never seen such a history of Mexico as could be collected from that store-house.

In the *Mexican Extraordinary* of December last there appears the following:

"We understand that all the rare and valuable books and papers that had been collected by Gen. Gadsden, United States Minister, during his sojourn in this country, were lost while on their way to Vera Cruz."

In another number, a short time after, appears the following:

"We are happy to learn that the rare and valuable books and papers belonging to Gen. Gadsden, that were stolen by a band of robbers a few weeks since while on their way to Vera Cruz, have been recovered and will in all probability arrive safe at their destination."

On Sunday, the 15th inst., the Archbishop in the Cathedral denounced the new Constitution of Mexico. The smaller fry have taken the track, and from present appearances we are to have a nice little time of it ere long. No notice, however, has been taken of this by the Government.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamer Empire City, Capt. J. P. Griffin, arrived at this port yesterday. She left New-Orleans at 8½ o'clock a. m. on the 5th inst. and entered the harbor of Havana at sunrise on the 8th. Left for New-York at 11½ o'clock a. m. the same day and arrived at her wharf yesterday morning.

Left at Havana steamer Isabel, from Charleston, and West India mail steamer Solent, last from Vera Cruz, arrived same morning. No foreign men-of-war in the harbor.

Exchanges are reported: New-York, 4 to 4½ per cent discount; London, 5½ to 6 per cent premium. Freights, owing to the large fleet of vessels at anchor and daily arrivals, have declined, while receipts from the interior have diminished, with an advance in sugar of ¼ real per arrobe.

A brisk trade is noted in the article of "coolies," four cargoes having arrived since previous advices—say 1,322 "in bulk," with a loss of 450 "spoiled" on the passage.

Competent authority (in happy succession to the above) quotes business at a stand still, and no novelty stirring save penitence, and that of a temporary nature.

The Empire City brings 112 passengers.

From Our own Correspondent.

HAVANA, April 8, 1857.

Positive information has just been given me to the effect that the American bark Minnetonka has been sold in this city to the slave dealers. Her ostensible purchaser is one Drinkwater, who is not a man of sufficient means to become the owner of the vessel. The vessel is now undergoing some repairs preparatory to undertaking the voyage. I have not heard who is to take command of her, but that whoever goes and succeeds in landing the cargo with dispatch and with good fortune, will be entitled to the vessel. This is too powerful an incentive not to excite the cupidity of some villain who, having no reputation to lose, will cheerfully risk his neck for the sake of a few dollars. It would be well for our Government to keep some of our national ships on this coast to prevent the American flag from engaging in the trade. It would be far easier to capture them here than in Africa—sufficient evidence would be found on board to condemn the vessel and officers. Let Mr. Buchanan see to this. He need not fear displeasing his Southern friends.

We have had three arrivals of Coolies during the last week—two Dutch vessels and one American. About 1,000 were landed in good health. They are the finest looking Chinese that I ever saw. The three cargoes have been disposed of at from $250 to $300 a head. The demand for Chinese laborers was never greater than now, and thousands could be disposed of to the different railroads and planters, even at more advanced rates than those already mentioned. The increased prices paid for sugars, and the probability of the continuance of the same, are stimulating the energies of the Cuban planter to their utmost. New lands will be brought into cultivation, and fresh hands must be forthcoming for the work. I wrote you some two months since that the home Government had refused permission for the further introduction of Coolies; but I perceive that several new houses are receiving them, and, so far, no impediment has been placed in their way. Such direct violations of positive orders from Spain indicate that the Cooly trade will soon become as profitable to the Cuban officials as the African slave trade now is.

The Most Reverend Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, the apostolical friend of the negro race, is in our midst, receiving the ovations of the people. In recompense of his sanctity and virtues, the Queen has appointed him to the Primacy of Spain. I attended one of his sermons last Saturday evening at the Guadalupe Church. He is a splendid orator—a rather remarkable thing among the Spanish clergy. The church was crowded beyond all endurance. The venerable prelate still wears on his face the scars of the severe wound he received some months ago at the hands of a man whom he is represented to have injured by obliging him to recognize his own children as legitimate, had with a black concubine! For this enormous offense he has been branded as a hypocrite and an open enemy of our "*domestic institutions*." The Archbishop's whole tenor of life is the best disclaimer of the calumnious charges brought against him by those who pretend to believe that God has given the white man a right to enslave his black brother. He has himself said that Cuba was not the field for him, because to remedy the evil he would have to impugn the whole system of Spanish legislation.

