THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6794. MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

DRY GOODS, &C.

500 STELLA SHAWLS RECEIVED BY THE ATlantic, in beautiful
SPRING COLORS,
Will be opened at retail
MONDAY, APRIL 2.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

AN IMMENSE JOB LOT
OF FASHIONABLE SILKS
Will be offered on Monday, April 2,
BY A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Ranging in prices from 6s. to 18s. per yard, many of the latter being worth $3 50 per yard.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STREETS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—SELLING OFF AT GREATLY reduced prices, the large and magnificent stock of fine embroideries, laces, hosiery and gloves, at No. 779 Broadway. Ladies will do well to call, as we are selling very low for cash. By order of the assignees.

CURTAINS—LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS—WE will expose for sale, on Monday, April 26, 1855, a splendid assortment of the above goods, at very low prices.
Muslin Curtains by the window, from $2,00 to $6,00.
Lace " " 4,50 to 10,00.
Extra heavy, in work, from 12,00 to 15,00.
An early call is solicited.
REMSEN & POWERS,
No. 204 & 206 Sixth avenue, one door below Fourteenth st.

EMBROIDERIES, SCOTCH, SWISS AND FRENCH.—Just received a large lot from auction and from the recent arrivals from Europe, which we shall open for inspection on Monday, April 2, 1855, at unusually low prices.
REMSEN & POWERS,
204 and 206 Sixth avenue, one door below Fourteenth st.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.—The subscribers are constantly receiving from auction an endless variety of the choicest goods, which they offer to the public at prices altogether unprecedented.—BROWN & DOYLE, 354 Bowery, between Fourth and Great Jones' streets.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!—The subscribers are constantly receiving from auction an endless variety of the choicest goods, which they offer to the public at prices altogether unprecedented.
BROWN & DOYLE, 354 Bowery,
between Fourth and Great Jones streets.

FOULARD SILKS, AT $6 00 THE DRESS.—UBSDELL, Peirson & Lake have just received 1000 more, comprising a variety of colors, which will be offered for sale this morning, at 471 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.—
Standard prices in carpetings.
Velvets, 10s., 12s., 13s., 14s. and upwards.
Tapestries, 7s., 8s., 9s. 10s.
Ingrains, 6s. and 5s. 6d., formerly 8s.
Three-Ply, 8s., formerly 10s. and 11s.
These are our true prices; we only ask an inspection of the above to satisfy sceptics that they are the cheapest in the city. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand street, corner of Christie.

POPULAR TRADE IN STOCKINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have for sale—
5,000 pairs men's unbleached half hose, at 1s. per pair.
3,000 pairs fancy striped do., suitable for summer wear, at 2s. per pair.
5,000 pairs ladies' super white cotton hose, excellent quality, at 2s. per pair.
10,000 do. extra super three thread, full fashioned, with double soles and heels, at 4s. per pair.
2,500 do. do. sandal lace, at 2s. per pair.
7,000 do. misses' plain and sandal lace, white and brown, cotton and Lisle thread, various sizes, at 1s. 6d. per pair.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STREETS.

SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.—A SPLENDID assortment in plain black and fancy colors, stripes, check, chene and rich brocades of the latest importation, from 6s. up. REMSEN & POWERS,
204 and 206 Sixth avenue, one door below Fourteenth st.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE WILL OFFER FOR sale this morning, a large lot of English and German cotton hosiery for ladies' wear, purchased at the late auction sales.
Also, a lot of China silk hose very cheap.
Theatrical hosiery, consisting of French hose, tights, &c.
471 Broadway.
A splendid assortment of Maltese mitts; also a large stock of Bajeu's kid gloves, embracing all the fashionable Spring colors, will be opened this morning.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.
Received per late steamers, a beautiful assortment of rich Cashmere Stella shawls
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, & LAKE, 471 Broadway.
Just received, ten cases more of those yard wide calicoes, warranted fast colors, at 12½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.
The last lot of those cheap Irish linens at 2s. 6d. per yard, will be offered for sale this morning.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

WET GOODS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OPEN THIS morning, another large lot of wet linen goods, consisting of table damask, table cloths, table napkins; also, a large lot of quilts, besides a large lot of black silk; also, a lot of colored silk, besides a large lot of cotton shirtings and sheetings, prints, &c. All goods sent free to all parts of the city and vicinity. ANDREW G. COLBY,
57 Third avenue, between Ninth and Tenth sts

