THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.—At a meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District (Twenty-second Ward) Republican Club, held on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at Washington Hall, Eighth avenue, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Club, cordially receive the Inaugural Address of President Abraham Lincoln as a direct, upright and impartial document, and a just expression of the sentiments of the great political party who elevated him to the exalted position which he now occupies.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club be hereby tendered to the Hon. Horace Greeley for the honorable manner in which he advocated the great principles of the Republican party in the late canvass, and for his firm adherence to them, since the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, believing that if all the leading patriots of this nation would act with the same honesty and firmness, this Union would be as desired by that good man, President James Madison, in his last advice to his country:

"ADVICE TO MY COUNTRY.—As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do so till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years; who espoused its cause in his youth, and adhered through his life, to the cause of its Liberty; and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions, which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest my heart and deepest in my convictions is that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the opinion every one of it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened; and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital occurred last evening at the College building in Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. A graduating class of seventeen students received their diplomas, and this fact was sufficient to fill the lecture-room with ladies and gentlemen to witness the presentation. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ure, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus administered the Hippocratic oath to the graduates. The diplomas were then presented by ex-Chancellor Matthews. Two Cuban gentlemen, named Dr. Manuel Viera de Aguiva and Dr. Pedro Giralt, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. Additional certificates were presented to the class by Prof. Budd for proficiency in analytical chemistry. Elnathan Steel and J. Henry Guild were presented by Prof. Brown with the first and second prizes for the best and second best thesis. The Committee reported that every thesis submitted by the graduating class reflected great credit upon the author. The valedictory address to the class was delivered by Prof. B. J. Raphael, M. D., after which the audience was dismissed with a benediction. The following are the names of the graduating class: John A. Conington of Indiana; John Dwyer, New-York; J. H. Guild, Vermont; James Hidden, New-York; Wm. L. Hammond, France; Calhoun Hill, North Carolina; Edgar Jackson, New-York; Abraham W. Lozier, New-York; Joseph E. Lynch, Ohio; Geo. Mansfield, New-York; Robert V. M'Kin, Maryland; Louis Schultz, New-York; John T. H. Scott, Iowa; F. G. Stanley, Illinois; James E. Steel, New-York; James H. Tenney, Vermont; A. A. C. Williams, California.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—This Board met yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, and received an application from the Swiss Benevolent Society for aid. The matter was referred to the proper committee. The weekly statement shows that 4,765 emigrants have arrived here since the 1st of January, 1861. To same date last year, 4,820; arrivals last week, 444; aggregate receipts to date, $30,006 69; disbursements, $26,758 14; balance in bank, $3,248 55.

The following statement, presented by the General Agent, shows the number of aliens arrived at the port, for whom commutation and Hospital moneys were paid, as also the total amount of receipts from all sources, the whole amount of expenditure, and the total number of persons treated, provided for, forwarded, &c., from the organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, May 5, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1860:

Year.	Number of Aliens for whom Commutation and Hospital money was paid or bonds demanded.	Number of persons treated, provided for, forwarded, &c.	Receipts from all sources.	Total Expenditure.
1857	129,092	10,594	$153,292 10	$148,147 31
1858	109,176	27,323	301,101 99	274,833 49
1859	120,591	41,283	319,066 29	275,817 34
1860	214,706	57,303	358,010 86	365,481 39
1861	200,693	85,936	433,536 27	463,634 00
1862	260,092	141,065	572,329 26	569,916 77
1863	244,945	91,774	591,651 92	586,859 19
1864	319,223	129,894	668,602 98	635,215 77
1865	126,233	142,357	365,966 24	490,189 77
1866	142,342	36,824	303,244 34	257,4 6 02
1867	153,713	32,385	352,276 43	350,911 79
1868	78,189	26,360	191,268 64	217,863 25
1869	79,222	19,604	182,446 34	199,675 78
1860	105,162	20,715	289,467 92	210,329 66
Total	2,672,007	*493,345	$5,227,619 03	$5,153,126 50

*This number is largely increased by the same parties being calculated several times.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Jacob Lesby, a native of Germany, aged 75 years, who died at Bellevue Hospital from burns received on the evening of the 8th inst. The deceased, it appears, on that evening was visiting some friends in First avenue, when, as they were around a table, the fluid lamp suddenly exploded, scattering the contents upon all present. The deceased, who received the largest portion of the burning fluid upon his person, was most horribly burned, and was immediately removed to the hospital, where he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury.