The great fair for the poor of this city has been very successful, having produced about $15,000. It will be followed by one for the Catalonian Benevolent Society. The last two Sundays the negro population was permitted to enter the hall and purchase chances in the raffle.

The English Consul, Mr. Crawford, has been amusing his friends and the Havana public in a series of "*Tableaux vivants*," in which he acted the part of the "Old Gentleman." Not having been present at the two representations, I can only repeat what others have said, that it looked too much like child's play. A Don Quixote by the Consul's son is represented to have been a capital "*sell*."

The Captain-General will soon publish a decree in reference to the Submarine Telegraphic Cable to be laid between Havana and Key West. It appears that three separate parties having made proposals to do the work, and all about the same time, his Excellency thinks that the public interests will be better served by giving it to the party that will offer the strongest guarantees of speedy completion. Nothing has been said where the line is to run from Key West.

As the present season is one of religious retirement and reflections, all our places of public amusement have been closed. The Ravels and the Matanzas Opera Troupe, under the direction of Sr. Corradi Setti, left us on the Black Warrior for New Orleans. The strangers who have served to animate our gay circles with their presence have also retired, and the Habaneros have been left to their own thoughts once more. The season has been a gay one, and the people of the two countries have been thrown together so often that they ought to know and understand each other much better than before. The Captain General has been [illegible]icularly forward in facilitating ingress to his "*salons*" to all the notabilities from the States. It is to be hoped that from this union a good feeling may arise and serve to teach the two countries mutually to respect and assist each other in the propagation of humane ideas.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, found in the dock at Pier No. 5 East River. The face and nose of the deceased were much bruised, but whether the injury was inflicted before or after death, the Jury were unable, on account of the advanced state of decomposition of the body, to determine, and they rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes. Deceased was of short stature, stout built, had heavy, sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a black cloth vest, green twilled pants, drab frock coat, shoes, &c.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 156 East Fifth street, upon the body of Barbara Goettman, an infant, 3 months old, who was suffocated in consequence of its nurse, Catharine Smith, having, while the child was in her arms, been taken with an epileptic fit and fallen upon it. When she recovered she found the child dead. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE DRUMMOND.

To the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: As I have concluded to resign the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, which position I accepted in A. D. 1854, under the administration of President Pierce, I deem it due to the public to give some of the reasons why I do so. In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to him, and to him alone, for the law by which they are to be governed; therefore no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

Second: I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among all the male members of the Church, to acknowledge no law save the law of the "Holy Priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Third: I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the Church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the Church (the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time.)

Fourth: That the records, papers, &c. of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the Church, with direct knowledge and approbation of Gov. B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifth: That the Federal officers of the Territory are constantly insulted, harassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for those insults there is no redress.

Sixth: That the Federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the American Government traduced, the chief executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the masses, as well as from all the leading members of the Church, in the most vulgar, loathsome and wicked manner that the evil passions of man can possibly conceive.

Again: That after Moroni Green had been convicted in the District Court before my colleague, Judge Kinney, of an assault with intent to commit murder; and afterward, on appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment being affirmed and the said Green sentenced to the penitentiary, Brigham Young gave a full pardon to the said Green before he reached the penitentiary; also, that the said Gov. Young pardoned a man by the name of Baker, who had been tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for the murder of a dumb boy by the name of White House, the proof showing one of the most aggravated cases of murder that I ever knew being tried; and to insult the Court and Government officers this man Young took this pardoned criminal with him in proper person to church on the next Sabbath after his conviction, Baker in the meantime having received a full pardon from Gov. Brigham Young. These two men were Mormons.

On the the other hand, I charge the Mormons, and Governor Young in particular, with imprisoning five or six young men from Missouri and Iowa, who are now in the penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America; but they were anti-Mormons, poor uneducated young men, on their way for California; but because they emigrated from Illinois, Iowa or Missouri, and passed by Great Salt Lake City, they were indicted by a Probate Court, and most brutally and inhumanly dealt with, in addition to being summarily incarcerated in the saintly prison of the Territory of Utah. I also charge Governor Young with constantly interfering with the Federal Courts, directing the Grand Jury whom to indict and whom not; and after the Judges charge the Grand Juries as to their duties, that this man, Young, invariably has some member of the Grand Jury advised in advance as to his will in relation to their labors, and that his charge thus given, is the only charge known, obeyed, or received, by all the Grand Juries of the Federal Courts of Utah Territory.

