the des[illegible]truction of that internal commerce upon which [illegible]etous foreign one can be built—let it fo[illegible] alone a pro[illegible] of the patriots of the Revolution low in the [illegible] the future will all be realized—and your hopes in [illegible] the energies of our popula- "the buoyancy of youth, [illegible]er quails before difficulties," then, but not otherwise, enabling us "to "cultivate," then, but not embarrassments," and "recover from our financial embarrassments," and "even occasioning us speedily to forget the lessons "they have taught." Each and every period of what is called free trade having ended in bankruptcy, on each and every occasion general wealth, peace, happiness and constantly increasing power have resulted from the change of policy. So, Mr. President, must it ever be—the depression and ruin of the agricultural interest being the necessary consequences of the former of these systems, and its elevation having always resulted from the adoption of the latter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
HENRY C. CAREY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1858.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. D. Torrance advertises that on Wednesday next, March 10, the steamship Northern Light will leave this port for Aspinwall, with passengers and freight, connecting at Panama with the steamship Orizaba, for San Francisco. This line will compete with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies. The contract with the Pacific Steamship Company for carrying the mails expires in October next. Mr. Vanderbilt will probably endeavor to secure the next contract for his line. It is stated that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company last year made a profit of more than 37 per cent on its capital, but still asks aid of Congress to sustain it.

NAVAL.

The United States steamer Saranac was at Pernambuco taking in coal, on the 8th ult.

QUEBEC HARBOR.

The harbor of Quebec is filling up. During the present century there have been thrown into the river upwards of ten millions tuns of ballast, stone, earth and sand. The consequences are beginning to manifest themselves in the shoaling of the water on Point Levy point, and at all the timber establishments between Cape Cove and Sillery. In another half century, unless some provision be made other than that which now exists, for the ballast ships, one of the finest harbors in the world will have been destroyed.

THE BARK ADRIATIC.

A correspondent in Belfast, Me., who is well acquainted with the facts in the case, sends us the following letter for publication:

The "letter from Marseilles" published in your paper Jan. 30, contains several statements which are not true, and which, in justice to Captain Durham, should be corrected.

First: It was the French Captain, and not the American, who, "upon that occasion left the scene of the disaster without troubling himself about the result;" for it is a well established fact that the French steamer neither altered her course nor slackened her speed until out of sight, notwithstanding she was hailed by Captain Durham, and requested to lay by, supposing at the time that his vessel must be in a sinking condition, and the other but slightly injured.

Second: Captain Durham did not proceed to his port of destination, but put into the nearest port (Gloucester), where all the circumstances were immediately reported at the office of a Notary Public and at the Custom-House, and also by letters to his owners.

The whole letter lacks confirmation, but I have reason to fear that Captain Durham has been driven, by what he considers the extreme of injustice to the commission of a rash act. [Boston Advertiser.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Lost Daughter, and Other Stories of the Heart. By Caroline Lee Hentz. 12mo. pp. 306. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.
Waverley Novels. (Kenilworth, 2 vols.) Household Edition. Ticknor & Fields.
Beatrice Cenci. By J. D. Guerrazzi. Translated from the Italian, by Luigi Monti. 12mo. pp. 282. Rudd & Carleton.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PROPOSED RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.

Yesterday at noon the Joint Committee on the proposed reception of Rear-Admiral Mahomed Pasha, who is expected to arrive here in a Turkish frigate in a few days, met in the Clerk's office, to make arrangements for his reception.

A Chairman was balloted for. Three ballots stood 3, 3 and 1, and on the fourth Ald. Boole was chosen. Mr. McClenachan, Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, was appointed Secretary.

Ald. BEADLEY said he understood that the Turkish Admiral and suite would consist of seventeen persons; and he moved that, in order to give them a reception, the Common Council be applied to for an appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expense.

This motion was waived, however, in order to first consult Mr. J. Hosford Smith, the Turkish Consul in this city.

On motion of Ald. BRADLEY, a Sub-Committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to hear his views on the subject before the Committee.

Mayor TIEMANN in a few minutes waited on the Committee and gave his views. He understood that the Admiral only intended staying in the city for a couple of days, and did not think Mr. Smith, the Consul, when he notified him of the expected arrival, expected from the Common Council more than some ordinary official notice, and an invitation to visit our institutions. Mahomed Pasha was on official business in connection with his Government, and it was not expected that he should be received on the same scale as President of the United States.

Ald. BOOLE was in favor of entertaining the Admiral at a hotel.

Ald. BEADLEY advocated this mode of reception. The Committee had calculated to take the guests in charge, and show them what was worth seeing in New-York.

The Mayor advised the Committee to see the Consul and ascertain the probable stay of the Admiral, and the necessary particulars, and hear his views as to what would be the most appropriate way of showing the respect due to such distinguished visitors.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Ald. Bradley and Councilmen Van Tine and Bunce, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Smith, after which thanks were returned to the Mayor for his attention, and the Committee stood adjourned to Saturday noon.

