NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE For California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands.

SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER COPY.

We shall publish in season for the steamship *Georgia*, which sails from this port on the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. the 23d number of the *New-York Tribune* for circulation on the Pacific Coast. It will be prepared with special reference to the wants of residents in that region, or persons emigrating thither, and will contain, in addition to a complete summary of the Foreign and Domestic News up to the latest dates, a list of all the passengers that have sailed from all our ports since our last issue; a synopsis of Political News, and a number of Editorial articles on subjects interesting to residents on the Pacific.

☞ Persons desiring to send their friends on the Pacific a newspaper made up specially for that section, can leave their orders at the desk and we will mail their copies without fail. Price 6¼ cents.

☞ Persons in the Country wishing to send their friends this paper, will please forward to this office payment for the number of copies they may desire to send. In order to avoid mistake, they must be particular in writing as plain as possible the names and residences of those to whom they wish the paper sent.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Publishers have concluded to admit a limited number of Advertisements into the columns of this paper.—Those Merchants, Inventors, &c. who have articles specially adapted to the wants of the inhabitants of California, Oregon, and other parts on the Pacific, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity here offered of making their wares known in that quarter of the globe.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Monday, March 11—10 A. M.

A tremendous conflagration occurred in this City yesterday morning, at about 2½ o'clock, commencing in the building known as Stewart's Globe Saloon, in the north wing of the North American Hotel.

The flames spread very rapidly, and by 7 o'clock had consumed the American Hotel, Lafayette-st. Church, Bloomer Hall, Metzger's stables, and from 15 to 20 other buildings.

The fire was first discovered about 3 o'clock, in the basement of the Globe Hotel, and the amount of property destroyed is not far from $300,000.

The Globe Hotel was occupied by L. B. Spears as a restaurant, and R. P. Kenyon and E. A. Dowling as a billiard and bowling Saloon. The fire next consumed the American Hotel, reducing it to a pile of smouldering ashes. The guests were fortunately saved, though some of them had narrow escapes, and were obliged to fly with nothing but their night clothes on.

During the burning of the Hotel the cinders from the same were blown by the wind on a range of wooden buildings at the corner of Main and Clinton sts. and extending through to Washington-st. and 307 Main-st. the whole of which was soon a mass of ruin. The fire also destroyed the Lafayette-st. Church and the dwelling of George P. Stevenson at the corner of Lafayette and Washington-sts which were occupied by the Phenix Hotel and George Metseger. The flames being stayed on Washington-st. spread along Main toward Eagle, consuming the stores Nos. 304 and 307, owned by G. L. Stevenson and A. H. Tracy, and occupied by Mr. Manning as a boot and shoe store, Dr. Brown as a medicine store, and Mr. Sands as a fancy store, which were also consumed. The block of buildings owned by Hon. A. Moseley was also destroyed, and here the ravages of the devouring element were stayed.

But for the giving out of the Reservoir nearest the scene of the conflagration, while the fire was confined to the Globe Hotel and the firemen had almost a mastery over it, the destruction of this vast amount of property might have been averted.

The Globe Hotel was valued at $15,000—amount of insurance not known. The losses of the occupants, as near as ascertained, are as follows: L. B. Spears's loss, $1,500, $1,000 of which is insured in the Buffalo Mutual Co. Mr. Darling's loss, $2,000, insured for $1,000. The American Building was worth $100,000, and was owned by Mr. J. E. Thayer of Boston, and is said to be insured for $20,000 in the Howard and other offices. The furniture of the Hotel was owned by Mr. L. L. Hodges, and was valued at $8,000—it was mostly saved in a damaged state, and was insured for its value in the Etna and Protection Companies. The saloon was occupied by C. Gwinn, whose loss is $700—no insurance. The store 308 Main-st. was occupied by Mr. Adams as a confectionary—loss trifling; Nos. 303 and 306 were owned by Messrs. Stevenson & Tracy, which, together with the rear building, were valued at $15,000—insured for $9,000, $1,000 in the Buffalo Mutual, $1,000 in the Protection and $1,000 in the Etna; Mr. E. T. Bloomer, of Bloomer Hall, lost $3,000, $1,500 of which was insured in the Union Mutual, New-York; the Park House, a wooden building, was consumed, loss unknown; No. 319 Main-st. was occupied by H. Stearns, as a Botanic Medicine store, and was fully insured in the German Mutual; 317 was occupied by P. Staats as a cabinet ware-room—the building was consumed but the furniture was saved in a damaged condition; insured for $1,000 in the Genesee Mutual, and $500 in the Onondaga Mutual. J. Nedelander, cabinet and chair-maker, lost by removal of his stock about $600. Insured the full amount. The stock of Hersee & Timmerman, also cabinet-makers, was injured by the removal,—and was insured for $8,000 in the Protection, North Western, Onondaga Mutual and Howard Companies. The range of wooden buildings extending from Main-st. to Washington-st. was mostly all destroyed, and some 30 or 40 families are rendered houseless. They were owned by George Brisbane of Batavia—loss trifling. The Lafayette-st. Church is burned to the ground—loss $7,000, insured for $4,000 in the Lexington Company. The dwelling of George P. Stevenson was valued at $3,000, on which there was no insurance; the furniture was saved. Geo. Metseger lost a quantity of grain and hay, but is fully insured in the Genesee Mutual. The property destroyed is in the most beautiful part of the city.

ANOTHER STEAMER FROM CHAGRES.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

The steamship *Cherokee*, Capt. Windle, arrived at this port this morning, from Chagres and Kingston, with specie and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. She sailed from Chagres Feb. 28, and Kingston March 4, and brings no general intelligence of any importance. Her ship news will be found under the proper head. The following is her list of passengers:

G W P Bissell U S Consul at Tepic, Manuel Fernandez, lady, and 2 chil'n, Henry Dorn, Chas Schomer, E V Fergis, David Perry, Joseph Hamilton, Thos G French, W L Wrems, Capt Doane, M MacWithey, J P Harbison, H Fremont, Francis Stewart, A Stewart, C C De Graff, L Dodd, J W Foster, Capt Thompson, Chas Thompson, Mr Lockwood, from Kingston, (Jam.) Miss Brower, D Sarfaty, Thos Carter.

The Cherokee's list of specie is:

Howland & Aspinwall	$138,569 56	A. Bell	25,752 00
Samuel Austin, of Boston	28,600 00	Peter Naylor	1,800 00
Minot & Hooper, of Boston	11,348 00	W. H. Carey & Co.	11,302 00
Peter Edes	37,650 00	W. F. Wrems	4,775 00
		Carey & Co.	10,000 00
		Total	$280,191 82

The Steam Engine—Pulley against the Crank—Scientific American.

UTICA, N. Y. Saturday March 9, 1850.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

When the letter of a man, not designed for publication, is published in a paper without his "knowledge or consent," together with an answer thereto which demands a reply, and then a publication of the reply is refused, what is he to do? Submit to a bastard and emasculated "substance" of it? I suppose he must, unless he is able and willing to pay for a publication of the whole correspondence in some other paper. Such is the "even handed justice" which has been meted out to me by the *Scientific American*. That the public may understand my "reply" which they refused to publish under the pretence that they had not "space" for it, please copy from their paper of the 23d ult. the two letters therein published, and then add the inclosed copy of my letter in reply. Herewith I send you the pay for so doing—whether sufficient in amount, you must determine. It may afford a clue to their conduct, to notice that in the same paper in which they published the letters, and when they supposed I would "back out," they *cracked* as follows:

GREAT STEAMBOAT.—SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the letters containing a most extraordinary steamboat challenge, on another page. If accepted tens of thousands are ready to be bet upon the result.