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. P. A.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE sittings of Puritan Lodge No. 20, A. P. A., have removed from their former place of meeting in Myrtle Hall, and will in future hold their meetings in Adelphi Hall, corner Myrtle avenue and Adelphi street. By order of the W. M. F. G., Recording Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF the late Justice McGrath will be held at the Ivy Green, in Elm street, between Franklin and Leonard, on Wednesday evening, 4th instant, at 8 o'clock. Persons who have had books sent to them for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for the benefit of his widow are particularly requested to attend, in order to make a final return of moneys collected. By order of JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
WILLIAM DAVISON, Secretary.
Persons having subscribed will please send in on the above evening their subscriptions.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 51 Chambers street.—Notice.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, the 7th of April, will bear interest from April 1. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—MECHANICS' INstitute Classes for 1855.—The public generally, but young men more particularly, are respectfully informed that the classes for the Third Course are now forming for the instruction of architectural, ornamental and machine drawing and modelling; also, in the German and French languages. Eminent professors are engaged for the different departments. Applications to be made to the librarian, in the library room of the Institute.
CHARLES H. DELAVAN, } Class
JAMES RODGERS, } Committee.
JAMES McDONALD, }

NOTICE—THE CREDITORS OF ROBERT GILMOR, baker, prior to August, 1847, will present their claims, properly authenticated, to his assignee, M. C. MORGAN, 90 West street.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW York, March 19, 1855.—The annual election for thirteen directors of the above company will be held at the office, No. 78 Broadway, on Monday, the second day of April next. The polls will open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th of March to the 2d of April, inclusive. HENRY SMITH, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF LEE MARBLE QUARRYING COMPANY, 24 William street.—The election for five trustees of this company will be held at their office, on Monday, April 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. GEO. W. McLEAN, Sec'y.
New York, March 30, 1855.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 251 THIRD AVENUE, one door above Twenty-first street.—New York, March 25, 1855. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on sums over $500. Deposits made from date to April 15 will draw interest from April 1. This is strictly a savings bank, and as such chartered by the Legislature of this State. It is not connected with any other banking institution. WM. H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOOSBORROW, Secretary.

THE MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Third avenue and Ninth street, pays six per cent interest on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on sums over $500.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.
OFFICERS:
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (late Mayor of the city,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS and ISAAC T. SMITH, Vice Presidents.
W. H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.
N. B.—This Savings Bank is in no way connected with any other banking institution in this city, is regularly chartered according to law by the Legislature of this State, and has its funds securely invested, mainly on bond and mortgage, on property worth double the amount loaned.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES HIS GRATEFUL thanks to Mr. Peter Lemon, clerk of the Superior Court, who found and returned my portmonnaie, containing sixty dollars, which I lost in one of the Grand street stages
A. B.

PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—FARO PLAYING CARDS, VERY old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay street, opposite the Astor House.

HOTELS.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—GENTLEMEN WILL DO well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for two shillings per night, or ten and twelve shillings per week, at the hotel corner of William and Frankfort streets.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, BOULOGNE (SUR MER), FRANCE.—So families going to Europe. A gentleman lately from Europe, can safely recommend the "Hotel Brighton," as not only the best in the place, but as one of the best in Europe. Situated at a convenient distance from the railroad, and being in the middle of a large garden, this hotel possesses all the comforts desirable for wealthy families.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL, 757 AND 759 BROADWAY, conducted on the European plan.—Respectable parties can now obtain, for the season, two suite of handsomely furnished apartments at reduced rents; also several pleasant single rooms to let, from $2 to $10 per week, well adapted for young men.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL, ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of Broadway and Fourth street, is now prepared to furnish very superior accommodations, with or without board. Those desiring meals will have the satisfaction of knowing that their tables will be supplied by that eminent caterer, Mr. G. E. Shelley, of Shelley's, whose beautiful establishment is immediately contiguous.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST UNDOUBTED RESpectability, and possessed of considerable property, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. No interview desired until a correspondence has proved the eligibility of both parties. As the gentleman is sincere, he would not object to correspond with parents. Address A. D. S., Post Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENTS IN New York are represented in Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, the only recognized authority on fashion. Ladies should consult this work before making their purchases, to prevent their being imposed on by old styles. Price 25 cents, of all booksellers, and at the office, No. 14 Spruce street.

