they are geese enough to do it down on Long Island, but we shan't believe it until their votes say they are.

Free Schools-Why Opposed.

The following from a valued patron is really the best article against the Free Schol law that we have yet seen-ingenious, caustic and good natured. We like it so well that we will let it pass without reply, only asking our readers to mark well its drift and undertone. If there is a poor man in the land blind enough not to see that the opposition to the Free School law is impelled by hostility to the vital principle of taxing Property to make Education general, and not by any of the make-shift pretexts of objection to this or that detail, then we give that man over. And while we will not be driven into any general answer to Mr. Rice's really clever letter, we must tell him that it is not true that the benefit which Property derives and will derive from the general Education of the Poor is purely negative in its character -confined to affording greater security to life and property. On the contrary, we hold that every farm, shop, mill-site, coal-bed, &c. &c. in the land is now enhanced in positive value by our Common Schools, and would be rendered still more valuable if Education were universal. We say that a farm in this State to-day will bring ten to twenty per cent. more than one equal in soil and location in New-Jersey, where they have much lighter taxes than we have and generally no School tax at all-and we hold that the Property of New-Jersey would at this moment have been Fifty Millions more than it is if Five Millions had been judiciously spent in that State during the last twenty years on a a system of Free Common Schools. But hear our subscriber: Correspondence of The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. Saturday, July 27, 1850. H. GREELEY-Dear Sir: Another subscriber, who spells, however, according to the latest authorities, is displeased that you take sides with such a Free School Law as the People of this State are a second time called on to approve or reject, through the ballot box.

Without giving battle by attacking the act in detail as it now stands, I desire to draw your at tention to, possibly, a better plan for the exercise of your admitted acuteness in matters of a public char-

You know that all taxes for public purposes are grudgingly paid. Consequently, the greater care should be taken that the taxpayers, who compose a small part of every community, should derive some other return than that which arises from a mere implication. That a vast many, under the present Free School Act, have no other satisfaction for the money they have parted with than being told that their throats and property are made more se cure with the schoolmaster abroad, is a notorious We have nothing, that I now think of, in ou land, where unfairness and force are so gracelessly imposed as in the matter of Common Schools. In all our other social relations we take "the

In all our other social relations we take "the largest liberty," and no one questions the propriety of our acts, though they may have the effect to lessen profits, or tumble over cherished dog mas.

In forming acquaintances, we select those who are to us the most appearance. In our social visits and calls, we are allowed to make our own choice of bell-pull and knocker. In electing public officers, although ballots are thrust into the same little box, who ever know of a Damperst voting for a White. who ever knew of a Democrat voting for a Whig' In trade, we patronise those who sell cheapest, or those who have the faculty of "doing" us in a very special nice manner. In the reading of a newspaper, (I shall not stop The Tribune just yet,) we take those whose tone is most in unison with our prepossessions. In going to Church, the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Univarian, Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, each bunts up his own steeple, and prays, ritualizes, expounds, exhorts, argues and mumbles in the manner he thinks bost calculated to make men better here and their condition the more comfortable in the hereafter.

But when we come to a Common School, or a who ever knew of a Democrat voting for a Whig

But when we come to a Common School, or a place where knowledge of various kinds is pro-fessed to be acquired, the democratic "voluntary principle" is repudiated, both as to the which are required, and the direction in which the twig shall be inclined. There is nothing in our whole practice, of a public kind, to which it has the udiated, both as to the means least analogy. In fact, when you come to schools themselves, of a higher grade, they shake off the themselves, of a higher grade, they shake oil the despotism which forms a part of and surrounds the Common School system. Cambridge, Andover and Yale, and other institutions, are each patronized by those, and those only, who approve of the particular dectrines and principles which accompany the acquisition of human learning.

The advocates of the existing Free School Act say that "it is the business of the State to educate all the children of the State" I have no objection

say that "it is the business of the State to educate all the children of the State" I have no objection that it should be enjoined on all to have the young educated; and, as we are always to have the poor with us, I do not object that those whom the God of Heaven has kept from making their bellies their god, and prospered, should of their means contribute beyond their numerical proportion. But in this compulsory contribution or taxation, propriety should not be outraged, since "consistency is a least."