When they received my reply and found that so far from my "backing out," as they had hoped, I proposed to give the Crank the advantage of nearly "a quarter more steam" than the Pulley, and make it every other way satisfactory, they were compelled to admit my offer a "fair" one, and sneaked off as follows: "*We are in principle opposed to betting.*" The "tens of thousands ready to be bet" must have evaporated. PETER YATES.

[Reply.] *For the Scientific American.*

MESSRS. MUNN & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Mr. Grennell having seen fit to give publicity, through the columns of your paper, to my proposal for settling the question between us "respecting the economy and efficiency of the crank as used in our steam engines," and his reply thereto, declining the mode proposed by me, and substituting another, with the cool *fiat* that "If you decline acceding to the propositions herein set forth, or fail to comply therewith within fifteen days from the reception thereof, you shall be considered as having 'backed-out' and fully conceded the point at issue"—some notice or reply is necessary.

In a few prefatory remarks to the letters, you say:

"Our readers will remember the controversial articles which appeared in our columns respecting the merits of the Pulley and the Crank. The following challenge, the greatest we believe that has ever been brought before the mechanical world, has resulted from it. If this challenge is accepted it will create more excitement than any other," &c.

Now, which "challenge" do you mean—the one contained in my letter to him, or *his* to me? If the former, all right—it stands open to the world for any crankite to accept who chooses. If the latter, I protest against being "considered as having 'backed-out' and fully conceded the point at issue," in declining his offer, for two reasons: First, because I did not annex that condition nor ask that inference to be drawn from his refusal to accept my proposition, and therefore he is not justified in attaching it to my refusal of his; especially when I had "thirty thousand" times more reasons for annexing it to mine, as I proposed to furnish both boats, boilers and engines, all complete, without delay, and without the expenditure of a "dollar" by him. Second: If it be his challenge you mean, then he becomes the challenger, and I am surely entitled to the same "right" which he appropriates to himself in the following words: "But being the *challenged* party, I certainly have the *right* to choose my *own ground, as well as suggest the manner* in which the subject at issue shall be 'satisfactorily demonstrated.'" If, therefore, he had the "right" as the "challenged party" to "choose his own ground as well as suggest the manner," when I gave the challenge, so must I have the same "right" when he, in turn, becomes the challenger; and it does not therefore well become him to talk of my "backing out" whilst he refuses my "fair" proposition for a speedy trial, without any expense to him. In answer to his proposition I will only say that I do not yet desire to risk my life, or the sum of money limited by him, upon a "large" boat with a "low-pressure engine" fit to run "from New-York to Mobile," that can be built in New-York for the small sum (for such purpose) of $30,000, even though I formed an exception (which I do not pretend) to the general condition of inventors after thirteen years study and experiment, in having that sum still left at my disposal. My little experience and information of the cost of such a boat and engine fit for that route and "ocean" service is, it would be more than double that sum. Yet the pretended very anxious Mr. G. says, it is "useless" to propose other conditions—"*I will consent to no other.*"

Look, now, at the two objections made by him to the arrangement proposed by me. He says: "First, your boats have been constructed under your exclusive direction and supervision, solely, it appears, for experimental purposes." True, every word true; and therefore it is unnecessary to build others for the same purpose. They are exactly alike, and if there be any suspicion of advantage in the Pulley boat, a shifting of the engines is expressly provided for in the arrangement. He continues—"for which, as well as practical ends, they are entirely too small, and the data to be elicited from an experiment with them could not safely be relied upon as a foundation for any great practical results. Every man of science is aware that there are many machines which work well in model, that are entirely inapplicable to purposes of practical utility." Is an engine of 6 or 8 horse-power a "model," and "too small" for "purposes of practical utility?" The first engine that was ever used upon a boat was smaller than this. Such is the account published in your paper. Has it led to no "great practical results?" The boats and engines built by me are indeed "small"—smaller than I could wish—but large enough for all practical purposes to test fully and accurately *for the largest scale*, the relative advantages of the two systems of applying the power of steam to the propelling shaft. It is a fact apparent and obvious upon the slightest glance to the principle and mode of operation of the Pulley engine, that it will work better, smoother, with greater certainty and power upon the 'ocean' and the largest scale, than upon the present small plan. Such is the unanimous opinion of hundreds of competent engineers who have witnessed it in operation upon the boat. Mr. Grennell need not take my word alone for it. His other objection is as follows: "If I were to run your boats, they would be of no practical use to me whatever, and I doubt very much if I could sell them in New-York for even one-fourth of their original cost." Now to satisfy Mr. Grennell and all other crankites, that I am not disposed to "back out," I will make such additions to my proposition as "cannot fail to please" even him. I will bet (him or any other person) both boats, boilers and engines against $2,000 upon the gain of a mile in 5, &c. as proposed, and then use *nearly a quarter less steam of the same pressure with the crank*, to each revolution of the paddle-wheel shaft. If he wins the boats, *I will find him an immediate purchaser for them at $2,000*. If he loses the first bet, he may, within 24 hours thereafter, call upon six competent, disinterested engineers, (not concerned nor interested in building and selling crank engines,) to view the principle of construction and mode of operation of the Pulley-engine, and if they (being sworn) will say that the Pulley-engine will not maintain its proportionate advantages *of power and speed* upon the *largest scale*, I will not touch the money. I can do no more to satisfy him or others. A reasonable and honest inquirer after the truth will not ask me to go farther. How long must nearly every inventor of a great improvement continue to be regarded as a fool or imposter by his cotemporaries, upon his first announcement, and be compelled to tempt those most directly interested with a large *bonus* before they will condescend even to look at it, and then be treated more like a criminal, to be discountenanced and punished, than a benefactor, to be encouraged and rewarded?

Very respectfully, &c. PETER YATES.
Utica, N. Y. Feb. 27, 1850.

A STRAY HUSBAND.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, wife of William W. Brown, a fugitive slave, (now stumping in England, we believe) sends us a long statement of her conjugal difficulties, the upshot of which is that, notwithstanding she is a very respectable woman and exemplary wife, (which she proves by 'no end' of certificates,) her husband has deserted her and her youngest child, does nothing for their support, but on the contrary repudiates them both—the former as unfaithful, the latter as spurious. She says she is penniless and her child destitute, while the husband and father is living in clover, and adds, "Mr. Brown has become so popular among the Abolition ladies that he did not wish his sable wife any longer," &c. &c. We know none of the parties but we suspect Elizabeth is slightly malicious.

BIGAMY.—Morris Crosby, of German Flats was arrested on the 5th instant, charged with bigamy, having married two sisters. One of the sisters he married ten or twelve years ago, and the other some short time since.—They have all three lived amicably together in the same house, until recently. The accused was brought before Justice McCauley of Frankfort, and gave bail for his appearance at Court. [Utica Daily Observer.

COQUIMBO.—An earthquake was experienced at Coquimbo, in Chili, on the 20th of Nov. last, and considerable damage was done by the sea rushing in and destroying property. Mr. Lambert, a mine proprietor, is reported to have lost $40,000 by it.

CALIFORNIA.

The Albany Company—The Mines—Large Lumps.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1850.

I have learned that the Albany company (immediately on arriving here followed the example of most other companies,) dissolved and divided up their effects. The inducements here are so great for men to seek their own fortunes, that on arriving here they throw away their consciences, and regardless of their duty to God or man rush headlong to the mines.

The riches of the mines are being developed more and more every day. Operations have been very successful this winter—new placers are constantly being discovered; indeed, at a certain elevation, the whole extent of country from Oregon to New-Mexico appears to be one vast mine of gold. The sands at Sacramento City are shining with the precious metal. Gold has been picked from the sand taken from a well some eighteen feet from the surface of the ground, at San Francisco. At Sacramento City many dollars' worth was washed from the sand of the late freshet; in short, over this whole region, where the country has the appearance of having been raised or disturbed by volcanic action, gold is found. When it is obtained from the earth it is found imbedded in or resting on clay or slate and associated with black sand; when found in the rock it is associated always with white quartz.

