NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

Persons shout leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Dully Tribune sent to them by leaving or sending their address at the Publication office, corner of processed Nassan ats. opposite the City Hall. Price 50 conts a month, payable in advance.

To enhacethers in the Fourisenth Ward-HENRY MURFUY is the culy anthorized Carrier of this Ward.

The Special Committee of Thirteen sp. pointed from the two Whig General Committees, to make arrangements for the Commemoration of the death of the late President, are requested to meet at the Broadway House, THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock. J. H. HOBART HAWS, Chairman.

MARCUS D. BORUCK. Secretary. 1915 11

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued on WEDNES-DAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received ap to the time of going to press. The Europa sails from this por on Wed nesday at 12 o'clock.

THE CABINET .- It would be easy to give a column of speculations and rumors as to the formation of the Cabinet that is to be ; but as President Fillmore has not seen fit to manufacture a Cabinet while the mortal remains of his predecessor occupied the White House, nor yet on the day of the funeral, nor yet on the Sabbath, our readers will excuse us for falling short of the usual variety of Cabinet reports. The simple fact is that, though the new President has heard a good deal of counsel, he has decided nothing, up to this time. We know that Mr. Webster has been pressingly urged to accept the State Department, and has had the same under advisement, but we do not know that the pressure came from the President, though it is quite probable that the charge of our Foreign Affairs will be formally tendered to Mr. Webster, and that it will be accepted. But the reports of this or that Statesman having been telegraphed to come on to Washington to accept a place in the Cabinet are quite premature.

-We could wish that the President would consider twice before making any selection which would create a vacancy in the Mexican Indemnity Commission. That Commission has investigated nearly every claim on Mexico assumed by our Government, has decided a good part of them except as to the amount to be paid, and expects to be able to close its labors in the course of the coming winter. We fear the resignation of one of its members at this late stage of its proceeding would cause delay if nothing worse.

We do not pretend to know who will nor who should compose the new Cabinet. It has been our conviction for some years that the best qualified and fittest man in the Union for Secretary of the Treasury is JAMES F. SIMMONS of Rhode Island, but we never expect to see him fill the post. Presidents labor under constraint the same as other men, and must satisfy this section, appease that discontent, and gratify t'other delegation. But for this, it would be much easier to form a first-rate Cabinet than it

-By the way: there is a pretty extensive strip of country belonging to the United States lying West of the Mississippi River, and it is time the fact began to be considered in Cabinet-making.

Cutting it Rather Fat.

A new Presiden; is sure to have a surfeit of advisers, some of whom never manifested any particular solicitude for his welfare before, yet ready to take him in charge for the future, and evincing far more anxiety than modesty in proffering their counsels. Thus when Gen. Taylor was about assuming the Presidential office, we recollect that Mr. Polk's organist expressed hope that the new President would evince his exalted patriotism and save the Union by in substance turning Loco-Foco! The same disinterested soul now proffers the following advice to Gen. Taylor's successor :

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Fillmore will scarcely repose, for some time at least, "on a bed of roses." Labors will continue to accumulate upon him, and the organization of his Cabinet is his first great object. The care of assisting to adjust the great controversy which distracts the country will prey upon him, and this duty will not be discharged by folding his arms and will not be discharged by lotting his arms have leaving the whole current of events to the exclusive discretion of Congress. Had the last Administration done nothing—had they not recommended a tion done nothing—had they not recommended a false policy to the adoption of Congress—Mr. Fillmore might have the better excuse for doing fillmore might bave the better excuse for doing nothing himself. But their action devolves upon him nothing himsen. But the action develse upon him the duty of counteraction. Besides, he is consti-tutionally bound to "give to the Congress informa-tion of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient." He comes in in the midst of great difficulties, and these are to be manmidst of great difficulties, and these are to be man-fully met at once. We take it for granted that he will vary the tack on which the Executive ship is steering. If he differs with the last Administra-tion, is he not bound to declare it? If he is opposed to the policy of leaving the other Terri-tories without an organization by Congress, is he not bound to avow his opinions in the most decided manner? If he disapproves of a mil-stany officer interfering with the civil rights of the most decided manner? If he disapproves of a milsiary efficer interfering with the civil rights of the
people of New Mexico, is he not under the most solemn obligation to look into his conduct and reprimand
his interference? If New Mexico comes forward
to lay a State Constitution before the Government,
is the President not bound, in communicating this
proposition to Congress, to express his dissent?—
to recommend to that body toorganize a Territorial
Government for them, stripped of the Wilmot Proviso, and to determine the boundaries between
New Mexico and Texas, and thus prevent the
shedding of brothers' blood? If military orders
have been issued to march the troops of the United
States for the purpose of interfering between Texas have been issued to march the troops of the United States for the purpose of interfering between Texas and New-Mexico, does it not become his duty, without one moment's delay, to investigate the orders and countermand the march of the troops? In the position to which our country has arrived, the people will look with the utmost anxiety to the the people will look with the utmost are union of course of the new Administration. The Union of course of the new Administration. The Union of course of the Rights of the States—the happiness of Btates—the Rights of the States—the happiness of maintaining the their citizens—the best mode of maintaining the Union in that spirit of conciliation and compromise in which the Constitution was formed—these will all enter, of course, as far as the executive power is concerned, into its earliest views and measures.