Again, Sir, after a careful and mature investigation, I have been compelled to come to the conclusion—heart-rending and sickening as it may be—that Capt. John W. Gunnison and his party of eight others were murdered by the Indians in 1853, under, the order, advice and directions of the Mormons; that my illustrious and distinguished predecessor, the Hon. Leonidas Shaver, came to his death by drinking poisonous liquors, given to him under the order of the leading men of the Mormon Church in Great Salt Lake City; that the late Secretary of the Territory, A. W. Babbitt, was murdered on the Plains by a band of Mormon marauders, under the particular and special order of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and J. M. Grant, and not by the Indians, as reported by the Mormons themselves, and that they were sent from Salt Lake City for that purpose and that only; and as members of the Danite band, they were bound to do the will of Brigham Young, as the head of the church, or forfeit their own lives.

These reasons, with many others that I might give, which would be too heart-rending to insert in this communication, have induced me to resign the office of Justice of the Territory of Utah, and again return to my adopted State of Illinois. My reason, Sir, for making this communication thus public is, that the Democratic party, with which I have always strictly acted, is the party now in power, and therefore is the party that should now be held responsible for the treasonable and disgraceful state of affairs that now exist in Utah Territory. I could, Sir, if necessary, refer to a cloud of witnesses to attest the reasons I have given, and the charges, bold as they are, against those despots, who rule with an iron hand their hundred thousand souls in Utah, and their two hundred thousand souls out of that notable Territory, but shall not do so for the reason that the lives of such gentlemen as I should designate in Utah and in California would not be safe for a single day.

In conclusion, Sir, I have to say that in my career as Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, I have the consolation of knowing that I did my duty; that neither threats nor intimidations drove me from that path; upon the other hand, I am pained to say, that I accomplished little good while there; that the Judiciary is only treated as a farce. The only rule of law by which the infatuated followers of this curious people will be governed is the law of the Church, and that emanates from Gov. Brigham Young, and him alone.

I do believe that if there were a man put in office as Governor of that Territory who is not a member of the Church (Mormon), and he supported with sufficient military aid, that much good would result from such a course; but, as the Territory is now governed, and has been since the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, at which time Young received his appointment as Governor, it is noon-day madness and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harrassed and murdered for doing their duty, and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law giver and law maker on earth. Of this every man can bear incontestable evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah, and I assure you, Sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory, after once trying the sad experiment.

With an ardent desire that the present Administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which rests upon this nation by virtue of the peculiar and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our unhappy country, I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND, Justice of Utah Territory.

March 30, A. D., 1857.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

From The Journal of Commerce.

An old East India cruiser, who has spent years in China, submits to us, for publication, the following arguments and reflections:

"It has been so often asserted that the Chinese Government has never fulfilled its treaties with Great Britain, by which the five ports were thrown open to foreign trade, that many persons, on both sides of the Atlantic, really believe it. Nothing can be more erroneous. At Shanghae, the most convenient portions of the banks of the Woosang are allotted to foreign trade, and foreigners of all nations, trading with that country, enjoy access to all parts of the city, as well as to the surrounding country (not embraced in treaty stipulations), for many miles. At Ningpo there has been little or no restriction, and British and American trade to the port itself is perfectly free, according to treaty provisions. The same may be said of Foo-Chow-Foo and Amoy. The island of Hong Kong has become a regularly-organized British Colony; and Macao, some fifty miles further south upon the China shore, is as free under the Portuguese Government as Hong Kong is under the British. Trade has also been perfectly free up and down Pearl River, both at Whampoa and Canton. The only plausible ground for British complaint, therefore, is that a comparatively small district in the *interior* portion of Canton, occupied mostly if not altogether, by the officials' residences and offices, and which is called the "old city," is not accessible to foreigners. That ancient district is regarded by the Chinese as sacred to local and domestic affairs, and not essential, as a place of foreign egress and ingress, to the commercial intercourse guaranteed by them in the British treaties of Nankin and Whampoa, or the American Treaty of Wanghai. Within this small official district there is no commerce, and the complaint has arisen not so much from a breach of treaty-faith, on the part of the Chinese, as from ungratified, if not idle curiosity on the part of the British. Yet, until there was something more offensive to complain of as a pretext for warlike demonstrations, this exclusion from the Imperial *sanctum sanctorum* was considered a good and sufficient *casus belli*, inasmuch that open war had been repeatedly threatened. It clearly appears from the history of the English in China for the last fifteen years, that they have sought war with that Empire as the only method of additional conquest in that portion of the earth, and it must be confessed that they have waged it at last upon a most doubtful pretext.