THE PROPOSED PAWNER'S BANK.

A meeting was held yesterday, at No. 63 William street, in reference to establishing a Pawner's Bank in this city by Legislative enactment. Ex-Mayor TIEMANN was called to the chair. The act of incorporation was read, the main features of which were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. M. B. FIELD stated that a bill, containing provisions similar to the enactment just read, was introduced by Mr. Hutchings into the Legislature during the first week of its session, was reported favorably upon by the Judicial Committee, and its passage might be looked upon as secure. There were many reasons why a Pawner's Bank should go into operation. One was the very limited and qualified security furnished by pawnbrokers for property in their possession. He referred to the institution in Boston, which had been established for two or three years, with very gratifying results.

Mr. JOSEPH B. COLLINS moved the adoption of a resolution that in the judgment of the meeting it was expedient to establish a Pawner's Bank, and that a Committee be appointed to submit a bill in relation thereto to the Legislature and urge its passage.

Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY, of the Five Points House of Industry, made a statement of facts that came under his own observation. The allusion which had been made to the scanty security afforded by pawnbrokers recalled to his mind that a few months ago a pawnbroker's shop was destroyed by fire, from which shop there were pledges out to the amount of many thousand dollars; but, beyond the amount received on the goods when pledged, there was a loss to all who had taken loans. There are forty-five pawn-shops in this city, the larger portion of them being in the lower Wards. In one establishment $150,000 is kept constantly on loan. This is one of the most wealthy in the city. From it issue nearly 50,000 loans annually, the amounts averaging about $4 each; 90 per cent of the pledges are redeemed. Some 40 watches are pledged daily, or more than 12,000 yearly. The statute compels the keepers of pawn shops to make regular entries of the names of parties to whom loans are made, their residence, the articles pledged, the amount loaned and when redeemed, together with the interest received. The books kept in some of the establishments are models of neatness.

In one of these, Mr. Halliday copied the amount of the larger loans for the first eleven days in March. They were 70 in all, as follows: 1 of $8, 14 of $10, 11 of $12, 1 of $14, 3 of $15, 3 of $18, 5 of $20, 1 of $21, 1 of $25, 2 of $28, 19 of $30, 3 of $35, 3 of $35, 1 of $50, 1 of $100, 2 of $150, 1 of $175, 1 of $338, 1 of $100, 1 of $900 (for 41 gold watches), 1 of $1,250 (on 60 silver and 30 gold watches). The average amount of these 75 loans was about $76, the gross amount being $6,6.6. The smaller loans during these 11 days were much more numerous, and the aggregate probably none as large, which would be equivalent to at least $20,000 per month; and if it might be regarded as a criterion for the year, the loans of that one concern would amount to $240,000. The other shops he had visited were of a poorer class, and resorted to by people pledging articles of clothing principally. In one, the loans averaged 175 daily. The highest individual loan in a series of several days was $6; the lowest, 12 cents. The loans averaged less than $1 each. Another establishment received about 120 pledges per day, averaging in value $1 00; 95 per cent of the pledges were redeemed.

Some of the parties engaged in this business are men of great wealth, one is worth several millions of dollars. Mr. H. alluded to some of the tricks perpetrated through pawnbrokers' shops—the keepers giving tickets beyond the value of the goods deposited, and then the tickets being disposed of to a third party. One day a woman came to him and asked for a situation to get to New-Jersey. She said she had pawned everything. Mr. H. told her if she would bring the pawn tickets he would lend her money on them at 7 per cent, which was done, a few months after a woman drove up in a carriage, and said that the articles pawned had been stolen from her. Going to the pawn office one ticket was shown which called simply for "silver spoons," without naming how many. They were pledged for $5 50. It looked as though the broker had been very liberal, and Mr. H. inquired how much they were worth for old silver. The men of the shop weighed them and said seven or eight dollars. They were really worth, however, only between $4 and $5.

Mr. HARTLEY, Manager of the Association for the Poor, said the pawnbroker was the poor man's banker, and the poor man should be protected in his rights as well as the merchant and capitalist. He believed a Pawner's Bank, such as proposed, would be one of the greatest benefactions that could be conferred on the poor.

Mr. M. B. FIELD thought it would be well for the meeting to take action looking to cooperation with what had been already done.

Mr. JOS. B. COLLINS thought there was room for several of these institutions.

Gen. F. E. MATHER believed that by starting another bill in the Legislature at this late day, both might get defeated.