-The impudence of this advice from a lifelong enemy who steadily proclaimed Mr. Fillmore an Abolitionist throughout the last Presidential canvass, and on that ground labored zealously to wrest Southern votes from Gen. Taylor is unusual even in this

Age of Bronze, but the falsehood, the atrocity, the villainy, thinly cloaked by the phrase, "a military officer interfering with the civil rights of the People of New-Mexico," challenges parallel. No blood-stained Radetsky nor Butcher Haynau, announcing the dispersion of 'the factions' and the restoration of 'Order,' ever excelled the audacious infamy of this sentence.

Who has "interfered with the civil rights 'of the People of New-Mexico?" When? Where? The plain intent is to inculpate Col. Munroe first and the late President afterward, as so interfering in resistance to the pretensions of Texas. But the facts are directly the other way. Col. Munroe has simply and rigidly obeyed his orders. Gen. Taylor does not seem even to have ordered any Military resistance to the subjugation of New-Mexico by Texas, though every body seems to believe that, in case Texas had invaded New-Mexico, Col. Munroe would have found warrant for protecting her people. Every act thus far done in New-Mexico by Federal authority since Gen. Taylor's accession, has been decidedly on the side of her People; in favor of maintaining their 'civil rights,' and in obediexce to their anxious prayers. The movement of troops to that region is indispensable to the protection of the People against the hostile savages by whom they are surrounded, who are constantly waylaying, capturing, robbing, murdering them. Does any one suppose that the new President will begin his Administration by snatching from New-Mexico the tardy and inadequate measure of protection which has lately been accorded her? Think of a Whig President reprimanding Col. Munroe for what he has done in behalf of the New-Mexicans. and directing Congress not to admit New-Mexico as a State, but organize her as a Territory "stripped of the Wilmot Proviso!" And all this at the suggestion of Thomas Ritchie, Editor of Mr. Polk's Union !

-We hope and trust that Congress will "determine the boundaries [not make new ones] between New-Mexico and Texas"-a work which, if it be only done right, cannot be effected too soon. But the President has work enough of his own without undertaking to guide and impel Congress-an enterprise in which he could effect nothing and gain nought but ill will. To Congress belongs the adjustment of the Boundary and Slavery questions: to the President, the protection, and defense of the People of New-Mexico until their fate shall be decided. We have no fears that the President will neglect his duty; let the Houses justify equal confidence as to the due performance of theirs!

About Organs.

There is a great deal deal of Telegraphic and other speculation afloat as to who is to edit President Fillmore's 'Organ,' and we have not succeeded in keeping it all out of our own columns, though we have crossed out a good deal of it. Dr. Foote, A. Seward. Bullitt & Sargent, Baltimore Carey, and several others, have been favored with a blast of Fame's trumpet in this connection.

We do not say what Mr. Fillmore will do in the premises, but we are quite confident that the wisest thing he could do would be to dispense with all organism whatsoever. An organ in its best estate is an embarrassment to a President, while in the general it is a detriment and a nuisance. It has to be stupid and bat-eyed-if it were to give early news, it would be revealing Cabinet or at least official secrets. Should it discuss the topics of the day with any real freedom, it commits and trammels the President; if it keeps dark aud mumbles common-places, it is a laughing-stock, and is held to typify its patron's inanity and want of purpose .-Jackson was annoyed by his first organist and had to kick him out; Tyler was covered with ridicule by his fugleman-By the way, where is the immortal John B. Jones?]-Polk suffered no little from the championship of Ritchie & Co .- and Gen. Taylor was certainly helped not one straw by The Republic, either when it ventured to say something or since it has been content to say nothing.

No: the Organ business is a mistake, and never can work well. A President needs no organ, and can do much better without one. Let him simply and thoroughly do his duty, never thinking how it will seem nor what will be the consequence to himself, and he will not need expositors nor defenders .-We fervently hope that the post of Palace Organist is now to be abolished.

A Craft in Distress.