"Had not the United States Consul at Hong Kong most unwisely *performed* along the streets of the "inside city" with the American flag in his hand, after the British had breached the walls, we should not have been regarded as participators in the British siege of the place, and our man-of-war boats would not have been fired upon while sounding up the river, provoking our destruction of the forts, and otherwise involving our naval vessels there in the war. But since the explanations are satisfactory, and we are again out of the conflict, it is to be hoped that we remain on independent ground, and avail ourselves of the political and commercial advantages which our neutral position may afford.

"If the foreign interest in China invites to sympathy with the British in this unnecessary war, it would seem that justice and honor should force us to sympathise with the Chinese in their defense of their firesides."

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS ON RAILROADS

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The 1 o'clock p. m. train, which during the Winter has run only to Newark, now runs to Elizabeth; returning, leaves Elizabeth at 2:45 p. m., and Newark at 3 p. m. The late 5:50 p. m. train from Newark now leaves that place at 5:30 p. m., 20 minutes earlier. The late 6:20 p. m. train from New-York now leaves at 6:10 p. m., and the late 7:30 p. m. train from New-York now leaves at 6:10 p. m. An additional train for Newark now leaves New-York at 8:30 p. m., and leaves Newark on the return trip at 9:30 p. m. The trips of the late 10 p. m. train from New-York to Newark have been extended to Elizabeth. A freight and passenger train now leaves New-Brunswick at 8:30 p. m., Rahway at 9:15, Elizabeth 9:45 p. m., and Newark at 10 p. m. The late 11 p. m. train from Newark has been changed to 11:15 p. m., and the 11:45 p. m. train from New-York to Newark has been changed to 12 (midnight).

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—The late 8:40 a. m. train to Hackettstown now leaves 10 minutes earlier (8:30 a. m.). The afternoon train for Hackettstown leaves at 3:30 p. m., as before; also the 11:30 a. m. train for Millburn, and 5:10 p. m. train to Morristown. An additional train leaves for Millburn at 6:10 p. m.

NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.—Trains of the Newark and Bloomfield Branch Railroad connect with all the trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad to and from New-York.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Summer arrangements for running the trains on this road are expected to go into effect on the first Monday in May.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—The mail train for Albany and intermediate stations will, on and after to-morrow, leave the city at 9:30 a. m. instead of 8:10, and the 4 p. m. express train for Albany will be discontinued until about 15th of May, when the Summer arrangements of the road will be commenced.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

The Board of Ten Governors held a special meeting at noon yesterday, Mr. GUNTHER in the chair, and Messrs. Smith, Tiemann, Dugro, Oliver, Anderson, Pinckney, Taylor and Moloney present.

Mr. PINCKNEY stated that he was one of those who signed the call for this meeting. He had been asked to sign a petition to the Legislature to make this Board a close corporation, by empowering the members to nominate successors at the close of their terms of office, such nominations to be ratified by the Common Council. He had refused to sign this document, although the names of several members of the Board were appended to it.

Mr. MOLONEY asked the members if they had signed such a document.

Mr. TIEMANN said he signed it.

