his opponent, and was, consequently, arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill. A Grand Jury was immediately summoned by the Probate Court, the young man was indicted, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. In the mean time Brigham was consulted in the matter, and he advised a different punishment, giving as a reason that it was too expensive to keep him in the penitentiary. According the Bishop of Manti, the Judge of the Probate Court and another man started for this city with the prisoner. They had not proceeded far when they were met, as they allege, by a party in disguise, who took the prisoner from their custody and castrated him. The Bishop says he and the Judge were absent when it occurred, and that when they returned they found the other man, with whom they had left the prisoner, thrown into a mud-hole. This story is not credited. It is supposed that they either perpetrated or connived at the cruel act. Whether Brigham Young actually counseled the deed is not known; but his power in this Territory is such that it is not to be presumed it was done without his sanction, and that presumption is strengthened by the fact that no attempt has been made to investigate the matter. The young man, when last heard from, was still alive, and, should he recover, may be able to throw some light on the matter.

The means made use of by the Church to get rid of marked persons are various. The following account of the murder of Jacob Lance, committed some four or five months ago, will illustrate the measures often taken for that purpose: Lance was formerly a member of the Danite Band, and was consequently fully acquainted with all the mysteries of Mormonism. He, however, shortly before his death, apostatized and had made all his preparations to start for California; but it would never do for an apostate Danite to leave the Territory; he might reveal too much of the damnable system with which he had been connected. Just before his intended departure, Lance was therefore arrested at his residence in Lehi, on a charge of rape, and was confined in the guard-house, to await his trial. At about 4 o'clock in the morning, after his imprisonment, the guards report that, the candle being nearly burned down (I will quote the account as published in *The Deseret News*), "a "small-sized person, dressed in female attire, entered and struck Lance apparently with an ax, "as he was leaning upon a bed near the door, and "left so speedily that the guard could neither "recognize nor secure the individual that struck "the blow. Lance lingered about three hours, "when he died from the effects of the blow, *presumed* to have been inflicted by the female he so "grossly outraged." Of course the guards failed ever to find or "identify the person who so summarily set aside the due course of law in meting out "justice;" but as Bill Hickman, the Danite leader, went to Lehi the evening before and left early in the morning that the deed was committed, and as he is moreover a small-sized person, and the female upon whom the outrage is said to have been committed is rather tall than otherwise, it is presumed by very many that the said Hickman murdered Lance by order of the Church.

An incident that shows Mormon influence over the Indians in this valley was witnessed at Brigham Young's office a few days since. Arapeen, a noted chief of the Utahs, was there. This chief is an elder in the Mormon Church, and although he often prays at the public religious meetings of the Mormons, is noted as one of the most cruel and vindictive Indians in the valley. Some time since he offered an Indian child which he had stolen from a neighboring tribe for sale, and not readily finding a purchaser, took it by the heels and dashed its brains out on a rock before some twenty Mormons, who looked on the deed with apathy. He is a great friend of Brigham, and always calls on him when he comes to the city. On the occasion I refer to, while there, he was shown a portrait of his brother, the celebrated robber chief Walker. At the sight of it he evinced much emotion; then turning to Brigham Young, embraced him and said he was his brother now; and telling him how much he loved him, said, "If Brigham tells me to kill a man, I kill him; if "he tell me no kill him, I no kill him."

This is one of the civilized chiefs of whom Brigham boasts so much.

P. S.—I send this letter by the regular Eastern mail, which starts soon for Independence, hoping it may reach you in advance of the letters I send by way of California.

KANSAS.

LAST HOURS OF THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 21, 1857.

The last hours of the Bogus Legislature were a fit sequel to a career begun in crime and ending in reckless despotism. Bogus legislation culminated and expired in a night session. Both Houses were waiting to see that the portion of legislation involved in a Governor's signature was bestowed on the crowd of bills still before his Excellency. Outside it was as muddy as the Valley of the Nile after after an inundation, and as dark as an ink-bottle. Occasionally through the gloom could be seen the twinking lights of the grog-shops of Lecompton; but the regular law-making whisky-shop attached to legislative buildings carried off the press of business. This same institution was most conveniently located. The stair up to the Council Chamber was an outside affair, clinging to the building like a barnacle to a ship's bottom. It whisked round the corner on the suspension principle, and in one of its acute angles, half way up, was the grog-shop door. This institution was purely a creation of bogus-legislative necessity. Its influence was clearly discernible *above* and all around.

