted to become their masters. The Administration has erected a test of Democratic orthodoxy by insisting that all who desire its smiles or favor must ignore the *principle* upon which it lives, and stultify and disgrace themselves, under penalty of being called "Republicans." It has erected, too, the standard of *patronage* against *principle*, and with revengeful hand strips of the former all Democrats who have independence and character in order to confer it upon more servile tools. I fear that this Administration is doomed to the fate of Dr. Guillotine, who fell by an instrument which he had invented to cut off the heads of others.

Mr. Chairman, I really regret the position of the Administration in its Federal attempt to *force* Kansas into the Union under the usurped Lecompton Constitution, thus erecting a State out of a population of about 50,000 people, not half so large, intelligent or wealthy as that of the Congressional District I have the honor to represent; and thus forcing two Senators into the Senate of the United States, and one Representative in this House. This latter fact alone would induce me to hesitate before voting for her admission, if she were not, as she is under the Lecompton Constitution, covered all over with damning frauds.

Sir, the President may yet live to see his error in this matter; and, in considering the injustice done the Northern Democracy, may have reason to exclaim, "Had I served the *North* with half the zeal I served "the *South*, they would not, in mine age, have left "me naked to mine enemies."

RUFUS CHOATE ON HAMILTON AND BURR.

From the Boston Journal, March 12.

The concluding lecture of the present season of the series delivered before the Mercantile Library Association was given last evening, yesterday being the 38th anniversary of the institution. The Temple was crowded long before the time of commencing the lecture, large numbers of ladies and gentlemen having besieged the doors even before the hour of opening the hall.

The lecturer of the evening was the Hon. Rufus Choate of our city, and the subject chosen as the theme of his effort was an examination into, and a disquisition upon, the lives of those two distinguished Americans of the past generation—Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.

The distinguished lecturer on taking the platform was received with hearty applause, which was continued for some moments. In commencing his remarks, he proceeded at the outset by an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Father of our Country, saying that in all his life never had he done a noble deed which earned him fame greater than in this—that in all his great life he never followed, never led, and never acted with, a party. He was our FATHER. All history, all tradition, hand him down to us by this title of endearment—our whole country was the object of his solicitude, and anything less in magnitude than all this was beneath his pure, patriotic and noble heart. Noble in life, happy in death, his deeds speak his praise, and at his tomb at Mount Vernon the tears of an entire nation were shed.

At the death of this our Father, the age of party in our country began, and of those who shone in party lines was found the name of Aaron Burr. This was a man who first appears in public life in the army of 1775, and from then his course is seen. Everywhere unsleeping, everywhere vigilant, everywhere equal to himself and everywhere too much for those who stood in his way—and here we must stop. Nothing more of him could be said that will redound to his credit. In public civil life accidentally elevated—never acting with the Federalists, though never asserting himself a Republican, elected to the Senate by some unknown means, from the State of New-York, and from thence to the Vice-Presidency, and then in an evil hour the competitor of Jefferson in a contest for the Presidency. From this time in all good things we do not see his hands. He was among us in stirring times, he moved in hours when our rights and liberties were discussed and settled, and in all this the name or hand of Aaron Burr does not appear. From 1789 to 1801, as a statesman we hear no more of him; as a politician we see enough of him, but for any trace of patriotism in all his acts we look in vain. Restless and active, vigorous and determined, with splendid address, he was everywhere active for himself, always torpid for his country. Himself, and but himself and his own interests, was his god, and that alone he worshiped. Crossed in his path, he spared no man in his wrath—thwarted in his designs, he left nothing fair or foul unturned to accomplish his end, sparing no man in his selfishness, and no woman in his lusts. This is the impotent conclusion of a life which might have been tuned to every grace, and used for every advantage of his country.

Such was a small sketch of his character; but to define it more closely, the speaker said he should take the most obvious method of contrasting him with another of the same age and time. But where to find his contrast was the difficulty. Where he was selfish, there were enough who were patriotic; where he was cold, there were plenty whose warm hearts beat solely for the common weal; but to find his exact counterpart was difficult indeed.