REMOVAL OF THE STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips met yesterday—Mr. BRADY in the chair. The project of removing the steamboat landings was again under consideration.

Police Justice STEERS presented a petition signed by nine hundred and forty persons, asking that the landings be removed. He backed the petition by asserting that the crowded state of business down town demanded the removal of the steamboats. He also alluded to the danger to life from collision with ferry-boats, and a variety of other reasons for removal, all of which have been heard over and over again. The gist of his remarks was that the companies had enjoyed these privileges for twenty or twenty-five years past, and it was about time for them to leave and make room for shipping. They had made enough money out of the City of New-York, and now they ought to clear out. If this removal should be made it would not benefit him one dollar. He only spoke in behalf of the city at large.

Mr. ISAAC NEWTON said it was a very difficult matter for a simple laborer to reply to one who wears the ermine. As it regards the danger from the boats on the East River, he defied any one to show any accident to life or limb, within the past fifteen years, which had occurred on ferry-boats from collision with the Sound boats. True, his Honor the Judge had told this Committee that he had been run down by one of the Eastern boats; but by his own showing, instead of being in his own bailliwick, he was in Hell-Gate, fishing. [Laughter.] He would like to know if the promiscuous launching of great ships on the East River was not more dangerous to life and property than these boats which were under perfect control? The speaker went on to show that the crowded state of the streets was not owing to the Sound and North River steamers alone. Nothing was said about the Camden and Amboy, Baltimore and Ohio, Savannah, Charleston, and other great transportation lines. These lines caused as great if not a greater crowd than the boats sought to be removed, yet nothing was said about sending them up town, while the North and East River lines were to be taken three miles away from the center of business. It had been asserted that the steamboat companies were selfish; but he begged to assert that the steamboat interests and the business interests were identical. It had been urged that ship-owners were excluded from the wharves by steamboat-owners; but if the ship owners would pay as much for their use as steamboat men did, they could get them just as readily. In conclusion, he hoped that the Committee would weigh the matter well before they decided to injure, if not destroy, an interest which had done so much to make the city what it is.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY also opposed the petitioners. Ald. Steers had urged that these boats must be ousted to make way for foreign commerce. But he thought that the primary interest of this city and of this State, was to foster domestic commerce. Foreign commerce was, for the most part, a benefit, not to us, but to foreigners. The wharves and piers were, for the most part, a burden to the city; they did not pay two per cent a year on their cost, and those occupied by steamboats paid the best. It was a doubtful question now far the Common Council had a proprietary right in the wharves and piers. The Harbor Masters, appointed by the State, have the right to put any vessel from any pier, and order another into her place. From this fact it might be well for the Common Council to inquire how far they are entitled to dispossess these steamboats lines and make them go up town. These steamboats now live by freight instead of passengers, and as soon as they are removed the extra cost for carriage would exceed the total freight to Albany and Boston, and their business be destroyed. The speaker said he owned four lots in the Seventh Ward and one hundred lots up town, yet he did not wish to have the steamboats go up town, although if they would he would give a very liberal sum to have them taken up.

The Committee brought the speaker to an abrupt termination.

Mr. O'NEIL advocated the removal because the ship-builders and boiler-makers of the Eleventh Ward were moving over to Greenpoint, and the retail trade of the Ward was dying out in consequence. If these landings were removed to that Ward business would revive.

Mr. JAMES KELLY opposed the change, and showed that the matter, instead of originating with the people, was started by Ald. Steers, and instead of being referred last year to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, it was referred to a Special Committee of which Ald. Steers was Chairman, and by him pushed along through personal influence. He then submitted the following statement, and suggested that all arguments for and against ought to be submitted in writing:

First: The business men or owners of said boats object to such removal as uncalled for, at this or any other time, believing the same would be very detrimental and injurious to trade in the city, and from the best information obtained, the proposition to remove said boats emanated from persons not having the best interest of the city in view. They charge that the business from said boats crowds our principal thoroughfares, by the transportation of merchandise. This is only an assertion, and not the *fact*, as it is well known, and proven under oath, that seven-eighths of the merchandise received and brought to this city is landed and taken from and to the various storehouses south of Canal street, on the west side of the city, and south of Division on the east, and that one pier and a half, with the bulk-head between, at the foot of Peck Slip, is all the pier room taken up by the Eastern boats on the East River, while seven times that amount of pier accommodation is taken up on the East River for other than commercial purposes. The freight brought by said boats, located at the piers named, is taken along South street, to Southern coasters, or to mercantile houses south of Peck Slip. That in the transit of said goods by cartmen to the Southern steamboats lying south of Fulton street, or to the Erie or Hudson River Railroad, or to the Albany boats, they cross the shortest part of the city, by Fulton, Beaver, and streets running parallel with the same, thereby avoiding the streets, like Broadway, running north and south. Only two and a half piers are occupied by the three lines of Eastern steamboats on the North River, and not more than three piers are occupied by the Albany boats. At least four times more pier room than is occupied by these boats is now taken up for other purposes than the accommodation of the shipping on the North River.

