ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your notice of the ball for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, you make one or two statements which I feel called upon to *contradict most emphatically*. In the first place, you say:

"The Orphan Asylum, ... managed, indeed, by Roman Catholics, but sheltering, feeding and educating orphans, irrespective of religious differences."

Now, Sir, that is as jesuitical an assertion as ever was penned or spoken. No doubt the managers make no objection—yea, they are even glad—to receive "heretic" orphans; but they are *never* brought up in the religion of their deceased parents. It seems as if Protestants will never learn to understand the shuffling tactics of the Church of Rome. Can it be imagined for a moment that the same men who refuse to have *their* children educated in your Common Schools along with others of a different religion would stretch out the hand of charity to the helpless orphans of Protestant parents, except they intend to pervert and poison the young and innocent minds of their charges? You conclude:

"Let it not be left to Catholics exclusively to render it the support it pressingly needs."

Why, Sir, *should* Protestant money be given to support Popish institutions? Why should we, of our own free will, support or countenance what we firmly believe to be wrong? Will not the Common Council be only too ready to throw another sop to the "Irish vote," in the shape of a few more lots? You say:

"Every dollar contributed to its treasury contributes fully one hundred cents to relieve misery and diminish vice."

This is directly against all experience and evidence. The result of Popish education in Popish countries is simply this: Morals are laxer; misery more universal; murders, robberies and petty crimes far more numerous than in Protestant countries. If such be the results of Popish training, why should Protestants support it?

I remain, Sir, yours, etc.,
AN IRISH PROTESTANT.

—We assure our correspondent that Irish politics and Irish religion—we regret that we have no single term under which we can comprehend the two, which seem to the rest of mankind at once irreligious and impolitic—are our extreme aversion. In Germany, in Switzerland, and almost everywhere else, save in Ireland, Catholics and Protestants have either argued out or fought out their early feud, and now live side by side in peace and charity; while in Ireland religion and hatred would seem to be almost synonymous. Each side heaps all the blame on the other—we do not decide between them—but we know that both contrive to make themselves very unlovely in the eyes of nearly everybody else—as in the case of our correspondent. We see nothing in our notice of the Orphans' Ball to justify or provoke his exhibition of bigotry.

We certainly did not mean to say that the Catholic Orphan Asylum trained up children in the creeds and ways of Protestantism, any more than the Protestant Orphan Asylum educated children as Catholics. We know that the contrary is the fact, yet we consider each a good and beneficent institution, to which we gladly contribute our mite, and would fain persuade others to do so.

But "why should Protestant money be given to "support Popish institutions?" asks our "Protestant." We answer—Because, in our judgment, every dollar so paid has been returned seven-fold in lessening the cost of our Alms-Houses, Prisons, and administration of Justice, and in shielding us from the depredations of criminals. Orphans left to grow up in the streets are very apt to become harlots, criminals, and public enemies. Probably one half of those who find a home in either Orphan Asylum would be thus ruined, if left to grow up as chance would have it; while of those trained in Orphan Asylums, we are confident that less than one-tenth come to a bad end. Hence we deem it wise for citizens and tax-payers to be generous to Orphan Asylums, even though from no higher motive than self-interest.

We do not of course care to go very deeply into our Protestant's sweeping assertions as to the general immorality of Catholic as compared with Protestant countries; yet we must say that they are not sustained by facts within our knowledge. We think the Protestant portions of Europe are more intelligent, more effective in industry, more advanced in the useful arts, than the Catholic; but we know no facts which establish any such disparity in morals between Prussia and Austria, Spain and Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, Protestant and Catholic Switzerland, as our correspondent proclaims. Friend Protestant! did you ever read a certain parable put forth by the wisest and holiest Teacher expressly to rebuke and admonish those who "thought themselves righteous, and despised others?" [*Ed.*

"ANOTHER SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: My attention has been called to an article under the above title, signed "Inquisitor," which contains some extraordinary statements, and among them one to the effect that, in one Senatorial District, at the last election, the American candidate owed his defeat in part to his arrogant treatment of a Committee, sent by a secret club, for the purpose of procuring from him a number of his tickets for the use of those members of the club desiring to vote for him. He gave them but 60 tickets, while the Democratic candidate gave a bushel basket full, and was supported by the club, and elected.

