

members of the Board of Emigration and others present. The proceedings were of a very satisfactory character. A collation was served, at which were drunk the usual complimentary toasts, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Board of Education held a meeting last evening, when the question of reading the Scriptures in the public schools was discussed at considerable length. It was finally resolved that the practice of reading portions of the Bible, without note or comment, in the various public schools, be recommended. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the Commissioners of Central Park be requested to open the traverse roads laid down in the map of Central Park as adopted by them, so as to afford thoroughfare across the same. A resolution was offered that a special committee of five be appointed (the Board of Councilmen concur) to make such arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July as will be deemed proper. The report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, amending the report of the Board of Councilmen in favor of cleaning the Streets, was laid over. The Committee on Gas and Lampe sent in a report recommending that the Street Commissioner be instructed to advertise for proposals for lighting and furnishing oil for all the lamps in the city, and keeping them in repair for one year. The matter of building a retaining wall in Fifth avenue was called up, discussed and laid over until Monday evening next, and made special order. The Board will meet this evening at five o'clock.

The receipts of beef cattle during the past week amounted to 3,062 head, an increase of 520 head as compared with the week previous. The market was active yesterday, and notwithstanding the large supply prices were firmly maintained until towards the close, when a trifling decline was submitted to. The offerings were mostly of equal quality. The quotations are 7½c. a 9½c. The market for cows and calves continued very dull, and \$15 a \$35 may be mentioned as the extreme range of prices. With moderate supply the demand for veal calves was light, at last week's rates, 3½c. a 6½c. There was an active demand for sheep and lambs, at \$3 a \$5 each. There was no material change in price.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 500 bales, on the basis of about 11½c. for midland uplands. Owing to the relaxation in freight flour was sold rather more freely for good shipping brands. The sales were to a fair extent, local purchases by the home trade and for export, while prices were without change of moment. Wheat was less active and prices somewhat irregular, but without change of moment. Corn was in light supply and sales moderate, at rates given in another column. Pork sold to a moderate extent at \$17 60 a \$17 75 for mess and at \$14 25 for prime. There was some more inquiry for beef, with rather more doing at quotations. Sugars were less active, but prices were sustained. Sales were confined to about 400 a 500 bbls. Coffee was quiet, with sales of 100 bag Maracabo and 300 do. Rio at rates given in another place. Fresh and heavy and lower, with moderate engagements.

The British Outrages in the Senate—Senator Mason Backing Down.

It will be seen by a more full report of the proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday—which we publish elsewhere—on the substitute of Mr. Mason for Senator Douglas's bill to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag of the United States, that Senator Mason backs down completely from the position he was supposed to have taken in his recent report on the British outrages, and wishes to substitute the petty republics south of us for Great Britain, as the objects upon which we should exercise our indignation.

The Senate very properly refused, by a vote of thirty-seven to sixteen—eleven Senators not voting at all—to entertain this miserable subterfuge of the Virginia Senator, or even to enter upon a debate of it. It will be seen by reference to our Congressional report that the Senate has agreed to make the original resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the British outrages, the special order for Saturday next, and the whole country will expect to see on that day a tone of debate and a course of action such as are consonant with the honor and dignity of the American Senate under the present emergency. Every national sentiment has been outraged, every national feeling has been insulted, by the course of the British officers at our very gates, and by the too palpable fact that orders for this course were issued by the British ministry months since. For sixty years have we struggled in support of the great principle of the immunity of our ships from search upon the sea during a time of peace, ever since we began to feel the throbbings of life in the national bosom have we resisted this insolent aggression. One great Virginian, Jefferson, struggled for eight years against it, while he was at the head of the young nation, another eminent Virginian, Madison, led us into war in defence of it, while our thews and sinews were yet tender. Now that we are lusty and strong, comes a degenerate son of the Mother of Presidents, and would have us, forsooth, turn our wrath against the pigmies of the Isthmus who have really been doing nothing except quarrelling among themselves and destroying their own vitality.