It is not proposed to remove the various lines of steam-propellers or steamboats running South from their present location, although they are connected in their freighting business with these other lines.

Mr. Kelly concluded by assuring the Committee that the Long Dock Company at Jersey City and the Brooklyn property owners were making strong efforts to induce the removal of these lines to the other side of the river, and if this effort was persevered in he did not doubt that it would drive the business from the city.

Mr. NEWTON proposed that the Committee should accompany Ald. Steers and himself on a tour around the docks of the city, and after a personal examination he would willingly rest his case upon the decision of the Committee.

Ald. STEERS declined, as he said, because Mr. Newton intended the proposition as a slur upon him.

Mr. FRENCH, the hotel proprietor, opposed the removal. This was ostensibly a philanthropic dodge, but there was no more danger on the rivers from these boats than from city railroads, omnibuses and new buildings. The truth had leaked out. Williamsburgh and Greenpoint had taken away some of their uptown business, and now they wanted to keep up their retail shops by forcing the great commercial interests to move up town and contribute to their support. He knew many of these men who came there to advocate the removal; instead of being the disinterested men they professed to be, they owned property in the vicinity of where they proposed to make these steamboats go.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Friday next.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE THIRD AND FIFTH WARDS.

The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the petition of a number of property owners in the Third and Fifth Wards, asking (in view of the general depression of business) for a suspension of the proposed improvements on Reade, Duane, Worth, and other streets, until the 1st of May, 1859, met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing additional arguments for and against the measure.

A series of resolutions adopted at a meeting held in the Fifth Ward in favor of postponing the commencement of the proposed improvements until the first day of May, 1859, and a petition presented to the Common Council to take action thereon, in accordance with the wishes of the memorialists, having been read by the Clerk,

PETER S. TITUS, owner of property in Chatham street, corner of Pearl, was in favor of postponing the improvements or even discontinuing them altogether. He considered the assessments all wrong. They had run the assessments down to his property, which he thought was unfair. The expenses ought to come out of the City Treasury. Besides, our merchants, our city, and the General Government were bankrupt.

E. J. POITER desired to know what the petition was for, as he appeared for a number of property owners who were interested, and wished to have the improvements made. The matter was now before the Supreme Court for confirmation, and if any person has objections to make against the proposed improvements let him make them there. Every one has a right to go before the Supreme Court and remonstrate there against the confirmation of the assessment. He differed from Mr. Titus as regards the financial condition of the country. He thought the country was never in better condition than at the present time; it was all nonsense to talk about the country being bankrupt—there was plenty of money lying idle, ready for investment; and the city would be benefitted by the completion of the improvements contemplated.

M. E. LEHMAN of No. 409 Pearl street said he had been assessed $91 for improvements to be made in Duane street. One of his neighbors on the same side of the street had been assessed like himself, while those on the opposite side of the street were not assessed at all, which he considered all wrong.