If, as may be inferred, this statement has reference to the Sixth Senatorial District, I desire to state that there is not a word of truth in it. No such Committee ever called on the American candidate in that District for tickets; nor were tickets, in any quantity, ever refused to any person who applied for them.

The only application ever made to him by the Young Mens' American General Committee was for *money*. This the candidate could not give—first, because he had none to spare, and, secondly, because those who called could not, or would not, explain to him in what way it was to be used. Had they shown as much anxiety for tickets as for money, he might have thought more of their patriotism. But he was always courteous. Indeed this was the burden of the song of almost every one who came—*money*—"a little stuff for the boys." It would form an amusing chapter in the history of any candidate were he to give a sketch of the various visits of persons who come professing to represent political organizations, and who are, in most cases, *self-introduced*, and entirely unknown even by reputation to the person called upon. But it would also be a sad comment on the manner in which our elections are conducted.

As to the organization spoken of in the article of "Inquisitor," I will only say that every additional "General Committee," or "Club," is a signal to a candidate of an additional pretext for demanding funds, and the members of such Committees invariably represent that all he has given to other Committees is money thrown away. And, indeed, it would seem so, since it was found that, in one Ward at least the regular Committee having the arrangements for election in charge made the candidate believe that unless he contributed double what he had been asked for to other Wards, no ticket-boxes could be furnished, and, after the election, having a surplus on hand, they coolly put it in their own pockets, and would probably have done so had it been $1,000 instead of $50.

In this connection let me say that there is but one course for a candidate and others contributing funds to an election to pursue. Give to the regular Committee of the party having the election arrangements in charge in the respective Wards and the city at large. This in the American party has been for the city the General Committee, and in each Ward a Committee by the Council; in the Democratic and Republican parties the same, substituting Ward Committee for Council. "The *Young Men's* Gen'l Committee Clubs," and all other outside organizations, should work under these Committees, and draw funds from them if they can satisfy them that their services are of value. It is a singular fact, by the by, that none of them ever volunteer their aid to the regular Committees of the party, although the same persons are sometimes members of both. If the regular Committee are not to be relied upon in conducting an election, then the sooner the party is dissolved the better, for it becomes only a scramble between different Committees as to which shall fleece the candidate out of the largest amount, without that cooperation which is essential to success.

I might comment upon the singular want of principle manifested by the Club, in the case referred to by "Inquisitor," in throwing overboard a candidate of their own party, and taking up one of opposite politics, simply because the first had never heard of them, and the second furnished a bushel basketfull of tickets; but "Inquisitor" has, by his signature, sufficiently indicated that the society he supports was intended rather to put candidates to the torture than to benefit the party.

THE CASE OF AMIN BEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Capudan Pasha, or Ottoman Minister of Marine, in communicating to me the present letter (the original of which has been sent to the Department of State), requested me to give it as much publicity as possible in the United States; and as you gave a place in your columns to the calumnies in question, I am sure you will also admit it to the same favor.

Yours very truly, JOHN P. BROWN,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Constantinople, March 21, 1858.

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL ADMIRALTY, CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17, 1858.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter which you were so good as to address me, dated the 22d ultimo, with its inclosures, acquainting me with the calumnies written for some journals of the United States by the individual named F. Dulnese, a native of Pera, now in the United States, on the subject of the officer of the Imperial Navy, Amin Bey, sent there some years ago by order of H. I. M. the Sultan, and whose flattering reception on the part of the Government and American citizens occasioned so much satisfaction to H. I. M. and to the Ministers of the Sublime Porte.

The object of the mission of Amin Bey to the United States was performed in a manner entirely satisfactory to his Government; and his conduct on that occasion lately decided the Imperial Admiralty to make choice of him to return there and take measures for the construction of a ship-of-the-line, to bear the name of H. I. M.; but other considerations finally occasioned the mission to be confided to Mohammed Pasha, Rear Admiral.