In looking among the great names of the day, it appeared that the name of Hamilton suggested him whose life, briefly told, might show the greatest contrast. To his great name and to his great life it was pleasant to turn, after such a pain as one must feel after a view of the life of Burr. And in regarding the life of this distinguished citizen, the speaker was sure his hearers, as they scanned the pages of the history of our early days, must be almost overwhelmed with the majesty of talent which every recorded event displays—Washington, and Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Hancock, Warren, Mason and Hamilton, all in one age, all in one day and generation, and men whose histories were each recorded testimonies of the same patriotism, and the same devotion to our national life and glory. The eloquence of some, the statesmanship of others, the valor and military skill of still more; and again, those in whom all these blended, all were devoted to our country—nothing was reserved for self. There was a splendid collection of splendid talent such as the world never saw. There was that devoted patriotism, never excelled, and the great monument of all, the lasting memento of all their virtues, is still over their graves in the magnificent column—more lasting than bronze or marble—the Declaration of Independence—[applause]—a column gazed upon by us all, in July of every year, and a monument which speaks their glory in fitter terms than were ever graven on stone, and which find their proper and appropriate tablet on every true American heart.

After the Declaration of Independence, Hamilton and Jefferson first differed, then grew divergent, and finally alienated altogether. That great Democrat, after achieving that mighty paper, retired to his farm and took no part in all the years of the war of that time. At the opening of peace he was seen in the Congress of his country, and there became the father of American Democracy. Different was it with Hamilton. Seen in all the war, present at Cambridge and at the surrender at Yorktown, he was familiar by heart with all the war. At the age of 26 he returned to New-York to practice his profession of the law, and here was the character of the later Hamilton developed. The years before were the years of passion, and characters formed in them were necessarily ardent and hasty. War had not then begun, and men spoke passionately of its glories, but knew not of its horrors, and had not had their passions calmed by its awful realities. At its close, those who began it in youth were now middle aged, and a new era began with them and with the country. From out of the army came Alexander Hamilton and began the life of a statesman. Men called him a monarchist and one-power man, and he was so, and no wonder that he was. Had he not seen the impotency of the old Philadelphia Congress? Had he not seen how the own man power—how the deference and obedience paid to one man—had carried the army over all difficulties in the war; discipline had conquered seeming impossibilities, and how many easy things had been lost by the unavailing and divergent efforts of an united mob? No wonder all these things made him distrust public rule.

After the Revolution we still find him in the public service, still working for his country, and always the phineest and frankest man of his day. All our laws, all the details, stages and provisions of our laws and our liberties, felt the guidance of his mind. In the great idea of uniting the States of the Confederacy into one grand whole, his mind was active, and much to his exertions and his influence is due the acceptance of our National Constitution by the States, and much to his mind and talent is due the framing of a State paper which from then to now, and from now to all time cannot be changed in a hair for the better. From the acceptance of the Constitution through the first days of our whole country, he was still active, and still the leading mind of the day. Our laws, much of them, owe their solidity to him, and our finances are all his. He was the man who kept us neutral in the great European struggle, and kept us on growing and strengthening every day.

Into the private life of Hamilton the speaker would not extensively look, but still would say that the record would bear the closest scrutiny. In his bar-life in New-York he was close in his studies, mightly in his efforts, and very moderate in his charges. [Laughter.] His great effort, the defense of Croswell before the New-York Supreme Court, is still to-day spoken of as one of the proudest efforts of the American bar, and by some held to be the very greatest that has yet been spoken, and is one which would, if he had nothing else to gloryfy him, alone lift him high among those who knew the Constitution and could expound its ideas of liberty. At 17 years of age he addressed his fellow-citizens in public; at 22 he was a known and marked man, and every succeeding year he added fresh triumphs to his fame, and planted new and grateful emotion toward him, in the hearts of his countrymen.

To compare such a man with Burr was indeed difficult. Each foremost in his own path, each first in his own chosen way of life and action—but, alas, how different the way, how opposite the path of action. The view would bear no elaboration of explanation. To those men of those days who had achieved and secured our liberties, to those three men—Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton—was due to all and to each the abundant gratitude and warm love of a whole people. They were men, unlike some of the lesser lights who have since filled their seats, who were not crazy for Liberty, nor demented for Slavery; they were men who never thought to see the North against the South, the East against the West, and still less to stir the strife for personal ends—men to whom a Topeka and a Lecompton question would be but a small ripple on the surface of the unfathomable deep of their patriotism. They were men who inaugurated our country, who commenced it in glory and set it on its onward path like a bridegroom coming from his chamber, or a strong man commencing to run his race.