JULLIEN'S NEW COMPOSITION.—
THE RUTH HALL SCHOTTISCHE,
dedicated to
FANNY FERN.
With a fine lithograph.
J. Darcie, New York, and all the music sellers, Boston; E. H. Wade, Oliver Ditson, G. P. Reed and N. Richardson, Philadelphia; Lee & Walker and J. E. Gould.
From the Musical Review.
This is one of Jullien's characteristic compositions—lively, brilliant, sparkling, and prettily arranged. The title page is very tasteful, and has a most superb lithograph of one of the handsomest ladies of the present time, gracefully surrounded with fern leaves, and bearing the autograph of Fanny Fern.

SPIRITUALISM.—SECOND VOLUME, BY JUDGE EDmonds and Dr. Dexter. Price $1 25. Postage 30 cents. Just published by
PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 300 Broadway.

THE LIKENESS OF BAKER.—THE NEXT NUMber of the National Police Gazette will contain an authentic portrait of Lewis Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole. Send in your orders for the number in question.

SPRING FASHIONS.

1855. BRODIE'S OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER RETAIL TRADE.
GEORGE BRODIE,
51 CANAL STREET AND 63 LISPENARD STREET,
Will be prepared to exhibit to the ladies of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the surrounding neighborhood, on
TUESDAY, THIRD DAY OF APRIL,
and following days,
THE LARGEST, FINEST, AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
LADIES' MANTILLAS,
French and home made, ever offered for sale in this country, manufactured from fabrics of the highest excellence and most fashionable kind. His stock consist of
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
An elegant and very large selection, imported, and of his own well known manufacture, of every imaginary design, and the newest and most recherche styles. A magnificent assortment of
PLAIN SILK AND MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
Richly trimmed with the most fashionable trimmings of his exclusive importation, and manufactured expressly for his spring and summer retail trade, and at the lowest possible prices.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES,
Of entirely new and original designs, and manufactured in Europe expressly for the subscriber.
APPLIQUE LACE MANTLES,
A large variety of the latest importations.
RICH GUIPURE LACE MANTLES,
Just received for the great opening, and of styles exclusively confined to himself by the leading manufacturers of Europe. The subscriber would particularly remind his friends and the public in general that the above stock comprises the
ONLY TRUE FASHIONS FOR THIS SEASON.
And also, that his styles cannot be seen at any other establishment in New York. Ladies who wish to purchase goods of the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE MODE, are very respectfully cautioned against making selections till they have examined his new and splendid assortment on Tuesday, 3d of April. GEORGE BRODIE,
51 Canal street and 63 Lispenard street.

A. T. STEWART & CO., WILL EXHIBIT
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 2d.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VELVET MANTILLAS and talmas may be found at MACKENZIE'S Mantilla Emporium, 47 Canal street, Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway.

GRAND OPENING THIS DAY OF SPRING MANTILlas, talmas &c., by Molyneux Bell, just returned from Paris, with the only genuine Parisian styles to be found in this market. MOLYNEUX BELL, 58 Canal street.

LADIES, BEFORE PURCHASING GOODS, SHOULD consult Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, the only recognized authority on fashion; the only fashionable styles of bonnets, caps, mantillas, dresses, dress patterns, etc., are to be found in its pages. Sold by all booksellers, and at the office, 14 Spruce street.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1855,
Opening of twenty cartons of beautiful Parisian manufactured mantillas, basques and talmas, received by the subscriber per last steamer, in advance of the
ANNUAL FETE OF LONG CHAMPS,
and being exact duplicates of many of the elegant garments intended to be displayed on that interesting occasion.
The same styles are not to be seen at any other house in this country, he being the only merchant in New York engaged in the mantilla business who possesses facilities for receiving every novelty prior to its
APPEARANCE ON THE BOULEVARDS,
in
THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE,
OR
CHAMPS ELYSEES.
Every lady in New York is respectfully invited to examine and inspect the extraordinary and unsurpassed collection of novelties which will be submitted for their approbation on the above named day. GEO. BULPIN,
Paris Mantilla Emporium, 361 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, CASHMERE, BROCHA, &C.—A large assortment of mantillas of the newest styles in black and fancy colors, suitable for the season, and a very extensive lot of brocha shawls from auction, at unprecedented low prices. REMSEN & POWERS,
204 and 206 Sixth avenue, one door below Fourteenth st.