Mr. TOWNSEND refused to answer.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered these resolutions:

Whereas, A petition signed by some of the present and ex-members of this Board has been, or is about to be, presented to the Hon. the Legislature of this State, praying for an amendment to the Act organizing and creating this Department, and providing in substance that "All vacancies hereafter occurring "by expiration of term shall be filled by the Board of Governors, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen;" and

Whereas, Such amendments would be directly antagonist to the spirit of the original Act, as intended by its framers; calculated to reduce this Board to a partisan organization, thus subverting its best interests; designed to continue in power and position the few, and thus deprive the public from eligibility thereto; creating a close corporation, the members of which would be amenable to no power or constituency, thus being contrary to the true spirit of a republican government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board discountenance the efforts of a few of its members to procure such an amendment to the act creating it, and hereby declare such legislation to be unnecessary, unwise and illiberal; and solemnly protest against any action upon any petition having for its object an amendment to the present method of electing the Governors of the Alms-House.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to telegraph immediately the substance of the above resolution to the Governor of the State, the Speakers of the Senate and Assembly, the Chairman of the Select Committee of Nine, and during the day have copies of the preamble and resolutions made and mailed to all the above-named, and the several delegates from this city.

Mr. TIEMANN said that the resolutions did not express all of the facts. When he signed it, he understood that the movement originated with the merchants only.

Mr. OLIVER said he signed it believing that it was desirable to sever this institution from politics as far as possible. Had such been the law, he would not have been sent there.

Mr. ANDERSON—That's so.

Mr. OLIVER wanted to see Randall's Island at least free from political influence. He should vote against the resolutions.

The PRESIDENT thought that, as the petition had been withdrawn, no action was necessary.

Mr. PINCKNEY—This affair, although ostensibly a private movement, received a semi-official character, from the fact that the confidential clerk of the Board, while under pay of the Board, and in time belonging to the Board, was sent to Albany on Saturday with this petition, and authorized to push it through.

Mr. MOLONEY was sorry to see the older members of this Board engaged in so disreputable a scheme. He believed that the true way was for members, on the expiration of their term of office, to submit their claims to the people for re-election, and not seek to fasten themselves upon the public. He wished to know by what authority the confidential clerk of the Board was sent to Albany to present this petition!

The PRESIDENT said that he was not sent by the Board, but had some private business of his own.

Mr. MOLONEY—Then I stamp this whole proceeding as infamous, and subversive of the rights of the people. It is anti-democratic and wholly corrupt.

Mr. SMITH was opposed to this movement. He was elected by the people, and when his term expired did not fear to submit his claims to them again. This scheme was got up by members and ex-members of this Board, and he believed it anti-democratic, and washed his hands of the whole affair. At the same time, as it was not before the Legislature, he thought Mr. Pinckney's resolutions inexpedient, and offered a substitute.

Mr. ANDERSON said that had the gentlemen originally named been introduced in the bill, he would have favored the change. It was all very well to talk about the voice of the people, but in reality they had but little voice in public affairs. Broadway House and Tammany Hall and American Hall (though the last has caved in) dictated the candidates for office, and the people at the ballot-box only did all they were bid.

Mr. MOLONEY wanted to know where the petition was.

The PRESIDENT said it did not matter where it was; it was not before the Legislature, and was an outside movement altogether.

Messrs. TIEMANN and TOWNSEND said that they undersood the movement to be outside of this Board and wholly unofficial, and as such took part in it.

Mr. MOLONEY said that the names on the petition were only those of present and ex-Governors, and it was therefore regarded by the Legislature as an official proceeding.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that the members who signed it had employed the confidential Clerk of the Board to take it to Albany and lobby it through, and this gave it official weight and authority.

The PRESIDENT said that the first name on the petition was that of Robert J. Dillon, and other eminent public men supported him.

Mr. TAYLOR said Mr. Dillon's name was not on the petition when he was asked to sign it, although the names of some of the present Governors were attached to it.

It was moved to lay the substitute on the table, which was lost—five to five.

Mr. MOLONEY demanded to know where the petition was, that it might be read. If it was in Albany, it was in a dangerous place; if here, it ought to be read.

Mr. GUNTHER assured the gentleman that the petition had been entirely withdrawn as inexpedient.

Mr. PINCKNEY—What guarantee of that have we?

The PRESIDENT—My word, Sir.

The amendment was then declared lost by a tie vote.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved the adoption of the original preamble and resolutions.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Taylor, Pinckney, Smith, Moloney.

NAYS—Messrs. Gunther, Townsend, Dugro, Tiemann, Oliver.