A very considerable body of Whigs, especially in Ohio and Massachusetts, were so dissatisfied with the nomination of Gen. Taylor that they repudiated not merely the nomination but the Whig party, and have ever since confined their Political discourse to execrations of Gen. Taylor, his nomination and election. 'Taylor,' 'Taylorism,' 'Taylorizing,' 'The Taylor Party,' 'Old Zack's three hundred niggers'-such have been pretty nearly all the nebulæ elicitable from their 'disjointed chat' since May, 1848. Speak to them of Protection, Inter. nal Improvement, or anything else which as Whigs they formerly professed to delight in, and the only response has been such as we have indicated. And when we decided and avowed, at a late period in the canvass of 1848, that we could better serve the cause of Free Soil by supporting than by opposing Gen. Taylor, we were greeted by one general volley from the whole of them, importing that in so doing we had deserted and betrayed the cause of Human Freedom. Even so late as last Fall, they helped to carry

Ohio for Loco-Focoism, and did their best to

send Vermont, New-York and Massachusetts the same way, by falsely insisting, in the face of notorious and unequivocal facts, that Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet were plotting to establish Slavery in California and New-Mexico. And down to the day of the President's death, these slanders, though abundantly refuted, were never retracted. The special Free Soil organs in our State, including those edited by anti-Taylor Whigs, did their mightiest to secure a triumph to the collesced factions in our State whose basis of union was hostility to Gen. Taylor, his Cabinet, and his policy.

Well: Gen. Taylor is dead, and a Northern Whig, with no slaves and no association with Slavery, fills his place. Mr. Fillmore is moderate, National and desirous to be President of the whole People ; but his votes are on record, and their tenor is known to the country. By what device, what trick, will the fifty thousand Whigs. who were drawn off from their former associations by the cry of 'Taylorism,' 'Louisiana planter,' 'three hundred niggers,' &c. &c. be fastened longer to the car of Cass and Dickinson, and made to contribute by opposing the Whig Administration, to the reclection of those worthies to the Senate? Must it not now be discovered all at once that Old Zack was for Free Soil, but that Mr. Fillmore is for Slavery Extension? Let us watch and sec.

· Fruits of Taylorism.'

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard-the State organ of that party which some people consider it very uncivil in us not to distinguish as Democratic-gives various advices from California, stating that several gangs of Slaves are now working in the mines there and earning their masters \$15 to \$20 per day-that they do more work and like it better than white men, &c .- and comments as follows:

"There is room enough for an in Cambrian in that country had been thrown open to slave labor, slave properly would have been at this moment twenty-five per cent higher in North Carolina, and we should have stood some chance of realizing our proper and just share of the mineral riches of that remarkable land; but as it is, under this Free Soil Administration of Gen. Taylor, and as the direct result of his instructions and his policy, we are deprived of all this, while foreigners and natives of the Free States are reaping all the advantages and profits! And to complete the list of infamous measures against the South, New-Mexico has just set up for herself as a State, and excluded all slaveholders from her borders! These are the fruits of Taylorism. How do the people like them?"

Peon Slavery on the Rio Grande-Letter from the Border.

The Senate recently refused to decree the abolition of Peon Slavery in New-Mexico, because no information was at hand of the existence of such Slavery in that region. The following is a portion of a letter just received from 'Cora Montgomery,' an ingrain Texan, whose efforts in favor of Annexation were most zealous and effective, and some of whose writings against the Wilmot Proviso have been reprinted in pamphlet form and widely circulated by the Tammany Hall Committees. On the subject of Peon Slavery on our side of the Rio Grande below El Paso, she writes to a lady friend in this city as follows:

as follows:

Electr Pass, (Upper Rio Grande,) Tuesday, May 21.

My soul is sick of the sights and sounds of Slavery. You know right well how long and faithfully I have pleaded and defended what I religiously believe to be the Right of the South, how almost aione I urged the doctrine of Non-Interference with the Slavery Compromises in the Northern Press, when even the South was hardly stirring in self-defense, and to all this I still hold with every pulse of my heart, but I abbor the presence of Slavery in my own household. Free, willing, well-paid service I will have, or I will be my own servant forever. vant forever.

I have as lovely and dear a resting-place here on the banks of the Rio Grande as any wayfaring mortal can desire, and if it were really my own I could bar my dwelling and its enclosure from the intrusion of the lash, but I am not in sole possession, and my resource would be instant flight possession, and my representation of the my paternal acres whose green sod has—I thank Heaven and my fathers for it—never been turned by enforced labor—whose precious shades have never resounded with the scream of torture—if I hever resounded with the scream of torture—It had not in reach a surer asylum of peace and independence. My cool, delicious tent of reed peeps forth through the boughs of a mulberry grove, to watch the meeting of the beautiful Mexican river Escondida with the Rio Grande at the far-famed Eagle Pass, the gateway of the Overland Emigra-tion from the southern Mississippi and the Guli coast to California. Under those clustering shades there is none to molest nor make me afraid. Not but what there are men in the South manly enough to insult a woman, as well as at the North, but the

to insult a woman, as well as at the North, but the reed tent is really my own, and there are brave and true men near enough to guard its precincts from Indians, prairie-dogs and other wild beasts.