Occasionally a message would pass between the Houses, the bearer cursing the mud and darkness, and indemnifying himself for such exposure by dropping into the "acute angle" of the council stairs" for "creature comfort." At times a message would arrive from the Governor to either House. Mr. Gibon, his private secretary, would enter with a roll of signed bills and the message, which contained the favorable intimation that the Governor had "under consideration and signed the following bills." Then followed a string of bill titles as long as the pedigree of the patriarchs, beginning with a town or bank charter, and ending with the location of a county seat or territorial road. In the midst of a dense mass of corrupt, special, bogus legislation, here and there a general law—an act of high-handed and unscrupulous despotism would appear, like the eye of a rattlesnake in a fern brake. How smoothly and glibly the list reads. How muffled up and lost amidst the "town of Buchanan," and the "town of Virginia," and the "town of Pierce," and the "town of Geary," and the "town of Palmetto," and the "act to prevent the circulation of bank bills of "less denomination than three dollars," and the "charter for the Kansas Valley Bank with six "branches," and the "town of Achison," and the "town of Buford," and the "town of Rising Sun," and all the other towns that are located *by law* in the Shawnee Reserve. The Governor has signed "the Rebellion bill." Well, what then? Did Republicanism give a groan? He has signed the "Mob and Sedition act." Is not that moderate "Democracy?" He has signed the bills giving extended jurisdiction to the bogus County Courts, and the bills giving the Federal Courts into the hands of Ruffianism. What then—was he not pledged to sustain Ruffian law? He signed the election law. What matters it though it contains a monstrous fraud, that must further jeopardize the possibility of peace. True; and on Thursday he vetoed the bill under which the Pro-Slavery men expect to let Missouri vote *legally*, and to debar *legal*, bona fide settlers, and to frame a Pro-Slavery Constitution. This bill was certainly a grand piece of rascality, but not alone in its iniquity. It passed unanimously in the Council, and with but one dissenting voice in the House, over his veto, and he stands pledged to see it enforced. But why did he veto it? To be sure, it stripped him of every vestige of power, but so far as *principle* is concerned, after signing the Rebellion bill, he might have swallowed it, with all the decrees of the Grand Lama and the edicts of the Emperor of China, together with the statutes of Hokee Pokee, and made no bones of them.

In my last I said that Gov. Geary had only vetoed two bills out of the hundreds presented to him. I now learn that he has vetoed a third, but one of no political importance. At last session laws were passed allowing preëmptions on school lands. The Governor, in his message, requested that these be repealed. Instead of complying with this, a law was framed providing that the Bogus County-Commissioners should sell these lands to such preëmptors, and the Bogus County Treasurer get the money, while the Governor should issue a patent on them to the party. As a piece of bogus law there was nothing remarkable in this; but then it was shockingly irregular, and the "Department" had decided against it, so the Governor vetoed it. The House, where the bill originated, very promptly passed it over his veto; but, as characteristically lost the bill, and in the hurry it was never discovered until just about midnight last night, when bogus legislation was winking out and it was too late for a remedy. The other two bills, as I have stated, were the bail bill and the census bill, both of which became law without him. The laws repealed amount to just nothing, and the additions to bogus law are still more fearful in character, and more accurate and well-aimed as political weapons.

But I was forgetting the Legislature. In his perambulations from executive to legislative buildings Mr. Gibon was accompanied by that true sedgment of a bogus law, a United States soldier. With dirty blue uniform and cap, an enormous "cheese-knife" at his belt, and shooting irons, this addenda followed the Private Secretary through the mud, to see that "peace" was preserved. I thought of "Gov. Geary's *peace*" every time this manikin came in.

The House succeeded in passing the following resolution, which had evidently been framed beforehand:

Whereas, The relations existing between the Executive and Legislative branches of our Territorial Government are of the most friendly kind. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring, that the two Houses proceed, at the close of the Session to-night, to visit his Excellency at his office, and exhibit such friendly feelings as becomes one branch of our Government to show another, with assurances of regard for his individual welfare.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his Excellency, and another for publication.

"THE MUTINY CASE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21, 1857.

The Jury in the case of the Government of the United States against four of the crew of the ship New-York, for assault and battery with intent to mutiny, came into Court this morning, after having been out the whole night, and, upon being called, replied that they have found all the four defendants "guilty" upon the first, second, third and fourth counts in the indictment, and "not guilty" on the sixth, seventh and eighth counts thereof. The first four counts were for an assault upon the Captain with dangerous weapons; the fifth count was for an assault with the same with intent to kill. The last three counts were for an assault with intent to perpetrate a mutiny and revolt.

On the two remaining indictments against John Devlin and William Rogers, the defendants by their counsel retracted their plea of "not guilty," and pleaded "*non vult contendere*" as to the assault.