Mr. McCURDY contended that the petition had nothing to do with the assessments. It was for the Committee merely to determine whether, under the present state of business, the proposed improvements should be deferred for one year, and not go into matters entirely irrelevant. He understood that the meeting held in the Fifth Ward, was called by somebody who passed certain resolutions and sent them in to the Common Council, requesting that the improvements be postponed. They comprise four or five streets, and differ very materially in their situation, so that while the petition may be just as regards the proposed improvements in one street, it might be very unjust in another, and to unite them would also be unjust. Without inquiring into the expediency of the improvements, the Corporation has granted the right to make them, in some cases two years ago. The petitioners urge that circumstances have occurred which give a good reason why the Corporation should suspend the operation of the law, and they so report to the Corporation, and there was nothing else before the Committee; but the Supreme Court has settled the propriety of these improvements. So far as Duane street is concerned, these proceedings may be all very proper, but in relation to Reade street I do not know anything that has been or can be advanced to stop the improvements in it. In the first place it is asked to suspend the improvements on the ground of stagnation in business, &c. From the tenor of the resolutions read, it appeared that the application to the Common Council for a suspension of the improvements was made when our city was in a very disturbed and depressed state, and it might then have been very proper to make it; but there has since been quite a change in the financial affairs of the city. The money panic has all passed away; there has been an entire change for the better, and, if he was a lawyer, he thought he would ask for a nonsuit; and if a suspension was thought advisable in the matter of Duane and Worth streets, Reade street should be exempted from any operation; the principal property owners there did not require suspension, and certainly the city interests required that the improvements should be proceeded with. He did not think that a majority of the property owners on Reade street asked or wished for a suspension of the improvement. He believed that they were so situated as not to desire or require such a step to be taken. There was one class of parties who would be greatly discommoded by a suspension of the improvements—those who had rebuilt first-class stores on the street and set them back in conformity to the proposed line of increased width of the street. Upward of two years ago, the application for the proposed improvement was made to the Common Council, the matter was referred to the appropriate Committee, before whom it was discussed thoroughly, and finally it passed both Boards. No measure was more fairly and honestly canvassed than this one. Every property owner was invited to present his objections, if he had any. No lawyer was employed, and the propriety of the measure was so evident that before the last meeting was had on the subject all opposition was withdrawn. Commissioners were appointed more than eighteen months ago, and the proceedings would have been all completed before now, if there had not been unusual delay in the matter. Owing to the fact that a number of property owners having rebuilt and set their stores back on the contemplated line of the street the street is all in confusion, and those who have gone into the street and commenced making alterations would be hardly dealt with by a suspension of the work. He had looked over the assessment list, and ascertained from it the names of those upon whom the burden of taxation will fall. He would inquire where the opposition came from. Putting the streets together in the petition, it might come from other streets—Duane, Worth and other streets. It was not so with Reade street, west of Broadway. He represented one store, which he had leased for a term of ten years to responsible parties. He had received an award upon one store, comprising two lots. The amount he received was about $8,000, and he was assessed upon the two lots (62 feet front) to the amount of $2,666. The property he owned was known as Nos. 66 and 68 Reade street.

While Mr. McCurdy was making the foregoing statement, Dr. McCoombs interrupted him and said that the former had called him aside at the time the matter was originally before the Committee, and told him (Dr. McCoombs) if he would withdraw his opposition to the proposed improvements, he would guarantee that his assessment should not be half as much as he expected. Mr. McCurdy, not understanding the remarks made by Dr. McCoombs at the time, did not reply to him on this point, and on being informed subsequently of the import of Dr. McCoombs assertion, called upon the latter to come forward and repeat them, in order that he might refute them; but that gentleman had withdrawn from the room.

Several of the parties in favor of suspending the commencement of widening Reade street, frequently interrupted the last speaker, and charged him with a desire to occupy the attention of the Committee during their sitting so that nobody else could be heard on the other side. Supposing it to be the only meeting which the Committee would hold. The consequence was, the greatest excitement and bad feeling was manifested between the advocates and opponents to the suspension of the contemplated improvements. The Chairman of the Committee assured both parties would be afforded a fair chance of being heard in the matter—which announcement had the effect of partially subsiding the excitement.

WM. D. BOOTH next presented a remonstrance against the postponing the widening of Reade street. It was signed by upward of sixty persons owning property in the neighborhood, and these signatures had been procured within the preceding 48 hours, and many more could be obtained.

A. P. MANN said that the signers to that remonstrance were the people whom they supposed them to be; they were the persons who were to receive large awards, and whose property would be benefited by the improvements, while they are assessed in very small sums. He had caused maps to be prepared, which would show the Committee how these awards and assessments had been made, and why the opponents to suspension of the improvements had come before the Committee to raise a clamor. He contended that the gentlemen who preceded him were mistaken, in asserting that in Reade street there was no opposition to the immediate proceeding with the improvements. He appeared there in behalf of a number of property-owners on that street who most earnestly urged a suspension, or even a discontinuance altogether of the improvements. In conclusion, he asked the Committee to be allowed a suitable time and opportunity to be heard on the matter—at least as fair a chance as had been accorded to the other side.

The Committee took possession of the papers presented, and adjourned further hearing until Tuesday afternoon next.

CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER OF FEBRUARY.—For once the old saying of "What everybody says must be true," has proved false, for everybody said that because January had been so warm, February must be cold; but it is not, so far. The fifth day has come and gone with only this show of Winter, that the ground was slightly frozen on the surface in the morning, but the noon was so mild that we sat in a room with open windows without fire, while looking out at laborers in shirt sleeves, and pedestrians only wearing overcoats because it is Winter in name, not in the state of the atmosphere. It is a state of weather suggestive of a small ice crop in this vicinity, and of a good speculation for somebody to put up ice a couple of hundred miles north of New-York to supply the city next season, should the great ice companies who have the monopoly fail to fill up their ice houses, since the old ice in store is not more than one-third sufficient for the city next Summer.

MASONIC BALL.—The annual ball of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York is to come off at Niblo's, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. Ample preparations are being made to have this the best Masonic entertainment of the kind yet given; and as the Grand Lodge ball is the event of the season amongthe fraternity, it is looked for with unusual interest.