Some astonishingly large pieces of gold are reported to have been found at the Stockton mines within the last two weeks. One piece weighing *twenty-three pounds* was brought to Stockton on Thursday. Another piece of incredible size and weight was also reported to have been brought to Stockton on Friday—it was said to weigh *ninety-eight pounds*. I saw a number of persons on board the Stockton boat who had seen the lump weighing twenty-three pounds. The gentleman who carries the express between Stockton and San Francisco, told me *he saw and had in his hands the piece weighing ninety-eight pounds*. If this be true it is the largest piece of gold ever found, excepting one found in the Ural Mountains, which weighed nearly one hundred pounds, troy.

Digging gold is like every thing else in which men engage—some succeed while others get discouraged and go home pennyless. However among us those who are diligent and not too fond of prospecting, I believe there are but few unsuccessful, however widely their success may differ.

A Mr. Arnold worked six weeks and obtained, clear of expenses, $2,300. Another man just from the mines told me he had worked 27 days and had collected $1,900. Another gentleman from the same diggings had collected in three months $2,000. I could enumerate perhaps fifty cases with a similar result, judging from accounts given by those who had worked in the mines. The above is about what is averaged by those who dig faithfully.—Some by chance open a pocket (as it is called,) and take out fortunes in a few days or weeks; but cases of this kind are rare.

At present only the coarse particles of gold are sought after; but few machines for separating the fine dust from the sand are in operation. I know of but one, and am inclined to believe there are no others of importance; this is or was on Mormon Island. A number had been put up at this place by one Company just before the rains commenced, but have been washed away since. These are quicksilver machines, and I am satisfied that an immensity of money can and will be made with them the coming season. The one in operation cleared $12,000 a week.

Of those who go to the mines probably about one third work in them, another third enter into speculation, trade or gamble, the other third return to the cities satisfied with seeing without digging and seek employment there, or if they are so fortunate as to have sufficient money or friends to send it them, they take the first steamer home. It is here as in all other places the world over, only the diligent and persevering succeed. Unprecedented facilities for enterprise and business are daily opening, but to take advantage of these opportunities the same business tact, perseverance and industry is necessary here as elsewhere.

There are three points in this territory which will unquestionably be of considerable importance in a business point of view, viz: San Francisco, from the start she has got and the amount of capital she has to sustain her, and Sacramento City and Stockton from their natural positions.

An effort is now making for Benicia, but it will not succeed so far as to make it THE PORT of the *Pacific*. New-York of the Pacific has a fine site for a city and a good harbor, but no better than Benicia and farther out of the way.—Sacramento City is at the head of ship navigation on the Sacramento River. Nothing can go above with more than 18 inches water in the dry season. The business from the vast country and mines above, which must secure their supplies from her, will make her one of the first places in the territory. True, the city and country about was submerged some two weeks since, but the fact will in no way detract from the value of property or her growth. J. H.

California—Sacramento City—The Deluge.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1850.

I have before mentioned that the rainy season commenced here about the 1st of November. After raining about three weeks more or less, there followed as long a period of clear and beautiful weather with wind from the north. On Dec. 14, there came a severe gale with rain from the south-east, which lasted three days and ended in showers of sleet. Again on the evening of the 19th, another, and still more severe gale occurred, with much rain. Many tents and even large buildings were blown down during the night. The Sacramento, on the 22d rose over the low parts of the city and many families, near the mouth of the American Fork were forced to leave their habitations. Again, on Tuesday Jan. 8, another still more violent storm came on as usual from the S. E. in which there fell, (as nearly as I could measure) about two inches of water on a level in the space of 24 hours. This together with the melting of snow in the mountains, soon roused the American river into a foaming torrent, raising it from 20 to 30 feet in one night. On Wednesday evening Dec. 9, its full tide broke over its banks and swept its fearful current past Sutter's Fort into the southern part of Sacramento City, where, during the night, the water rose from five to eight feet. On Thursday morning mules were seen swimming in one of the principal streets, and the whole town was navigable for boats. So sudden was the occurrence that many were obliged to escape in the night for their lives. Fortunately, in the outskirts a mound of about an acre and a half offered an asylum for all that could collect on it. It was soon known as the "Island of Distress." Two mounds much larger, at the distance of 1 or 2 miles afforded relief for others and their cattle; and many betook themselves to the vessels in the Sacramento. The wood-choppers on the river were so suddenly surrounded that they were forced to ascend into the tree-tops. A few lives only have been lost, but the destruction of property has been very great. For ten days the flood continued with little variation. During this time the great Sacramento Valley was one vast expanded lake, flowing from mountain to mountain 40 or 50 miles in breadth.

On the 22d the water fell and left most of the city bare. A strong wind and rain have since occurred and is bringing it up to a level with the banks again. It is now the 24th of Jan. On the plains eastward for a few miles, where the ground has not been inundated, the surface presents the green and spring-like appearance. The feed, or grass is getting pretty good for cattle. Wild plants have grown six or eight inches and potatoes are already growing out of the ground. The willow and alder are beginning to blossom.

Many persons, without reflection, presume that Sacramento City will now be abandoned. But such is not the belief of the writer. The very fact that it is the head of ship navigation on the Sacramento and the common center of the mines, will be sufficient to sustain it, even if a flood should occur every year.

The city can be secured by embankments, or by running a railroad track on the high bank of the American Fork for three miles eastward, where beautiful high ground is obtained, never subject to inundation. Here the families can with comfort reside, while the steam cars will in a few minutes convey men of business to their warehouses on the Sacramento. From this last named site there will always be easy egress to all the mines by land.—One or two small new towns have recently sprung up, at or near the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers. They will serve for the Winter and Spring business; but will probably never rival Sacramento City.

During the last month a fair business has been done in gold digging, most parties having averaged from $5 to $16 and $20 per day. Many hills and valleys which could not be worked in the Summer for want of water, now offer their rich treasures to the diligent explorer, and persevering industry is well rewarded. Prices have fluctuated greatly. Not a week since, I am credibly informed, that Flour (good sweet Chili) has been sold in San Francisco for $14 per barrel, and in the meantime has been offered in Sacramento City for $20.—Lumber has also been as low as $125 per thousand. Fresh Elk and Venison sell in market for 15 to 20c per lb. and Beef at 25 and 37½c.

The pressure for Money is very great. Rents cannot be collected, nor dues of any kind except with great difficulty. Thefts are common, and every one does what seems best in his own eyes, not regarding the convenience or feelings of others, as yet there being no efficient power to restrain.

CITY ITEMS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 11.

SIGNOR SARTI'S ANATOMICAL EXHIBITION.—In our late notice of the recent anatomical abominations at the corner of Broadway and Anthony-st., we omitted to state that the exhibition by Signor SARTI, at the corner of Broadway and Walker-st is of a perfectly unexceptionable character, and possesses great scientific and artistic merits. This has been commended in the highest terms by the press both in England and in this country, and has never failed to give satisfaction and delight to the numerous visitors who have examined his curious preparations. Its general character is well expressed in the following statement by an eminent practitioner of this City, whose name is a sufficient sanction to whatever he recommends:

DEPAU-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST. March 21, 1849.

The collection of Anatomical Figures in wax, of Signor Sarti, from Florence, is valuable and beautiful. The general accuracy of the separate parts, together with the whole body, will make it very instructive and useful to medical men. To the public, also, it will be very attractive, as enabling them easily and pleasantly to learn something of their own curious and wonderful organization.—There is nothing that ought to offend the most cultivated and refined delicacy. The abnormal or morbid parts are in the highest degree beautiful and faithful to nature, and fitted, also, for the contemplation and benefit of professional men. It is a collection as a whole, a great treat to all who have not had an opportunity of visiting the magnificent Museum of Florence in Italy. VALENTINE MOTT.