District-Attorney Cannon then moved the Court to sentence the prisoners.

Judge Dickerson, after a few pertinent remarks, sentenced John Devlin to three years at hard labor in State Prison and one day on the second indictment; William Rogers to two years and one day on the other indictment; James Thompson to the same, and William Blake to the same.

No other business being before the Court, the same adjourned for the term.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1857.

Since the Buchanan grippe has practically tabooed the National, Willard's has become the political exchange, where the claims, chances, hopes and fears of competing patriots are run up and down like fancy stocks between the bulls and bears. Expectants and incumbents are anxious to see themselves in print, and are perhaps gratified by the prurient pliability of those who are willing to be the instruments of such selfish enterprises. The appointing power just now resides at the White House and not at Willard's Hotel, and consequently the daily proclamations from its lobbies are to be taken with a few grains of allowance, notwithstanding the authoritative air of "special dispatches" manufactured to order.

Three members of the Cabinet have said, and Mr. Buchanan has qualifiedly confirmed the assurance, that the New-York appointments will be taken up on Monday. This is the general expectation, but it may be disappointed. Until the contrary appears, there is no harm in receiving it as a fixed fact. A good many stories have been put in circulation, doubtless with the most disinterested motives, as to the recommendations of the city delegation for the Collectorship. I have taken some pains to inform myself on this subject, and find that the members, with a single exception, are uncommitted. It is not improbable they may have expressed personal regard for particular candidates, which has been accepted as evidence of unqualified support; but I mean to say there is no tangible committal before the President or Cabinet. These gentlemen have reasons for such prudence, in the future distribution of subordinate patronage. Hence, they are quite willing, seemingly, to interpose no special objections, and to favor rather than disparage the pretensions of different aspirants. The President is desirous that the members from the city and State should agree among themselves as to the changes, but when the issue was presented in that shape it could not be satisfactorily adjusted from a direct collision of interests. Outside of the Cabinet, that is, among the office-seekers and their retainers, the contest is still confined to Butterworth and Schell, with a seeming preponderance for the former. Inside the Cabinet the chances may be very different by Monday morning. Opinion on this subject is wholly speculative, because all indications have been studiously withheld from the White House.

Mr. Fowler has been successful in magnetizing the delegation, and fortunate enough to secure their *only* recommendation. Although this fact has its influence, still it is by no means conclusive against change. Even some of those who recommended the retention are quite prepared for a turn in the game, which may give them a new deal. Your uncontaminated Mayor is here, with a *Small* candidate in his breeches pocket, if a wink should come from the White House. The immortal Rynders flourishes a Marshal's baton in prospect; that Israelite without guile, whom Tammany once recognized with the familiarity of "Man Hart," looks smilingly upon the Surveyor's pickings. As the Naval Office has long run, the pressure is less urgent at that point. The pivot upon which the whole machine turns is the Collectorship. That settled, the others will follow, just as easy as rolling off a log.

So far as the appointments in the interior are concerned, which after all are most influential in a political aspect, the President will not displace the incumbents without cause, until their commissions expire. Most of them have nearly a year to prepare for the coming decapitation, and to put their households in order.

The Pennsylvania applicants still hang by the eyelids, although their fate has been really settled for days past. Yet they will believe nothing short of the official publication, which is for the third time promised to-morrow. After the Cabinet meetings yesterday and Tuesday, an indescribable sadness seemed to come over the visages of various patriots who were willing to support the Constitution in Philadelphia, and this melancholy will not be much relieved when the situations are gazetted.

Men of all shades of opinion have had a regular rejoicing over the downfall of that inveterate office-holder and chronic demagogue Benjamin F. Hallett. Slaughtered in the house of his friends, he now pronounces the ruin of the Republic impending, and the doom of Democracy sealed. He and his carpet-bag left us this afternoon, something in sorrow, but more in anger. It was painful to see a pillar of the church, who aspired, too, to one of the highest seats in the temple—Attorney-General, for instance—thus crucified, with a New-England member sitting in council, too, to vouch for his orthodoxy, to proclaim his virtues, and to attest his unfaltering devotion to the South. With the leisure now upon his hands, he may devote himself to the preparation of a series of resolutions for the next National Convention, setting forth the shortcomings of the present dynasty, and the necessity of a restoration of the Bourbons.

There is to be no rotation in Illinois and no rotation in New-Jersey. Douglas has put his foot down, and Thomson has put his foot down; and, of course, the Administration could not afford to contest such determination. So the dynastic rule has got another dig under the fifth rib. It must be very comforting to the decapitated officials in Philadelphia, to look across the Delaware and see the old heads standing on the old bodies.