I cannot see in the calumnies in question other than a personal ill-will; and considering the bad character and the precedents here, little flattering to the individual from whom they derive their source, they only merit the contempt of the American people. His assertions, representing that he enjoys the esteem of H. I. M.—who certainly knows nothing whatever about him—are as false as those about Amin Bey, and too absurd to merit one serious reflection. I do not doubt but that Mohammed Pasha will know how to appreciate, at its true value, the character of this individual, and rectify the false impression which he seeks to create respecting the estimable officer who preceded him in America.

I thank you, Sir, for the interest which you have shown in the success of the mission confided to Mohammed Pasha, and am going to transmit to him instructions relative to the impostor in question.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of all my respect and most distinguished consideration. (Signed)
MOHAMMED ALI (Capudan Pasha).

JOHN P. BROWN, esq., United States Chargé d'Affaires, Constantinople.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—Mr. TWEED presiding. The only business of any importance transacted was the adoption of the following resolutions:

By Mr. KENNEDY:

Resolved, That the Board, at its next regular meeting, will proceed to classify the members thereof, pursuant to the act passed April 16, 1858, entitled "An Act to amend the act relating to the Board of Supervisors of New-York."

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be invited to be present at 3 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 27th inst., to take such part in the proceedings as the law provides.

By Mr. STILLMAN:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors appoint a committee to consider and report with the necessary plans what buildings are necessary and required for the purposes of this County, including County Courts, Surrogate, Register, County Clerk, detained witnesses, and that the said Committee invite the cooperation of the Common Council, City Hall Commissioners, General Government, Post-Office Department, and the State Department, and confer with them on the propriety and practicability of uniting in the erection of a building which shall be capable of accommodating all those interested in the most economical and creditable manner, said building to be erected within the Park, and to extend, if necessary, from near the line of Murray street on Broadway to Chambers street, and along the line of Chambers street to Centre street, and along the line of Centre street to and including the site of the present Hall of Records.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. SMITH in the Chair, and a quorum present.

The Committee on Finance reported the following:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board draw their requisition on the Controller of the City of New-York, to issue his warrant for $50,000, payable to the order of our President and Secretary, said amount to be paid out of the appropriation for the Alms-House Department for the year 1858. Adopted.

The minutes of the Committee on Island Hospital were reported to the Board. The Committee had taken upon themselves to appoint a Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Construction, to take charge of the work on the Hospital. To this the Board objected, on the ground of insufficient authority; but, after a debate of two hours, the action of the Committee was finally sustained.

We append the usual weekly statement of the affairs of the Alms-House:

Number remaining April 10, 1858			7,542
Admitted			1,336
Total			8,878
Died		30	
Discharged		1,339	
Sent to Penitentiary		95	
Sent to State Prison		8	—1,472
Remaining			7,406
Decrease for the week			136
At the following institutions:			
Bellevue Hospital	987	City Prison	412
Lunatic Asylum	639	Second District Prison	15
Alms-House	1,456	Third District Prison	13
Penitentiary	681	Fourth District Prison	1
Isl. Hos. from Workhouse	359	Colored Home	347
Isl. Hos. from Almshouse	35	Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Workhouse	700	Children at nurse	229
Small-Pox Hospital	24	City Cemetery	13
Randall's Island	1,064		
Randall's Island Hospital	283	Total	7,406
Number remaining April 18, 1858			6,156
Increase			1,250

NEW-YORK SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, the 19th inst., in the Amity-street Baptist Church—RALPH WELLS, esq., the President, in the chair; HENRY A. MOTT, esq., Secretary.

Reports were given of the interesting Sunday-School missionary work in the various public institutions of our city, viz: The Juvenile Asylum, Orphan Asylum, Randall's Island, House of Refuge, Blackwell's Island, Tombs, &c., all tending to show the exceeding value of the voluntary efforts of Christian men and women in this direction.