Mr. Choate closed his lecture precisely at 9 o'clock, having spoken an hour and a half. His remarks were most closely attended to, and were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE WRECK OF THE HIGHFLYER.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department, Washington, from Com. Armstrong, of the East India squadron, dated Dec. 28, state that Capt. Simms, who was sent sometime since to the Island of Formosa to inquire into the fate of the crew of the ship Highflyer and of other vessels supposed to be wrecked on that island, had reached Shanghae and reported that no information could be obtained of white persons being in captivity either by the Chinese or other inhabitants of the island. These inquiries have been made at the suggestion of Gideon Nye, jr., of New-Bedford, now at Canton, one of whose relations was last heard from as in captivity at Formosa.

BURNING OF THE SHIP HELEN AT SEA—SAFETY OF HER CREW.

BOSTON, Friday, March 12, 1858.

The ship Helen of Boston, Capt. West, from London Oct. 7, for Melbourne, took fire Dec. 7, and was abandoned on the 8th in lat. 37 50 S., lon. 34 12 E. The crew were saved by the Thor of Geffe, and transferred to another vessel, which has arrived here. The H. was built at Chelsea, Mass., in 1857, was 999 tuns register, rated A 1, and valued at $50,000.

SHIP NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The ship news by the Canada is of more than usual importance, as will appear from the following:

The ship Helen of Boston, Capt. West, from London, Oct. 7, for Melbourne, with a valuable cargo, was discovered to be on fire in the lower hold on the 7th December. After a vain endeavor to quench the fire, all communication with the hold was closed tight and caulked, and the vessel steered for Algoa Bay, distant about 500 miles. On the 8th in lat. 37° 50', south lon. 34° 12' east, the flames had made such progress that the ship was abandoned, the captain, two mates, and a cabin passenger, going on board the ship Thor, bound to Madras.

From the Thor they were transferred to a French bark, and again transferred to the ship Anna Loughton, of and from Liverpool for Point de Galle, where they arrived January 21. The remainder of the passengers and crew were taken to Madras, where they are the inmates of the Sailors' Home. The Helen was 1,000 tuns burden, and belonged to the Messrs. Cunningham of Boston.

Put in at Waterford Feb. 24, brig Martha Post, of New-York, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool to City Point, Va., with loss of sails.

Put in at Cherbourg Feb. 21, ships Miles Standish, Gardner, and Gleaner, Lunt, from the Chinchas for Havre.

Arrived at Malta Feb. 18, Racehorse, Searle, Boston.

Sailed from Hong Kong Jan. 14, Waterwitch, Baker, Siam.

Sailed from Saugur, Jan. 13, Wm. Libby, Bishop, London; Daylight, Holbrook, New-York; 18th, Beverly, Chase, Bombay.

Cleared at Calcutta, Jan. 14—Telassar, Lovering, New-York; 21st, Mameluke, Whitney, Rangoon; Uncle Joe, Boysen, London; 22d, Walpole, Woodbury, Rangoon.

Sailed from Bombay, Jan. 27, Young Mechanic: Amesbury, Hull.

Arrived at Akyab Jan. 6, Wild Hunter, Sears, Singapore; 8th, Antelope, Cole, do.; 11th, Loo Choo, Horton, Point de Galle.

Arrived at Rangoon Dec. 22, Charmer, Lucas, Singapore.

Arrived at Singapore Jan. 8, Bald Eagle, Treadwell, Batavia (and sailed 14th for Siam); Bainbridge, Matthews, Hong Kong, (and left 15th for Calcutta).

Arrived at Padang Dec. 4, Oriental, Crocker, Batavia, (and sailed 19th for Boston.)

Passed Anjier Dec. 25, Levant Smith, Hong Kong for New-York; Contest, Steels, Macao for do.; 26th, Pauline, Robson, Singapore for Boston; Sarah H. Snow, Higgings, Foo Chow for New-York; Reynard, Drew, Manilla for Boston; 31st, North Wind, Gore, Hong Kong for London; January 4th, Malvina Vidal, Kelley, Singapore for New-York.

Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 2, Boston Light, Crowell, Sunderland.

Arrived at Shanghae Dec. 24, Sea Serpent, Whitman, Hong Kong.

Sailed Jan. 7, from Shanghae, Surprise, Ranlett, for New-York.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia. By Stephen F. Miller. 2 vols. 8vo. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Remarkable Women of Different Nations and Ages. First Series. 12mo. pp. 316. J. P. Jewett & Co.

A Few Poems. By Horace P. Biddle. 12mo. pp. 240. Cincinnati. Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.

The Physician's Book of Practice and Memoranda for 1858. By William Elmer, M. D., and Levi Reuben, M. D. 12mo. Stringer & Townsend.

The Rivals, and Tracy's Ambition. By Gerald Griffin. (Collected Works, Vol. iv.) 12mo. pp. 308. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

Lost Chapters recovered from the Early History of American Methodism. By the Rev. J. B. Wakeley. 12mo. pp. 394. Carlcton & Porter.

A Digest of the Reported Decisions of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut. By Thomas W. Waterman. 8vo. pp. 824. Banks & Brothers.

The Jewish War of Flavius Josephus. Translated by the Rev. Robert Traill. Edited, with Notes, by Isaac Taylor. 8vo. pp. 614. John P. Jewett & Co.

The Farmer's and Mechanic's Practical Architect. By J. H. Hammond. 8vo. pp. 224. The Same.

The Land of Promise. By Horatius Bonar, D. D. 12mo. pp. 368. Robert Carter & Brothers.

HUDSON RIVER ITEMS.

CHARTER ELECTION.—Lyons, Wayne County, elects a Republican President of the village by 243 votes against 192 for a Union Opposition candidate. The Trustees and other officers are Republican by about the same majority.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—An affray occurred at Ladentown, Rockland County, on Sunday afternoon, 7th inst. between Peter Benjamin and Samuel Ritner, of that place, in which the latter was shot dead on the spot by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Benjamin. It appears the party had a quarrel on the Friday previous, which was renewed on Sunday morning with increased bitterness. They both lived in the same house, and from what we learn Ritner, who it seems had threatened to kill Benjamin on Friday, went up stairs with a knife in his hand and attacked the latter, whereupon Benjamin, who had warned him to desist, shot him through the lungs, killing him almost instantly. Both parties were said to be in liquor at the time. Benjamin has given himself up to the authorities, alleging self defense. An inquest has been held on the deceased, but with what result is not yet known to us.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting was held last evening, Ald. DELAVECCHIO in the Chair.

The Corporation Counsel reported an amendment to an ordinance requiring all keepers of Intelligence Offices in the City of Brooklyn, to pay an annual license of $50, and providing a penalty of $25 for every day they do business without a license. The amendment was adopted.

The Committee on Grading and Paving reported in favor of closing River street East of Broadway. The subject was laid over for one week, to be made the special order.

The same Committe reported in favor appointing the following persons as Commissioners of Deeds:

T. C. Callicot, John Hess, J. D. B. Collier, A. D. Williams, D. Stoms, J. Wason Taylor, D. Parmenter, S. B. Cole, T. C. Bowen, J. S. Applegate, Samuel Ivens, John H. Finnegan, Wm. Lamoutey, S. K. Boyd, Silas Crowell, H. C. Marvin, Richard Bradley, Charles B. Thornton, J. S. Morgan, Isaac C. Townly, Robt. S. Jaggard, G. Kiss, B. M. Case.

The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of reconsidering all resolutions passed since the meeting of the Joint Board, increasing salaries of city officials, and referring the whole subject to a committee to examine and report the amount of labor performed by the officers who ask an increase. The subject was laid over for the present.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was fair and warm, and the little ice and snow of the late storm was pretty much used up. It is hardly safe to prophesy during the fickle month of March, but it does seem as if Winter was over.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A cheap opera night takes place this evening, when Rossini's beautiful opera of "Semiramide" will be performed, with augmented chorus and orchestra, scenic illustrations, etc. M'mes. La Grange and D'Angri, Messrs. Labocetta, Gassier, Dubreuil and others are in the cast.