The CHAIR decided the resolutions lost.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to report by what right and authority he caused the confidential clerk to proceed to Albany and present a paper requesting a change in the mode of filling the vacancies of the members of the Board of Governors.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved to lay it on the table. Lost, 3 to 6. It was then adopted, 6 to 4.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered the following, which, after some sparring, was unanimously voted down:

Resolved, That this Board humbly petition the Honorable the Legislature of this State to continue in the office of Governors of the Alms-House the several gentlemen now members of this Board, whose names are attached to the petition praying for an alteration in the method of electing Governors of the Alms-House, together with their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and if in accordance with the Constitution, to provide in such amendment that their terms shall continue throughout all eternity.

Adjourned.

FIRES.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 598 Broadway, first floor occupied by George Lambert, looking-glass and picture frame manufacturer; second, third and fourth floors occupied by F. A. Vrede, furniture manufacturer; but, happily, it was extinguished before causing much damage. The fire was found burning on the third floor, near one of the stoves. A hole was burned through the floor, and some unfinished articles of furniture were damaged. The total loss is estimated at about $300. Mr. Vrede's stock is insured. Mr. Lambert's stock was slightly damaged by water; no insurance.

FALSE ALARM.

The alarm of fire about 6 o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning of some shavings in the building No. 118 William street, near John. No damage was done to the premises.

CITY ITEMS.

THE PAAS FESTIVAL.—The Saint Nicholas Society of this city celebrated the festival of Paas by a dinner at Delmonico's last evening. About 150 members were present, and among the company we noticed ex-Mayor Kingsland, Dr. Rockwell, Mr. Winthrop, John Van Buren, Charles R. Swords. The Hon. De Peyster Ogden presided. Speeches were made and songs sung, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour of the night.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Pyne troupe commence a farewell engagement of six nights, this evening, at Burton's Theatre. Auber's "Crown Diamonds" will be given, with Miss Louisa Pyne in the principal role. Mr. William V. Wallace will conduct the orchestra.

The Board of Aldermen had little before them last night except papers from the Councilmen, which they referred. Copies of acts from the Legislature, in relation to canvassing votes, the pilot laws and the Marine Court, were received and ordered on file. Aldermen Hoffmire, Healy and Corwin were appointed a special committee on the subject of extending Albany street.

Nothing important was done in the Board of Councilmen last night. A resolution directing the Mayor to contest the new Charter before the Courts at the expense of the city was laid over. The Board adjourned rather suddenly, owing to the dizziness of several members, which incapacitated them for the proper performance of their duties.

The Supervisors had a meeting yesterday afternoon, but did nothing except refer a few bills and adopt a report correcting taxes erroneously assessed.

POLICE PROMOTION.—Sergeant William McKinney of the Reserve Corps, attached to the Mayor's Office, was sworn in as Captain of the Thirteenth Patrol District yesterday morning, in place of Wm. Fisher Weeks, the new Captain, who took Capt. Russell's place on Friday, and who, after three days' power, has already resigned.

THIRD PRESBYTERY.—The Third Presbytery met in the Mercer-street Church session-house yesterday, and appointed the following ministers and elders Commissioners to the next General Assembly of the N. S. Presbyterian Church, which meets in the month of May at Cleveland, Ohio: The Revs. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., and D. D. T. McLaughlin, ministers; and Messrs. Roe Lockwood of New-York, Wm. C. Foote of Yonkers, and John C. Hines of New-York City, elders; all of whom are right upon the great issue now before the Church and the country. The scene in the Presbytery yesterday was exciting, and both sides of the house represented with an ardor worthy the occasion.

A VETERAN TRAVELER.—A resident of Illinois, one hundred and ten years of age, arrived in this city a few days since, who had walked the entire distance from his home in that State. The greatest day's travel upon this tedious journey was twelve miles. The old gentleman came to visit the east end of Long Island, in search of evidence of his services in the Revolutionary struggle by which to establish his claim to a pension. The reason of his walking was that he would not incur the risk of shortening his mortal career by riding on railroads. So strong was his prejudice against this mode of conveyance, that while in the upper part of this city and desiring to come down to the Brooklyn ferries, on his way to his destination on Long Island, he could not be induced to ride in the Second avenue horse-power railroad cars, but walked down, crossed the ferry, and pressed on to the end of his journey.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN.—The annual meeting of the "Protestant Episcopal Church "Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port "of New-York" for the election of officers, was held last evening in the Sunday-School room of the Church of the Ascension. It was stated by the Vice-President, Mr. Underhill, that this society has an agent who distributes 30,000 Bibles and Testaments annually, not a few of which find their way to pawnbrokers' shops. The exercises commenced with a prayer, said principally in concert, the thirteen participants being on their knees. The prayer was was read from two books. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Society states that it has three missionaries, with three places of stated worship. It announces that the Rev. Jos. M. Waite has acceded to the shepherdship of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter on the North River, at the foot of Laight street. The Treasurer's Report showed a business of $9,393 31, with a balance of about $1,000, and a balance on the permanent fund of $3,449. A very long list of officers, some thirty or forty, was then read off and elected; a vote of thanks passed to Mr. E. M. Duncan, the retiring Treasurer, and the meeting adjourned.