MOLYNEUX BELL'S GRAND OPENING OF SPING mantillas this day, April 3, 1855.—The public are respectfully informed that M. Bell has just returned from Europe, after visiting all the fashionable emporiums, and has selected the
MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT
Of the latest novelties in mantillas, talmas, l'Impentices, etc., different in style and material to anything ever before exhibited in this country, amongst which may be mentioned a most elegant basquette, the perfect fac simile of one just made for the Empress of France. He has also, after great exertion procured an extensive assortment of all the most recherche styles intended for exhibition at the Grand Exposition of All Nations, to be inaugurated at Paris this spring, amongst which will be found
Chantilly lace mantles,
Applique lace mantles,
Rich guipure lace mantles,
Moire antique mantles, etc.
Molyeneux Bell being the only mantilla merchant who has visited Europe this season, ladies may rely upon his as the only genuine Parisian styles to be found in this country.
MOLYENEUX BELL, 58 Canal street.

MOLYNEUX BELL WILL EXHIBIT THIS DAY HIS splendid assortment of Parisian styles, just brought over from Europe by the Asia, and selected by himself.
MOLYNEUX BELL, 58 Canal street.

MOLYNEUX BELL HAS JUST RETURNED FROM Paris, with a most superb assortment of elegant mantillas, on exhibition this day, Tuesday, April 3.
MOLYNEUX BELL, 58 Canal street.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY.—The subscriber begs to call the attention of ladies to his assortment of spring and summer goods, which is one of the largest ever offered at retail in this city, and comprises every variety, size and style of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's plain and openwork white unbleached, and fancy cotton Lisle thread and silk hosiery, which are now ready for inspection. Also, under garments of every description. RICHD. GREEN, (formerly Lincoln & Green,) 130 Canal street. P. S.—Depot for Hecker's celebrated German hosiery.

OPENING OF SPRING STYLES IN MANTILLAS.—Owing to the delay in the arrival of the steamer Atlantic, a number of the most recent and desirable purchases of Molyneux Bell, while in Paris, were received too late to show at our opening last Tuesday, but ladies may rely upon seeing them, together with copies from the originals, on Tuesday next, April 3. Ladies are respectfully solicited to call and inspect them on that day.
MOLYNEUX BELL, 58 Canal street.

SPRING FASHIONS.—BY THE PACIFIC, A SPLENdid stock of Parisian embroidered mantillas, talmas and capellas, together with an endless variety of real Guipure and Chantilly lace mantillas and talmas, are received and for sale by W. B. MACKENZIE, 47 Canal street, Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway.

THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING COLORED AND black silk mantillas, for spring and summer wear, will find a good assortment at MACKENZIE'S Mantilla Emporium, 47 Canal street, Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway.

VELVET MANTILLAS, TRIMMED WITH MOIRE ANtique and poult de soie silk, are to be seen among the new stock of spring goods at MACKENZIE'S Mantilla Emporium, 47 Canal street, Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway.

WATERED SILK MANTILLAS, OF THE SPRING Parisian styles, just received and to be opened at MACKENZIE'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 47 Canal street, Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A NEWLY MARRIED couple to go to housekeeping.—Parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture for sale; will be sold cheap, the owner having lost his wife has no further use for them. Also, three rooms to let; rent $11 per month. Apply to MICHAEL SCHULTZ, 95 Canal street.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE standing desks, double and single sitting desks, office chairs and stools. The largest assortment in the city may be found at Knox's desk store, 55 Ann street.

FURNITURE.—FAMILIES IN NEW YORK, BROOKlyn and Williamsburg, wishing their household furniture revarnished and polished, can have it done in the neatest manner possible, by experienced workmen of long practice in some of the most respectable cabinet manufactories of this city. Pianofortes, office and counting-house furniture repolished in the most workman-like manner. Please address SHINE & McKEON, 135 East Broadway.

SPIRITUALISM.

SPIRITUAL RAPPING AND WRITING.—MRS. COAN will receive visitors this day, and every day this week, at 720 Broadway, Hope Chapel building. Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. N.B. Parties attended at their residence. Also, private circles at her rooms.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. DOCTOR TRAPHAGEN WILL hold circles every afternoon and evening, at 341 Broadway. Mrs. Traphagen is well known to the public for her many acts of kindness. She will hold private circles every morning and afternoon. No fortune telling, as by many.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE SLATER against Curtis Judson and others.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of this court made in the above entitled action, all and singular the household and hotel furniture formerly owned by Curtis Judson, now contained in the hotel known as the Brevoort House, situated at the northeast corner of Eighth street and the Fifth avenue, in the city of New York, will be sold at public auction, on the 16th day of April, 1855, at said Brevoort House, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day.
RANDOLPH W. TOWNSEND, Receiver.