Wm. Mason and Theo. Thomas will give their third Classical Matinée of this season at the Spingler Institute on Saturday, March 13, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Mr. Bergmann, having returned to New-York, will resume his place.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The sun will rise eclipsed next Monday morning from the Mississippi to the Penobscot. East of the Penobscot the eclipse will begin soon after sunrise; west of the Mississippi it will end before sunrise. The best method of looking at the sun is through a piece of window glass, smoked over a lamp until you can scarcely see through it. Turn the smoked side from your eye, to avoid soiling the eyebrow. The following times, taken from the chart of the Smithsonian Institute, will not probably vary a minute from the truth:

The eclipse ends at Albany 7 h. 30 m.; Amherst College, 7 h. 37 m.; Augusta, Me., 7 h. 33 m.; Baltimore, Md., 7 h. 13 m.; Boston, 7 h. 43 m.; Buffalo, 7 h. 8 m.; Charleston, S. C., 6 h. 47 m.; Cincinnati, O., 6 h. 38 m.; Concord, N. H., 7 h. 43 m.; Montreal, C. E., 7 h. 36 m.; Halifax, N. S., 8 h. 25 m.; (begins at Halifax, 6 h. 33 m.); New-Haven, 7 h. 33 m.; New-York, 7 h. 27 m.; Philadelphia, 7 h. 21 m.; Pittsburgh, 7h.; Portland, 7 h. 49 m.; Providence, R. I., 7 h. 41 m.

The Young Men's Christian Union are giving a series of "Popular Lectures for the People," at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. In consequence of the storm last Monday, Mr. Greeley will repeat his lecture on "Reforms and Reformers" next Tuesday evening.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—The Spring arrangements of this Road go into effect on Monday next, the 15th inst., when two additional trains will be put on; leaving this city as follows:

7:20 a. m.—New-Haven Accommodation, stopping at all time-table stations.
8:00 a. m.—Boston Express, stopping at Stamford, Bridgeport and New-Haven.
12:15 p. m.—New-Haven Accommodation, stopping at all time-table stations.
5:10 p. m.—Boston Express, stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport and New-Haven.
3:30 p. m.—New-Haven Accommodation, stopping at all time-table stations.
4:20 p. m.—New-Haven Accommodation, stopping at all time-table stations.
5:25 p. m.—Norwalk Special, stopping at all way stations.
6:50 p. m.—Port Chester Special, stopping at all way-stations.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.—The criminal prosecution against Jacob H. Mott, the alleged accomplice of Brotherson, the defaulting bookkeeper, was suddenly withdrawn on Thursday evening, and civil proceedings commenced instead. On a warrant from one of the Supreme Court Judges, Mr. Mott was taken from the custody of Officer Armstrong by the Deputy Sheriff, and lodged in Eldridge-street Jail. The amount of bail is fixed at $141,000, or just the amount of the defalcation.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—A patrolman, whose name did not transpire, was yesterday arrested by one of the Mayor's Squad on a charge of decoying an innocent girl into a disreputable house. The case was set down for investigation.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made yesterday, by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 373 Hammond-st., 19.9 ft. front, by 19.5 rear, by 10 deep	$7,550
4-story English-basement, brown-stone house and lot, No. 331 West 23d-st., 16.8½ block	7,000
Brick building and lot, No. 12 Pell-st., near the Bowery	1,000
Frame building and lot, No. 14 Pell-st., used as slaughter house	1,700
2-story and attic brick basement house and lot, No 51 Bayard-st	6,400
2-story brick-house and lot, No. 123 Bleecker-st., 25x100	12,400
4-story brick house and lot, No. 125 Bleecker-st., 25x100	12,200

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—The attractive benefit bill of last night will be repeated THIS EVENING. On MONDAY, remember, is to be presented on an extensive and magnificent scale a new Drama of sterling merit, entitled JESSIE BROWN, OR HAVELOCK'S LAST VICTORY, dramatized from incidents in the India War by Harry Seymour. No expense has been spared in its preparation, and the public may expect something unusually excellent. Secure your places early. The box-book is now open for all next week. But don't forget to-night.

[Advertisement.]