CITY MORTALITY.—The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 2d day of March to the 9th day of March, 1850.

Men, [illegible]; Women, 52; Boys, 84; Girls, 75. Total, 288.

DISEASES.		DISEASES.		DISEASES.	
Aneurism	1	Dropsy in head	16	Inflam of heart	1
Angina	1	Delerium Trem.	2	Intemperance	1
[illegible]	1	Diarrhea	6	Jaundice	1
Asthma	1	Dysentery	7	Lues Venerea	1
Apoplexy	6	Erysipelas	4	Marasmus	1
Bleeding	1	Fracture	1	Measles	1
" from lungs	1	Fever		Malformation	1
Burn'd or scalded	2	" scarlet	11	Mortification	1
Bronchitis	4	" typhus	14	Old age	1
Casualties	2	" puerperal	1	Premature birth	5
Cholera Infantum	1	" congestive	2	Scrofula	1
Cholera morbus	3	" nervous	2	Small pox	4
Consumption	50	Heart, disease of	4	Suicide	1
Convulsions	14	Hip Disease	1	Sprue	1
Croup	5	Hooping cough	5	Teething	1
Congestion lungs	5	Inflammation	1	Ulcers of Womb	1
Colic	1	Inflam of brain	1	Ulceration throat	1
Constipation	1	" of bowels	13	Unknown	1
Cancerum oris	1	" of lungs	25		
Debility	3	" of stomach	2	Total	288
Dropsy	5	" of liver	2		
Diabetes	1	" of throat	2		

AGE.—Under 1 year, 65; from 1 to 2 years, 27; 2 to 5, 47; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 18; 20 to 30, 34; 30 to 40, 22; 40 to 50, 12; 50 to 60, 17; 60 to 70, 9; 70 to 80, 4; 80 to 90, 5; 90 to 100, 2; and upward, 0.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 168; Ireland, 71; England, 5; Scotland, 1; Wales, 0; Germany, 16; France, 0; West Indies, 1; British Possessions in N. America, 2; Italy, 1; Unknown, 1.

WHERE FROM.—From Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 5; Lunatic Asylum, do do, 1; Small Pox, do do, 6; Alms House, do do, 1; Hospital, Bellevue, 5; Ward's Island, 34; Randall's Island, 2; City Hospital, 6; City Prison, 0; Bloomingdale Asylum for Insane, 1; Colored Home, 1; Colored persons, 11.

The above shows a decrease of 27 from the report of the 2d inst. There were 10 less from apoplexy, 15 less from convulsions, 5 less from dysentery, and 2 less of typhus fever. Consumption and inflammation of the lungs decreased only one. Cholera has entirely vanished from the report. The deaths of children are but 7 less—being 141, or 54 per cent. The deaths of natives of the country are 18 less—of Irish 5 more, of Germans 4 more. From the Public Institutions are reported 56 deaths, an increase of 8 over last previous report. The temperature of the week has been as follows, by Delatour's thermometer in Wall-st.

	March 3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Average.
7 A. M.	31	20	24	36	30	35	29	31
Noon	31	22	38	40	41	42	41	37

Average of the week previous, 30½ and 19, or 8½ degrees warmer than last week. Average of first week in March, 1849, 38 and 50½, or 12 degrees warmer than this year.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, which has under its care 126 Schools, nearly all of them in this City, has just issued a circular letter to the Clergy of all denominations, calling their attention to the large numbers of children (estimated at 30,000) who are not in Sabbath Schools. It is stated in this letter that the Society has had an agent employed for several months, who has gone from house to house soliciting the attendance of scholars at the schools connected with the churches to which their parents may belong. He has been quite successful in his labors, while individual schools have done considerable in the way of visiting for new scholars. The present great want is a farther supply of good and faithful teachers.

☞ Faithful Teachers are wanted in the following every-day schools all commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. No. 2 Ward school building, Greenwich-st., near Rector-st.; No. 5, Duane-st., Presbyterian Church; No. 10 Ward School B., Elm-st., near Reade; No. 14, 42 Orange-st.; No. 24 basement of St. Philips Church, Centre-st.; No. 34 Public School House, Duane-st.; No. 36 Mariners Church, Roosevelt-st.; No. 48, 1112 Broadway; No. 65 Public School House, William-st., near Duane; No. 66 Public School House, Grand, near Green-st.; No. 67 Amos, near Greenwich-st.

MONUMENT.—The residents in the vicinity of Cypress Hill Cemetery have contributed $100 toward the erection of a monument over the graves of the unrecognised remains of those who were killed by the Hague-st. explosion.

☞ Ping Yuen, a young Chinaman, of only 15 years of age, arrived here on Friday in the Sea Witch, from Canton. He comes to finish his education and prepare himself for Missionary labor among his countrymen.

☞ FIRE.—Last night at 11½ o'clock a fire broke out at the corner of Forty-second-st. and Second-ave. and destroyed three small cottage houses belonging to Dr. Townsend.

☞ The steamer Baltic, having been coppered on the floating dock is now lying at Corlears' Hook, to receive her machinery.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officer S. G. Smith of the Third District Police Court, took into custody yesterday, a man named Leopold Cohen, charged by Mr. Nathan Astruct of No. 203 Delancy-st. with stealing from him cloth trimmings to the value of $31. The accused it appears stated to Mr. A. that a person from the country then at the Shakspere Hotel, was in want of a lot of trimmings, and requested some samples to show him. The samples were furnished, and Cohen went off and soon after returned, and said that he had an order for $30 worth of the trimmings. The goods were then given to him, and he promised to return with the money in the course of an hour, but failed to do so, and when questioned by Mr. A. as to the whereabouts of the property, said that he had disposed of it and appropriated the money. Held to bail to answer.

PERJURY.—Officer Wm. H. Stephens of the Lower Police Court yesterday arrested a man named Geo. Loudon, on a charge of perjury. The offense was committed in 1847, and the prisoner has been absent from the City since that time. During his absence from the City, the Grand Jury have found two bills of indictment against him. He was committed to prison for trial.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—An old Five Point thief named Jeremiah Reed was taken into custody yesterday, charged with stealing a silver watch valued at $20 and $5 in money from Charles Albock, residing at 24 Duane-st. The accused was seen to take the property, and when arrested was in company with two others who were engaged with him in the larceny, who managed to escape. He was locked up for examination.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN, Monday, March 11.

☞ It is really amusing to see how the epauletted mariners of our Navy Yard, or Marine Barracks, or whatever they call it, in Brooklyn, hasten to contradict the statement that a man had been flogged there. Well, well, flogging must be not only brutal, degrading and disgraceful, but absolutely contemptible when these wielders of the cat can get in such a towering passion at the imputation that they had been engaged in it. If they are so ashamed of the practice, why don't they come out like men and ask Congress to abolish the law. From the tone of their "card" we should judge that they would not more promptly resent a charge of picking a man's pocket than they do thus fulfilling the rules and regulations of the Department. We have the best authority for stating positively that a man was flogged there, or at some naval establishment near by, notwithstanding the denial of the sergeant, the drummer, fifer, &c. Perhaps these denying and unbelieving men might get a little information in a grade above them—say among the Lieutenants. But we should'nt suppose these marines know much about sailors; their card smacks too strong of the old feud, the sneers at sailors are too manifest, for the credit of the card or writers. The unfeigned astonishment is put on for effect; their low slander upon Mr. Haynes is contemptible, and their vulgar epithets are in direct violation of the laws of the Department, which require that they shall deport themselves as gentlemen.

Receipts of Produce.