William E. Robinson, esq., of this city is announced to deliver a lecture in Newburgh on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16. Subject, "Richelieu's Reminiscences of the XXIXth Congress."

As there is some hesitancy among policemen about paying up that $15 toward the Fifteen-Thousand-Dollar house and lot, would it not be well to throw open the doors and let all applicants for appointment have an opportunity to show their respect for Mrs. Nye? This would lighten the individual burden, a thing to be aimed at in these times.

A NOBLE REWARD.—Yesterday afternoon the clerk of a banking firm in Wall street lost a package of money and checks amounting to $20,000. It was picked up by an apple-woman, at the corner of William street, and very soon restored by her to the owners, who magnanimously rewarded her with a present in current funds of two hundred—cents.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The recent crusade against the lottery policy shops, and other similar evils, by the Mayor is beginning to give some idea as to the fearful extent they have been carried. The following, apparently written by a lady, is a specimen of the numerous letters the Mayor is daily receiving, descriptive of various swindling institutions in the city. We omit names and streets, it being sufficient at present for the police to have that information:

FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

MAYOR TIEMANN—*Dear Sir:* Seeing that you are actually in earnest in the good work you are undertaking, by the prompt and efficient manner in which you are suppressing those dens of infamy and vice—policy and lottery offices—I would inform you of two which are now running in full vigor. One of them is Mrs. —, is the proprietress thereof—situated in —— street; apparent business is selling cakes and candies, &c.; it is the resort of women alone, and herein lays its great harm, as accommodations are provided from morning till late at night for them to consult, dream, &c. I know of one case, a mechanics' wife, who has spent literally the whole or greater part of his earnings (and he actually employed but one-fourth of his time) at this den.

The other office is located in —— street. The ostensible business of this one is a paper depot, and you can easily tell it by the Sunday papers in the window. This, also, is frequented mostly, in fact altogether, by women—mechanics' wives and daughters. They have two entrances—through an alley-way, and through the store. The former is mostly used by the players—especially now that the eye of the law is actually upon them. Relative to this piece, I know a mother who spends a brother's earnings, which he supposes are otherwise applied; and a wife who neglects her husband and her household, and least of all, neglects herself.

If you will but suppress these and all dens of iniquity, you will long possess the respect and favor of our moral community, and the thanks of many individual sons, daughters and fathers.

Yours, truly, ONE WHO KNOWS.

Yesterday Samuel Kippers and John W. Mead of No. 196 Varick-street, the former an alleged policy dealer, and the latter his banker, were arrested on a lottery complaint, and sent before the Recorder for examination.

The lady who owned the canary, about which were considerable proceedings against a hackman the day previous, came forward yesterday and claimed the feathered fugitive.

George Ward, the bogus ticket seller, against whom there was a complaint for selling a spurious passage ticket for a trip in one of the steamers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, came forward, and was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

John McKibbon, a hack-driver, was brought up for driving without a license, and fined $5. His horses, which were perfect skeletons, created no little sensation when driven into the Park. The two fossils remained, scarcely able to hold themselves up, in front of the Hall, with a crowd around, up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the driver was in search of money to pay the fine. McKibbon was sharply rebuked for making use of such animals, but still his admiration for them was unmoved.

The Mayor and Police made a demonstration against the street peddlers yesterday morning, arresting nearly twenty for obstructing the sidewalks with huge baskets of caps, india-rubber goods, and wares of various descriptions. The nuisance had often been complained of. Some of the prisoners made a strong appeal to the Mayor to be permitted the sidewalk room they had been occupying, referring to the poverty of their families and their probable utter ruin if they could not follow up their business; but the Mayor informed them that he could not consent to their lumbering the sidewalks, as such was a serious public nuisance and could not be tolerated. It was a violation of the ordinances, and beside this, they were unlicensed peddlers. The prisoners were, after a reprimand and their promising to comply with the orders of the Police, discharged from custody.

Scandal has been busy for some time in Brooklyn with the alleged unlawful intrigues of two members of a church in the Eastern District, the gentleman being a well-known member of the bar in good standing, and having an interesting family, and the lady a dear little widow with wicked dark curls. Their goings on have been so flagrant that the church has taken them in hand, and a private investigation is in progress, which it is supposed will result in the excision of the offending members.

THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.—On Thursday evening, the Quarantine Commissioners, Messrs. Hall, Bowne and Benson, met a Joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature at Trenton, and held an interesting conference in regard to the proposed removal of Quarantine from Staten Island to Sandy Hook. The Hon. A. V. Clickener, chairman of the Senate Committee, presided, and there was a very large attendance of persons interested from New-York, Staten Island, and Monmouth County, N. J.