The resolution was adopted. The Committee consists of Messrs. D. F. Tiemann, M. B. Field, I. Smith Homans, F. S. Mather, and B. R. Winthrop. Adjourned.

MUSICAL.

A pleasant morning concert was given by Miss Emma Rowcroft on Tuesday at Dodworth's Rooms. She was ably assisted by Miss Annie Kemp, Messrs. Aptommas, Mills, Saar, Crozier, Thomas, Timm, Miss Rowcroft displayed the good points of her voice and style to advantage in the air from Mendelssohn's "Elijah"—"Hear ye, Israel!" She has remarkable purity of tone and neatness of execution, particularly in the upper notes of her register. Mr. Aptommas made a decided impression by his splendid execution of two harp solos, and answered the encore with the intricacies of a varied "Sweet Home."

These morning concerts are becoming fashionable, apparently, and the power of the artist will soon be measured rather by the length of the carriage line at the door of the concert-room than by the number of the bouquets or the severity of the applause within. The ladies flock to the matinees, though they still express a preference for the evening entertainments in music. The few men who stray in as spectators seem oppressed with an overpowering sense of their own nothingness quite unknown by daylight in Wall street, or by gaslight in Avenue Five. Men are nevertheless useful animals in the concert room; they make the noise of hands which signifies praise, a piece of duty corresponding to that of paying the bills in ordinary life. Artists say that they would rather have an audience of ten men than of twenty women and they are moved to hint that Woman in the matinee is unsympathetic, cold, undemonstrative. It is only fair to say that these criticisms come most earnestly from female artists, who should know their own sex, its propensities and peculiarities. Nevertheless the morning concert is good for the treasury of the musician, and furnishes an excellent opportunity to display and examine the bewildering costumes into which the feminine world blossoms with the returning Spring.

Mr. Satter proposes to give his third matinee at Dodworth's, on Friday, at 1 o'clock after noon. His programme consists of four numbers, as follows: Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, for Piano-Forte; three menuettos, from Sonatas of Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart; "The Belles of New-York," Concert Waltzes, by Satter; Fantasia on *La Traviata*.

This evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Bristow's Oratorio, "Praise to God," will be performed for the benefit of the Graham Old Ladies' Home. Mr. Bristow will have the assistance of Miss Brainerd, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Haselwood, Mr. Thomas, the Chorus of the N. Y. Harmonic Society, and a full orchestra. The concert will commence at 8 o'clock, the doors being opened at 7 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was born in Glastenbury, Connecticut, July, 1802, and is therefore 58 years old. He read law first in the office of Chief-Justice Williams, and subsequently in the office of the Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth. He assumed the editorial department of *The Hartford Times* in January, 1826. In 1827 he was elected to the Legislature. Upon the disorganization of the old Republican and Federal parties, he, with the late Hon. John M. Niles and others, took independent ground and organized the Democratic party, which supported Andrew Jackson. *The Times* was the first journal in New-England which supported him for the Presidency. Mr. Welles continued to edit that paper until near the close of Jackson's Administration, and was one of its principal contributors until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was repeatedly elected to the Legislature until 1835, when he received from the General Assembly the appointment of Controller of the State. During all this period Connecticut was represented in Congress by opponents of General Jackson. Mr. Welles was his confidential adviser and friend during the whole of his administration. Upon the transfer of the Hon. John M. Niles to the Senate Mr. Welles was appointed to succeed him in the Post-Office at Hartford, then one of the most important distributing offices in the Union. He remained in this office until 1841, and acquired a large experience. In 1842 he was elected Controller of the State by the people—that office having been made elective by an alteration of the Constitution—and continued therein until a change of parties, in 1844. His administration of the duties of this office—the chief financial one of the State—was marked by distinguished ability, and gave satisfaction to all parties. In 1846, unexpectedly to himself, Mr. Welles was tendered by Mr. Polk the office of Chief of one of the Naval Bureaus, and he continued therein until 1849, when, by a change of law, civilians were excluded from all the Naval Bureaus. On the adjustment of the financial questions, during the administration of Mr. Polk, Mr. Welles considered the mission of the old parties at an end—nothing but their organizations, the prejudices and antagonisms engendered remaining. In the meantime new questions arising relating to the Territorial policy of the Government, as connected therewith, Mr. Welles adhering to his original principles, maintained the Jeffersonian doctrine that Slavery was the creature of local law, and should not be extended into the Territories through the agency or by the instrumentality of the Federal Government. On the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, followed by the Kansas aggressions, rendering the institution of a new party organization necessary, the Republican party sprang into existence. Sympathizing in this movement, Mr. Welles took an early and active part in Connecticut, and was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1856. From the day of its inception, Mr. Welles has thrown his whole power into the Republican movement. He was appointed by the Convention in Philadelphia, in 1856, a member of the Republican National Committee, and as one of its executive members from the commencement, was Chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the Chicago Convention. For the last thirty years Mr. Welles has been an active and prolific political writer, and his essays have largely contributed to give interest to several leading journals, and character to the politics of the country. Among these papers, beside those of his own State, have been *The Globe* and *The Union* at Washington, and *The N. Y. Evening Post*. The series of articles on the history of Nullification, which appeared recently in the last-named journal, exhibit his historical knowledge and statesmanship.