The Senate of the thirty-three United States of America did right in rejecting by an overwhelming vote the weak and cowardly suggestion. We only regret that there was one man in that body—one Senatorial representative of a free and sovereign American State—that voted with Mr. Mason in support of his impolitic proposition; and we rejoice to see that his colleague from Virginia was not found among the sixteen old fogies who are so afraid of a fuss with one of our size. It is their trembling fear of a course that may carry us into a war with England. Nothing would so encourage British insolence in these outrages as the course Senator Mason's fears counsel us to adopt; and if the British cruisers continue to search our vessels, the country will have a war upon that point, if it has to sweep away a whole Senate of old fogies to obtain it. The country expects the Senate to place a still stronger condemnation upon Mr. Mason's wish to let "I dare not wait upon I would."

GREELY AMONG THE FOGGIES.—The Hon. Masses Greeley has been raking up the old Yazoo fraud of more than half a century ago. But why be delving among such forgotten and dusty fossils as this Yazoo fraud and the South Sea bubble, when our own times are so prolific of frauds, moonshine speculations and swindling lobby jobs. If the Hon. Masses Greeley would only consent to enlighten us concerning that mysterious Irish rebellion fund of \$50,000; that *Trust* bene Kansas fund of \$100,000; that lobby draft, of which he was the stakeholder, of \$1,000 from the Des Moines Improvement Company, and especially concerning Matteson's proposed "free wool" deposit of \$25,000 with the Hon. Masses Greeley, for the purchase of some twenty-five convertible members of Congress at a thousand dollars a head, our befogged cotemporary would be doing the public some service. As for this harping on the Yazoo fraud, it is about as reasonable now as would be a discourse on the spurious issues of our old Continental paper currency. Let the Hon. Masses Greeley wake up! This is not the time for snoozing.

TRUMPH OF THE DERBY GOVERNMENT.—The steamer which arrived at Halifax yesterday, brings the rather important news of the triumph of the Derby administration over their party's meretricious opponents. Mr. Cardwell, who proposed the vote of censure, withdrew it before the close of the debate; thus intimating, plainly enough, his belief that the government was too strong as yet to be overthrown. This is conformable to British practice. It is not unusual to overthrow a ministry before it has had a few months' trial of office, unless the times be critical, and some momentous question be at stake.

These portions of the debate which have reached us justify the assertion that there never was a time when the folly and the mischief of the Palmerston policy were more thoroughly seen than at present. The House of Commons, when he has so long ruled, now seems thoroughly disgusted with his reckless maltreatment of England's weaker neighbors, and his alternate prostration and truckling to the stronger. The news of the outrages of the British vessels in the West Indies will arrive just in time to intensify the feeling which has already found a partial vent in such speeches as those of Roebuck and Sir Robert Peel; it will go hard with Lord Palmerston, as a public man, before we hear the last of them.

At the same time, stranger things have happened than the defence of Palmerston by Derby would be. Though, we are bound to admit, Lord Derby has uniformly behaved with moderation and fairness to foreign nations, still cannot be forgotten that he is the leader of the greatest party which is the sworn opponent of novelty and reform, of that party which forced England into war with us in defence of the right of search forty-six years ago. Should he, at this juncture, seek counsel of the hereditary principles of his party rather than from the dictates of common sense and the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, we may even now be on the brink of a convulsion, compared to which the Russian war was a passing breeze. The chances, we admit, are the other way; but if Lord Derby be the Tory his enemies represent the next month may precipitate a crisis which the wisest cannot foresee the issue.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST COMMENCED.—The newspapers of the North in the interest of Mr. Seward, are coming out vigorously in his behalf for the succession, to the exclusion of all other candidates in the field. We fear, however, that they carry too large a spread of canvass for the ballast in the hold to keep on their course very long without capsizeing. Their supply of ammunition is very light, being nothing more than the stale remains of the Kansas agitation, "the slave oligarchy," and the aggressions of the "slave power." With three new free States added to the Union at a single session of Congress, the "aggressions of the slave power" have certainly been of a very extraordinary kind. But such "aggressions" will never frighten the sensible people of the North. We dare say that they would consent to a few more "aggressions" of this sort, without the slightest grumbling. We suspect, however, that the real platform of Mr. Seward will neither be the "slave oligarchy" nor the "aggressions of the slave power," nor anything of the kind; but that his working programme will be confined to the lobby spoils and the "cohesive power of the public plunder," with Oramus Benajah Matteson as his fagelman, with the forty thieves of Congress as his body guard, with Thurlow Weed (having a five thousand dollar fee in his pocket for statistics) as his whipper-in, and with all the rotten banks, railroad companies, land jobbers, lobby jobbers, stockjobbers and lame ducks and kites of Wall street as his allies.