Mr. Commissioner Hall made the first address, and urged the fitness of Sandy Hook for the establishment of a Quarantine. Mr. Commissioner Bowne followed in an elaborate argument, asking that the New-Jersey Legislature should appoint a commission to thoroughly examine all sides of the question, and then decide upon its merits. Mr. Bowne's address made a marked impression upon the Committee, and it is highly probable that they may make a favorable report to the Legislature on Monday next, to which time both Houses stand adjourned.

Before the close of the meeting Judge Arrowsmith, of Monmouth County, desired to have the people of that part of the State heard in opposition to the proposed removal. He was the only person, however, that appeared unfavorable to the designs of the Commissioners, whose efforts and arguments, it is to be hoped, will at length persuade the good people of New Jersey that a Quarantine at Sandy Hook will not be half so dangerous to them as a Lazaretto on Staten Island.

NOVEL WAY OF COLLECTING DEBTS.—It will be remembered that some time ago we published in THE TRIBUNE the arrest of one or more persons calling themselves Henderson & Co., charged by Mr. A. L. Bleecker with libeling and attempting to extort money from him. Mr. Bleecker in his complaint set forth that one Charles Roe, a bookseller in this city, having an alleged claim against him for $22 63, had been in the daily habit, for some two months past, of sending two or three times a day to his house and demanding payment; that on the 24th of December, 1857, he received a letter from Henderson & Co., written on the back of a printed circular, headed "Retailers' Protective Association," as follows:

"A. L. BLEECKER, esq.—*Sir*: Charles Roe, esq., has left a claim of $22 63 with us, against you, for collection. By calling at our office immediately and settling the same, you will save trouble that will certainly follow in case we are obliged to place the bill in the hands of our well-known collector.
"Dec. 24, 1857. HENDERSON & CO."

On the 29th of the same month Mr. Bleecker received at his office another letter, written on the back of one of the circulars, as follows:

"A. L. BLEECKER, esq.—*Sir*: Herewith we send your bill, left with us for collection, and unless you call and make satisfactory arrangements you will see our collectors with their fancy carriages before your door, in case we are obliged to give them the bill. J. HENDERSON & CO."

In pursuance of the threats, a person who represented himself as acting for the said Henderson & Co., and under their direction, came to Mr. Bleecker's house with a large wagon, on which was exhibited various devices of an insulting character, and calculated to degrade him. The person representing himself as Henderson & Co., who stopped with said wagon in front of his (Mr. B.'s) house, demanded payment of Mrs. Bleecker of the alleged bill of Charles Roe. Mrs. Bleecker told the said person that her husband would not be home until evening. Upon an examination had after the arrest of the accused, a servant of Mr. Bleecker's testified as follows:

Margaret Powell, being sworn, says—I am a servant with Mr. Bleecker—have lived with him nine months; one of Mr. Roe's men called to collect a bill; he came once with books; have seen him three or four times; one day a man came four times with the wagon—the first time before breakfast, the next about 10 o'clock, next before 12 o'clock—and the last time he asked for Mr. Bleecker; the next day he came again; Mrs. Bleecker said Mr. B. would be home at 5 o'clock; he came at 6 o'clock; I opened the door; he asked for Mr. Bleecker; I called Mr. Bleecker, who came and asked him what he wanted; the man showed a bill, and Mr. Bleecker told him to go out of the house; the man pushed forward in the entry, and Mr. B. put him out; he had hold of Mr. Bleecker's coat.

Being cross-examined, witness said: When the man first came the other girl opened the door; I did not see him; Mr. Bleecker was out then, but was expected soon; the second time the man came I opened the door; the wagon was there; the man asked if Mr. Bleecker was in, and I said he had gone down town; he said nothing but left, and came again at 12 o'clock; Mr. B. was not home at this time; he rang the bell, and when I opened the door he asked if Mr. B.; the wagon was there then; he did not come in, but I said Mr. B. was not home he left; the next time he called between 12 and 1 o'clock, and rang the bell, and asked for Mr. Bleecker, and when I said he was not in he went away; he came again the next day and asked me if Mr Bleecker was in, and I said "Yes;" Mr. Bleecker said him what he wanted; he said, "I have a bill for you," and showed it; Mr. B. told him to go out, when he came further in, Mr. B. struck him and pushed him out; I think he struck him once with a cane; Mrs. Bleecker was in the room; she was too much frightened to come out; when she went up stairs she nearly fainted; on the wagon I saw Henderson & Co.; something else was on it, but I did not read it; after Mr. B. put the man out he came back and rang the bell, but we did not open the door; do not know who lives next door; the wagon stopped in front of our door.

Yesterday morning the case came up again for examination before Justice Quackenbush at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but the complainant failing to appear the Magistrate dismissed it, without prejudice, however. Should the complainant see fit, the Magistrate signified that he would entertain a renewal of the complaint.

The complainant appeared at the Court about an hour after the Magistrate had disposed of the case.