Dr. Baird's Lecture on Russia.

Rev. Dr. Baird delivered a lecture on "Russia" before the Spingler Institute last evening. Although the weather was most unfavorable, the lecture room was crowded. The lecture took two hours and a quarter in its delivery, and was delivered in an easy, conversational style. Dr. Baird commenced by giving a description of the country, and then proceeded to review its early history.

The Russians, he said, were civilized by Constantinople, and it was only natural that they should regard it with a kind of veneration. The sympathies of the people are therefore enlisted in this war, on account of that portion of the Greek Church which is still under the dominion of the Turk. For many centuries they looked upon it from the north as the most wonderful city in the world—and so it is, continued Mr. Baird, a remarkable city. They knew nothing of London and Paris and the western portions of Europe, and they cared as little about it. No person can comprehend this feeling on their part, unless they know that to it the Russians are principally indebted for their civilization. The city of Moscow was founded in the twelfth century, by George, who was one of the ruling sovereigns, known in his day as Paramount Princes. He also built the Kremlin, which was a fortified enclosure for the defence of the Paramount Prince against his turbulent subjects. Moscow, however, is not the city only that possesses a Kremlin, as almost all the principal cities of the empire have one, with the exception of St. Petersburg; and Peter the Great would not admit of it there, as it was his object to make his capital a European city. In the twelfth century the Tartars invaded Russia and formed three kingdoms, the most powerful of which was established in the Crimea. In the fourteenth century the Poles commenced their wars with the Russians, and succeeded in conquering the whole of the western side of their country as far as Moscow. The Russians, however, survived the effects of this invasion, and Ivan the Third succeeded in regaining the lands that had been taken by the Tartars, finally driving them out of his dominions. During his reign an attempt was made by some of his subjects to establish a republic, but it was suppressed and its leaders almost exterminated. Ivan the Fourth, his grandson, was the last of the descendants of Ruric. It was only in the reign of Michael Romanoff, the founder of the reigning dynasty, that the title of "Czar" was given to the sovereign. This title is not the same as Cæsar, as is generally supposed, but has its origin away back, back as far as the days of Belshazzar and Nebuchadnezzar, the last syllable in their names signifying prince. In the Russian, however, it is spelled "Tzar." The son of Michael was Alexis, who was the father of Peter the Great; and Peter the Great reigned thirty-six years, having ascended the throne in 1689, the same year in which Mary and William ascended the English throne. The lecturer did not consider him such a great man as people generally supposed; and he thought the Emperor Nicholas was right in saying that his grand mother had done more for Russia than ever he did. He believed also that coming in contact with the Swedes was the making of the Russians; but he thought that Peter the Great would never have succeeded against them, had it not been for the foolishness of Charles. Dr. Baird here gave a description of the military schools of St. Peter, which he visited in 1840, with the Archduke Michael. He was, he said, considerably surprised at the discipline which prevailed in them. Among the various departments of these institutions he was particularly struck with a scene which was enacted in the bedroom. Here he saw about two hundred youths about fourteen years of age, dressed in their uniforms, armed with muskets, and each standing at the foot of his bed. At the tap of a drum they laid down their arms; at another tap they took off their hats, at another their coats; at another, their shoes; at another, their vests; and how much farther they went I shan't tell you. (Laughter.) The process of dressing was also regulated by the tap of the drum in the same manner. The three partitions of Poland took place in the reign of Catherine the Great, and it was also she who obtained complete possession of the Crimea, which came under her dominion in 1783, the last year of our revolution. It was here that the Emperor Alexander spent his last days, dying of a bilious fever, and not, as it was suspected, by poisoning. He left the crown to Nicholas, having some years before his death caused Constantine to resign all pretensions in his favor. Still, Constantine after his death was regarded by Nicholas as the rightful ruler, and he testified his willingness to take the oath of allegiance to him. This, however, he declined, and informed Nicholas of a written resignation of his rights which he had signed in compliance with the earnest demand of Alexander. The present Emperor is thirty-seven years of age, and not quite so tall as his father, but somewhat stouter. He is of a naturally amiable disposition, and possesses good talents, although not possessed of as much energy as Nicholas. He speaks English perfectly, as do also all his brothers and sisters. He received his first lessons in that language from a Scotch woman, whose rather broad pronunciation was corrected by an English woman, who was his next teacher. His marriage took place in 1841, and his wife is a most interesting woman, who does the highest credit to his choice. She is from the western part of Germany. Before her marriage it was necessary that she should spend several months in the family of the Czar, and become a member of the Greek Church. Dr. Baird believed that the present Emperor is as well trained in the science of government as any man in Russia. When his father went to England he left the reins of that great empire in his hands, and ordered the heads of all departments to make their reports to him. As a proof of his benevolent character, the lecturer stated that when he came of age he went to his father and begged him to pardon, for his sake, the Polish chiefs who had been sent to Siberia. Nicholas complied with the request, but refused to extend his pardon to those who took part in the insurrection of 1825, which broke out immediately after he ascended the throne. Alexander is a man of a great deal of spirit, and he has the reputation of being the right sort of man to continue the work of his father. It did not the lecturer, believed, however, make any difference who is Czar of Russia, for that country has a destiny to accomplish, which cannot be materially affected by her rulers. It was his impression that he was favorable to peace, and before six months he thought it would be restored; but the allies must not demand too much, they must not think that Russia will consent to make peace on condition of abandoning the Crimea, and withdrawing their fleet from the Black Sea.