By Railroad since Yesterday.—215 bbls Flour; 57 bbls Ashes; 140 do Seeds; 149 pkgs Butter; 666 pkgs Mdze; 3,916 sides Leather; 64 dressed Hogs; 35 bales Hay; 35 do Wool; 8 head Cattle; 26 Sheep; 113 do Calves; 186 bxs Cheese.

Anatomical 'Abomination.'

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit one who has no interest in the concern to which allusion is made below, neither in respect to character nor pecuniary matters, to express his indignation excited by an article in your paper of to-day, which is a gross libel upon Divine Law and eternal morality. The writer of the article to which I allude has repeatedly gravitated at the object of which he complains—first, because certain sounds disturbed his equanimity while attending a concert at the Tabernacle, and several times since he has thrown his poisoned arrows in the same direction, in memory of this first annoyance. Now he comes out in one of the most malignant tirades I have ever seen in print against the whole concern—full of fury, lies and blackguardism.—I speak what I know, and testify to what I have seen. It is false, foul, malignant, blasphemous. What! impeach the laws and penalties of God!—deny undeniable facts, which are known and seen every day and in every land, that retribution falls upon every transgressor of God's laws, and the higher the law the more terrible the retribution! Sir, as a Physician, I have seen worse cases than any that are exhibited at the place referred to. I have seen the lower jaw and cheeks destroyed, with the tongue lying on the neck, from the most abhorrent of all diseases! I have seen the skull denuded of its scalp by the same disease, the skull perforated, the eyes, nose, lips, obliterated! Sir, the specimens given in the —— are meager specimens of the terrible ravages of the disease which generates these worst manifestations.

But let me observe that I have seen in the *living* subject worse cases of HYDROCELE—worse cases of Hernia or Rupture—worse cases of CANCER—worse cases of PROLAPSUS UTERI—worse cases of CUTANEOUS DISEASE, than most of the specimens given. It is a downright lie to say that any of the wax models are "exaggerations." Let your writer read [illegible], translated by [illegible], or the French work and blush at his impudence and ignorance! Let him read and study the plates of [illegible] and others, and he will own himself a fool. What! a critic on the immutable laws of nature! on the unavoidable penalties attending the transgression of Divine Legislation—a criticism upon God Almighty! Blast the impious blasphemer who dares to indulge in such presumption!

Sir, I have again and again inspected the wax models condemned by your article. I have done this in company with other medical gentlemen, and men of the highest character in our State or nation, and I challenge the man to meet me at the place referred to, and show me one model which is an "exaggeration," or which is of immoral tendency—immoral tendency!—the ass, as if a drunkard lying in the gutter would tempt men to enter the porter-house! to taste the brandy-bottle! The writer of the article referred to never (I say it before heaven and earth, as I shall expect to answer for it in another life,) never wrote one word of it with any view to morality, the good of mankind or the honor of God but to gratify his own malignant spleen.

I have loved, admired and almost worshipped you for your noble independence—your love of principle, of right, justice, humanity—your attachment to Associational ideas—to the working men, to freedom and free soil—to Spiritualism, free discussion and free inquiry. I have said, and felt, and believed that yours was the truest, freest and best paper in the land—though I am no politician, (never have voted in my life,) yet an American—but I have never seen anything in your paper which hurt me more, which I felt to be a most gross, malignant libel upon God and all that is true and reformatory—a libel upon all medical science, upon all medical experience, upon the whole medical profession of all schools—a declaration that God and men are liars!

Sir: The exhibition to which the writer of to-day alludes gives us the finest models in wax of almost every form of chronic disease—of the liver, the stomach, the intestines, the brain, the lungs, the kidneys, the uterus, the bones, muscles, nerves, tendons, skin, &c. &c. made by eminent physicians of Paris, such as GUY AINE and ASCOUX, and certified as accurate by the distinguished names of SOUAL, BRECHET, CAZENAVE, RICORD, &c. the first Physicians and Surgeons of France! Do these men "exaggerate" and belie all truth in medicine? Let such men as Drs. Mott, and Parker, and Rodgers, and Buck, say this, but not such self-conceited arrogants as your writer of to-day. Many, very many medical gentlemen of this city have visited the place of exhibition, and not one has uttered the least objection to it—no one has yet pronounced it an "exaggeration," or of immoral tendency. They know that it is true to nature, to fact. Hundreds of young men have visited this exhibition, and declared in the hearing of all present that had they known in early life what the models before them taught they would have escaped a world of trouble, and older men have uttered the same thing with more emphasis and more sorrow.

Sir: This exhibition was presented to the Grand Jury at its last sitting, as a nuisance and as of immoral tendency—the whole inquest visited the place and examined the models personally, and unanimously dismissed the complaint as the product of a *Pharisee* and a *hypocrite*, instanter—for none but a knave or a fool could make such complaint—as the man who condemns it either knows nothing of the human system, either in health or disease, or if knowing, feels rebuked and accused by the life like specimens given of his own internal life—the life of a rake, a libertine, and a devil incarnate.

More life-like and beautiful models of the human system in the natural and *healthful* state, as well as in disease, could not be given than those exhibited in the place designated in the writer's article. It is a valuable school of instruction and moral reformation.

Is it my friend Ripley who wrote that article?—or Dana? I cannot believe it; they know me. They know me well enough to believe that I would not lend my name or pen to support either knavery, imposture or immorality. If these gentlemen wrote the article, please request them to call on me. I will accompany them to the place of exhibition, and I will demonstrate to them that all I have written above is literal truth. I say they know me; I have met them in Roxbury—in Associational meetings, in private converse, and have loved, esteemed, and cherished their names as the inestimable friends of universal humanity.

The writer has repeatedly poured out his wrath in denunciation of "the brazen throats which uttered horrid noises on the balcony" of the place designated, and the "[illegible]" in front—all this never offended me. Of these he may say what he pleases; yet *The Tribune* has lauded these same musicians when performing elsewhere; but when he enters the sanctum, and stabs right and left the images of genuine and *truthful art*, the manifestations of the Divine Abhorrence of wrong and outraged law, I regard him as a presumptuous accuser and blasphemer of the Divine Justice and his Eternal Law of Retribution. More than 20,000 persons from all parts of the country, and of every profession and religious persuasion, have inspected these models, and all, or nearly all, have borne testimony to the good moral effect of the exhibition—Fathers have brought their sons there, for the very purpose of impressing them with the unalterable importance of observing the laws of their being by the visible presentation of the terrible consequences which follow their violation, and in all instances the effect has been salutary.

Sir: When I attended lectures in the Medical College of Yale University, New-Haven, Conn. in 1833-34, and in the old Crosby-st. College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City since, models in wax wet or dried, specimens of various lesions of the real tissues, were exhibited before the classes, and preserved in the Anatomical Museum of the College. The students were generally young men, and most of them far from being religious, yet I never knew one who was made immoral by these exhibitions. If then the exhibition which the writer in your paper of to-day so spitefully blackballs is wrong, then all Anatomical preparations, all exhibitions of diseased organs, or models of such in wax, plaster, &c. are "ABOMINATIONS."

Sir, I have written this communication under much restraint. I was angry when I read the article to which this is a reply; never before so offended with anything I have ever seen in *The Tribune*, except with sentiments quoted as the opposite of your own. I pronounced it at once an insult, an outrage, and an impious blasphemy. I should seek no greater revenge than to meet said writer in the place he condemns, and there put him to the blush, paint his face with crimson for his malicious libels on God and man.