—Mons. Du Chaillu, the African explorer and naturalist, is quite a lion in the English cities. A Manchester paper says that he is about to read a paper giving an outline of his discoveries to the Geographical Society; and his book, which is in a forward state, will be published by Mr. John Murray in the course of the season. I hear that the British Museum will probably become the purchasers of many of this enterprising traveler's skeletons, skins, and specimens.

—The song of Hiawatha was produced on Monday week at the Covent Garden English Opera, and had several repetitions. It gained what the French call a "*succès d'estime*," but made no impression on the public. Miss Heron reads with grace and feeling; the poetry, though deformed by affected peculiarities of phraseology and rhythm, has beauty and pathos; and Mr. Stoepel's music is original, melodious, and imaginative. The performance, moreover, was very good, but it went heavily off, and failed to excite the sympathies of the audience.

—Some bookworm has been poring over Baron Humboldt's library, which is now in London, and has dug out some "American Notes" which are interesting and characteristic. The explorer says:

"Some of these inscriptions are very curious. The first we came upon was Lieut Maury's volume of 'Sailing Directions,' which the author had inscribed to 'Baron Humboldt, from his friend the author.' A more pretentious statesman had inscribed his book 'To Baron Humboldt, first philosopher of his age, the pioneer in American archæological science, from his admirer and emulator, the author—E. Geo. Squier. New-York, U. S. A., March 4th, 1849.' Mr James Silk Buckingham had written on the fly-leaf of his sketch of his Voyages, 'To the most intelligent, scientific, and philosophic of travelers, and the friend of human improvement.' In a copy of Prescott's 'Conquest of Peru' we found the inscription, 'A son Excellence Baron Alex. von Humboldt. Hommage de l'auteur.' This, as well as many other volumes in the library, has a great many notes in Humboldt's handwriting."

—The celebrated surgeon Sir Benjamin Brodie, who has been blind for a considerable length of time, is said to be regaining his sight.

—Mr. H. B. Tristam, in a work just published upon "The Great Sahara," or African Desert, thus describes the Mzab, or Mozabites, a primitive people of that desolate region:

"They are a mild, gentle race, evidently wholly distinct from the Arabs, with nothing of Ishmael in their face, habits, or language. They are more like the Jews, yet very different from them in contour, and in many peculiar traits—living on fruits, fruit-buyers, and sellers; living quiet, disliking bedoom wildness; unimpassioned, calculating, money-loving, shrewd, and careful. They have the reputation of being an honest race and so they are, yet they prudently keep to the maxim, 'Safe bird, safe bird.' No man goes abroad without his pendeous polished key, or a brace of them, in his hand; or in default of iron he uses a yard of wood.... They hate warfare, and never carry arms at home. They delight in music.... In many points they are like the Scotch—in their love of country and their readiness to wander from it; in their clanship abroad and their prompt zeal to help their countrymen; wedded to their own form of Mahommedanism, and anathematizing all others. They are the very venetians as well as Swiss of North Africa, traveling everywhere, penetrating from Timbuctoo to Asia Minor, serving in all sorts of capacities, connected with every caravan in Africa on the highway, from its central and unknown regions to Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, and Egypt; possessing vast hordes of camels, which are let out everywhere; the young men nearly all abroad but invariably returning with a competency in their old age to their poor and barren, yet cherished country. They are received and sold but integrity characterizes their commerce, truthfulness their conversation, and morality their domestic life. In fact, as a French officer who was expatiating on the contrast between them and the Arabs, once exclaimed to me, 'They are the very Protestants of Mahommedanism.'"