ENGINE HOUSES WANTED.—The city authorities experience great difficulty in getting locations for fire apparatus in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, especially below the Park. Property is so high, and so much needed for warehouses, that owners are unwilling either to let or sell for these houses. Yet this is the very place where they are most wanted. There are but five or six engines in the Districts, and not many more hose carriages, and some of these are about being driven out.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man dressed in black cloths and Kossuth hat jumped into the dock, foot of Montgomery street, about 6½ o'clock this morning and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE—MELANCHOLY CASE.—Mrs. Jane Hughes, wife of Peter Hughes, living at No. 35 Forsyth street, attempted to drown herself by jumping into the dock foot of Delancey street, E. R. She was discovered, and rescued by Captain Wood of the sloop Lodakats, after a great effort on his part. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to the Thirteenth Ward Police Station, and, after being fully restored, conveyed to the residence of her mother in Twenty-second street. In explanation as to why she made the attempt upon her life, Mrs. Hughes stated that her husband had, on several occasions, threatened to take her life, and also the lives of her two children; but, to save the little innocents, she took them to her mother on Saturday, and to free herself from further trouble, resolved to commit suicide.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—John Stinson, alias Spencer, a young man who is said to be an old offender, was arrested by Officer James of the Tenth Ward Police, charged with having broken into the wine and liquor store of Joseph Leahey, No. 17 Forsyth street, and stealing therefrom five bottles of wine and $1 in pennies. The prisoner was seen passing through Division street with an armfull of bottles, by Isaac Mead a private watchman, who heard a bottle drop on the walk, and at the same time heard the accused exclaim, "there goes $2." Mr. Mead communicated his suspicions to Officer James, and the latter, on making a search, found that Mr. Leahey's store had been broken into from the rear. Stinson was then pursued and arrested in Water street, near Peck slip, with two bottles of wine in his possession and the key of Mr. Leahey's cellar door. The accused was taken before Justice Wood and committed for examination. The Police report Stinson to be an old offender, and say he was recently liberated from State Prison.

INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN VAGRANT BOYS—Under the charge of the Murray-Hill Mission, No. 695 Sixth avenue, near Reservoir and Palace.

Report of results for the first year since its establishment, ending March 18, 1857:

Whole number taught	271
Could not read or write	241
Never attended school before	177
Gone to public schools	41
Gone to trades	23
Religious Profession.	
Catholics	72
Jews	2
Protestants	198
Mode of Life in the Streets.	
Beggars	25
Coal, rag, bone-pickers, pedlars	169
Vagabonds or truants	77
Condition of Parents.	
Sick, infirm or broken down by misfortune, or ruined by intemperance	149
Out of employ (very large proportion, including those that do street work) reported as having no work	74

Trades or Handicrafts of the Parents.—Basket-makers, chair-makers, day-laborers, rag, coal, paper, bone-pickers, bakers, tailors, scissor-grinders, paper-box makers, coopers, butchers, watch-makers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, cobblers, saddle-makers, pedlars, bricklayers, journeymen in sawmills and in cigar and bone-factories.

Nativity of the Boys.—Born in Germany, 245; natives, 28. Orphans, or half-orphans, 27.