The writer of the "Abomination" refers to the procurers of the Five Points as scorning to minister to the exhibition of her works. True! true! it damns to everlasting infamy and wrath her procreations, and equally so the infamous hyenas who advertise in the papers their capacity to neutralize the rankest poison in "*three or four days*"—to ward off the almighty penalty by a dollar's worth of Red Drop, a few pills or powders. This writer should receive a contribution from all the p—x Doctors and all the procuresses: as he announces first, as they would have it, that the exhibition of the *true nature* and *consequence of certain practices* as they are exhibited in hospitals, museums, cliniques and all the books, are "EXAGGERATIONS"—no such terrible effects follow!—it is a harmless indulgence! Chastity is a sham! Conjugal fidelity a superstition! Universal w—edom a heaven! Where did he learn all this wisdom, all this morality?—from Fourier—from George Sand—from Paul de Kock—from the school of Noyes, or from the spotless record of Divine Inspiration? Shame! shame! shame! The last place in which I expected to find such an atrocious and damnable assault upon virtue and purity was the *New-York Tribune*—a paper which labored long and hard to have a law passed against seduction and adultery as criminal offences! now denouncing the visible manifestation of the terrible consequences of their indulgence as an "ABOMINATION!" Oh, friend Greeley, thou art mad! Evil communications or associations have corrupted thy manners or soiled thy judgment.

Who is this wholesale libeler that presumes to pass judgment upon the many thousands of infinitely better men than himself, who have visited and been profited by the exhibitions which he condemns as "horrid exaggerations"—"sham wonders"—"a salacious display of Venusses and manikins"—"bestial monstrosities"—"a table of disgusting and impudently libelous horrors, &c.?" How is it, that of all who have visited this place from all parts of this City, the surrounding country and other States—physicians, lawyers, clergymen—men of all trades, professions, of all churches, no one, but the writer of "Abomination," had any moral sense—not any artistic taste—not any discrimination or practical knowledge of the human system sufficient to discern the difference between truth and falsehood, between honesty and imposture, between Divine retribution and bestial monstrosities?

This bloated mass of self-conceit, self-complacency and diabolical malignity, spits his fetid venom into all faces who do not agree with his transcendental doctrines, "that Jesus was *no poet, no statesman, no artist, no musician*, working mock miracles, and of very doubtful morality"—hence all tastes, all perceptions, all knowledges, which do not accord with his own, are horrid, bestial, disgusting, and the like.

His zeal for the "ladies" is like that of all libertines who are especially appointed to be the guardians of female virtue, but with whom no man of real discernment would trust any woman, as the writing of an accusing conscience shows the rottenness of his heart.

Go and examine for yourself, and if you will give me notice, I will meet you at the place of exhibition and demonstrate to you that no such things exist there as exaggerations—nothing but what is true to God and nature. If you decline, it will show that you are *afraid of conviction*, and honesty departs from your soul.

I say to you before Heaven and earth that I have no interest pecuniarly or otherwise, no more than you have, in the concern, and hence what I feel and what I have written are the outspoken moral sentiments of my heart, dictated by an unutterable abhorrence of the almost universal licentiousness of these times, both in the married and unmarried state. I believe with Swedenborg, that marriage is the eternal union of one man with one woman—of wisdom and love—and that the sin of sins, the deepest and most damning of all, is libertinism. Ever most sincerely yours,

JAMES BOYLE, M.D. 127 Chambers-st. N.Y.

We trust Dr. Boyle and his friends feel relieved by the above ejection. Having given place to it, we only add that our opinions of the tendencies of the exhibition so commended are unchanged. Our readers now know quite enough of the whole matter, and will act as their tastes may impel them. [*Ed. Trib.*

CHOLERA.—There was considerable excitement at Montgomery on Saturday last, in consequence of the appearance of the Cholera among slaves on plantations near that city. We learn that some 15 or 20 cases were announced up to Saturday night. [Mobile Register, 4th.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—The venerable Dr. Ashton Alexander has resigned the office of Provost to the University of Maryland, on account of delicate health. Hon. J. P. Kennedy has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Colored Citizens of Ohio.

From the Huron (O.) Reflector.

We have received the Minutes of the State Convention of Colored Citizens, held at Columbus on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th ult. Delegates were present from 25 Counties of the State. The number of colored inhabitants of Ohio is estimated at about 25,000. The proceedings of the Convention we have seen noticed by Columbus writers, in a very favorable manner. They were conducted with propriety, and the debates were characterized with intelligence; and in some of the speakers with marked ability. Its sittings were attended by many ladies and gentlemen in the city,—and a contribution was made by the ladies, to pay the expenses of the Convention. By a vote of 51 to 17, (the latter *Loco-Focos*,) the House of Representatives gave the use of their Hall for a meeting of the Convention and citizens, which was addressed by the colored orators, W. H. Day, J. S. Watson, and J. M. Langston.

The Convention organized an Association, entitled, the "Ohio Colored American League," to aid in the liberation of the slave, and the elevation of the free colored man. It is designed to assist fugitive slaves, employ lecturers to arouse the anti-slavery sentiment of the State, and to make special efforts for securing a change of the clause of the Constitution which in effect disfranchises colored citizens. A constitution was adopted for the League, and officers chosen, J. L. Watson, President. It was resolved to employ six colored Lecturers, to canvass the State until the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention shall be elected, with instructions to resist before the electors of the State, the proposition to submit in a separate clause from the Constitution, the question of Negro suffrage, to the people; and to urge the abolition of all distinction in that instrument, between citizens, on account of color. Wm. H. Day was appointed to address the Constitution, when it should assemble, in behalf of the colored citizens of the State, on the subject.

A declaration of sentiments was adopted, resolving to give their earnest attention to the universal education of their people, to sustain and encourage the cause of Temperance, and the formation of total abstinence societies among them, and to induce them "to leave what are called menial occupations, and aspire to mechanical, agricultural and professional pursuits."

A Committee was appointed in each county of the State, to make arrangements for public meetings, and to circulate petitions to the Legislature for appointment of a Superintendent of Colored Schools. The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Legislature in behalf of the colored citizens of the State, for the repeal of a part of the Black Laws last Winter, and praying that they would speedily cancel the rest.

In this connection we will notice the following. Some questions having been raised as to the construction of the laws relating to colored schools, and these having been submitted to the Auditor and Secretary of State, they have decided the following point, as stated in the *O. S. Journal*.

"1. If the Trustees of Townships, or the Trustees, Visitors, or other officers having authority in the premises, exclude colored children from the regular common schools, they are bound by the law to create one or more districts for colored persons in such townships, city, town or village; and the colored persons in such district are legally entitled to a pro rata share of the school fund belonging to such township, city town or village. The district created for colored persons becomes, in fact, an additional district in the township, city or town.

"2. The colored children in any township, city, town or village in which no district for colored persons has been created, are entitled to the privileges of the regular common schools therein, and to the benefit of the school funds belonging to such township, city, town or village.

"3. That the enumeration of colored youth must be taken, and returned to the proper officer, in the same manner that the enumeration of other youth is to be taken and returned. If a separate district for colored persons has been created, they are to be returned as the youth in such district."

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Phonography.**—T. C. LELAND, Reporter and Teacher, 21 Mercer-st. near Broadway and Canal. 15f 1m*

☞ **R. S. Houghton, M. D.**—Water-Cure Physician, 51 Tenth-st. (near Fifth-av.) 12f 1m*

☞ **Drs. Shew and Rogers'** Water Cure Institution, corner Twelfth-st. and University-place. m9 tf

☞ **Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers,** Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

☞ **Water-Cure Institutes.**—Dr. TRALL receives patients at his commodious city establishment, 15 Laight-st. It is provided with several bathing rooms, some of which are kept warm day and night during the cold season. The country establishment, at Oyster Bay, L. I. will reopen April 1. 15f 1m*

☞ **Notice.**—The medical business of the late HENRY [illegible] M.D. and the preparation of his celebrated Remedies for Chronic Diseases, are continued as usual at his late residence, by H. H. SHERWOOD'S, Successors, m5 1m*os 102 Chambers-st. New-York.