—Sir William Burnet died on the 16th of February at the advanced age of 82. The deceased was appointed a Medical officer in the Navy in 1795, and Physician and Inspector of Hospitals to the Mediterranean fleet in 1810; became Medical Commissioner of the Navy in 1822, and subsequently Director-General of the medical department of the Navy; and was Physician in Ordinary to his late Majesty William IV. The deceased was present at the battles off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, and at Trafalgar, for which service he was made a K. C. B., and decorated with four war medals. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal College of Physicians.

—There is great suffering in North-western India from famine. *The Calcutta Gazette* informs us, on the authority of the Lieut.-Governor of the North-west Provinces, of Mr. F. Williams, the Commissioner of the Meerut Division, and of Mr. J. H. Prinsep, Collector of Allygur, that, "Except on the tract at the foot of the hills, and those lands which can be irrigated from canals or wells, the new crop has been an entire failure. Not a green blade is to be seen in any direction, save, perhaps, half a dozen fields of stunted crop, about as many inches as it should be feet high. From Aligoshur to Muttra, from Meerut to the south-western boundary of the division, the same unmitigated state of drouth exists." Whole villages, the Lieut.-Governor has been informed, have been deserted. Emigration toward Malwa and the eastern districts, where comparative plenty obtains, has been going on to a great extent. Deaths among the people by starvation, and the prostration of others by the same cause to such a degree as almost to unfit them for labor, have been certified. Cattle are said to have died in large numbers, owning to the scarcity and dearness of fodder.

—The general extravagance just now indulged in at Paris is thus pictured by the correspondent of *The London Review*:

"The other night at a bell-supper, which was served on massive silver-gilt dishes and service chine, I heard a man say to the lady on his arm: 'What a waste of truffles it is to stuff partridges with them!' to which in that sharp, thin voice so peculiar to *Parisiennes*, she answered, 'I wish, for my part, they would stuff them with truffles of gold! that would be worth being squeezed to death for!' 'Ingratitude!' I shall not easily forget the tone in which the wish was expressed. I looked back at the speaker; she was a very young woman, extremely fair and gentle-looking, but with at the same time, a keen, sordid light in the eye that would frighten any one who was not familiar with the race. The days of Cleopatra are gone, and I should like to see any one of her French descendants dissolving the pearl we know of! Not one of them all would dissolve the pearl for the pleasure of waste, but any of them would squander their own souls for its possession, if it were a sufficiently fine one! Meanwhile gold is the order of the day; its acquisition seems to them mortality, and its display spoils their taste. Furniture—dress—all is overlaid with gold. What *glitters* is what is resented universally, and the eye has nowhere whereon to rest."

—Certain citizens of Dublin have presented to Sir F. L. McClintock, the Arctic explorer, a full dinner and dessert service, and a splendid center ornament. The base is composed of a central block of Irish oak, round the upper margin of which is interwined a cable of silver. On the plateau stands an exquisitely-wrought claret jug, bearing on the several compartments national emblems, and adorned with two shields representing the most distinguishing features in the exploratory voyage of Capt. McClintock, in relief, and finely wrought. Surrounding the foot of the jug a representation of the animals of the Arctic Seas and two polar bears in dulled silver are introduced. It bears the following inscription:

"Presented by the citizens of Dublin and gentry of Ireland to Sir F. L. McClintock Captain, R. N., in testimony of the admiration of his countrymen for the skill and heroism by which, as Commander of Lady Franklin's Expedition and the yacht Fox, he and his gallant companions in the years 1857, '58, and '59, solved the mystery so long involving the lost crews of the ships Erebus and Terror, dispatched by her Majesty's Government in 1845, under the command of Sir John Franklin, for the discovery of the north-west passage."

—A sort of John Dean case was before the Manchester Divorce Court a few days ago. The petitioner, a young lady named Margaret Lea Bevan, the daughter of Mr. Bevan, a surgeon of some eminence near Liverpool, but now deceased, had, in a fit of pique at a disappointment, contracted a clandestine union with M'Mahon, the driver of an omnibus in which she was sometimes in the habit of riding. It was agreed between the petitioner and the respondent that the latter should obtain a license of marriage, omitting the name of Lea, the petitioner insisting, by way of condition, that the respondent should not claim her as his wife until two years had expired from the time of the marriage. The petitioner now entirely repudiated on the ground that, although she was an assenting party, the marriage was null and void by reason of the fraud and misrepresentation in obtaining the license. Sir Cresswell Cresswell said they felt bound to decide that the marriage was not void, there being no fraud as to the person to be married. If they were to hold otherwise, much misery might occur where there had been birth of children; the husband could turn round, and, upon a mere misdescription, set aside the marriage, and reduce his wife to the position of his mistress. Public policy as well as the statute justified their decision; the prayer for the dissolution of the marriage would be, therefore, refused. The other judges concurred. Dissolution of marriage refused.