At the close of his lecture Dr. Baird said he should deliver the next on Friday evening.

The Indian Tribes.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILIZATION AMONGST THE CHOCTAWS.

The Rev. D. W. Lewis, a delegate at Washington, D. C., from the Choctaws, delivered a free lecture on the above subject, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene street, in this city, last evening. The attendance was numerous. Mr. Lewis is a man in the prime of life, a very respectable specimen of his race, and possessing a good average clerical appearance. He entered the church at a quarter to eight o'clock, escorted by the lay brothers, who conducted him inside the sanctuary. One of the brothers having read a hymn, which was afterwards chanted by the congregation, prayer was offered up.

The Reverend gentleman came forward, and said that he felt glad for the opportunity of speaking in the presence of one who had much to do in teaching him the English language and putting him to school. He would not enter into the past or present history of the Choctaws. This nation formerly lived in the State of Mississippi, and the west of Alabama, without any written language, book, or religion. But they were not idolaters. They all believed in the existence of God, but did not worship him, nor anything else. Some of their ceremonies had been taken for religious ceremonies by white travellers, but he himself never knew of a form of worship. His nation continued so all the time before the year of 1820. They had no forms of government, and their minds and lands were alike uncultivated. Up to this time any mental progress which they exhibited sprung from their own uncultured senses; they lived very miserably, and ran wild with their cattle. In 1818 the white men found them out, and with warm hearts they felt for the Choctaws who were so living, and wished and prayed for their salvation. A society was formed in New England, which he believed originated in Boston, and they sent a mission out, which arrived in the Chostaw country in the early part of 1818, and immediately built up schools and taught the boys and girls to read and know the truth of the gospel. They continued their labors up to the year 1827. There were, it was true, but few conversions during these nine years, but from 1827 up to 1850 very many men and women were turned to God, and they showed to others the good effect of the preaching of the gospel. Up to 1827 many obstructions were given to the spread of gospel truth, and the minds of the Choctaws were abused by the older frontier missionaries, who did much to prejudice the hearts of that people against the faithful missionaries. The Presbyterians, who were the first to come to them, and the Methodists, saved many souls up to 1834, when General Jackson sent a message to the Choctaws to emigrate further the West. After this, on reports from the United States reaching them, many joined the church to—as they thought—save their country from being sold, and many others to save their souls. After the treaty was signed, in 1830, and many of the people had gone West to the wilderness, they became enemies of the church, owing to the bad faith kept with them by the officers of the government. At the present moment the Choctaws inhabit a country extending three hundred miles in length, and about one hundred and twenty-five in width, situate between Arkansas, Texas, and other States. The population was thirty-two thousand, but if different smaller tribes, travellers, preachers, and soldiers were included, their people would number thirty-five thousand. They have been very liberal in extending a home to the aborigines, and permitted them to live in the nation. Hence they have many friends. The nation had four Senatorial districts, and four Senators were returned from each by the legal male vote of eighteen years of age. Senators are elected for two years—all the voters voted also for chiefs, who were elected for four years. In the House of Representatives, there was one representative to every one thousand of the inhabitants.