After the principal offices are disposed of next week, it is proposed to shut down the gates for a while and give some attention to affairs of State, which have been neglected ever since the 4th of March. When Gov. Geary gets here and presents his case personally, it will be taken up in Cabinet, and not before. It has not been discussed yet, if the President is to be credited. INDEX.

CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I notice in your paper of to-day an article headed, "Connecticut State Reform School—Bad Management," to which I ask an opportunity to reply. The two first paragraphs have appeared in a New-Haven paper, with a little addition, to which I have replied in the same paper as follows:

"My first remark in regard to the article in your paper of Friday respecting the Reform School is, 'An 'enemy hath done this.' The writer says boys are deprived 'of two of their meals daily for days in succession.' It is true two boys in one instance, and contrary to my regulations, were deprived of their dinner and supper for two days in succession, but upon being informed of the facts, I promptly attended to the case and forbade a repetition of it.

"In regard to the boy who escaped and was caught, the facts are these. The 'liquor' was in his *stomach* and not in a 'bottle,' which he did not have. It is not true that he was not examined. He was examined, but contrived to keep a two ounce vial about him, which was half full of liquor. He endeavored to get out, and was handcuffed till the room could be made perfectly secure."

And I added, that all these words were from a disaffected man, *who had been dismissed* from his place as Chaplain here, from a manifest unfitness for the required duties. And I also said, which I wish to repeat, "The uniform excellent health of the boys "and their general good appearance, and more than "all their *marked and notorious improvement*, speak "more in favor of the 'management of the Institution, "than *volumes* of ill-natured and unchristian abuse "can effect against it. And I said, "I shall give "my name, that my public character may help kill "the calumny before it does any harm." But to the measles, and here is the "unkindest cut of all." Let me give the facts: *Thirty-three* of the boys were quite sick with the measles *at the same time*. Our "Hospital" cannot accommodate but five or six *at the most*, and then the air becomes exceedingly bad. In these circumstances, I deemed it best to let the sill remain in their dormitories, and give them extra bed-clothes, and take the best possible care of them, which was done. In a few days, all except four were able to go below to the school-room and sit by the fire. The four taken to the hospital had for several days quite severe irritation of the lungs, but they were faithfully and attentively cared for, and they are now *well and have been in their different rooms at their work for weeks*. "Have not fully recovered, and it "is feared never will!" Put this and that together.

New, Sir, to my acquaintances, whether "citizens "of Conn." or not, who know my character, I need not say one word in *self*-defense. But I write to disabuse the public in regard to an institution which is accomplishing an incalculable amount of good upon a class of persons whom no other means of reform or education would reach. It did at first seem a hard case, that these boys sick with the measles could not have a warm room, but we Doctors know, and some people who are not doctors know, that a *cold* and *pure* atmosphere is *far* preferable for the sick to a *hot* and *impure* one. But I will not reply further to these unjust statements and insinuations. I am authorized to say, however, that the whole subject will come before the Board of Trustees for examination at their meeting on the 1st of April next.

R. HAWLEY, M. D., Supt.

West Meriden, March 19, 1857.

P. S.—The statement that "the thermometer stood "from 10 to 20 deg. below zero" in the building (!) will be received by intelligent and truth-loving people for what it is worth.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The United States mail steamer Hermann sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen, with 63 passengers. The steamer Leopold I. left for Antwerp, with 18 cabin and 114 steerage passengers.

The schooner Diadem of Gloucester, recently sunk in Hell Gate, has been pumped out and brought to the city. She has lost part of her deck-load of fish, but received no damage to her hull.

FIRES.

FIRE IN ALLEN STREET—FIREMAN RUN OVER.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the shoemaker-shop of Wm. Argyle, No. 72 Allen street, in consequence of the explosion of a camphene lamp. Damage about $25; no insurance.

As Engine Company No. 6 was proceeding to the fire, Nicholas Lawson, one of the members, fell and was run over by the engine, and seriously injured about the body. His head also was badly cut. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 44 Gouverneur street, by his fellows, and medical aid summoned.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the American Steel-Pen Factory of William Ball & Son, Nos. 353 and 355 West Twenty-fourth street, causing about $700 damage. The fire is supposed to have originated among a pile of shavings carelessly left near the boiler. The loss is covered by insurance, but in what companies we could not ascertain, the proprietors being absent.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was a tolerable foretaste of Spring. There was an April sun, warm and enticing, and but a moderate admixture of March wind and dust.

Attention is requested to a meeting to be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, this evening, to organize a religious Association for the north-western portion of this city. It is to be non-sectarian in character.