Meantime, what are the friends, respectively, of Fremont, Banks, Chase, Crittenden, Bell and others of the opposition camps, about? The must be up and stirring, or they will probably find, when too late for any other course, that it will be their duty to play the game of Millard Fillmore and Martin Van Buren.

THE WRIT OF ERROR IN STOUT'S CASE.—Judge Welles has, under the law, granted a writ of error in Ira Stout's case. This entitles the prisoner to the benefit of a new trial, with all the chances of a perverse jury, or an ignorant judge, or a jury that won't agree, or witnesses of illivious of facts long since past. The Judge, however, is not to blame for his act. Under the law, which was disinterred in so timely a manner by the counsel of the Italian Canevari, the Governor of the State of New York has no discretion in the matter, but is bound to issue the writ in every case where a criminal is found worthy of capital punishment. Under this law the chances are that Ira Stout, the author of one of the most barbarous and brutal murders of modern times, may escape the just penalty of his crime.

It should be the first business of the State Legislature at its next session to repeal a law fraught with so much mischief. It ought not to be suffered to disgrace the statute book a single day longer than is absolutely necessary; indeed, the people of this State are reconciled to live like the savages of the South Sea Island without laws, and without guarantees for the safety of life.

Meanwhile we would suggest that it may be well with the Judges to counteract the mischievous tendency of the act in question. It does not appear that any delay is fixed during which they are bound to grant the writ of error; why need they hasten to grant it? Could not its issue be delayed till the Legislature meet?

Mrs. Little's, Stout's sister, and his accomplice and coadjutor in the murder of her husband, to be tried, it seems, in a few days. We shall see how it will fare with her, and what effect will be produced by the wretched manifesto which Stout's lawyer is publishing in the country papers with a view to the manufacture of public sentiment for the use of the jury that is to try her.

THE CHEVALIER WEBB AS A FINANCIER.—The Chevalier Webb has just discovered that Mr. Buchanan has most shockingly mismanaged the government finances; but we doubt whether the indignant Chevalier Webb, with all his Wall street experience as a lame duck and kites, is competent to give financial advice to any man. In all his financial operations in stocks, bonds, United States banks, land speculation, lobby jobs and free wool pettings, he has signally failed, and his most remarkable achievement as a financier was the sponging out of an enormous schedule of debts with the convenient sponge of the last general Bankrupt law. If another such law were passed to the present Congress he would probably be one among the first twenty men to repeat this process of a settlement with his creditors. The Chevalier Webb is, in fact, one of that class of financiers who are never so happy as when

their liquor bills and butcher's bills, house and extras are paid out of other people's pockets. What, then, shall we say of the conduct of such a financier when he undertakes to disburse upon the financial blunders of Buchanan's administration? Oh! the immortal Chevalier Webb!

MUNICIPAL REFORM—TAXPAYERS' PARTY.
It is within the knowledge of every taxpayer in this city that during the past ten years our taxes have increased from three millions to five millions. It is also true that no great public works have been completed, and but one commenced, and that the population and growth of the city have not kept pace with the increase of its expenditures. The inference is irresistible that some twenty millions of dollars have been stolen from the taxpayers by the Corporation employees, who are nothing but a band of tax eaters and tax devourers. Now is this system of plunder confined to a single party. During the past ten years every party has been elevated to power. We have tried them all—democrats, old whigs, Know Nothings and republicans. Before we have tried their hands with the same result—taxes have steadily increased under each and every of them. The reason of this will be apparent to every one initiated into the mysteries of city politics. In making their nominations, all the parties use the same low machinery, and work with the smallest and meanest ward politicians without means, character, credit, or law employment. They pay no taxes, and in no way contribute to the support of the government; they are only tax eaters and tax devourers. They fill the fat places in the City Hall, and it is for them that we pay the tremendous and constantly increasing "salaries" item in the city levy. Beyond that they are in collusion with outside plunderers of the city treasury and share in the spoils. If not absolute rogues, they are lazy and careless. They have nothing at stake in the city, and nothing to gain by a reduction of the taxes. They are not taxpayers. *They are tax eaters, tax devourers, tax plunderers.* We are credibly informed that of the two hundred and fifty employees of the Corporation at the City Hall not fifty pay any taxes whatever.