ANDREW A. SMITH, esq., as the representative of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Association, greatly interested the meeting with accounts of the progress of the Sunday-School missionary work in that city, particularly the large number of conversions, interspersed with several most touching and suggestive facts. Several of the New-York Schools gave cheering accounts of the organization of new schools and the conversion of many children to God.

Mr. PARDEE reported that in 57 reports from schools, which had been received during the week, 45 were blessed with the revival of God's work, and 402 scholars and teachers were announced as converts—leaving 150 schools to be heard from.

One of the German brethren gave an interesting account of his school in the northwest section of the city, appealing for assistance to erect at least a tent in which to worship God, and hold their Sabbath School during the Summer. Several gentlemen present indorsed the application, and the faithfulness and strength of the movement, and one gentleman volunteered a donation of $100 on the spot, and Mr. Pardee on behalf of one of the city church Sunday Schools offered to pay the rent of a hall for a branch school. The next meeting will be held as usual on the third Monday in May.

N. Y. EAST METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The New-York East Methodist Conference re-assembled yesterday morning, in the Seamen's Chapel, in Cherry street. After hearing the reports of several committees, Bishop Baker ordained four Elders and eight Deacons. The chapel was crowded. This morning the Slavery discussion will be taken up.

FIRES.

FIRE IN MACDOUGAL STREET.

Yesterday morning about 9½ o'clock a fire broke out in the attic of the dwelling-house No. 106 McDougal street, occupied by Mr. Levy, but being discovered at an early moment, was soon extinguished by the firemen, not, however, before considerable damage was done. The furniture was damaged to the amount of about $750. Insured for $2,000 in the Irving Insurance Company. The building, owned by Daniel Schoonmaker, was damaged to the amount of $500, and is insured for $2,500 in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company. The fire originated in the attic, but from what cause is at present unknown.

FIRE IN BOND STREET.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the building No. 31 Bond street, occupied by Lewis Burdell and Dr. Wilson, and was the cause of no little excitement in the neighborhood. The fire originated from some defect in the kitchen range, and was extinguished before much damage was sustained.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in the building No. 391 Broadway, occupied by Mr. M. H. Chambers as a jewelry-store and dwelling. The fire originated among a lot of rubbish on a shelf in the front cellar, directly under the store, but was extinguished before gaining much headway. The damage will not exceed $500. Insured for $8,000 in the Rutgers, Brevoort, Exchange and Washington Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the matter will be made the subject of investigation by the Fire Marshal.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was hydropathically horrible, liquescent, lymphatic, cozy, humid, balneatic, drizzly, sploshy, rainy, stormy, regurgitatory—in fact, wet. The heavens were adumbrated, obumbrated and obtenebrated with caligineous clouds, through which no scintillation, coruscation, fulguration or even slight lucidity could reach us from the luculent and effulgent sun, eclipsed as he was by the opacity of penumbratic phenomena. It was a beautiful day for the study of hydrodynamics, and the rearing of juveniles of the genus anser; but for any anthropomorphous being, except mermaids, it was unendurable. All day long it was immanely stormy; every breeze brought the flood, as though the earth was to be converted into an aquarium as complete as that which distinguished the days of Noah. Late at night the storm was keeping it up and pouring down dismally.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The third and last "Berlioz night" comes off this evening. The programme may be found in another column.

The Philharmonic Society give their fourth and last Concert of the season on Saturday evening next, at the Academy of Music.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary, held on Monday evening, April 19, 1858, the following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: William P. Cooledge, President; William Dennistoun, Vice-President; Robert R. Crosby, Treasurer; William W. Smith, Secretary.