THAT PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.—It is perfectly natural. The new drama at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, exceeds all comparison in its beauty and success. It is admirable in its pathos, admirable in its humor, excellent in the moral it teaches, thrilling in its scenes, animated in its incidents, peerless in its scenery, brilliant in its performance, and almost bewildering in its astonishing popularity. It will be repeated this afternoon and this evening. Linger not; hesitate not; go at once to see this new wonder.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING FASHION,
for GENTLEMEN'S HATS, by
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLE.—KNOX, No. 212 Broadway—ONLY FOUR DOLLARS. Buy your Hat at once, and buy it of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

THE CHOICE OF OCCUPATION, Restraint of the Passions, Culture of the Virtues, taught by PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—THE CANTON TEA COMPANY have on hand every variety of TEAS for Grocers and Tea-Dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good FAMILY TEA for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, New-York.—Object, to train in the practice, as well as TEACH the SCIENCE OF LAW and in Extemporaneous Speaking. Next Term begins on 9th MAY. Send for a Catalogue to
J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

The VILLAGE WORKS of the AUBIN GAS WORKS Co. (general office No. 44 State-st., Albany, N. Y.), as lately improved, are adapted to all localities and any consumption, and have been used with great success during the past Winter by various companies. For description and plans see The Scientific American of March 13.

[Advertisement.]

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP.—Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1918.—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS FOLLY to suffer from a protracted cough when relief may be so easily obtained. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry is undoubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat and lung complaints.

[Advertisement.]

HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS.

The only safe mode of heating buildings. Those who desire to have their dwellings thoroughly and safely heated, will do well to call and examine BROWN'S IMPROVED APPARATUS. This is the only Hot Water Apparatus that will give the required amount of heat in the coldest weather. The radiating and fire surface of this furnace is entirely protected by a circulation of hot water. It is perfectly adapted to the heating of School Houses, Hospitals, Banking Houses, &c. Apply to or address BROWN'S WATER FURNACE Co., No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York.
J. S. BROWN, President.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The libel suit of Peter K. Deys against James and Erastus Brooks, publishers of *The New-York Express*, was set down for the 23d inst. in the Circuit Court of Brooklyn.

RESIGNED.—At a meeting of the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department (E. D.), on Thursday evening, Alfred Wallet, one of the Assistant Engineers, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He resigns on account of the pressure of private business, which prevents his attention to the active duties of his department. At the same meeting a committee of five were appointed to take into consideration the late action of Ald. Lowber, in reference to a paid fire department.

LAMPS NOT LIGHTED.—The Captain of the First Precinct Police reported forty lamps that had not been lighted in his district on Thursday night.

POLICY DEALERS HELD TO BAIL.—Samuel Lockhead and John Keenan, arrested by Sergeant Rhodes and Officer Gaynor of the Second Precinct Police, for maintaining a policy office in Tillary street, were brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday, and held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES SUSTAINED.—In the City Court, Judge Culver presiding, the case of Miles Cardit against Philip S Pacquay was concluded. The action was brought for damages. Defendant keeps a hatter's store in New-York. The plaintiff is a shoemaker, and was in the habit of coming to the store for scraps of leather. One day in August last he came in as usual and rested his hand upon what he supposed to be the counter. A leather cutting machine having been introduced into the counter, of which he was not aware, and the knife being set in motion, two of the fingers of his hand were cut off. For these injuries he sued for $2,000 damages. The Jury brought in a verdict of $800 damages for plaintiff.

THROAT CUT WITH A RAZOR.—A man named James Kinney cut his throat with a razor while laboring under temporary derangement, a few days since. The gash was bound up as well as it could be, and yesterday he came to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, where surgeon Ball sewed up the wound and he walked home again, not minding it much more than most people would a scratch on the hand.

ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—A boy named Charles Williams was complained of yesterday by his mother, a widow, before Justice Voorhies, who charged him with stealing her clothes and disposing of them. She said he was entirely beyond her control, and he was a source of constant annoyance. The Justice sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 31, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 2, 18, 98, 20, 21, 24, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.—Aldermen Edge, Tilden, Hardenbergh, Baum and Hawkins, the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council of Jersey City to investigate certain charges that had been preferred against several members of the Police Department, held their first meeting at the City Clerk's Office last evening.

Chief of Police Haines, who is charged with neglect of duty, was first called, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses his case was postponed, and that of Officer Augustus J. Baum was taken up. Corporation Attorney McClelland appeared for the city, and Robert Gilchrist, jr., for the defendant.