☞ **Notice.**—The PHENIX BANK, Westerly, R. I. soon after it was robbed, in December last, of about $16,000, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emissions from which are dated Jan. 1, 1850.
The Bank, having redeemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money,) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. 1, 1850.
The Suffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of this Bank. By order of the Directors,
Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850. ETHEN FOSTER, Cashier.
m6 D&SWtf

☞ **Liquid Hair Dye,** improved so as to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied without the least injury—it is entirely free from unpleasant odor, and can be washed with the strongest soap immediately it is applied without waiting to dry. For sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 4 Wall-st. my15TuTh&Sat tf

☞ **Lectures on Astronomy.**—Prof. MITCHELL will deliver the second lecture of his course at the Tabernacle on Tuesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock P.M. Subject—Application of Electro-Magnetism to Astronomical Science. m11 2t*

BANK OF SALISBURY.—The notes of the Bank of Salisbury, Maryland, redeemed by E. HOUGHTON, 65 William-st. at 1 per cent. discount. je25 1yD&W

$11,000 TO LOAN at 7 per cent. on improved city property. Apply to NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. tf

GREAT BARGAINS AT 2 AMITY-ST.—A variety of new ready made garments for men, women, children and infants. m9 3t*

HANGINGS—Paper, 40,000 pieces, from 20 to 36 inches wide, different qualities and colors, for sale at manufacturing prices. GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 South-st.

TIMOTHY SEED—300 bbls. a very superior article, just received by Erie Railroad, and for sale by m7 5teod CLARK & COLEMAN, 13 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A second hand Steam Engine, 25 horse power, with three boilers, pipes and connections, complete and in good order. Apply to m8 2w* HOGG & DELAMATER, 269 West-st.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New City Hall, Park.
TAXES, 1849.—Notice is hereby given that an addition of two per cent. will be made on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th inst.
All persons who have omitted paying their taxes are hereby notified to pay the same to me at my office, on or before the first day of April next.—March 6, 1850.
m7 10t HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—S. SCHOONMAKER, 6 Chatham-square, continues to grind his Shade Colors by Steam Power, at the reduced prices, viz: Burnt Sienna 2s a lb; Raw Sienna 1s 6d; Burnt and Raw Amber 1s 6d; Vandyke Brown 3s; Chrome Green 2s; Paris Green 2s 6d; Chrome Yellow 2s. Also every article in the Painting line, and a complete assortment of Window Glass, from 4x6 to 34x48, which will also be sold at reduced prices. 22f 1m*

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—JOHN C. ROBERTS, 192 John-st. offers for sale low, 2,000 reams white and blue ruled cap Paper, in half and whole reams; 3,000 reams white and blue ruled letter Paper, in quarter and half reams; 4,000 reams good straw Paper, crown and folio size; 2,000 reams good rag Paper, various sizes; together with a general assortment of Shoe, Tea, Bag, Manilla, Hardware, Tissue, Printing Papers and Bonnet Boards, &c. m9 1w*

TO PAPER MAKERS.—W. STEPHENS & SON have always on hand an assortment of Fourdrinier wires and wire-cloth for cylinders. At the late Fair of the American Institute we received the Gold Medal for our Wires, and warrant them equal to the English.
m6 1m* G. DE WITT, Agent, 189 John-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS of every description either for the manufacture, drawing, or bottling of Soda Water, manufactured and sold by JOHN MATTHEWS, corner First-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. N. Y. A lithographed plate with printed directions giving every information, for the manufacture and putting up of the apparatus, the manufacture of the syrups, &c. accompany each apparatus. All communications immediately attended to on application as above. 22f 1m&wCT*

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1850.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY having executed a mortgage to Shepherd Knapp, Esq. Trustee, upon their entire road its franchises, &c. &c. for the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to secure their Bond or obligations for a like amount, payable twenty years from the 1st of January, 1850, with interest at six per cent. semi-annually, 1st of July and 1st of January, are now prepared to exchange Mortgage Bonds, secured as above, for the present outstanding Bonds or obligations of the Company, and request the immediate attention of the Bond Holders to this notice, as the Interest upon the Mortgage Bonds commenced on the first day of January, 1850, up to which date the Company will pay Interest upon the old Bonds as they are presented for such exchange.
Printed copies of the Mortgage, including the form of the Bond, for the use of holders, may be had on application at the Office of the Company.
j9 tf MOSES MAYNARD, Jun. Treasurer.

FEBRUARY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (68 Wall-st.)—This Institution have issued during the month of February two hundred and twenty-six policies, viz:

To Merchants	37	To Ladies	14
Mechanics	37	Physicians	13
Farmers	27	Lawyers	10
Clerks	22	Clergymen	5
Public Officers	6	Civil Engineers	3
Manufacturers	14	Others	41
Total			226

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners—George Wilkes, M.D. Cornelius R. Bogert, M.D. In attendance daily from 1 to 2 P. M.
m8 3teod

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation as gardener by a married man with a wife and child—thoroughly understands his business in every respect, the care and management of green houses and vinery, and the propagation of plants, &c. and would have no objection to the management of farming, having had six years experience in the country in both branches. Highest references given as to honesty and sobriety. Address W. J. at Mr. Smith's, 533 Broadway. m9 3t*

WANTED—By a young lady of good qualifications and experience, a situation as copyist, or clerk, in any respectable establishment, or she will serve as a governess in the city or elsewhere. She writes rapidly and well, and is a good arithmetician. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Apply, post-paid, to the U. S. School Agency, 143 Nassau-st. [m11 3t* E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor.

WANTED—A few intelligent men to learn a recently invented art, easily acquired and of great practical value to every person in business. To such, privileges for the several States will be disposed of at from $100 to $300. Address C. Gerald, post-paid, Broadway Post Office. m9 3t*

WANTED—A gentleman and lady (tenor and soprano) would like a situation at some Church in this city or Brooklyn. The gentleman has had many years experience as Conductor of Music, and could commence an engagement the 1st of April. Good city reference. Address (with real name) Henry, at this office. m7 4teod*

WANTED—A smart active boy who writes a good hand, about 15 years of age, in a store. One who resides with his parents preferred and who can give good recommendations. Salary $50 first year. Inquire at 102 John-st. m9 3t*

WANTED—500 agents to sell a large variety of popular works, highly embellished, just published. From 150 to 500 per cent. or fair wages paid. Some agents are making from $1,000 to $3,000 per year. Call or address F. J. DOW & CO. 139 Nassau-st. 27f 1m*

WANTED—Situations for a number of excellent girls and children, recently arrived, free from city habits and associations, and willing to work for moderate wages. Application to be made at the offices of Commissioners of Emigration, in the Park. No charges. n24 tf

WANTED—Employment with a good Daguerrian artist by a person who has some knowledge of the art, and who has a camera, &c. Address A. W. at this office. m2 6teod*

WANTED—A bond and mortgage on improved city property, amounting from $2,000 to $4,000. Address Box 2,881, stating particulars. m8 1w*

WANTED—Hands to make boys Summer coats and jackets, at JOS. R. CLOSE'S wholesale establishment, 31 William-st. m11 2t*

TO QUARRY MEN AND STONE DEALERS.—Wanted to contract for 10,000 running feet of North River Curb Stone, from 16 to 30 inches in width.
m9 3t* C. A. BURGESS, 207 Front-st.