But when I speak of shutting out Slavery from my range of domestic privacy, I do not mean Negro Slavery alone. The Peon Slavery of Mexico is—whether from prejudices of habit, or the mild wining demeanor of the Mexicans—much more represent to my feelings. There are few Negro wining demeanor to be steam in more repugnant to my feelings. There are few Negro Slaves on the Rio Grande, because they have but to cross the ponds at low water and be free. The only negro Slave I know of near Eagle Pass is at my door, a willful, wayward boy, who, if he were a white apprentice at the North, would be likely to white apprentice at the North, would be likely to receive as many stripes as he gets from his master here—for he is a just and humane gentleman—and I positively know girls of the age of this black boy, have been whipped more severely at the Now-York House of Hefuge for slighter offenses. Yet York House of Refuge for slighter offenses. Yet I would not live in hearing of the brutal lash anywhere while I have the power to escape from it, and but for my reed tent refuge, you would be hearing instead of reading my protest of disgust.

We have a man here on the American side who deals in Mexican slaves. His name and some deals are at your husband's service, if you choose

deals in Mexican siaves. The name and some de-tails are at your husband's service, if you choose, hereafer; but let me now give you a hint of the system. Anybody of the working class can be sold for debt in Mexico; and these peons receive the werst fare and the hardest treatment of any slaves on this Continent. When they get this side of the werst lare and the hardest treatment of any slaves on this Continent. When they get this side of the river they should be free, but are often too timid and ignorant (especially the women) to avail them-selves of the fact. I am not certain that this man ntices the peons to run away from their masters bis trips to the other side of the river, but it in his trips to the other side of the river, but it somehow happens that excellent servants of this class do escape and take shelter in his house. So far so good. If I would not abet the flight of a bond-servant, still less would I aid in persuading a poor Indian girl that her chains were binding on our own soil. Not so this trader in peons.

He makes some arrangement with the master, who is glad to get anything, and hires out the poor slave until this debt is cancelled to his satisfaction. In this way he makes some many, and gets his care.

slave until this debt is cancelled to his satisfaction. In this way be makes some money, and gets his own house served cheaply. If a corrupt public opinion could be created, we should have the poor system of Slavery taking root on this side of the river, but that, I think and hope, is impossible. Thus far, the advance of our line westward has been an advance of Emancipation; if it left servitude in the rear it crushed it in front; and, whatever may be the consequences to me personally—and they cannot be sequences to me personally—and they cannot be altogether pleasant—I shall not fail to invoke the attention of the Press of the Union to every ap-proach toward the recinalsvement of the peons we have liberated. They are a quiet, respectful, well-spoken race, submitting to more exactions and re-

quiring fewer comforts than our negroes. Their sad, downcast air, is in strange contrast with the ever-cheerful buoyancy of the blacks; even their singing has the wail of death in its slow, melancho-

If Catholic or Protestant zeal would establish a mission and school here, it would command any number of pupils and proselytes, and would, be-youd all doubt, radiate more light to a larger popuation than any one mission on either continent— Why no mission school and press should be estab-lished on the Rio Grande, for the semi-heathen of the border, while they are penetrating Siam and scaling Lebanon, passes my understanding. Why do the Christians of the North pass by their own starving household to carry their food and wine to istant and unwilling strangers.

'According to his Folly,' The Mayville Sentinel thinks The Tribune very

wrong and inconsistent in that it favors

"The system of taxation now in vogue for the support of the General Government.

Not true, Sir! The present Tariff was enacted by your own party, against The Tribune's most earnest opposition. We are for Protection, open, undisguised and thorough, believing that Labor in every department would be greatly benefitted thereby-that it would receive two dollars in higher wages where it paid one in higher prices for necessaries and comforts. But your party denies this, and asserts that a Tariff is only opera tive on the laborer in increasing the prices of all he must buy and diminishing or not affecting those of whatever he has to sell. You yourself state the party doctrine as follows :

The man who is not worth his thousand dollars, reven a single dollar, but who has his ten chil-"The man who is not worth his thousand dollars, nor even a single dollar, but who has his ten children to feed and clothe, must, under the present system of taxation, psy his 20, 30 and 50 per cent. in the way of duties to the Government on every article of clothing and provisions raised or manufactured abroad which he may require to feed and clothe these ten children, while he who is worth his tens of thousands and has no family to feed and clothe, pays into the public treasury but the moderate amount of tax levied on the few articles he may want for his own use and consumption."