Two grand openings take place to-day. The immense iron store and manufactory of E. V. Haughwout, corner of Broadway and Broome street; and Taylor's well known restaurant, corner of Broadway and Franklin street. The former establishment is entirely new; the latter elegantly refurnished and decorated.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels commence another short engagement at this house to-night.

LECTURES ON THE ORGANISM OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—Physicians are not vocalists, and vocalists are not physicians. This dissociation runs throughout science, so called, and the result is a woful deficit in the account of the world's knowledge. A regular-bred physician, Dr. Guilmette, is also a vocalist, and on that account has, we learn, made a special study of the vocal organs, artistically and pathologically; and in this duplicate capacity will give two lectures on the organism of the human voice, and the natural indications for its restoration, preservation and development, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, Fourteenth street, on Monday and Thursday evenings, 23d and 26th instant. We know that there is a class of complaints arising from overtraining the voice, in singing or speaking, or catching cold, or the effects of disease, that are empirically treated. Dr. Guilmette professes to have arrived at the philosophy of the matter. This is a very important subject to the faculty and the public.

Some plain-spoken gentile, alluding to the rat-poisoning at Washington, accounts for the remarkable exemption of the office-seekers from this city by stating that scarcely one of them was ever known to drink a drop of unadulterated water when there was anything else to be had. And if they should, it is scarcely probable that the rat-soup should affect them after the style of potatoes to which many of them have been accustomed in the "nurseries of Democracy" around the Park. Any man who can stand that need have no fear of arsenic or strychnine.

The wife and daughter of the Hon. A. C. Barry of Wisconsin, who were among the guests poisoned at the National Hotel, Washington, are still quite ill at the residence of Capt. Nestell in Brooklyn.

One of the notable sights in Broadway day before yesterday was a pair of five-year old fat steers from Ohio, weighing about three thousand one hundred pounds each. They are the property of George Hawes of Fulton, meat purveyor for the Metropolitan Hotel, and will soon appear in various popular parts on the tables of that house.

Has the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department resigned the office of Receiver of Taxes? If he has, we have seen no statement of the fact. He has now been several weeks at the head of the Fire Department, and performs the active duties of that station. Who is the Receiver of Taxes, and who gets the salary? We presume the office will be abolished by the new Charter, but not before the first of May; so nearly three months salary or a thousand dollars, goes to somebody.

HOLDING TWO OFFICES AT A TIME.—Doctor R. Bradford, between whom and Thos. J. Munday a serious difficulty recently occurred at Washington, while attending the inauguration of President Buchanan, which came near resulting in pistols and coffee for two, is a lucky individual. In addition to the appointment of Surgeon in the Police Department, for which service he draws every fortnight out of the public treasury the sum of $26 80, he is receiving pay from the State, he having been elected as a member of the Assembly at the last election. He is a policeman from the Twenty-first Patrol District, and the captain under whom he is supposed to serve reports the doctor to the Chief of Police as being absent with leave, which entitles him to his pay. This is done by the sanction of Mayor Wood, who, assuming "doubtful powers," permits this police doctor to draw his salary, for which he renders no equivalent. This has been going on ever since the meeting of the Legislature, and it Dr. Bradford has not reciprocated the "kindness of his friend the Mayor," by opposing the passage of the Police bill, and other measures opposed by "Fernando the First," it is no fault of his.

Somebody has been looking after peppermint statistics. It is stated that in two towns of St Joseph County, Michigan, in 1855, twenty-five thousand pounds of the oil was produced, which brought in the New-York market $3 per pound. From eight to twelve pounds is produced from an acre of the plant. The first crop requires a good deal of care, but the next two years it yields without attention. After the third year the crop must rotate, in order to rest the land. The mint is cut in August, and the oil extracted by distillation, filtered through flannel, and put up in tin cans for market.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—Lewis C. Bunker, an active member of Columbian Engine Company No. 11, died of consumption at his residence, No. 28 Union-place, Hoboken, on the 18th inst., and was buried on Saturday. His funeral was largely attended, the members of "Our Fellows' Association" and his brother firemen uniting in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of their late associate. The funeral exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Patten. The body was taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment. Mr. Bunker was much respected, and leaves a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

FREIGHT FOR NEW-YORK.—Immense quantities of produce are lying at Albany, destined for this city, but for some reason unknown to us, is not forwarded by railroad. It is rather a singular fact that the Hudson River Road has frequently, within a short time, run long trains of empty cars from Albany to this city, to accommodate their up freight, while all this produce has been waiting for the river to open for transmission in barges. Whatever difference there may be in prices for carrying must have been many times eaten up by cost of storage and interest on investments. Speedy transmission and quick sales are the natural order of business, and unless there happens a material rise in the value of the commodities, any exception to this rule is attended with loss to the owners.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN FERRY STREET.—By referring to the police returns from the Fourth Ward yesterday morning, we find the following memorandum among the arrests:

"Maria Jones, native of Ireland, aged 22, found in the leather store, No. 9 Ferry street, last night, and arrested by Officer Harrison. Committed to the care of Mrs. Foster, Matron of the City Prison, by Justice Osborne."