THE BETTER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—As there has been some misapprehension if not misstatement with regard to the purposes of the new Sabbath movement in our city, we are glad to be enabled to publish the following resolutions adopted by the late clerical meeting at Spingler Institute. They were reported by a Committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Williams, Potts, Hawks, Hutton, Smith and Peck, and are as follows:

Resolved, 1. That should influences now at work in effecting the progressive desecration of the sacred day meet with no adequate counteraction, travel, traffic and labor, souvenoiding frivolity, intemperance, profligacy and riot must continuously and rapidly encroach upon the authority and hallowed repose of the Christian Sabbath; and that, by the influx of foreign immigration upon our own shores—should this new element be left unvanquished—and by the resection of European travel upon the character of our own people, the Sunday of Vienna or of Paris—a very carnival of dissipation, may insensibly supplant among us the time-honored, orderly and devout Sabbath known to our forefathers; and that such desecration has long increased, is now increasing, and should be withstood by all peaceful and Christian methods.

2. That the day of holy rest, to a land bearing the Christian name, and to a republic based on equal rights, has the highest CIVIL WORTH. Man needs it, *physically*, as a season when Labor may wipe off its grime, and breathe more freely after the week's exhaustion, and when Care shall slacken its hold upon the world's exhaustion, and when Care shall slacken its hold upon the frame and the heart. Man needs it, *morally*, to rise by its aid out of engrossing secularities and materialism to the remembrance of his spiritual interests, his final account, and his eternal destiny. *Toil* needs it to rescue its share of rest, and its season of devotion from the absorbing despotism of Capital; and *Capital* needs it to shield its own accumulations from the recklessness and anarchy of an inebriated and desperate proletariat, and to keep its own humanity and conscientiousness alive. The State needs it, as a safeguard of the public order, quiet and virtue; human laws becoming, however wise in form, effete in practice, except as they are based upon conscience and upon the sanctions of Eternity, as recognized voluntarily by an intelligent people, and God's day cultivating the one and reminding us of the other. And in a *Republic* more especially, whose liberties, under God, inhere in its virtues, the recognition, freely and devoutly, by an intelligent nation, of God's paramount rights is the moral underpinning requisite to sustain the superstructure of man's rights; and without such support from religion—not as rationally established, but as personally and freely accepted—all human freedom finally moldering and tipping to irretrievable ruin.

3. That, as to its RELIGIOUS VALUE, this day of sacred rest has the strongest claims, upon all Christians, however differing as to its time origin, and whether they trace it back to Eden, to Sinai, or to the Savior's tomb, as finding there its real commencement. They hold the observance of the day, as the season of their more public and ordinances, and as forming the one great bond of their fraternal communion. In its relations to this world, the Church requires it to conserve and to extend its religious influence as the channel of a yet wider evangelization. In its relation to the heavenly world, the Church needs it for its collective prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings; and that thus it may embody the incense and enjoy the antepast of the endless rest to which it aspires in sight of Christ's victory, on this day consummated, over Sin, Death and Hell. And we God, who is the Giver of all time, never having surrendered to ordinary uses this His own reserved season, the infraction by man of God's claims here is legitimately attempting robbery and perpetrating sacrilege, as against a Bountiful and Sovereign Creditor.

4. That as REMEDIAL MEASURES against the evils invading us—apart from all present appeal to the civil statutes which guard the quiet enjoyment of the day by a Christian people—Christians generally are called, in the way of conference, cooperation and personal example, to protest with patient and earnest consistency against the varied and widely diffused encroachments which threaten the demolition of the Christian Sabbath, and to diffuse, in tracts and volumes, their best testimony for the institution; and that pastors are especially commended by the times to present in all the pulpits the rights of the Sabbath, and its bearings not only upon the cause of truth and piety, but as well also upon the interests of order, thrift, health, morality and freedom; and that the faith which hails in the Giver and Guardian of this day, the Legislator and Owner of the Universe, may well expect His ultimate and unfailing benediction upon all prudent and kindly endeavors to assert the interests of mankind the claims of God in this great question.

5. That the Committee already acting in this matter be requested to give early and earnest attention to the question how far and in what relations it may be deemed expedient and that they be urged to prepare for the various evangelical Churches this denominational responsibility in this matter and the power of existing church organizations to defend the Christian Sabbath.

6. That PRAYER to Him who rules the nations and sways all events and hearts at His will, should justly inaugurate, shape and sustain all our efforts in behalf of His own day: And that, looking thus unto Him we may trust to see Sabbaths again becoming to a grateful and adoring people what He proposed to make them—"A SIGN BETWEEN ME AND THEM,"—the pledge and mutual bond between the Father in heaven and man,—His pensioner, and subject, and child upon earth; a "SIGN" of hope, duty and consecration on the one part, and of pardon and fatherhood on the other; and a "SIGN" of blessed remembrance and of unending communion as between both, training men for, and lapsing itself into the rest of the Celestial Sabbath and the glories of the Beatific Vision—"the Sabbatism that remaineth for the people of God."
Hebrews iv., 12.