—We record the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart., of Mortyn, Flintshire, which occurred on Saturday week. The gallant officer was born September 13, 1793, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir W. H. Clerke, Bart., by Byzantia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cartwright of Aynho. His next brother is the Ven. Charles Carr Clerke, D. D., Archdeacon of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and his father's sister married Sir Robert Peel, first baronet. The late Sir W. Clerke was educated at Charterhouse, and entered the army as ensign in the 52d Light Infantry July 19, 1811; he became lieutenant July 25, 1811; captain April 25, 1822; was placed on half-pay May 2, 1823, and became lieutenant-colonel two or three years back. He served with the 52d at the battles of Nivelle, Nive (December 9, 10 and 11, 1813), Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse; he was distinguished in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, and was also with the army of occupation in Paris.

—A Russian Colonel, employed on the military works at Zamoska, killed, in a fit of passion, "several peasants," on property he received from the State. Surprise and satisfaction is expressed that the homicide was remitted to a Court-Martial, and that the finding being too lenient, a fresh Court was held, which resulted in a conviction. The explanation of the surprise is, that "in the time of the Emperor Nicholas, the Colonel would only have received a reprimand."

—Signor Verdi, the great *maestro*, having been elected as Deputy by the College of the Borgo San Donino, has written the following letter to the President:

"PRESIDENT: The honor spontaneously offered me by the College of Borgo San Donino deeply affects me. It proves to me that I enjoy esteem as an honest and independent man dearer far to me than the little glory and small fortune bestowed on me by art. I thank you, then, President, and beg you warmly to thank for me the electors who have intrusted me with the honorable charge. Would you kindly assure them at the same time that if it is not given me to carry into Parliament the splendor of eloquence, I shall carry into it independence of character, a scrupulous conscientiousness, and the firm will to cooperate with all my might toward what is good for the honor and clearer union of this our native country, so long afflicted and divided by civil discords? Now, to the end that this long and hitherto fond desire of seeing a united country may be satisfied, fortune sends us a king who loves his people. Let us rally, then, all around him, since if he shall be acclaimed before long the first King of Italy, he will also be, perhaps, the only one who has truly loved his [illegible] on his throne. I beg you to accept the sincere expression of the esteem with which I take pride in declaring myself your devoted servant, G. VERDI.

"*Sant' Agata di Villanova, Feb. 6, 1861.*"

—We have good reason to believe that a part, at least, of the object of Admiral La Roncière le Nourry's late visit to Constantinople had reference to the for some time intended pilgrimage of the Empress of the French to Jerusalem. Her Majesty is said to have had such a journey in view ever since the death of her late sister, the Duchess d'Alba, and the official rumor now is that her intention is to be carried into effect before the French troops leave Syria. As the Imperial voyage, however, cannot be made till at least the end of March, this fact is put forward as one reason for stretching the term fixed for General Beaufort's departure by the Convention. On the other hand our information is that the Porte disposes of this insinuated necessity by the amplest offers of escort and munificent care of her Majesty during her stay in his territory. It is said that the Empress—like any other Helena—intends to commemorate her visit to the holy places by the foundation either of an hospital or a church worthy of Imperial France, and, in fact, to make a "progress" whose effects shall be at once striking and durable. She will, it is said, replace the diamond star stolen—according to Consul Botta—by the orthodox Greeks from the Cave of the Nativity at Bethlehem, by another of greatly superior value, and make also most costly additions to the decorations of the Holy Sepulchre itself. Monsignore Brunoni, the Constantinople vicar apostolic, M. Bore, chief of the Lazarists, and the Bulgarian uniconist archimandrite, Macarios, are, it is said, to meet her Majesty at Jaffa, to tender to her the felicitations of the Latin clergy.