Now this statement, though humbur, and false-Now this statement, though humbug and false-

hood to us, is clearly conclusive as against you and all who hold your view of the question. therefore demand of you the reason why your partywhich professes to sympathise with Labor and gets well paid for so doing, enacted the present Ta-riff, whereby the Poor are thus fleeced and gouged, for the benefit of the Rich? Its power in '48 was ample: what excuse has it for its perfidy?

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-The Homestead Exemption act, which passed the House, has been defeated in the Senate.

A more stringent Temperance Law has been passed.

The Whigs districted the State for Members Congress without dividing any County. The Loco-Focos have just re-districted it so as to cut up several Counties, render the population less equal than it has been and secures all the Districts to themselves. We shall see how much they make by this.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. President Taylor's Family-Mr. Fillmore.

Special Correspondence Phils, N. American, Washington, Friday, July 12. Mrs. Taylor, the widow of the deceased Presi

dent, and her bereaved family, have accepted the nospitable invitation of Mrs. Meredith, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, to become inmates of her household, temporarily, after the obsequies to-

President Filmore will probably take possession of the White House early next week.

Mass Meeting of the Free Soilers.

Utica, Sanday, July 14.

A mass meeting of the Free Soil party of Herkier Co. was held at Herkimer on yesterday .-Extra trains were run from Little Falls. General Dix was present and delivered a speech. which lasted for an hour and a half. He spoke in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of admitting California as asked for by that State. He delivered a stirring calogy on the late President .-Much enthusiasm was shown by the assembly at intervals during his speech, especially when he referred to Taylor. The Resolutions were volumnous and hit hard at the Dickinson dinner, California. &c.

Letters from John Van Buren and several other persons were then read. It was recommended by the meeting that other Counties in this State call

Fire at Baltimore-Riots Among Firemen, &c. BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 14. A fire broke out at 12 o'clock last night, totally

estroying Griffith's Lumber Yard, also several small bouses. The flames also spread to Parker's, King & Sutton's, and Thames & Price's Lumber Yards, partially destroying them, as well as Herring's Planing Machine, and about a dozen small buildings. Loss estimated at \$30,000, partially insured. During the fire a very serious riot took place among the firemen. Several pistols were discharged and some rowdies wounded.

All the mourners have returned from Washington. Business was suspended during the funeral.

Grent Confingration in Hudson-About Twenty Buildings Destroyed. Hunson, Saturday, July 13-9 o'clock, A. M.

A fire broke out about 3 o'clock, this morning, in Busbuy's Cabinet Wareroom, and notwithstanding all the exertions of the firemen and the citizens, the brick dry-goods store, Macy & Co's. lumber-yard Charlott's Cabinet and Toby's paint shop, Hoffman & Van Duzen's store, and about eight or nine dwellings and other buildings were destroyed. The loss is about \$50,000, and the amount insured is about \$30,000. The flames are pretty well extinguished

Parliamentary Proceedings in Canada.

TORONTO, Sainrday, July 13.

The Government sustained a defeat last night in he Legislative Assembly on a motion to fix the Postmaster-General's salary at \$3,200. An amendment, substituting \$3,000, was carried by the castng vote of the Chairman, the division being 28 against 28.

The Ohio River. PITTSSURG, Saturday, July 13. The Hiver is 2 feet 10 inches and falling slowly.

The city is healthy.

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS,-The Edgartown Mass. Gazette mentions the return to that place from California of Messrs. S. H. Fisher, William Cleveland, Wm. Simpson, Ichabod Luce and Chas. Vincent. The two latter are said to have brought tione some \$4,000 or \$5,000, together with an additional sum of \$5,000 remitted by citizens of Ed-

ditional sum of \$5,000 remitted by citizens of Edgartown row in California.

The company of the bark Sarah from Edgartown disbanded upon their arrival at California, fortyfive of them going to the mines at an expense of \$5,000, and after working twenty-eight days and obtaining only \$800, they gave up in despair, some of the company had engaged with mining speculators, at \$150 per month. Capt. Morse of the Sarah compromised with some of the Company, cancelling their engagements for the sum of \$100 each, and with others without receiving any equivalent. Capt. Morse intended to fit the Sarah for a whaling cruise.