Now if our School system could partake of the characteristics of our general social relations, as the have been faintly portrayed, would it be expected that the children of all, from A to Z, should be thrust into one common receptacle, to improve their manners, and fit them for good citizens? No; no one in the least familiar with modern Common Schools would look for such a state of things. We bould find, on the contrary, what is, to a great ex should find, on the construction and over will be. Those who have the means to do it, send their children just where they please, to school, regardless, but not thoughtless, of the public tax, and the private one, which is imposed on them by the defects of our

I contend that the tax payer's child is as much one of "the children of the State" as the non-tax payer's, and is, of the two, botter entitled to the means required to pay the expense of schooling. So, if existing social relations, which cannot be re-versed, mangre the prating of philanthropists, subject tax payers' to double taxation for the same object, is it not better to devise a way in which they can see themselves fairly dealt with, than to call them the oppressors of the poor, and "served

call them the oppressors of the poor, and "served just right I"

My whole plan, omitting the details, would be to have the State raise the money by tax necessary to add to the public fund, for achooling all the children of the State. Every Teacher, on offering his services, should have a certificate from the proper authorities of capacity, just as Free Bankers deposit their securities with the Controller, and the Teacher's certificate of a certain amount of schooling should entitle every scholar to his proportion of the money devoted to educating "all the children of the State." Furthermore, as one design of the advocates of the current Free School Law is declared to be the making of good, law-abiding citizens through the agency of the schoolmaster—I would have the ballot-box denied every man who might otherwise be a voter, who could not produce,

I would have the ballet-box denied every man who might otherwise be a voter, who could not produce, on the day of election, the required testimony of a certain amount of schooling of his children, if he had any, the preceding year.

My scheme is, to have schools follow, or harmonize with our other social relations, thereby rendering justice at least in part to tax payers, and incidentably coording the unfaithful citizen to do his duty to those whom God has placed in his charge, and to the institutions under which he lives.

Very respectfully yours, GLARKE RICE.

A DECISION.—We understand that the Executive Council have decided to deprive W. L. Mackenzie of his salary for services on the Welland Canal until 1851, on the plea that they have not had leisure to look into "old claims."

[Toronto Examiner.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Amherst College,

Correspondence of the Tribune.
AMBREST, Tausslay, Aug. 8. The bright skies of Amherst are smiling over another of hor annual festal days. The town, usually so quiet, is now full of bustle; the streets are crowded, and the College buildings and grounds

are inundated with a constant tide of visitors. The regular exercises of Commencement week began on Sunday, with the Barcalaureate Sermon to the graduating class. In the absence of Dr. HITCHCOCK, the President, the sermon was preached by Rev. Prof. WARNER in his usual feli citous style. From the text, "No man lived to himself," he deduced highly interesting and important duties. On Monday evening the village Church was crowded to overflowing by an audi ence, who listened for an hour and a half to the loguent pleadings of John B. Gover, in behalf of Temperance. On Tuesday evening occurred the Annual Prize Declaration from selected members of the Freshmen and Sophomore Class. On Wednesday, an address was delivered before the Wednesday, an address was delivered belord the Society of Inquiry by Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn The Doctor's subject was "History," and it was treated with his customary brilliancy. As usual, Dr. C. did not forget to discourse de omaibus rebus

Today has been the day of the Graduating Claus. Today has been the day of the drawdlang Onto. The class numbers 25, 19 of whom appeared up in the stage. As a whole, their performances were highly creditable. The places were for the most part written with taste and delivered with propriety. We did not fail to discover among them priety. We did not fail to discover among evidences of sound and judicious training. evidences of sound and judicious training. Itself valedictory addresses were delivered by Augustine M. Gay of Charlestown. Good sense and evidences of a manly character were fully exhibited. The allusion to the absent President, and the fareell address to the faculty, were especially felici

In addition to the exercises of the Graduating Class, the Master's Oration was delivered by Mr.
L. Henry Edwards of Sohthampton, who is, we understand at present totar in the College His subject, "Skepticism Incidental to Scientific Progress," was a well selected one, and exhibited good

The degree of A B was emferred upon the members of the Graduating Class, and that of A M.

members of the Graduating Graduates in course. Rev. Joseph Brown was made D. D.

This evening occurs the triennial Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. An oration is to be delivered by Ray. F. D. HUNTINGTON of Boston,

delivered by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON OF BOSTON, and a poem by ALFRED B STREET of Albany.

We are happy to learn that the prospects of this institution are increasingly flattering. Mr. Williston, already distinguished by his manificent benefactions to the College, has offered to add to our College hill a suitable library edifice, provided \$15,900 can be raised for additions to the library. 5,000 of this amount have already been subscribed and the rest will readily be obtained.

The following degrees were conferred at Amherst on Commencement day: A. M. in course upon Samuel Dans, Lemuel H. Waters, Moses P. Stickney, and L. Henry Edwards. Lewis S. Hough, of Western Reserve College, was admitted ad eun-dem. Honorary A. M.—Moses H. Baldwin of Pitts-field. D. D.—Rev. Joseph Brown, of Dalkeith,

Gov. Briggs was present during the exercises of

Commencement day.

Rev. Henry W. Beecher of Brooklyn was appointed to address the Alumni next year, and Professor Hacket of Newton was nominated as his sub-

Commencement Week-University of Vermont.