Officer Baum is charged with having, for an improper purpose, opened a trunk, which had been left at the Stationhouse by a lodger named Michael Keeney. The defense set up is that it was his right and duty to open it to satisfy any suspicions that he might have had relative to the contents. The facts in the case were stated by a number of witnesses.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. It is expected that they will report their decisions to the Board on Tuesday evening.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The 7 o'clock train on the New Jersey Railroad yesterday morning met with a detention for an hour and a half, near Morristown, in consequence of the breaking of the axle of the engine-tender. The 8 o'clock train from Jersey City for Philadelphia was also delayed for a short time by the accident.

The engineer of one of the Philadelphia trains bound East, yesterday, as he was nearing Elizabethtown, discovered a man walking beside the track, just ahead of the train. He gave the usual signal, but the man kept his position, and was struck by the frame of the engine and thrown some distance. It is, however, supposed that he was not seriously injured, as he got up and ran rapidly away.

ALMS-HOUSE.—There are at present 150 inmates in the Jersey City Alms-House, 40 of whom are employed in the Work-House recently attached to the institution. The Work-House has thus far proved a very satisfactory affair, relieving in a great degree the former expense of maintaining idle paupers.

APPOINTMENTS.—Wm. Darmon of Gloucester County, and late Clerk of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, has received an $1,800 clerkship at Washington. Mr. J. Daley of Middlesex County, who has occupied the position of Deputy-Keeper in the New-Jersey State Prison for the last five years, has received an appointment at Washington in the Post-Office Department.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIFE OF MARCUS CICERO STANLEY.

LOTTERY AND POLICY DEALERS JUBILANT.

At the Office of the Recorder yesterday, at 1 o'clock p. m., there was a large attendance of lottery and policy dealers, and their counsel, ex-Recorder James M. Smith.

The Recorder said that on the 6th instant, two complaints were made by Mr. Stanley against McCarthy and Middleton, one for assault and battery, and one for conspiracy to kill him, the said Stanley. Mr. Stanley had a right to settle the misdemeanor, but the conspiracy was in the hands of the people. Mr. Stanley had been subpenaed, but had not appeared, and an attachment had been issued on the affidavit of the serving officer, which was now in the hands of the officer.

Recorder—Has Mr. Stanley been arrested?

Mr. Stanley (who had, meantime come in)—I have not, Sir.

Recorder—Well I have received a letter from your counsel, Judge Whiting, who requests that you may be permitted to show cause why you should not be punished for contempt. I shall hear that case to-morrow at 3 p. m.

Mr. Stanley—As to the charges against McCarthy and Middleton, I didn't know anything except on information and belief.

Recorder—You can withdraw the charge of assault and battery, if you please.

Mr. Stanley—I want to prosecute nobody, I will protect myself in future.

Mr. M. C. Stanley, sworn.

Recorder (holding up the affidavit of McCarthy and Middleton)—Mr. Stanley, are the contents of this affidavit true? A. I don't know; to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true.

Cross-examined by Mr. James M. Smith—Q. What is your name?

Mr. Stanley (to Recorder)—Am I bound to answer questions?

Recorder—Yes, Sir.

Witness—Marcus C. Stanley. Q. Have you ever gone by any other name? A. No, Sir.

Q. Have you ever gone by the name of Charles J. Stanley? A. Not to my knowledge. (To Recorder)—I shall have to object to this mode of examination; it is only intended for the public press and to badger me, and to please thieves, broken down policy-sharpers and lottery men.

Q. Did you ever go by the name of Shaw? A. Never to my knowledge; they may have called me the Devil for what I know.

Q. Did you ever go by the name of Seymour? A. I entered the army under that name, in New-York.

Q. Where were you born? A. In Newbern, N. C.

Q. In what year? A. I don't know what year.

Q. When did you leave Newbern? A. I don't know, but when I was a boy.

Q. Have you no record of ages in your father's family? A. None, to my recollection.

Q. When you left North Carolina, what place did you go to? A. To New-York, I believe.

Q. How long did you remain here? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what business you were in? A. Yes, Sir, I was in an apothecary store.