About 11½ o'clock on Saturday night, as one of our reporters was passing through Ferry street on his way home to Williamsburgh, he was attracted by the unusual appearance of a woman sitting at an open window in the second story of a leather store. She had a lighted lamp with her, and had just thrown a bundle of leather to the sidewalk below. Two or three men were standing in the street talking with the woman, who seemed to be in great distress of mind. She said that she had been wronged, and that her seducer wished to turn her into the street; that she had been kept confined in the building ever since 7 o'clock that morning, and she would have redress. She was determined to throw every piece of leather in the store into the street. The bystanders remonstrated with the woman and advised her to come down and go to the Police Station. She said no, she had slept at the Station House on the previous night and would not go there again. At length, however, she was induced to come down and open the front door. Our reporter stepped within the door, with the other bystanders, and entered into conversation with her about her troubles while one man ran off to the Second Ward Station for an officer, that being the nearest place, although the premises are within the limits of the Fourth Ward. Presently a policeman came up and thus accosted the half-crazed woman:

"Say, where are your duds; you'll come with me."

She replied that she was talking with a gentleman, and would not go with him. Our reporter then civilly informed the officer who he was, and requested permission to continue the conversation with her a few moments longer. Instead of complying with this request, he without further ado collared the reporter, and told him that unless he cleared out at once, he would arrest him. Conscious of having done nothing to warrant such a proceeding, the reporter demanded his name and number, and then proceeded to note them in his book, when the officer interrupted him by again laying hands upon and putting him out of the building, at the same time charging him with interfering with him in the discharge of his duty. The reporter characterised the charge as false, and challenged him to substantiate it. "Kennedy, No. 6," as he styled himself, then seized the reporter, and announced his determination to take him to the station-house. The reporter expressed his entire willingness to go thither, but refused to be dragged along, whereupon the policeman regretted that he had left his club behind, or he would teach the reporter to hold his tongue and not interfere with his betters. At this juncture one of the Second Ward Police Sergeants came along, and he hailed him to come and prevent his prisoner from escaping. The sergeant told him that the reporter was well known, and would no doubt go along with him peaceably. Reluctantly releasing him, Mr. Kennedy shouldered the bundle of leather, and followed the reporter to the police station. The officer in charge asked what was the matter, when Mr. K. said he charged the reporter with interfering with him in the discharge of his duty; that he had abused and struck him, and therefore he had taken him into custody. In a few words the reporter explained the facts in the case, his statement being corroborated by the bystanders. The Lieutenant then turned to the officer, who was still much excited, and bade him retire. He then apologized for the man's misconduct, stating that he was not an officer, but a doorman, and he had sent him round to inquire into the case, rather than wake up the sleeping men. The reporter, as he was leaving, replied that he was ready to answer the charge of interference; and as for the misconduct of No. 6, he would bring it to the notice of the Police Commissioners. On his return to Ferry street, the reporter found a number of the Second Ward Police on the ground. The woman had refastened the door and extinguished her light, so the Police got a ladder and lantern, and got into the building through a second story window, in search of her. Beginning at the first floor, they apparently searched every rock and cranny on the four floors, and then got out upon the roof, through the open scuttle, but no trace of her could be found. It certainly was a strange house, full of all sorts of out-of-the-way places, well stored with leather and old lumber of various kinds; and running about it in the night, after a dim lantern, now knocking against the wooden pillars, anon getting catcha by hooks at the hoistways, narrowly escaping falls through open trap-doors, and losing one's self among the immense piles of hides, all the while expecting to come at any moment upon the fugitive in some unexpected corner, was certainly sufficiently exciting, though rather disagreeable for a Saturday night's adventure. As we before observed, the search through the building revealed no trace of the woman, so it was resolved to renew it, beginning at the cellar and continuing it to the roof top. All hands then descended to the first floor, but there being no cellar, could not well get down much lower. The first floor was stored with raw hides; but after a thorough search no woman could be found there. On the second floor after searching through the piles of leather, and in the office