A letter received at Nantucket from San Francis A letter received at Nantucket from San Francisco, says: There are thousands here, from Nantuckct and elsewhere, who would give all they possessed to be placed back where they came from.—
Still, fresh crowds are landing every day. There
has been hitherto a great lack of females here, but
at this time there are ship loads of them arriving
from Sidney. I have seen them sold to any one
who would pay their passage and take them off
the landing. There are about 450 sail of vessels
lying in port, josting each other and making work
for the spar-makers and lawyers.

CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER-was somewhat sultry yesterday morning, but grew cool and shaded towards evening. This mildly-tempered July weather al most takes away our envy of those who can take their case among the mountains or on the sca-

THE ATLANTIC AND THE ASIA.-We find in the Liverpool papers the following comparison of the og of the Atlantic and the Ana, from which the relative performance of the two vessel will be more fairly seen than by any calculation of day's and hours.

Avia from Boston.	Atlantic from New-York.
rst dsy 273	First day mtles 231
cond day, stoppage at	Second day 27/
Hallfax 16%	Third day 246
trd day 292	Fourth day 202
urth day 292	Fif h day 306
ich day 278	Sixth day 308
rth day 298	Seventh day 302
ventb day 242	Eighth day Soi
ghth day 3:5	Ninth day 319
nth day 313	Tenth day 300
Total2,516	2,923

FOR CHAGRES .- The U. S. mail steamer Georgia Lieut. PORTER, Commander, left on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Chagres. She carried out about 80 passengers, among whom were Dr. Junn, Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands, and the two Princes, ALEXANDER LIROLINO and LOT KAMEHAMEHA.

The stesmship Philadelphia, Capt. PEARSON, of Howland & Aspinwall's line sailed for Chagres at the same hour, with 206 passengers.

FOR GLASGOW.-The fine steamship City of Glasgow, Capt. MATTHEWS, sailed for Glasgow on Saturday at noon, taking out 86 passengers and a good freight list. ERNANI.-This popular Opera is to be repeated

to night by the Havana company, at Castle Garden. The company's performance in Ernani is so well known to the musical public by this time, that we need say no more than that Steffanoni sings quite as deliciously in that cool and spacious hall as she did at Niblo's and Astor Place. The removal of the Opera to Castle Garden is a good move, barring the unfavorable construction of the hall with regard to music.

STRAKOSCH'S OPERA .- The new Opera, on which M. STRAKOSCH is now engaged, is to be called La Regina di Napoli. The plot is taken from the history of the unfortunate Queen Joanna of Sicily, and abounds in scenes of dramatic interest. It will no doubt afford a fine field for the tragic talent of TRUFFI, who, we learn, is to have the principal rôle

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- Another of these praiseworthy institutions has been opened in Houston-st. near the East River, and already numbers seventy-two scholars. If a few faithful teachers could be found to aid this infant enterprise a flourishing attendance would soon be secured .-This is one of the most densely populated parts of the city, and hundreds of children may be found every fair Sunday, around the docks and ship yards in the vicinity.

SUBJECTS FOR BENEVOLENCE .- A young man named Samuel Gaskill, who, it will be remember ed, succeeded in rescuing young Tyndale from the ruins of the Hague st. explosion, was lately killed by a slung-shot, while endeavoring to separate two men who were fighting. A wife and two small children are left destitute by his death. Dr. Traphagan, of Pearl-st. will receive contributions for their aid. We hear of a widow by the name of Armstrong, at 172 Elm st. who is in a hopeless decline, with 8 children to support, her husband having died last year of Cholera. Both these families are fit subjects for the benevolence of our citizens, and we hope this notice will attract attention to

St. John's College.-The commencement of this institution will take place to day at 2 o'clock P.M. at the College in Fordham. There are fifteen graduates to receive diplomas.

L' Esule ITALANO, - (The Italian Exile,) is the title of a new Italian paper, which has just been started in this city. Its editor is Signor Ton-RECELLI, late a Capuchin Monk of Geneva, who became a convert to the Republican party, and was finally obliged to leave Italy. He took refuge in Greece and Turkey, whence he has come to this country. We should think that the Italian population of this country is not sufficiently numerous to sustain two papers. We were in fact, agreeably disappointed to learn that Secchi di Casali's excel ient paper, L' Eco d' Italia, met with sufficient support to keep it alive. We trust there may be spirit enough among our Italian residents, to sustain this second journal as wel

Mission Charge. -The Sunday Schools at the Mission Chapel, corner of Little Water and Cross sts. were crowded yesterday and last evening .-Throughout good order and decorum prevailed .-Mr. Helsy, Governor of the Alms House, addressed the large audience in the evening. More than 100 children attend the Sabbath School, and more teachers are wanted.

The Mission Sabbath School attached to Dr. Pott's Church, and held in Ward School No. 20, will take a vacation until the second Sabhath in September. The last meeting yesterday was attended by 186 children, under the care of th young ladies and gentlemen of the Society.