Correspondence of The Tribune. BURLINGTON, VT. Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1859. The exercises of the week commenced with an address before the "Society for Religious Inquiry," given Monday evening by Rev. Henry Wilkes of Montreal, Canada. Mr. Wilkes took for his subject the Age and Theology, and most ingeniously and scholar like did he handle it. I freely confess I never listened to any discourse in which the speaker carried out and mustrated his own views with more ability and acumen than the orator did on this occasion. His language was pure, his logic keen, and his illustrations exceedingly apt. He spoke of the peculiar characteristics of the present progressive age, and its demands upon those who preach the Gospel, contending earnestly for the great truths revealed in the Scriptures and for the faith once delivered to the Saints, and reconciling them with the history of the human race and the geology of the earth. I have not space to give scarcely a glimpse of this masterly discourse. If the Reverend gentleman always writes and speaks as well as he did on this occasion, I must give him rank among the first scholars of the age. His discourse was unquestionably the gem of the week.

The celebration of the associate Alumni came oil Tuesday forenoon, on which occasion Henry J Raymond, Eaq of your city gave the oration. Mr. Raymond is a graduate of this University, and therefore felt quite at home. He chose for the subject of his address the duties of the Scholar, and especially of the American Scholar. He began by especially of the American Scholar. He begin by saying that he should be very brief, and then spoke nearly two mortal hours, at least more than an hoar and a half. Had he left out two thirds of the first half of his discourse, which was merely common moralizing, it would have been a decided improvement, and one which the au lieace would have duly appreciated. In relation to the spirit and tendency of the present age, he thought everything was about right, and that scholars should imposint to the current of public opinion, and so thing was about right, and that scholars should jump into the current of public opinion, and go along with and guide it, rather than undertake to stop it. He could not very well help flinging a little at the Socialists, sithough he did not call them by name. However, he did them the justice to say that there might be a few things gathered up from these references and saved, while the great bulk of their works would die and be forgotten. They ought to thank him for this small favor. A portion ought to thank him for this small rayor. A portion of his oration was very well written, and exhibited a good deal of study and reflection. There are many, no doubt, who would not indorse all his opinions in relation to the past, or agree with his speculations on the characteristics of the age we

live in.

In the afternoon the "Literary Societies" held their annual Festival. Rev. Mr. Washburn of Newburyport, Mass gave the oration, and Rev. Mr. Lanphear of Derby, Vt. delivered the Poem — The subject of the Oration was the Spiritaal Philadelic Control of the Control of the Spiritaal Philadelic Control of the Control or Spiritaal Philadelic Co osophy of this Age. It was a labored production oscopy of this age. It was a more properties of and many parts of it elequent and easily understood, but there were many portions of it so elaborated and etherial that I could not exactly comprehend it. In his attempts to kill off the most sublimated transcendentalism of our day and establish the principles of his spiritual philosophy, he took such high flights and was so long on the wing that I not only lost sight of him but lost also the thread of his discourse, which did not reach the earth at all in his highest sourings. And when he did sometimes stoop toward this mundane sphere, his hread was drawn out to the finest stretch of tenu ty. The truth is, he occasionally got lost himself, in his spritual wanderings, and of course he could not reasonably expect his hearers to follow him.— After all, the oration exhibited much genius and

talent in its composition.

The Poem was a dream, and all a dream, from beginning to end. The poet in his sleep was carried up through the clouds until he came to a stratum of thick, murky air. The scene around was most dismal. Here he saw a man, miserable and wretched, with one motionless eye, which looked like a ball of fire in his head. He was writing in agony, and a condemned spirit. The poet left this scene and ascended still higher, when he came into a bright, baimy atmosphere, surrounding a most beautiful island in the midst of an ocean whose beautiful island in the midst of an ocean whose beautiful island in the midst of an ocean whose waters, clear as crystal, laved its shores without any roar. Upon this island was a beautiful woman, singing most beavenly songs, and ministered unto by a numerous company of sweet insocent girls. She was the queen of the island, and happy, of course. Now it turned out in the sequel that this man and woman were once inhabitants of Salem, about the time of Coton Mather. The man was ugly in person and wicked in heart, and made suit to the woman. She refused him; thereupon he feigned himself bewitched by this weman, complained of her, and she was hung on the limb of ne leighed himself bewitched by this went a, com-plained of her, and she was hung on the limb of the cld. Witch Oak Tree." In time the man died, and their conditions in the future state have already been told. Of such dreams is Commence-ment Day made. Our scholars must have their dreams, but whether such words are the "footsteps

and prints of reason," as Lord Bacon pronounced

words to be, may be some what questionable.

The evening of the same day was employed in the exhibition of the Junior Class, who some in public on the stage. The performance was very creditable to the students, and showed that they have been well instructed by the officers of the University. These exhibitions are quite interesting to all those who love to see our youth well educated and witness the developments of the youth

cated and witness the developments of the youth ful mind. This class numbers about twenty young ents, who make quite a respectable appearance, and give good promise for the future.