among the desks and cupboards, and all through a back room filled with a jumble of old furniture and rubbish, it was not difficult to decide that she was not there either. The side windows of this floor opening upon the roof of a one-story building the search was continued over it and into a number of adjoining stores, the window of which had been very carelessly left open. In the course of the examination a good many of the residents of Jacob street were started from their slumbers, and came to their windows, lamp in hand, in their night dresses to inquire what was going on; some thought it was a fire, others were sure it was burglary; but as they did not know anything about the missing woman, the officers did not stop to afford them any satisfaction. At length they returned to No. 9, second floor, rather tired, and not a little vexed at their failure to find the fugitive. According to the third door, a thorough search was made, but no clue could be found to her. At length they drew near to a rough board partition at the rear of the room, and a close examination revealed a hole that looked like a key-hole. A closer scrutiny showed a door; but how to get it open was the question. Keys were tried, but they did not fit. An effort to smash the door in proved a failure, as it was too strong. At length one of the party managed to pry the lower part of the door open with his walking-cane, when all hands took hold, and a smart pull opened the door, letting some of the officers down on the floor rather suddenly. A rush was made for the room, and there, on a rough bed of sheepskins, was the object of the search. At their approach she started up in affright, and began to cry. She was dressed but had lain down and covered herself with bed-clothes, sheepskins and a man's cloak. She seemed to be nearly half crazed; but at the command of the officers put on her hood and cloak, and was taken to the Fourth Ward Station-House, going along quietly. The subsequent disposal of the case is given in our extract from the memorandum of the Fourth Ward Police.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS—CAPTURE OF THE RECEIVERS.—Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, the silk warehouse of W. F. Carey & Co., No. 90 Pine street, was entered by burglars and robbed of raw silk to the value of $6,000. A reward of $500 was offered by the firm for the recovery of the goods, but no clue to them was obtained until a few days ago, when Tobias Kohn, a dry goods dealer at Hartford, Conn., came to this city and informed Messrs. Carey & Co. that he had been written to by E. L. Snow, a dry goods dealer in Grand street, in relation to a large quantity of raw silk which, he said, he could have at $4 50 per pound. Silk was at this time selling for $6 50 per pound, and upon Kohn mentioning the offer he had had to a friend, the latter remarked that it was undoubtedly stolen property, and probably the same that was stolen from the store of Carey & Co. His friend also advised him to call on Carey & Co. and make known the circumstance to them. He concluded to do so, and soon after his interview with that firm, Officer Bowyer was called upon and requested to take charge of the matter. Mr. Bowyer associated with him Officer Sampson and Lieut. Reed, and proceeded to find out the goods and the thieves. After considerable trouble, the police found that the goods were in possession of E. L. Snow and some others. The store of Snow, No. 341 Grand street, was watched constantly, and Kohn, the Hartford merchant, was instructed to purchase the goods at the rate proposed by Snow, and to pay $300 down and to promise payment for the balance on the delivery of the goods at Hartford. This was done, and two cases were started by steamboat for Hartford; but at the request of the officers the mate, on the return trip, brought them back. Five more cases were sent to Adams & Co.'s Express office to be taken to Hartford, but Officer Bowyer had them taken from the express office and conveyed to the office of the Chief of Police. But one case remained, and this Kohn wished to be taken to Hartford by some person, whom he should pay for all the goods. His request was complied with, and on Friday morning the trunk was brought to Peck Slip ferry by Snow, Samuel Spince and Julius Spince, peddlers, of No. 85 Division street, and Bernard Cohen of No. 381½ Grand street.

The officers were in waiting for these worthies, and at the proper moment arrested all of them. Cohen confessed that the trunk was his, and the whole party were then taken to the Third Ward Station-House and locked up. On Saturday the prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan, and each gave bail in $3,000 to await examination. The affidavit of Mr. W. F. Cary, of the firm of Cary & Co., was taken to the effect that their store had been broken open and robbed, and that the silk received was stolen from the store at the time of the burglary.

Robert Kohn of Hartford made an affidavit in substance as above set forth. Office Bowyer also testified to the arrest of the accused, and to finding a portion of the stolen property in their possession. The examination is to be continued on Wednesday next. Chas. S. Spencer, esq., is retained as counsel for the prisoners.

PAINFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—A day or two since Mr. George B. Wooldridge, who came near losing his life about a year ago by injuries received in consequence of a collision on the Hudson River Railroad, had his right leg amputated near the thigh. Drs. Parker and McDonnell performed the operation, and the patient, although a great sufferer, is doing as well as the circumstances of the case will admit of. He resides with his family at No. 50 Rose street. Mr. Wooldridge at the time of the accident, as will be remembered, was Sergeant-at-Arms of the lower branch of the State Legislature.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 459 deaths during the past week—an increase of three as compared with the return of the week previous. The following figures exhibit the number of deaths during the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Week ending March 14	72	78	173	135	456
Week ending March 21	70	79	181	138	459

Among the principal causes of death were the following: Consumption, 51; convulsions (infantile), 28; inflammation of the lungs, 36; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 6; marasmus (infantile), 24; dropsy in the head, 23; small-pox, 16; croup, 16. There were also 5 deaths of bronchitis, 12 of congestion of the brain, 11 of congestion of the lungs, 6 of erysipelas, 9 of hooping-cough, 7 of teething; 12 of inflammation of the brain, 9 premature births, 25 still-born, and 10 deaths from violent causes. Of the whole number 35 were inmates of the public institutions. The following is a classification of the diseases and the total number of deaths in each class of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 4; brain and nerves, 89; generative organs, 8; heart and blood vessels, 9; lungs, larynx &c., 138; old age, 6; skin, &c. and eruptive fevers, 77; stillborn and premature births, 34; Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 65; uncertain seat and general fevers, 27; unknown 1; urinary organs, 5; total, 459. The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1855 and 1856, was as follows:

Week ending March 24, 1855	478
Week ending March 27, 1856	461
Week ending March 21, 1857	459

The nativity table gives 308 natives of the United States, 72 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, 8 of England, 5 of West Indies, and 1 each of Belgium, France, Prussia, Russia and British America.

ACCIDENTALLY AND FATALLY SHOT.—Mrs. Mary Dunn, wife of a laborer residing at No. 84 Sixteenth street, died on Saturday, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the neck, received on Monday last. It appears that a peddler named Felix O'Toole was examining a pistol in a room in Mrs. Dunn's house, when it accidentally went off, and Mrs. D. was shot in the neck. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict rendered of "Accidental death."

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to March 20, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 13	111	89	200
Admitted to March 20	30	12	42
Discharged, cured or relieved	28	6	34
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	191	93	284

Males, 237; Females, 47.

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

ACCIDENTS.—James Hogan, an aged man, fell through a hatchway on Saturday and fractured his skull.

Gilbert Stanley, a boy fourteen years of age, while flying his kite upon the roof of a house in Canal street, fell to the ground in the yard, and sustained a fracture of the jaw, collar-bone and right.

Henry Hatchwell, a longshoreman, while at work on board the steamship Augusta had both legs fractured in consequence of a tackle staging having fallen upon them.

Ambrose Dean, a painter, while lowering a barrel of white lead to a floor at No. 87 Sixth avenue, had his leg broken, the barrel having fell upon it.

All of the above sufferers were taken to the New-York Hospital.

THE EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY.—We are requested by Mr. John E. Williams to state that his name was inserted to the bill for the incorporation of the "American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company" without his authority, and that he is not one of the Corporation.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY—ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Margaret G. Cleon, a colored woman residing at No. 52 Worth street, was yesterday arrested charged with cutting her husband on the nose, forehead and upper lip with a large knife. The two, it appears, had a quarrel, during which the assault with a knife was perpetrated. The woman was locked up by Justice Osborne for trial. She confesses her guilt, alleging that she was drunk at the time.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Owen Gannon was arrested on Saturday charged with having, in company with several others, assaulted Reuben Osborne of No. 5 King street, on last Friday night and robbed him of a bank book in which were several dollars in bills. The robbery took place in Spring street, near Washington street. The prisoner was identified by Osborne as one of the robbers, and was locked up for examination.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a German about 35 years of age, name unknown, went on board one of the South Ferry boats, and after taking off his coat and hat deliberately jumped into the dock. Efforts were made to save him, but they proved unavailing and he was drowned. His coat was a black sack, much worn, and his hat a white one and of soft wool. In one of the pockets a memorandum book was found with the name of "Dr. Jacob Emden, corner of East Broadway and Canal street" written in it. The body has not been recovered.

SUICIDE.—August Netting, a German, while laboring under temporary derangement, on Saturday jumped out of a third story window of house No. 121 East Sixteenth street, and died soon afterward at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest was held upon the body and a verdict of "Suicide" was rendered.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Patrick Coyle, a peddler, attempted suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor at the house of a friend, No. 97 Willet street. He arose early in the morning, and having procured a razor, as if to shave with, deliberately, and without speaking, drew it across his throat, cutting a deep gash from ear to ear, but not severing the jugular vein. Dr. Kimbark was called in and dressed the wound. He is of the opinion that his patient will recover.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH.

UNEQUALED.

Taken by MEADE BROS., No. 253 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—THE CANTON TEA COMPANY have on hand every variety of TEAS for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 60c., Gunpowder and Imperial from