CAMP MEETING .- The Methodist Episcopa Church, of this city, will hold a Camp Meeting at the grove belonging to the Society, near Sing Sing, commencing this day, and continuing until Sunday

CHRISTY'S TROUPE.-Christy's ebony singers are in full blast, notwithstanding the midsummer heats. These blackbirds sing at all times and without cessation, and are listened to from year to year with no flagging of the public delight. We hope Christy and his troupe may live to become the oldest inhabitants, and never break down in their performances, for when they are gone, who will take their place?

On Wednesday last, officers Taylor, Van derbeck and Gross, arrested a man calling himself derbeck and Gross, arrested a man calling himself James B. Brady, on a charge of being concerned with the robbers of the Dorcester and Milton Bank, near Boston. This bank was robbed on the second of June last, and \$30,000 stolen therefrom, consisting of bank bills. On Wednesday last, Brady was detected in passing off \$3 bills on that bank at several stores in Grand and Delancey sts. Four bills of the above denomination were passed by him in Grand at, and two in Delancey-st. These bills are believed to be a portion of the stolen probills are believed to be a portion of the stolen pro-perty. Justice Timpson yesterday forwarded a letter to the bank, in order that some one might come on and view the bills for identification. The magistrate committed Brady to prison to await an answer of the letter.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

For arrangements in regard to the funeral of President Taylor, see another column.

FIRST COMPANY CONTINENTAL GUARDS.—This spirited company, which has upon its roll book the names of eighty persons, all young men in the prime of life and the vigor of manhood, has at a late meeting recorded pensor taxed averaging to prime of life and the vigor of mannoon to late meeting resolved upon a target excursion to Philadelphia on the first Monday in August. A committee has been sent on to make the necessary arrangements. They were received by Major Gen. Jones, and entertained by him in princely style during their stay of a few days. We understyle during their stay of a few days. style during their stay of a few days. We under-stand that there will be no less than twelve com-panies to receive them and tender the bospitalities of the city. "Granger's Brooklyn Brass Band" will accompany the Continentals. They have

ately bought a new and very becoming dress for

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon, some boys in Williamsburg, were amusing themselves with a borse, which not relishing the treatment received at their hands, kicked one of them named Galligan on the right temple, and severely fractored his skull. The poor boy was immediate y conveyed to the house of Dr. Lubener, where everything was done that medical skill could de vise. The Doctor's instruments being at his office in New York, he had him conveyed to the office of Dr. Holmes, when on probing the wound, two small bones were taken out. The lad's father, who resides in New-York, was sent for, who had him taken home. Dr. Lubener considers his recovery very doubtful.

For the Tri bune. Assault upon the New-York Gernan Gre-NASTIC ASSOCIATION .- At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Social Gymnastic Asycciation arrived here, to consecrate the new gymnastic ground on the "French Farm," belonging to Mr. Walter. Soon after leaving the Ferry, stones were thrown at them by a crowd of people, and some of them severely hurt, without the least provocation on the part of the Germans, who proceeded on their way orderly and quietly. They were insulted and pushed, and, as far as we have been informed, prevented from reaching their destination

This is the second time that such an outrageous assault has been exercised upon the New-York Germans.

It is announced in the Paterson papers that about \$250,000 of the capital stock of the Paterson and Hackensack Railroad have been subscribed. which is more than half the amount authorized to be raised. According to the provisions of the charter, the Commissioners are authorized, on \$200,000 being subscribed, to call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of selecting a Board of Directors. The Commissioners, therefore, summon a meeting of those interested, on the 17th of July, for the purpose of choosing seven directors to manage the concerns of the company for the engaing year.

The amount of capital stock subscribed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, according to the statement made by the Company on the 1st instant is \$991,900, and the amount paid in \$453,-472 75. The residue of bonds-\$150,000-subscribed by the city of Milwaukee, it was expected would be ready for delivery next day, (Tuesday,) which, added to the above, would make the total receipts \$603,472 75. The expenses, so far, have been \$53,525 40, upward of \$31,000 of which was for grading, bridging, &c. and the residue for right of way, engineering, incidental expenses, &c.