Wednesday was delightfully cost. The exercises of Commencement passed off to the satisfaction of the people. Fifteen young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fourteen of whom all the contractions of the people. delivered their themes in very good style. They were well written, and generally well spoken The degree of Master of Arts was conferred or fourteen previous graduates, and Doctor of Divisity was given to Rev. Henry Wikes of Montreal.
The honor could not be conferred on a sounder mas or riper scholar. In the evening a Ball came off at Bart's Hotel, which closed the performances of Commerce next Week in Barilagto.

at Hart's Hotel, which closed the performances of Commencement Week in Bariliagtos.

To day the Free Democracy met and nominated Sheimen R. Beardaley, Esq. of St. Albans, as a cancidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Meach am, who now so ably fills the place as a representative of Whig principles in Vermont Mr. Beardsley, no doubt, would run in, if the Vermont Whige did o't expeen to have a candidate of their own and to occupy fully and Slavery ground. Some two of the weeks ago the Free doil party met here for the same purpose, but they were so scattering that they acjourned to Commencement Day, when they hoped to draw in some of the crowd. The meeting was very thin, still they persevered and nominated was very thin, still they persavered and nominate their man, who they expect will take the stamp and canvas the District—an uphil business while Mr. Meschem is in the field. Mr. Peck, their can-didate last year, declined a renomination. The Free Democracy are so sizzling hot that they must have a candidate who is willing to take the stamp, and Mr Peck's modesty was too great for such a demonstration. So they go. Mr. Beardaley will probably do all his speech making on the stump, for it is quite certain that his voice will not be heard in the halls of Congress.

Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ut. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on nineteen young men at Middletown, at the commencement last week; and that of A. M. upon

mencement last week; and that of A. M. upon seventeen others.

The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon the following: L. F. C. Loomis, of North Bridge water, Mass.; B. F. Mudge Esq of Lynn, Mass.; Rev. G. Webber, of the Maine Conference of the M. E. Church, Rev. Mark Trafton, of the New Merk Trafton, of the New ngiand Conference; Daniel Sanford, Esq-

Heading
The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred up on the following: Rev. Henry Bannister, of Caze-novia, N. Y.; Rev. Davis W. Clark, of New York City: Rev. Charles Cook, Wesleyan Missionary in

The commencement of Middlebury College takes place on the 21st inst.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, -The semi centennial anniversary of Middlebary college is to be suitably commemorated on Wednes day, 21st. inst. After the usual commencement exercises at Middlebury an address on the religious history of the college will be delivered by Rav-JOHN A. BATES, D. D. formerly President; and a sermon by Rev. STEPHEN OLIN, D. D., President of Middleton University. Other addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. LARABEE, President of the college, Rev. Dr. BEMAN of Troy, who will deliver an historical discourse; a eulogy on the deceased alumni by Rev. John Hough, D. D., formerly professor at Middlebury for many years; and a poem by JOHN G. SAXE. A jubilee dinner will be served on the college grounds. The presence of all the alumni is earnestly desired. The occasion will doubtless be of peculiar interest.

We learn that the aim of the corporation to pro cure endowments for the college has been partially attained, one third of the sum proposed having been secured. A biographical record of the alumni is also announced as in process of publication.

Portland and Matters There. PORTLAND, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1850.

In beauty of location this city is unsurpassed Situated on somewhat elevated ground it commands an almost boundless prospect. On the east Cape Elizabeth stretches itself out, beyond which lies the open sea, and on the west an immense tract of country is apread out, embracing the White Mountain range, whose lofty peaks are distinctly

Beside its beauty of location, the taste of the citizens of Portland has given it additional attrac tious. The streets on each side are lined with most magnificent elms, in which at a distance the most magnificent elms, in which at a distance the city seems to be literally embowered. If the name had not been given to another place, Portland might well be styled the City of Elms. But it is chiefly the enterprise of the people here that I wish to notice. Within a very tow years Portland has taken a start in this respect, which bids fair to give it a much higher rank among the cities of the Union them it has butterly easy ned. If it has because than it has hitherto assumed. If it has heretofore allowed other cities to get the start of it, it is now making full amends for the past.

In the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, by

which Portland and Montreal are to be brought in to direct connection the people seem to be most deeply interested. This road has been taken hold of in earnest. Though it is not long since it was projected, the cars are already running over it for a distance of some 50 or 60 miles, while the rest is under contract and is in process of rapid completion. Of the great baselits the city will derive from the road, when completed, there can be no doubt. Its business now, though simply way business. ness, equals the most sanguine expectations of its

on structed, or in process of construction, which have been greatly aided by the Portland people, and will doubtless be of preat advantage to the city. To supply these roads with cars and locomplives, an extensive manufactory has been recently

lives, an extensive manufactory has been recently established in this cuy.