[Here the reverend gentleman described the mode of organizing the Legislature, which is nearly similar to that of our own State assemblies.]

He proceeded:—In the session before last, the Speakers, both of the Senate and House, were preachers; one a Presbyterian, and the other a Methodist. Bills are generally announced in the English language, and afterwards translated into the Choctaw. The schools of the nation are in charge of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missionaries, and at present are doing well. Looking at the state of the children, he thought they did well, as many of the boys and girls had been prepared for a place in the junior classes in colleges and higher schools. About one thousand pupils were in the Choctaw schools now learning the language, and including the pupils of the Sunday, other schools and colleges. At present they numbered about 3,200 Christians of all denominations, of whom 1,553 were Methodists and 1,200 Presbyterians. The field was still large for the exercise of preachers and schools. All the available school means had been used, and they want books and teachers. The Choctaws had only two drinking houses in the nation, and both these rum shops were at government forts—one at Fort Washington, and the other at Fort Arbuckle; and it was a curious fact, that as the United States government sent protectors to the Choctaws, they always sent with the soldiers barrels of whiskey to injure them. In 1823 the Choctaws passed a strict prohibitory law, after which the people of Maine copied it.

After eloquently summing up all the wants and wishes of the nation, and alluding to the readiness with which the people embraced Christianity and civilization, Mr. Lewis concluded.

Prayer was again given, and the congregation separated, having subscribed to enable the Reverend gentleman to buy books, both in the English and Choctaw languages, for the further instruction of his brethren.

New City Hall Plans.

SHALL THE CITY HALL BE REMOVED TO MADISON SQUARE?

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Councilmen held a meeting for the consideration of plans for a new City Hall, and to hear arguments in relation to removing the City Hall from the Park to Madison square, yesterday afternoon, in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen. There were present about twenty-five citizens interested in the subject.

The first speaker advocated the removal of the City Hall to Madison square, upon which topic he spoke about five minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON.—Mr. Chairman—I rise up here to-day to defend my architectural brethren. I myself submitted a plan for a City Hall here, but I did so in obedience to the request of the Common Council. When I made my designs for a new City Hall on Chambers street, I did so with regret, because I felt that this was not the proper site for a City Hall here in the Park. I say, now, you must not condemn the architects of New York, many of whom are really liberal and educated men, for the designs they have laid before you. They did the best they could, considering the site you gave them. Give them a good site, give the architects Madison square, and you will be surprised at the different designs which would come into you; you need not offer rewards for designs. Architects want no rewards; give them a fine site to build upon and they will be happy to submit plans and designs gratis. I made a plan for the Park, but I am the first to condemn my own design, if the locality of the new City Hall can be removed to Madison square from the Park.

D. E. WHEELER, Esq., next spoke—He said one of the most difficult things of life to accomplish, was removal. The youth did not leave his country home without a struggle, and it now required a struggle to remove the home of the City Fathers to a location up town. There was a strong feeling against removal because of the habit of always going to the Park to transact public business, and people could not now think of going anywhere else. But for one he was willing to overcome this feeling and to remove up-town. The necessities of the times demanded it. One thing was agreed upon by all, which was, that this was no longer the proper place for the City Hall, and the question then was, where is the proper place? The learned gentleman who had preceded him had fixed upon Madison square. He thought we should go to some such central locality. We should build a City Hall, not for the present day, but for a thousand years. He advocated the building of the City Hall at Madison square.

WM. O. BOURNE said, we should build for the present time and not for the future. The Park was the business centre, and it was impossible to change it to a point two miles from this. It would be just as well to order the great falls of Niagara to roll upwards, and it could be done as well. Brooklyn, Jersey City, Richmond, all poured their thousands into the city, and made the Park the central locality for the new City Hall.

Mr. WHEELER answered Mr. Bourne, saying, that the City Hall should be built for the taxpayers of the city of New York, who were to pay for the building, and not for the accommodation of Long Island, Richmond county, and the colony of New Jersey. Upon this plea of accommodating the cities around us, we might as well take in England and Germany, and Russia, for they all poured their fleets and their thousands into our city, as well as Brooklyn and Richmond county. This proposition was absurd. We should build a City Hall to accommodate ourselves, and the rest of the world would accommodate themselves to us.

Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE followed. He took the same position as Mr. Wheeler. He thought the City Hall should be built for the convenience of the taxpayers, and not for those outside of the city. Brooklyn was exempt from every cent of taxation for this new City Hall; then, why should she be regarded against the call of the citizens of New York who did pay for it? The taxpayers wanted to use the City Hall, and the taxpayers of New York were the inhabitants of this island. Madison square was the locality now for the City Hall, and this was made more and more apparent every day, as the population of the city extended itself towards Harlem.

The committee then adjourned.

The Jewish Passover.

Yesterday, at sundown, one of the three great annual festivals of the Jews—the Passover—commenced, it being, in their chronology, the fourteenth day of the month, Ahilb or Nisan. This celebration was originally established to commemorate God's favor to his chosen people, in sparing their children when he slew the first-born of Egypt, as stated in the twelfth chapter of Exodus. The ceremonies observed in ancient Judea were as follows: A lamb or kid, of the first year, without spot or blemish, was selected by each household and kept from the tenth day of the month to the fourteenth, when it was killed in the evening and roasted, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. All that was not consumed was burned, it being deemed unclean to eat it after the first night of the sacrifice. The feast was to be eaten in a hurry, the eaters standing in the posture of travellers, with their loins girt and staves in hand ready for a journey. The lamb thus slain was called the paschal lamb, and its blood was sprinkled on the lintels and doorposts of the houses. This was to distinguish them, in the original institution, from the houses of the Egyptians, so that when the destroying angel passed over the land, he might not tarry at the houses of the chosen people.

The modern Jews, as a general thing, observe the same ceremonies as their ancestors, with the exception of sacrificing the paschal lamb; that has not been done since the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem by Titus, where alone sacrifices are accepted; the ceremonies last eight days; the first two commemorating the going forth from Egypt, and the last two, the passage of the Red Sea, are deemed especially holy, and services are held in all the synagogues. On the first day portions of the Pentateuch are read, after which the family partake of a banquet to which the poorest domestic is invited to sit at the board, typical of the general freedom bestowed on all. The feast consists of a piece of lamb, to represent the sacrificial lamb; unleavened bread, bitter herbs, and a peculiar kind of mustard, having the appearance of mortar, to remind them of the brick-making in Egypt. There is an old Jewish tradition that Leviatan, the Behemoth and the Ziz, (what a queer name,) are to be the food of the elect in another state of being; and, accordingly, to typify this celestial provender, small fishes are eaten to represent the first named, meat the second, and a hard boiled egg the third. This, however, is done only in some families. During the eight days, nothing leavened is partaken—neither bread, spirits or beer.

This year, owing to the destitution prevailing among the poorer classes of Hebrews in this city, over 10,000 pounds of unleavened passover cake, or as it is termed matzoth, has been distributed amongst them by the different Jewish congregations.

The remarkable tenacity with which the Jews cling to these old ceremonies is indeed surprising. Whether in America or in Europe, by the banks of the Vistula, or the Ganges, this strange race still remembers

Siloa's brook, that flows
Fast by the oracles of God.

And to-day, as of yore, the Hebrew turns his face towards the East, and dreams of sweet Judea, once the home of his fathers, which he prays may yet again become the heritage of his children. Selah.

The Journeymen Housepainters.

Those of this trade held a public meeting, last night, in Convention Hall, Wooster street, to advance the interests of the trade. Mr. Edward Daly occupied the chair, and Mr. J. P. Sands acted as secretary. There were present about two hundred of this class of laborers.

The CHAIRMAN said the first thing in order was the reports of committees. In accordance with this demand, several committees reported several employers who had agreed to pay $2 per day hereafter, the amount demanded by the trade. The names of those employers who agreed to pay the advance were received with applause, as they were mentioned. Austin Sebra, Mr. Hamilton, James Daly, Alexander Graw, Forbes & Son, Mr. Lilton, Thomas McClay, John W. Rowe, Gilroy & Christy, Tappan & Burr, Mr. Foster, of Church street; Thomas Chirney, C. Burk, Brown & Marriner, Bunker & Lewis, Smith & Brothers, Mr. Foodick, Davison & Corner, were among those reported to have agreed to pay $2 per day in future.

After some further business, in the way of speeches upon the good of the trade, the meeting adjourned.

The Mayor's Office.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

William W. Davis was arrested yesterday on a charge of for