The "School Registry," from which these items are taken, is open to public inspection. The Rev. Henry Marchant is the authorized agent to collect funds in this city. JOHN H. EATON, Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were made yesterday by A. J. Bleecker & Co.:

1 gore lot on N. S. 30th-st., near 3d-av—front 20, rear 34-8, by half block	$2,275
House and 2 lots S. S. 42d-st., near 8th-av., 25x100 each	7,900
House and lot No. 151 Fulton-st., a 4 story brick store, size 24 feet front and 45 feet deep	27,000
House and lot No. 167 Mott-st., near Broome, 25x100	9,000

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterdy, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Thos. Smith, the man who, while intoxicated on Saturday night, was run over by a Third avenue car and fatally injured. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 50 years of age. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

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

[Advertisement.]

We call the attention of Capitalists and others to a SALE UNDER A JUDGMENT of the Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of 72 LOTS, comprising the whole block bounded by 3d and 4th-avs., and 75th and 76th-sts.; also, 2 LOTS on 71st-st., by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—We think no discovery in art, heretofore put in practice, holds a comparison with the recently introduced method which produces the most life-like portraits by means of the camera. Every variety of color is fully introduced into the picture by this delightful process, and the likeness thus produced bears such a close resemblance to the finest and most elaborate paintings upon ivory, that the most skillful and experienced artists have frequently been puzzled to detect the difference when they have been placed before them at GURNEY'S Gallery. Those who have not seen these inimitable specimens of Hellotypes, should go at once and take a stroll through GURNEY'S elegant rooms, at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. They will be repaid for their trouble. GURNEY'S rooms are hung from ceiling to floor with the most exquisite works of art conceivable, and throngs of visitors go and come daily, free of charge, to look at the endless variety of beautiful faces there exhibited. And what is more, we hear of no dissenting voices, all being unanimous in the opinion that the Hallotype process exceeds all others.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A unique application of the Art—surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantage of Painting and finish with the truth of the Camera. To be procured at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLMES'S PHOTOGRAPHIC OBSERVATORY is now in Union-square, taking large Pictures of WASHINGTON'S STATUE and surrounding views. Orders for PHOTOGRAPHS of public or private edifices executed instanter. Depot No. 299 Broadway. Niagara Falls exhibited.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patters, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS have been fairly tested in some of the worst cases of Dyspepsia among our own citizens, and proved to be the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of this troublesome disease.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN POLICE STATISTICS.—The Chief of Police presented his quarterly statement of the condition of the Police Department to the Common Council last evening, from which it appears that from Dec. 31, 1856, to March 31, 1857, the whole number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses amounted to 1,583, being a decrease of 387 from the previous quarter. During this period 2,438 persons were accommodated with lodging's at the different Station-Houses; 93 lost children were restored to their parents, and $1,086 32 was taken from lodgers and drunken persons and returned to them; 357 days were lost to the Department by reason of sickness and disability; six complaints were preferred against members of the Department, which resulted in the dismissal of four complaints, the dismissal of one man from the service, and the suspension of one for fifteen days. The following statistics show the number and causes of arrests:

Assault	7	Grand larceny	27
Assault and battery	329	Gambling	10
Assault with intent to kill	7	Gross intoxication	8
Arson	4	Highway robbery	1
Attempt to pass counterfeit money	4	Habitual drunkards	23
Abandonments	4	Intoxication	356
Assault on officers	2	Insanity	19
Aiding or abetting prize-fighting	4	Indecent exposure	3
Breach of the peace	2	Interfering with officers	7
Burglary	16	Insulting females	2
Bigamy	2	Keeping disorderly house	11
Disorderly conduct	104	Malicious trespass	4
Drunk and disorderly	172	Malicious mischief	7
Desertion	1	Mayhem	1
Disorderly	52	Petit larceny	164
Detained as witnesses	1	Policy dealers	1
Disturbing public worship	4	Picking pockets	2
Escaped prisoners	4	Prostitute	1
Embezzlement	1	Passing counterfeit money	10
Fighting in public streets	24	Rape	3
False pretenses	2	Suspicion of larceny	12
Forfeiting bail	1	Suspicion of burglary	2
Furnishing liquor to prisoners	1	Suspicious persons	1
Furious driving	3	Violation of ordinances	36
		Vagrancy	114
		Total	1,583

The number of days lost are divided between the Districts as follows: First District, 145; Second, 35; Third, 46; Fourth, 41; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 27; Seventh, 30; Eighth, 16. Total, 357.

There are sixteen detailed men. Of these, two are at the Mayor's office; two at the Chief's office; seven at the Police Courts; two Hack Inspectors, and three Health W