TO TAILORS AND TAILORESSES.—Pantaloons, vest, and sack coat hands wanted, at 251 Broadway.
m11 tf WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN CHELSEA.—A gentleman and his wife can have board in a genteel private family, where there are no other boarders, from the 1st of May. Location in Nineteenth-st. near Eighth-avenue. Call at 219 West-Twenty-first-st. at 5 o'clock in the morning or 8 in the evening. Also, an upper part of a house to let to a small family. Terms moderate. m9 1w*

BOARD WANTED—On and after the 1st of May, by a gentleman, his wife and two children, in a private family. Location near Catharine or Market-st. in either East Broadway, Henry or Madison sts. References exchanged. Terms moderate. Address A. D. J. Tribune Office. m9 3t*

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives requiring board can obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bedrooms and pantries attached; also rooms suitable for single gentlemen, with full or partial board.—Baths in the house. Apply at 555 Houston-st. a few doors east of Broadway. m2 6teod*

BOARD.—Wanted, a permanent place, located on or near the Fourth-av. Irving-place, or Broadway, above Union Square, either now or from the 1st of May. Address box 2,881 Lower Post-office. Preference given to house with Croton Baths. m8 1w*

BOARD FOR TUITION.—One of the first Professors of Music in the city will instruct two pupils and supply a new rosewood Piano-forte for board and lodging in a respectable boarding-house or private family. Address L. L. Chatham-square Post. m11 3t*

BOARD WANTED—In a genteel private family, by a young man who wishes a comfortable home. A note addressed to Box 383 Post Office, will be attended to. m11 3t*

GENTLEMEN can obtain furnished rooms at 47 White-st. a few doors west of Broadway. Those in want of good accommodations, in a family without children or boarders, can make a permanent arrangement. Room and bedroom adjoining, also breakfast, if desired. m8 1w*

GERMAN BOARD—An American gentleman wishes to get board on the 1st. of May, in some family where nothing but German is spoken, so that he may learn to speak it. Address in English, J. M. M. Broadway Post Office. Stating terms and locality. m6 1w*

SCHOOLS.

FRENCH TAUGHT—MONSIEUR HANSEN, recently from Europe, teacher of the French language in Monsieur Alphonse Perrin's finishing school for young gentlemen, gives lessons at the residence of his pupils, or at his rooms, 722 Broadway. Terms moderate. May be seen at his rooms until 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 5½ o'clock P.M. Refers to C. E. Habicht, Esq. Swedish Consul; H. T. W. Mali, Esq. Belgian Consul; Monsieur Alphonse Perrin. m5 2wcod*

BERGEN ACADEMY, N. J. one mile and a half from Jersey City ferry. Six boys can be admitted into the Bergen Academy if immediate application be made.—Terms, including board, &c. $100 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. A. S. MACDUFF, Principal. m11 1w*

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady capable of teaching French, Music, Drawing, &c. may hear of a pleasant situation, by addressing a line to "Teacher," to m11 3t* J. L. LOOKWOOD & CO. 450 Broadway.

MUSIC.—A lady well qualified and experienced, would like an engagement to teach the Piano in some Seminary in the city. Reference given. Address E. W. W. 227 East-Broadway. m11 3t*6

CALIFORNIA.

COWELL & BUCKELEW,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JOHN COWELL. JOHN BUCKELEW.
REFER TO:
W. CARPENTER & Co. New-York City.
B. R. BUCKELEW, San Francisco. 28f 3m*

CALIFORNIANS & OTHERS, ATTENTION.
SEELY'S PATENT LIFE-PRESERVING Hammock Bed and Rail, which can be converted at a moment's notice into a boat for crossing rivers.
Testimonials from Californians and others can be seen at the California Depôt, 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.
All kinds of Goodyear's Patent Metallic India Rubber Goods and California Outfits for sale. 8f 3m

HAWES & ROSE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
San Francisco, California. m9 6m*
REFERENCES—Hon. B. F. Butler, E. H. Owen, Esq.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!
GREGORY'S GUIDE to California via the Isthmus of Panama, containing all the necessary information for parties bound for the Gold Region, together with the Constitution of California. For sale by the publishers and sent by mail to any part of the United States. Price 12½ cents.
m9 1m* NAFIS & CORNISH, 267 Pearl-st. N.Y.

CALIFORNIA, WEST-INDIES, and all warm climates, can be supplied with our Patent Refined Candles of all sizes. They are very hard, and are warranted to remain so in the warmest climate. They will burn longer than Sperm, and give a fine, clear light. Also all the varieties of Soap, perfumed and plain, manufactured by
m9 1w* W. HULL'S SON, 108 and 110 Cliff-st.

ROCKY BAR MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE—The books of this Company will remain open at 54 Wall-st. third story, for the transfer of stock, &c. until 1st of May or thereabout. A few shares yet to be issued, at the original price, $250. Persons going personally, or intending to send others to mine for them, may apply as above for all necessary information and references, during business hours.
m11 2w* JAMES DELAVAN, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA GOLD DUST.—Wanted to buy $20,000 California Gold Dust for which the highest rates will be paid by
m11 1w* D. P. WEBSTER, 7 Ann-st.

CARD—MARSHALL & STANLEY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, City Hotel, Sacramento City, Upper California.
J. S. MARSHALL,
13f 1m* R. H. STANLEY.

CALIFORNIA HOUSES.—The well-known firm of GEORGE FREEMAN & CO. are prepared to supply shippers and emigrants with houses superior to anything in this or any other market at very low rates. Our houses have been tried, approved of, and extensively patronized by Californians and others. Call at 50 Broadway. m11 1w*

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Real Estate at Auction.—On FRIDAY, March 15, 1850, at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co. will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following property: Two valuable lots with buildings thereon, situated in the village of Fishkill Landing, formerly owned and occupied by H. L. Speedling. One is a lot 27 feet 9 inches front, by 100 feet deep and 100 feet rear. On it is a two-story dwelling-house, filled in with brick, and in the first story of which is a convenient store, with cellar underneath. On the premises are the necessary out-buildings in good order.
The other is a lot 28 feet front by 30 deep, on which is a store, three stories high, 28 feet by 20, with cellar underneath. This building is also filled in with brick.
These lots are eligibly located in the most business part of the village, and within 80 rods of the line of the Hudson River Railroad.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Possession given on the 1st of May.
N. B.—Terms, one-third cash on delivery of possession, and two-thirds to remain, if purchaser desire, on bond and mortgage. Sale peremptory. WM. FULLERTON,
Fishkill Landing, March 1, 1850. [m8 11t&b] Assignee.

FARM, FARMING STOCK, AND IMPLEMENTS, all to be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 13, upon the premises now occupied by Mr. Arthur Morris, in Union Town, near Rahway, New-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York, 8 miles from Brunswick, and within five minutes' walk of the Depôt, on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, being within one hour's ride of the former city and three of the latter. Eight or ten trains per day pass and stop (if required) to take up passengers. The Farm is well adapted for grazing, and consists of 46 acres (old measurement) of excellent land, twelve of which are in wood, part of large growth, chiefly oak and hickory. The location is extremely healthy, the well water very pure, a rivulet also runs through the wood; there is a good sized garden and an excellent apple orchard. This Farm can be conscientiously recommended to any one in search of a good investment; its vicinity to New-York renders it also eligible to those of its merchants desirous of farming for pleasure. One-half (or more) of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. The farming stock and implements consist of two horses, eleven head of cattle, five pigs, poultry, &c. &c.; plows, harrows, patent cornsheller, do cutting machine, fanning mill, wagon, &c. &c. great part nearly new. Sale positive; to commence with the farm at one o'clock precisely. 27f 4tW,SLS9Tu12*

ICE! ICE! ICE!
FOR SALE—About 500 tuns, from 12 to 17 inches thick, in cakes about two feet square, to be delivered as soon as the North River opens. Apply to P. R. CORTON,
m7 1w* 7 and 8 West Washington Market.

RAGS, ROPES, and all kinds of paper manufacturer's materials, bought and sold on liberal terms, by a17 GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 and 180 South-st.