The people here are now all alive to the importance of constructing what has been called the "European and American Railway," by which the I nited States and some point on the seaboard in the British Provinces are to be connected, and the time spent in crossing the Atlantic materially distributed. The consider this enterprise a very To consider this enterprise, a ve

minished. To consider this enterprise, a very large and enthusinatic meeting was held here last week. It was attended by many from different parts of our own land, and by some of the ablest and most distinguished men in the Provinces. It is surely a grand enterprise.

But I amsnying too much. I will only aid, that, with the railways now being made, and one of the finest harbors in the country, there is reason to believe that Portland will yet be, in population, in business, and in wealth, one of the first of our cities.

F. o. 5.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM -A resident of the Tamespoos Hall Stohm — A resident of the town of New Scotland, informs us that a remarkable hall storm visited a section of that town on Wednesday last. It did not last more than twenty minutes, and covered a track of about two miles in width, extending in a north-east and south-westerly direction, though how far it reached in either direction has not been ascertained. It prostrated trees which have stood a century, blew down barns, destroyed corn fruit vines. Ac. broke giags, and destroyed corn fruit, vices, &c. broke glass, and did much damage on the farms of Joseph Hilton, F. L. Joslin, James McElroy, and others. The hall under the hedges in some places was a food deep. The leaves of the grape vines and treas were perforated by the hall, and the grapes and fruit cut by the research the appearance of hairs riddled by a

forated by the hall, and the grapes and fruit ent by it, presented the appearance of being riddled by a discharge of buckshot. [Albany State Register. Cholera at the South—We are sorry to learn, from the Chattanooga, (Tenn.) Gazette, that the cholera had broken out among the hands en gaged in excavating the Tunnel through the Cumberland Mountain on the Chattanooga and Nash ville railroad. A number of them had died, and most, if not all, had abandoned the work, which had been progressing rapidly, with the prospect of as been progressing rapidly, with the prospect of as speedy a completion as could be expected for so great work.

Miss Ellen Barry of Boston, was burned to death by the accidental explosion of a campbane lamp on Bunday evening last. Mrs. Montgomery, also of Bostor, was accerely burned by a similar explosion on the same evening.

Western Virginia-Minerals, &c. Correspondence Virginia Republican.

GUYANDOTTE, Va Monday, July 15, 1850.

SIR: It is gratifying to find that the mineral wealth of Western Virginia is beginning to attract the attention of men of capital, and that companies have been formed, now in actual operation, and will soon, I trust, give convincing proofs that a handsome return can be made from the outlay. Let it however be remembered, that many unexpected difficulties have to be encountered by the first proectors and that the ultimate development of a whole county or State depends very much upon the success of the first adventures. Hence it is the duty of every man who wishes well to his country to see enterprising individuals or companies succeed, and instead of sneering at any miscarriage, or misfortune, each one should first put his shoulder to the wheel and help his neighbor up the hill .-When it is considered that so little has been done in the construction of Railroads, the improvement of Rivers, &c. and that to get an outlet involves a great portion of the capital of the public spirited men who have stepped forth and have proved to a

considerable extent that under so many difficulties much good can be done. Now this is not a more question as regards either a private individual or a public company, but it is a question of vital im-portance to the whole State of Virginia, and more particularly so to this section of it. It has been ruly observed that the coal fields of Great Britain have done more for that country than all her other mines, at home or in her Colonies, but that coal would have been valueless to her if proper outlets had not been provided for getting it away. The fact that this is much richer, more exten-

sive and more easily developed than any in Britain, and, equal, I believe, to any other in America of fers to the capital sit great indecements to constrout railroads. The State could very easily create, say 220,000,000, lend it to the companies at 5 per cent.
taking as accurity the colliories, iron works and the
roads and other improvements until the profits cancelled the debt, or the stockholders were able to take it up: the whole management to be in the take it up: the whole management to 95 to the bands of the companies; the State to appoint auditors to investigate the accounts an i competent engineers to examine the roads before opening.—These roads could be made at a very low cost. The natural levels of the country point out their localities. The lands through which they would pass, would cost but little, all the elements required for their construction are on the spot. 'Decley's pa-tent' or any other similar Furnace could be erected at suitable piaces, and with a forge and mill all the fron machinery, fittings, &c. could be manufactured of real Virginia iron ore, of which an abundance can e had. Limestone of various kinds, from the easi ly reduced carboniferous to the impervious and bydraulic. Free stone, fire clay, in short everything required for building roads, machinery, houses &c. can all be had in the same section. The capi tal, therefore required would be spent in the State and its circulation would forward other manufac The surplus skill, and labor of Britain and other countries would flow into Virginia, and she would in a short time, take her place as second to

none in America.