—In a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, Dr. Conolly, of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, speaking of the moral treatment of the insane, stated, as the result of the experience of his whole life, that distorted views on religious subjects are the cause of at least two-thirds of the cases of mania in women, especially to those belonging to the upper classes. Touching with all reverence on the proper study of religious books, Dr. Conolly lamented that morbid brooding over subjects of theology and points of doctrine is such a fruitful cause of mental diseases; and he remarked, that of all forms of insanity, religious monomania is the one most prone to lead its unfortunate possessor to the commission of suicide.

—Thomas Vyse, esq., of Herne Hill, Surrey, and of Wood-street, Cheapside, merchant and Leghorn hat manufacturer, died on the 8th January, at his residence, Herne Hill. The personal property was sworn under £180,000. This gentleman, who has amassed a large fortune by a successful course of mercantile enterprise and industry, has bequeathed it exclusively among the different members of his family, with the exception of some legacies given to his servants. The will is exceedingly voluminous, reaching to the extent of nearly two hundred folios. This gentleman's mercantile transactions appear to have been of great magnitude, as he had establishments at Florence and New-York.

—We record the death of the Rev. William Marsden, B. D., the venerable vicar of Eccles. Mr. Marsden belonged to a family long resident in Derbyshire, certain branches of which have been connected with the City of Manchester for more than a century. He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1794, and was ordained to the curacy of Prestwich. His warm support of the Anti-Slavery Society in Manchester, and his consistently liberal principles, recommended him to the notice of the Ministry of Lord Melbourne, and he was presented, in the year 1837, by Lord Chancellor Cottenham, to the vicarage of Eccles. Mr. Marsden was 90 years of age, and died after an illness of a few days.

—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday, Feb. 14, a very interesting discovery was announced by Mr. W. H. Black, F. S. A., the well-known paleographer and chronologist. It is that of the will and administration to the effects of that great artist Hans Holbein, who, it has always been asserted, died in England, and as late as the year 1563, though no certain trace of him has been found for many years before. It is now proved that he died in the year 1543, four years before the death of Henry VIII. This discovery will affect the reputation of many pictures that have been attributed to him, particularly the great picture at Bridewell Hospital of King Edward VI. founding the London Hospital, it which Holbein was said to have introduced his own portrait.

—When the revolution was at an end in Hungary it was generally related that M. Petofi, a very distinguished poet, had lost his life on the field of battle; but not long since a person who was confined in Kufstein for some political offense stated that he had seen and spoken to Petofi in the above-mentioned fortress in the year 1852. The story did not obtain credit, but the Protestant clergyman of Kis-Baloath (near Raab) now asserts that Petofi was alive and well in 1851. "One Thursday afternoon in the month of July, 1851," writes the reverend gentleman, "Alexander Petofi, whom I had long known intimately, came as a fugitive to my house, and claimed shelter. In the morning of Friday he left for Raab, after giving me his walking stick as a *souvenir*. Since that time I have neither seen nor heard anything of my friend." It is very possible, says the Vienna correspondent of *The Times*, that the unfortunate poet is still the inmate of a cell in Kufstein, as I recollect to have heard that a person, who was supposed by his relatives and friends to be no more, was confined for very many years in the police prison (Polizeihaus) in this city. My informant, who once saw the individual in question, said that his beard was very full and long, and as white as snow. As soon as the prisoner caught sight of a stranger he broke out into invectives against two persons of very high rank, who are now gathered to their fathers, and declared that he had been imprisoned for long series of years without ever having seen a judge.

—A friend of the late Mrs. Gore sends to *The Athenæum* a few notes on the family of that brilliant and unknown personage. Mrs. Gore, we are told, was a Miss Moody of East Retford, and her father was a partner with Mr. Carbonell, in the wine trade. Mrs. Gore succeeded, it is said, to a good property about eleven years ago, on the death of the Rev. Charles Daly of Grantham, a cousin of her mother's. This inheritance would account satisfactorily for the ample style in which the deceased novelist lived, with little or no call on her pen in the latter years of her life; about which ample and easy life there was more or less of an innocent and pleasant mystery always kept—encouraged, perhaps, by some whim of the lady herself for carrying plot and interest into the commonplaces of her own life.

—It is reported that Mr. Gye, director of Court entertainments, has succeeded in obtaining the valuable services of Jenny Lind for this season.

—During the past month, the oldest person of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, a woman named Hannah, died at the supposed age of over one hundred and twenty years! From the family traditions, it is believed that she was born as early as 1741, and perhaps at a still earlier date.

THE GREAT "RE-ACTION!"