From Rio-Ravages of the Fever. Correspondence of The Tr

RIO DE JANEIRO, Samrday, May 25. Mesers. Greeley & McElrath:

We arrived here in the steamship New-Orleans on the 22d, to coal. The fever is rapidly decreasing; though it has taken thousands and thousands, cluding several American Captains. The cele brated Statesman and Orator Vasconcellas, a native of the country, was also a victim. The Captain of the brig Selma of your city, bound to California, died last Monday of the fever. A French vessel arrived about two weeks since, with 22 persons on board, of whom they buried the last the day before yesterday. A Portuguese man of war has buried from 130 to 150 of her men, nearly every soul on board. The Republic left here on the 23d, day be-fore yesterday, in haste. Your truly, THE DOCTOR.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

F BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM gratifies all with the constantly increasing attractions. "The Drunkard" with the new Company, fills the house nightly, and now Miss CRUINE is engaged, and the LANGEMER BELL-RINGERS, who will appear in the afternoon.

F HAT SHAPERS wanted at GENIN'S, 214 Broadway

Day Goods.-Summer Goods will be sold at reduced prices; Printed Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Lineos, Diapers, Sheetings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, &c. Also

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Cloths, Binck Silks, &c.

jyl5 Stia* W. MATHEWS, 60 Catherine. AUDUBON

The original Daguerrectype of the Great Orathologist, from which the portrait in the 7th No. of "The Gallery of Illustrious Americans" was engraved, may be seen at Bradov's Daguerreno Gallery. 295 Broadway, corser

ASTONISHING REDUCTION IN PRICES

For English 5 Ply and Double Ing Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c. at the celebrated cheapest carpet establishment in the United States, 09 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's. Those 4 and 5 shilling English Ing, and 3 and 4 shilling Floor Oil Cloths

CORAL.-ROBBINS & BROTHER, 35 John-street, have jus received a large lot of ragged Coral Negliges, Coral Neclares and Italian seed Coral, for sale in original packages. New-York, July 6, 1850. Our assortment of first quality ready-made garments

comprises various new styles, Business and Traveling Frocks, Sacks, Dress and Frock Coats, Light Overcoats

Vests, &c.
WM. T. JENNINGS, 231 Broadway,
Opposite the Park Founds

CASES OF INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS CURED BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The subscriber hereby certifies that in the month of May last be was taken with a chill, which was succeeded by a hos, burning fever, headache, loss of appetite, const-pation of the bowels, pain in my side and chest, troublesome cough, expectorated mucus streaked with blood, op-pression in the chest, and some difficulty of breathing. I took some purgative medicine, but my fever continued; took some purgative medicine, but my fever continued; and after a few days my family physician was called in, who pronounced my case to be inflammation of the Lungs. He gave me some medicine, and applied a bilater to my side, and attended me for several days. On the 25th of May I commenced using Schrasch's Pulmonic Syrup, after having been severely lil for five days. At that time I had a bad comply which was tight, and the application, which having been severely ill for five days. At that time I had a bad cough, which was tight, and the expectoration, which was not very copious, consisted of a thin white mucus—my appetite was suspended—I felt tightness and oppression across my breast pain in my side, headache, and, upon exciting myself, I had considerable inward fever, which was manifested by the burning of the pains of my hands, slight thirst, and a general uneasy feeling throughous my system. I became very weak and feeble, and much reduced in fast After I had used the Syrup a week or ten days, it appeared to ripen my disease; and I expectorated a yellowish substance, resembling matter; and I would at times bring it up by the mouthful. When this occurred I felt relieved—the pain substided, and my breathing became natural. I soon pain subsided, and my breathing became natural. I soon began to improve, and continued to expectorate freely, ex-cept when I had a slow fever, when it would be rather right; but when it subsided it would be loose again. About tight; but when it subsided it would be loose again. About the 17th of June I was attacked with the Induenza, which beld me severely, but after a few days I again recruited. I took no other medicine but the Syrup after I comme-cod using it, and it has completely regulated my bowels, and promoted expectoration. Norwithstending my unpiesesnt feeling and weakness, I continued to travel regularly from New-Brunswick to New-York, and attend to my business. My friends would frequently remonstrate with me, and urge me to stay at home; but I kept using the Syrup regularly, and had, beside the induenza, several attacks of cold; and after using the Syrup until this time, I feel sat if the disease is removed from my lungs, and I am able to attend to my business with the same feelings of pleasure as heretofors.

th the same feelings of pleasure as heretofore. C. VAN NESTE, New-Brucawick, N. J. Store 13 William st N. Y. C. V. CLICKENER & Co. 31 Barclay-at. are the Agents for

New-York and vicinity.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE OR 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: An error of some magnitude appearable the Memoir which I recently sent to each of the General of the respective States, in cried that it might be consulted to the entire press of the United States, contact to the entire press of the United States, contact of Medicine reduced to his simplest form, of much of which every one can be his own physician and dragstate containing recipes and prescriptions for every class of the cases.

On page 7, fourth line—During the use of this Syrup and for ten days sherwards, instead of ten read two Very respectfully, your obt secret.