The lands which at present are comparatively valueless, would, in a short time, become of import ance, the owners would then be in a position to take an interest in developing their resources, and the laborer whose employment at certain seasons is but casual, would participate in the general prosperity of those around him. It is only by comparison that any real idea can be formed of the wealth of any or the seasons of the comparison that the seasons of t wealth of one country compared with that of another. I will therefore place South Wales in Britain, as it was lifty years on a footing with Cabell, Wayne, or any of the adjoining countries, where the minerals contained are in the same powhere the minerals contained are in the same position now that those of Moamouth were at that time. The mineral basin in Wales, however, is more remote from market than the basin of the Ohio, for the deep minerals of the Ohio can be obtained on the very edge of that noble river, and furnaces might be erected and the iron shipped at the furnace's mouth; and so of coal. And from the same shaft the components required in making iron can be gotten; but, independent of the deep minerals a series comes in, which can be got by adits driven in the face of the hills (or ridges as they age termed in Virginia), and ores of the rich they are termed in Virginia), and ores of the rich-est kind of Fossilerous and Hematitic, varying in thickness from one to five feet, will repay the miner for his labor.

Limestone and cosi can be gotten in the same manner, Fire clay, Freestone, &c. &c. The mineral basin of South Wales is not so situated. There the ores, &c. invariably repose on the mountains,

Limestone commencing about six miles from the River Severn, the outlet for that section.

Consequently limestone has to be hauled a great distance to the works not immediately situated on or near the edge of the basin. The ores are more interfacilities than any limestone to the works. rrefractible than any I have seen in America. The Hematitic ore so necessary for amalgamating with the Welsh ores is brought at a very great expense from Staffordshire and Devonshire, add to the great expense of mining. Ores in many cases 1; to 3 inches thick—not any one vein reaching 12 inches. The country does not possess the facilities that this does for constructing roads, yet canals, roads, harbors, towns, villages and works that may vie with any in the work have sprang up: the rugged sides of the mountains present green fields and the man-sions of the millionares prove that the mountain in labor has produced diamonds, although of a dark hue. The immense profits made in times of prosperity have enabled the iron masters there to con-struct their works on the very best principles, and struct their words on the very occast principles, and, therefore, when the trade is prostrated and the wages of the workmen reduced to so low an ebb as hardly to sustain existence, still the iron master makes something, even if he gets only 5 per centuclear on the make he can send iron to New York cheap, but it is at the expense of the workman's toil

nd exhausted strength.

The natural advantages of this section are such that with good workmen, at high wages, a very great profit can be made, and the manufactured iron of Britain entirely excluded from Virginia. The value of the timber on the mineral lands here would form another source of profit, that cannot be had in Wales, for the hills are of little bere would form another source of profit, that cannot be had in Wales, for the hills are of little value there, but here it is not so; and although I do not advocate the value of the hill land here for farming purposes, yet much good and rich land can be brought into caltivation by men accustomed to the same kind of land in Britain. I will say, however, with perfect confidence that a country better adapted for pasturing cattle and sheep cannot be found. The herbage is rich and full of sustemance, and the never-failing springs of water, give every inducement to the granier to locate in Western Virginia. My principal object, however, is to direct the attention of men of capital to this section of the country who are desirous of embarking in the coal, tron and salt business: and to the really practical men I say, "Come and examine for yourselves, and I will stake my reputation that you will not be disappointed. The Creator in his munificence has bestowed upon this section of country not a small share of his bunity, and sooner or later it must be developed. Here in a small space is contained more lasting wealth than the plains of California will yield as rich as they seem at present. The citizens of Kanswha who to a certain extent are reaches the benefit of they seem at present. The citizens of Kanawha who to a certain extent are reaping the benefit of one class of minerals about d not be content with that. Why should the minerals of the adjoining

State be placed so prominently before the world, while those of Virginia are not represented?

The bituminous and cannel coal of Kanawha, Guyandotte and Big Sandy will rank with any in Britain or America. Surely then the Government will not refuse to send Professor W. R. Johnson to record or the coal of this section as he has done of will not refuse to send Professor W. It Johnson to report on the coal of this section as he has done of Pennsylvania. Such report would either confirm what has already been said or disprove it, and it would set the position of Virginia right to thaview of those who are seeking for fields of investment in this district. I write from personal investigation. I do not dread the result of what I have written, if creating mea would come and investigate what I do not dread the result of what I have written, if practical mea would come and investigate what I wish the world to know. Virginia is much nearer the market than Pennsylvania and possessing such masses of cannel and bituminous coal, &c. &c. and lands at per acre a mere moiety of the cost of similar lands in Pennsylvania, offers to those seeking real bons fide investments, a certain and safe field

to enter on.

