



GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW MINISTER AND THE OLD—THE TIMES—MR. HALE—MR. BANDMANN... THE NEW MINISTER AND THE OLD—THE TIMES—MR. HALE—MR. BANDMANN...

THE PRESS ON SPAIN AND AMERICA... THE PRESS ON SPAIN AND AMERICA... THE PRESS ON SPAIN AND AMERICA...

THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES...

THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES...

THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES...

THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES... THE PROFITS OF GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES...

FRANCE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON I.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, April 22.—The twenty-seventh volume of the Correspondence de Napoleon Premier covers the year 1814—the year of the Invasion, of abdication, of attempted suicide, and of exile. It contains more than 600 letters, orders, and other documents, written or dictated by Napoleon amid these great and rapid vicissitudes—interesting beyond the contents of any other volume of this important collection, as evidence of the strength and greatness, and the almost equally strange weakness and littleness, of his extraordinary being. His military genius never rose to such demonic height, as in that campaign against impossibilities which closed with the entrance of the Allies into Paris.

There is nothing like this book in literature. The style, if style it can be called, is unique; a fast rolling fire of orders, short, swift, going straight to their mark like rifle-shot—one pervading tone of imperiousness, the expression of one supremely selfish concentrated will. There is hardly a figure of speech in the whole book, unless four scant allusions to God are to be taken for such; hardly a recognition of humanity except in contempt, unless a few rare phrases like this may be taken for it: "Keep the Emperor in good spirits. She is dying of consumption."

The letters to Joseph and to the Ministers of Police and the Interior, at Paris, respecting domestic politics and the management of public opinion, are full of impatience with and contempt for them and of public—especially the enlightened portion of it: "You and the Minister of Police know no more of France than I do of China."

The letters to Joseph and to the Ministers of Police and the Interior, at Paris, respecting domestic politics and the management of public opinion, are full of impatience with and contempt for them and of public—especially the enlightened portion of it: "You and the Minister of Police know no more of France than I do of China."

The letters to Joseph and to the Ministers of Police and the Interior, at Paris, respecting domestic politics and the management of public opinion, are full of impatience with and contempt for them and of public—especially the enlightened portion of it: "You and the Minister of Police know no more of France than I do of China."

The letters to Joseph and to the Ministers of Police and the Interior, at Paris, respecting domestic politics and the management of public opinion, are full of impatience with and contempt for them and of public—especially the enlightened portion of it: "You and the Minister of Police know no more of France than I do of China."

The letters to Joseph and to the Ministers of Police and the Interior, at Paris, respecting domestic politics and the management of public opinion, are full of impatience with and contempt for them and of public—especially the enlightened portion of it: "You and the Minister of Police know no more of France than I do of China."

letters and orders of Napoleon the Belittled—never more imperious, however, never more Napoleonic than he appears here, seen as it were through a reverse opera-glass. These pages read as though they were the original studies of one of Balzac's novels.

THE WORK OF DEMOLITION BEGUN—A GLANCE AT THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE "FOLDING-TABLES"—FIRST GOVERNORS—THE BUILDINGS—HOSPITAL SYSTEM AND ECONOMY—LIBRARY, ETC.

IN accordance with the terms of the lease recently entered into by the Governors of the New-York Hospital, what are known as the Main and North Buildings of the Institution must, before long, be removed, and the work of demolition has already begun.

On Monday, the 12th of April, a meeting of the Governors was held relative to making arrangements for the removal of the Main and North Buildings. In view of these facts and the importance of the Hospital within the present year, some of the members of the Board decided upon a glance at its history, and some account of its system since its organization up to the 31st of December last—a period little short of a century—may not prove without interest to very many of our readers.

The Recorder, Alderman and assistant, the Rector of Trinity Church, one member from each of the other churches of different denominations in the city; the President of Kings (now Columbia College) and a number of respectable citizens be members and incorporated under the name of the Society of the New-York Hospital. Twenty-six Governors were also appointed, who held their office from 1774 to 1777.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

THE WORK OF DEMOLITION BEGUN—A GLANCE AT THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE "FOLDING-TABLES"—FIRST GOVERNORS—THE BUILDINGS—HOSPITAL SYSTEM AND ECONOMY—LIBRARY, ETC.

IN accordance with the terms of the lease recently entered into by the Governors of the New-York Hospital, what are known as the Main and North Buildings of the Institution must, before long, be removed, and the work of demolition has already begun.

On Monday, the 12th of April, a meeting of the Governors was held relative to making arrangements for the removal of the Main and North Buildings. In view of these facts and the importance of the Hospital within the present year, some of the members of the Board decided upon a glance at its history, and some account of its system since its organization up to the 31st of December last—a period little short of a century—may not prove without interest to very many of our readers.

The Recorder, Alderman and assistant, the Rector of Trinity Church, one member from each of the other churches of different denominations in the city; the President of Kings (now Columbia College) and a number of respectable citizens be members and incorporated under the name of the Society of the New-York Hospital. Twenty-six Governors were also appointed, who held their office from 1774 to 1777.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

THE BUILDINGS. The "Main Building," as it is called, has an extent of 124 feet in front, and is 40 feet deep. It is four stories high, including the basement, making a height of about 52 feet. It has a range of two kitchens, a larger and a smaller one, a bakery, storerooms, and a casualty ward for the temporary reception of patients requiring medical attention.

portion of their earnings for instruction given outside the college. The nucleus thus formed, was augmented by a gift of the Medical Society of New-York of all their books on condition that they and their successors should maintain a study-shed, should have the same in their possession, and should have the same, an annual appropriation of \$250 was made by the Governors for the purchase of books, and the study-shed was maintained in time, among which was the botanical library of Dr. Hoesack, which was purchased by the Hospital. During the year 1857, the Library received a valuable collection of French and German works in all 175 volumes. Also, a quantity of books from Mary H. and her children, daughters of Dr. Boorman Johnston, one of the Board of Governors—the money being the proceeds of a fair gotten up by them with this view.

For the support and enlargement of this library, all proceeds are appropriated arising from the sale of tickets entitling the subscribers to the use of the study-shed, house and attend classical instruction. The annual expenses of the library, aside from the Librarian's salary, has collected some of the most valuable medical amounts now to upward of seven thousand volumes, on medicine, surgery, chemistry, botany, etc. The library-rooms are in the main building, one above the other, and are under the supervision of Dr. John L. Vandermeer, the present Librarian, has occupied that position for 30 years.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.

REMARKABLE CASES.—In 1813, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wright, tied the common carotid artery for aneurism. In 1815, Dr. J. C. Beck, tied the inferior vena cava, and for the first time the operation proved successful.