RESULT OF THE TOWN MEETINGS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

VERY HANDSOME GAINS UPON LAST YEAR.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

Our Democratic friends have been predicting a great "Re-Action" in the political sentiment of the State. But the result has proved them false prophets. In the thirty-eight counties which have held their elections, there is a handsome gain upon last year, when the most vigorous efforts were made, in order to favorably initiate the Presidential contest.

The result now is far more auspicious than could have been reasonably hoped for. Those most familiar with the apathy which generally succeeds the strain and excitement of a Presidential contest, anticipated a slight "reaction." But the table which follows shows that this year is an exception to the general rule. The footings are highly gratifying, and prove the Empire State to be as sound to-day as when she cast her vote last November:

	1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Rep.	Others.	Rep.	Others.	Rep.	Others.	Rep.	Oth's
Broome	12	2	11	2	10	5	10	5
Cattaragus	20	11	17	14	20	11	24	7
Cayuga	21	4	22	3	27	*	[illegible]	3
Chautauqua	17	8	18	9	19	8	22	3
Chemung	3	7	5	5	3	7	5	5
Chenango	13	8	13	8	16	5	15	6
Clinton	12	2	8	6	11	3	11	3
Columbia	8	12	10	10	11	9	11	9
Cortland	8	6	9	6	11	4	12	3
Delaware	8	10	10	8	11	7	12	6
Dutchess	—	—	12	11	18	10	13	10
Erie	18	20	26	12	21	17	24	14
Essex	—	—	—	—	15	3	16	2
Franklin	10	5	8	7	7	9	9	7
Fulton	4	6	8	5	6	4	6	5
Genesee	10	8	11	2	10	3	12	1
Herkimer	13	6	15	4	16	4	14	5
Jefferson	17	5	17	5	18	5	16	5
Lewis	13	3	7	9	9	8	7	10
Madison	11	3	13	1	13	1	13	1
Monroe	14	16	22	7	21	10	21	10
Montgomery	5	5	8	2	7	3	3	7
Oneida	23	9	19	15	24	9	20	13
Onondaga	12	7	13	6	17	2	16	3
Oswego	10	7	17	8	13	7	20	5
Otsego	18	6	17	7	17	7	18	5
Rensselaer	—	—	—	—	15	15	14	12
Saratoga	8	12	11	9	13	7	12	8
Schenectady	—	—	4	3	4	3	4	4
Schoharie	16	15	21	10	19	14	21	12
Steuben	22	6	25	3	29	—	29	—
St. Lawrence	—	—	—	—	4	10	6	8
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	12	7	12	7
Tioga	8	1	4	5	7	3	7	3
Ulster	—	—	—	—	8	9	16	1
Washington	10	7	10	7	13	3	12	3
Wayne	12	3	12	3	13	2	12	3
Wyoming	13	2	13	3	12	4	14	2
Yates	8	1	7	2	7	2	7	2
Total	404	216	437	217	514	229	529	215

ULSTER COUNTY.—Dennis, Daniel Gillett; Esopus, Abram Sleight; Gardiner, Abner Hasbrouck; Hurley, John E. McPherson; Lloyd, Luther Wilklow; New Paltz, Jacob Letever; Olive, Albert North; Plattekill, Thaddeus Hait; Rosendale, George S. Coutant; Saugerties, Thomas S. Dawes; Warwarsing, John Lyon; Woodstock, William Johnson—Republicans, 12. Kingston, Edgar Hoffman; Marlborough, William B. Person; Marbletown, George E. Chambers; Rochester, Jacob H. Westbrook; Shandaken, Davis Winnie; Swawarunk, C. A. J. Hardenbergh—Democrats, 6. Hardenberg, Marcus A. Marks—Union, 1.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The town elections held in this county last Tuesday resulted as follows: Republican Supervisors, 6; all others, 8. Last year: Republicans, 4; all others, 10. Republican gain, 2. This kind of "backing down" could doubtless be imitated with advantage by men high in official stations; and there examples should warn them to beware how they thwart the expressed will of the people, or fritter away the fruits of a victory won only after years of struggle. What little feeling in favor of a compromise there might have been among Republicans in this section was rudely dispelled by the recent attempted assassination of our able representative, the Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, and the feeling is now unanimous in favor of the Constitution *as it is*. The course of THE TRIBUNE in regard to compromise is heartily commended, and receives the heartfelt gratitude of Republicans for its earnest efforts to preserve the integrity of the party.

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