BURGLARS PRACTICING ON THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—We have chronicled several cases of desperadoes getting into houses upon some specious plea, or boldly walking in by false keys in the day time. Too much care cannot be exercised by house-keepers toward these prowling villians, since they come in all sorts of guises to commit robbery outright, or get money by some means not a whit honester.

Here is a sample of a pair of villians—look out for them. A few days ago the bell of a house up town was wrung at an hour of the day, when, as the operators are pretty well aware, men of business are away, and upon the servant going to the door she found a fellow with a pair of coarse landscape paintings, who asked to see the lady of the house, but was told by the servant that he could not enjoy that privilege, and she was about to close the door in his face when he thrust his picture frames into the door-way, and insisted upon coming in, and seeing the lady, who, hearing the altercation, was obliged to come from the parlor to see what was the matter, when the fellow appealed to her in the most pitious tones to buy one of his pictures, "for the love of God, and honor of charity." Upon objecting on account of the absence of the head of the house, the fellow became still more importunate, when he found there was no man about the premises, and begged the lady to allow him to leave a picture until the gentleman came home, and for her to loan him a few dollars, "if it was only ten or twelve"—either of which was twice the value of the article—"to save him from perishing in the street," declaring that his wife, and, we forget how many children, were entirely without food, and his poor old mother sick in bed, and all to be turned into the street that very day, unless he obtained a pittance for these pictures, which he had only been able to finish by toiling all night, without sleep or food, in a cold room. This tale was told with such touching pathos that some ladies present were affected to tears, and begged the lady of the house, who appeared a little hard-hearted, to loan them the money to relieve the poor worthy artist. However, she preferred to have one of them go privately to the house where the fellow said he lived to inquire into the case, and see how near her dying moments the old lady might be. So she went and found—that several benevolent people had been there before on the same errand, all of whom found that they had been most villainously humbugged. The lady of the house hinted that the one absent had gone for money and a judge of pictures, with a view of buying, upon which the picture-dealer grew uneasy; then she told him that the lady had gone to carry relief to his suffering family, and then he bolted; nothing could induce him to await the good Samaritan. It would not have conduced to the serenity of his mind if he had, since a grossly deceived woman is apt to speak out, and the trio are somewhat emphatic in their declarations never again to believe the tale of a beggar, since they are satisfied that most of the tribe are swindlers.

On Thursday night a lady who had prolonged her evening occupation to a late hour, waiting the return of her father from the charity ball, was somewhat surprised at hearing the door bell rung about midnight, and thought at first she would not go to the door, as she was alone, the other members of the family having retired, and not one of those handy things, a man, to be had for love or money at that late hour. Reflecting a moment, she said to herself, "How foolish to be afraid: it is only father; he has changed his clothes and left his key." By the by, it was a key of one of those absolutely unpickable locks, rendered so notorious in the Burdell murder case. So she hastened to the door and threw it wide open, where, instead of her father, she saw a villainous-looking fellow, with one hand behind him, as though anxious to conceal something, and ready to step in as soon as the door was was opened, saying as he did so, "I want to see the Doctor."

"Doctor, Sir? there is no doctor here."

"Oh yes, there is; this is 97; this is the number. I guess you don't know; you hain't been here long, have you?"

The lady was "in calico," and the fellow evidently thought she was the servant. She was momentarily confused and alarmed, but she stood her ground and assured the fellow that she did know who lived in that house, and that there was no doctor there.

"Well, it's the gentleman that lives here, at any rate, that I want to see; he can tell me about the doctor."

A happy thought. The lady thought so too; and said, "perhaps he can;" and at that she turned around very coolly and added, as she walked toward the back parlor, "I will ask him"—and as she did so she said rather loudly, "father, here is a man"—but just then there was not a man, for finding that the house probably contained one, he determined that it should not contain him, and went down the steps two at a time, bringing the concealed hand suddenly round in front of him as he turned to go off. Her presence of mind in calling to an imaginary man had probably saved her from an encounter with a desperate villain.

Such villains are about as thick as blackberries, and we repeat cannot be too carefully guarded against. Every front door should have one of those unpickable locks, and a safety chain to prevent such fellows from crowding in until the person opening the door could ascertain their character. We shall only get rid of burglars when the law concedes the right to kill any one caught in the act of breaking into our houses, or found in the act of robbing them, as several have been lately, while the villains have not hesitated themselves to use deadly weapons upon those they were plundering.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

1 4-story brick House and Lot, No. 218 West 14th-st., lot 25x[illegible]	$9,975
1 4-story brick House and Lot, No. 220 West 14th-st., lot 25 x[illegible]	9,950
1 4-story brown-stone