Q. How long did you stay there? A. I do not recollect, some three or four years.

Q. Where then did you go? A. I don't recollect, it is many years ago.

Q. What business did you follow? A. I think the same till I went back to North Carolina.

Q. How long did you remain in North Carolina? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Did you go into any business there? A. I don't think I did.

Q. From North Carolina where did you go? A. I don't know, Sir.

Q. Did you come back to New-York? A. I don't recollect, but I must have come back here, or else I should not be here.

Q. Do you remember what time it was when you came back to New-York? A. I don't.

Q. Do you remember what business you went into when you came back to New-York? A. I don't, Sir; I don't think I had money enough to go into any business.

Q. What did you do for a living? A. I lived on the money I had.

Q. Then you had money enough to live on without doing anything, but not enough to go into business? A. I had, Sir.

Q. In 1840, do you remember where you were? A. No, Sir, I have no recollection of dates, and never had.

Q. Do you remember being in England? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Do you remember a man by the name of Catlin? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Was you charged with stealing by Catlin? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was you sent to prison in London for larceny? A. Your question is an insult, Sir, unbecoming a gentleman, and I decline to answer.

Mr. Smith—I appeal to you, Mr. Recorder; if he declines to answer, he must do so on the ground that it degrades him, or—

Witness—I say it is degrading to any man to ask such a question, as well as to answer it; it is degrading to counsel to ask it.

Mr. Smith—The counsel will take care of itself.

Witness—So will the witness.

Q. Was you in prison in Newgate? I wish this question taken down. Witness—What for, for the public press?

Q. Was you in Newgate for six months—sent there on a charge of larceny—and was you six weeks upon bread and water, in solitary confinement, and during that time was you occasionally in the tread-mill?

Witness—(To Recorder)—Your Honor, I ask for counsel; I asked before this examination, because I knew this was done to badger me, and for the purpose of teasing the public press, and to gratify my enemies. I am here, and insulted by counsel, and have no means of protecting myself. I shall answer no more such questions.

Mr. Smith explained to the Recorder that he pursued this course of questioning in order, if he could show that this man's character was so bad as to exclude him from all respectable society, it would weaken, if not invalidate wholly his testimony.

The Recorder decided that Mr. Stanley's answer to the other question, "that it was degrading to ask or "to answer such a question," was a sufficient excuse for not answering.

Q. What business are you in now? A. None at present.

Q. How long since you have been in any business? A. Since the 23d of January, I think it is.

Q. Where do you live now? A. At the Lafarge House, No. 575 Broadway.

Q. Have you been publicly rawhided in the Park in the City of New-York for seducing a man's wife? A. Never.

Q. Were you ever rawhided in the Park? A. Never.

Q. Were you ever whipped in the Park? A. Never.

Q. Were you ever in Texas? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. How long did you stay there? A. I don't know, Sir.

Q. Did you know a man there by the name of Botsford? A. No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

Q. I refer to the man that robbed the United States Mail; perhaps that may refresh your memory. Did you know him? A. No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you not board with him and room with him in the American Hotel in this city? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You have been in Arkansas, have you not? A. Not to my knowledge; I have heard the name of Botsford, but never spoke to him or knew him, to my recollection.

Q. Before January, what business were you in? A. I decline to answer that question, because I think the answer may subject me to a criminal prosecution hereafter, not because I think it will degrade me.

Q. Are you in the receipt of money at the present time from any persons connected with lotteries in Baltimore or elsewhere? A. Has that anything to do with this case, or with my character?

The Recorder did not see what pertinency the question had.

Witness—I have received no money, from any source, of any illegal character in the City of New-York.

Mr. Smith explained that it was a misdemeanor and illegal to sell or have anything to do with lottery tickets here, no matter whether they were legal elsewhere or not. If he could show that the witness was steeped to the eyes in illegal transactions, it would impeach his testimony.

The Recorder admitted that such would be the case, but thought Mr. Stanley had answered.

Mr. Smith—I will repeat my question. Are you in the receipt of money at the present time from any persons connected with lotteries, or in any way appertaining to lotteries? A. In the City of New-York I say I am not.

Q. Are you in the receipt of any money from any source in any way connected with lotteries? A. My answer is, that I am receiving no money connected in any way with the sale of tickets in the State