Now for the remedy: There are thirty thousand taxpayers in this city—men of character and influence. Let them organize a party and put up the best men, without regard to previous political affiliations.

With regard to the nominating convention it has been frequently urged that the taxpayers kept away from them. That is true. Every respectable man keeps away from them when they are packed with bullies of the Dead Ring bit order. The taxpayers should allow no one who is not a taxpayer to have any hand in the nominating conventions, and to put no man's name on a ticket unless he is a taxpayer. This is the best kind of a Registry law, giving the administration of the government to those who pay for it.

By this course the non-taxpayer is deprived of his right. He has a ticket presented to him containing the names of the best men in the city, in lieu of a string of broken down stereotyped politicians. He wants clean streets, an efficient police force and a good government he will vote the taxpayers' ticket. If not, he will choose for himself, and take riot, disorder and dirt. But if the taxpayers combine together as one man in a movement, we have no fear as to the result. There are thousands of honest non-taxpayers who anxiously inquire at the municipal elections for the best men, without distinction of party. Their votes will be given to the taxpayers' ticket, and its success would be a certainty. It depends only upon the proper holders themselves to say whether they will make a little effort to save themselves from being systematically plundered by the tax eaters.

THE LAST KICK AND THE LAST FLICKER.
His Holiness, Archbishop Hughes, has very necessarily taken the trouble of a deliberation of certain ridiculous inventions of some of the dark lantern mountebanks and nice poopers of this city, published in an obscure paper at Albany. Meantime we perceive that these K. N. charlatans are determined that the "Circle of Jesus" shall be demolished, inasmuch as all the horrible discoveries concerning it are to be published in a book. And this, we apprehend, will be the last kick of the Know Nothing faction of New York, and the last glimmer of flicker of their dark lantern.

THE JEW QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—We see that a motion made in the House of Commons to admit Baron Rothschild to act as a member of the committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreement with the Lords on the Oaths Bill, was carried by a vote of 251 to 196. If we mistake not, the vote practically settles the question of the admission of Jews to Parliament. Baron Rothschild cannot act as a member of a delegation of the Legislature without being in enjoyment of all the original rights appertaining to a legally constituted member of that body. It was by a side manoeuvre of the same kind that O'Connell was enabled to take his seat in Parliament after the Clare election. Such compromises are unworthy of the dignity of great constitutional assemblies like the House of Commons. Feeling that it was in the right in contest with the House of Lords on the Jew question, it should not have sought to recognize by indirect means what it conceived itself entitled to legalize. A formal vote of the House should long since have admitted Baron Rothschild to his seat, leaving the Lords to the adoption of such measures as their intolerance might have suggested. Had this course been pursued some two or three years since, we are satisfied that their lordships would have allowed the dose in the same easy spirit with which they digested the Clare election.

THE HON. BOOBY BROOKS AND THE POPE.
The Hon. Booby Brooks is very much exercised concerning the perils of the Protestant cause in these United States, and comes up stoutly to its defence against the dangerous machinations of that terrible barbarian, the poor old Pope of Rome. He, after, the Hon. Booby Brooks, on account of piety and his zeal in behalf of Protestantism should be honored with the distinction of Rev. Booby Brooks. Yes, more—instead of butcher's bill of seven dollars a month he should henceforth have the double Fifth avenue rate of fourteen dollars a month, family visitors and servants included. Let it therefore be the Rev. Booby Brooks, and fourteen dollars a month for the butcher's bill, till otherwise ordered. A Protestant divine would starve on seven dollars a month.

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