If these remarks are not too lengthy you may perhaps find a place for them, as I am well aware that your wish is to see this country prosper and sesume its proper position. Such is my own wish, although I am but, I may say a stranger in it yet, I have adopted it as my future home and I hope to see many of my countrymen here feeding the bissing furnace or pouring out the liquid metal or fashioning at the busy mills the rails that will convey and bring us together, or our surplus pro-ducts to market. I only want a beginning, may that soon be consummated, &c.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, JAMES TODD, Mining Engine

THE BONNET CARRE CREVASSE.-The party of engineers and scientific gentlemen, who left here a few days since to examine the present condition of the crevasse at the Bonnet Carré Bend, and to asthe crevasse at the Bonnet Carre Bend, and to as-certain the degree of practicability that existed of closing it, returned on Tuesday night. The party was composed of Mr. Bringier, State Surveyor General, Professor Forshay, Dr. Riddell, Judge Preston Judge Host, Judge Bullard, and Messrs, Harrison, Sturgi, Blanchard, Heaton and Lafarelle, Harrison, Sturet, Bianchard, Heaton and Lafarelle, Surveyors. All of these gentlemen are competent to examine into a subject of this importance, and to make good use of their observations. The ex-cursion was set on foot by Mr. S. Hicker, the chair man of the Senate Committee on Levees. The result of the examination of the crevassee wi ubtless tend greatly to settle the vexed question of levees or no levees, the best means of protection from inundation, &c. It will doubtless appear in a report at the next session of the Legislature, t is, if that session take place the coming fast or Winter. Not withstanding the immense quantity of water that has poured through this crevases during the last eight months, there is little evidence of its passage over the fields, beyond the large deposits of sand some distance from the river, rising from six to ten feet in hight. The deep channel that it was expected would be cut by the rapid current, does not exist. The great injury done has been the washing away of the rich loan of the fields, and the substitution of sand in its of the fields, and the substitution of said in its place, thus running the plantations. Very little water now runs through the crovesse. The plantoraspenk of erecting a costly lover across the cre-vasse. It is a pity the State cannot do the work for them at once. [N. O. Pic, lat

The Crescent learns that the committee is nearly unanimous sgainst the expediency of lateral out-lets. A bar, twenty feet in hight, extending across the river, was formed immediately below the crevase, during the short period that the water poured through the opening. Hence, argues the poured through the opening. Hence, argues the Grescent, if the Bonnet Carre crevasse were to be large in base and hight, and in time would form a natural dam across the present bed, and turn the entire bedy of water down the new and shorter outlet to the Guif. What would then, asks the Crescent, become of New Orleans?

Six hundred and forty negroes, it is stated, are now at work building a levee across the crevasse.

#### SCHOOLS.

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In this institution young gentlement will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of an English and Classical
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There are two terms in a year, each five months. The summer term commencing on the first of May, and the Winter on the first of November. Terms reasonable. Circulare containing particulars, references, &c. can be biained at Spaiding & Shephard's bookstore, 1834 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing a note to the Principal.

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O PARENTS AND GUARDIANS-Two I three jupils (not exceeding 12 years of sage, and young ladies would be preferred) can be desirably accommodated with board, &c in the family of the Principal (a Bayust clergyman) of the Academy at Port Richmond, Sosten Isaand, N Y Terms moderate, Seedroulars at the "Tribune" office, or by reference to Rev Dr. Dowling, 6 Perry-st.; Rev S. Coby, 122 Nassaus; John Molfatt, Eng (3 Wallest New York—and Revs. J. Browniee and S. White, or the Principal, Port Richmond.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Vanderbiltavenue, Giffon, Statou Isind, con-ducted by Mr. J. O WOODS, Principal, assisted by Mrs. Woods, Misses H & G Errington, and other teachers. A session will commence Sent 5th. For further informs. tion, see Prospectus, to be had at Clark, Austin & Go's bookstore, 215 Broadway, New-York, and of the proprieto at Cirica.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.-EDW. ZELLER, III Professor of Music, having lately arrived from Eu-rope, begs to inform the ladies and genilemen, that he is ready to give lessons on the pisno and its signing. Best lity references given. Inquire at 30 Vossey-at. and lux

NOTICE TO CARTMEN TO RENEW THESE NLICENSES.—Extracts from a Law to Regulate Carts

and Cartmen:
SEC. 5. All Licenses to Cartmen shall expire on the last
Monday of July after the date thereof.
SEC. 6. Every person on receiving his License as Cart
man, shall pay to the Mayor, for the use of the City, the
sum of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents; and upon the renew
al of any Cartman's License, such person shall pay, as
foresaid, the sum of Fifty Cents
In conformity therewith, the Cartmen are hereby required
to renew their Licenses at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, to

commence on THURSDAY, the lat day of	Angu	at, 18	50, 81
10 o'clock A M. and continue daily, betw	reen	10 6	und 2
weigek in the following order:			
1 to 200 Thursday	gust	Ist.	1850,
200 to 400 Friday	**	2	98
400 to 600 Saturday	**	3	**
500 to 800 Monday	**		**
800 to 1000 Tuesday	44	6	4.4
1000 to 1200 Wednesday		7	98
	**	9	**
1200 to 1400 Thursday		9	**
		10	
1600 to 1800 Saturday		10	
1800 to 2000 Monday	**	12	**
2000 to 2200 Tuesday		1.5	**
2200 to 2400 Wednesday	**	15	**
2400 to 2600 Thursday	71		200
2:00 to 2:00 Friday		16	000
2800 to 3000 Saturday	**	17	
3000 to 3200 Monday	**	19	**
3200 to 3400 Tuesday	**	20	**
\$100 to \$600 Wednesday	**	21	**
5600 to 3800 Thursday	**	22	**
Hay Carts, Friday	**	23	**
may barm, Friday	44-	A. new	

Carimen not receiving their Licenses on the above days will be considered as having resigned, and their numbers given to the first applicants.

The Licenses will not be axenewed under any circumsiances after the most hof August.

EF Licenses will not be arrewer under any circumsiances after the month of August.

Fithe VII General Provisions—(Extract)
Sec. 3. No Cart, Truck or Dray, whether loaded or other wite, and not employed in the transportation of goods, for the or wager, and no Mikiman's Cart shall be driven or used in any street, ince, evenue or public place in the City of New York, without having the name of the owner thereof painted with a black paint upon a white ground, on the square of the after part of the shaft of such Cart, Fruck or Dray, plainly to be seen, under a penalty of Five Dollars, to be sued for and recovered from the owner or owners, of drivers thereof, severally and respectively.

The following rules are to be observed by the Cartmen: 1st. Each Cart must have the number newly and Flainley by the shaft on each side.

2d Each Cartmath, on the day designated for his class, must appear with his horse and cart at west side of the Park, ranging in a single line along Broadway, between Chambers and Surray at. giving a space around each in order that the Superintendent or inspector may examine the numbers and condition of the Carts, &c.

3. Each Cartman must produce his present License in order that it may be renewed

By order.

New York, Mayor's Office, July 20, 1850. 1931 August

W GOLSON'S PATENT FOR HANGING

V GOLSON'S PATENT FOR HANGING
W CARRIAGES - Affords a lighter and stronger renice than can be obtained in any other way, and with a
steel cross bar behind, it surpas ers all other modes of
Hanging for pleasant and easy motion.
A Succi Die has been protured for striking plates to be
stached to sil carriages toll under this patent.
The Plates with the right to use together with the
Springs or the plates superately, may be kad of the agents
SHELDON SMITH, & CO.,
Sole Agents for New York, New Jorsey, and Com.
All persons infringing upon this patent either by maxing,
using or seiling without the plates, will be held surely socountable therefor, by proceedings at law, unless immediate settlement is made with the Patentee or his Agent or
Autorneys.

Patentee, Cierciand, Ohio.

13/INDOW SHADES: GILT CORNICES: DEA-

WINDOW SHADES: GILT CORNICES: DEAV PERY MUSLINS, ac.—Families about furnishing
their windows with the above articles, will find at J. C
WOODFORDS, 325 Broadway, the largest and best as
priment in the day; several new styles never before introwoodbrokd's, as Broadway, the largest and best ascomment in the city; several new styles never before inschaed in Rew-York. Lace and muslin curtains draper;
tassels, loops, pins, bands, cornices, &c. Families purchasing of the smoorther may rely apon gotting a first-raisarticle, and as low as it is possible to import or manufacture it. Morchants buying at wholesale will find it ided daily
to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

3. C. WOODFORD, 265 Scoadway

NOTICE is bereby given that the subscriber will mate application to the United States Treasury Department at Washington for duplicates and payment of asine of the following original certificates of stock of the United States stated in his name, under the act approved January 25, 1847, to wit. Now 7158, 7159, 7161, 7161 and 7162, for one thousand oddras such, all bearing date February 15, 1888, with interest from February 3, 1850, said original certificates th interest from Fentuse;
ving been lost or destroyed.

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1930 ImeodDiaw8 W&44W. Wilson's Business Directory of New-York

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I Odons TO LET, with board, in one of the mea th pleasant locations in the city on a stage rous. Ho, cold and shower name in the bouse. The best of reference given and recoired. Apply at north-east corne of the scentilest and Sventh-avenue.

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Tout meals, at it White at a few down way. The location is very destrable, wi boarders in the house. Two large rooms, through a large pantry, or a parlor and bee if destred.

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der and of great parity, constantly asked by asked by the accept by
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Liverpool Ohrest COAL now landing her packet ship Patrick Heary, in prime order, and make ed expressly for family use, for sale to lots to suit, by JAMES L. WORTS, and It is Broad way and cor. Fourth and Thompson in

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