Spring work never was more forward than it is now in the vicinity of New-York. Some of the Long Island farmers who plant 30 acres of potatoes, had them all in the ground a week or two ago, and nearly all of the early planting of the market gardens is finished and the ground for the next course of crops all ready. We have never seen such a breadth of land on the 20th of April under cultivation, or plowed ready for planting, as we can see at this time in all directions. Even in the colder lands of Westchester County and Connecticut we found gardens planted, and many potato-fields being planted, and the oats all sown and all kinds of Spring work very forward. The buds of peaches, cherries and pears are nearly ready to open, and show enough to insure a full crop, unless killed after this, which it is not impossible they may be. Apples also bid fair, and are quite forward. The leaves of forest trees begin to show themselves—the elms looking slightly green, and the oaks giving a reddish tint that adds beauty to the landscape. Pastures are not yet very green; but some rich mowing lots and warm hillsides show such a coat of grass as would make glad the hearts of all sheep and kine. Generally speaking, the soil is moist, and for the season of the year is warm and dry, and the husbandman's prospects are unusually flattering.

A FRONTIERSMAN.—We met in Broadway the other day Col. Geo. W. Ewing, an old frontiersman—an Indian trader on the frontier of the Western settlements, when that frontier was on the Wabash River. The reader need not imagine, however, that we met an antediluvian, a man of a bygone age, a lingerer here beyond his time. Far from it; Col. Ewing is still in the prime of life, being only fifty-four years old, stands six feet high, as straight as a Miami or Pottawotamie warrior.

"What changes," said he, "have taken place since we first met upon the 'treaty ground,' a little way from what is now the City of Logansport, amid thousands of Indians, at a time when they held possession of the whole northern part of Indiana! The Wabash was beyond the frontier, for the Miamies held firmly to their reservation, extending forty miles south. Now not a soul of my old Indian customers and friends remains. I can hardly realize the fact, as I am whirled along the railroad through their country, that they are all gone. I almost expect to see the smoke of a wigwam, as we approach a clump of trees on the prairies, but instead I find a white house and large barn, and a mowing-machine at work where my customers used to hunt muskrats. I am as much lost on my old stumping-ground as I am in this city, so unlike what I once knew it."

"Are you still on the Wabash, Colonel? Didn't you go West with the Miamies?" "Yes, for a season, but I soon found there was no frontier. The Mississippi was no barrier. The tide of emigration rolled on and filled Iowa, and passed beyond the Missouri, and now it is flowing Eastward from the Pacific. There is no Western frontier now, and I am living in a city, where only Fort Wayne was a few years ago, when my brothers and myself were Indian traders, and packed our goods upon Indian ponies along the same route now occupied by the Wabash Valley Railroad. What startling sounds these screams of the locomotive would have been to the wild inhabitants of that Valley, who swapped their fur skins for our calicoes and blankets!"

"Colonel, you talk like an old man, but your looks belie it—you are not so."

"Indeed, I sometimes think that I must be so when I think back upon the scenes of my frontier life."

Ah, yes, and so will many others of the old companions and warm friends of "Wash Ewing," for he had a host of them, who have witnessed the rapid stride at which the frontier has receded.

REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.—We have the following additional names:

Seventh Ward.—Thomas J. Roberts, Charles T. Rogers, Thos. Somerville, J. E. Snodgrass, D. W. Neville.
Ninth Ward.—Silas B. Dutcher, Charles T. Evans, Robert Edwards, jr., Stephen Griswold, Humphrey Bower.
Fifteenth Ward.—F. R. Sherman, R. A. McCurdy, John R. Hopper, Richard Wynkoop, E. P. Bread.
Eighteenth Ward.—John A. Foster, James Fairman, E. F. Hall, Wm. S. Mathews, Jas. M. Thomson.

YOUNG NEW-YORK.—A grand party was given a few nights since by a wealthy citizen, at which the peculiar graces of the fashionable young men of New-York shone with unusual splendor. In an upper room, where card tables had been set for the old gentlemen, was a large bowl of punch, which "the boys" smelt out. They broke into the room, and got roaring drunk on the punch; then invaded the hat-room and cut up all the men's hats, except their own, boring holes in some, slashing others, slicing off the brims and punching out the crowns, until the floor was covered with ruined castors; and finally wound up their gentlemanly behavior by cutting the cord of the dumb-waiter and letting the whole of the expensive supper crockery go into the kitchen, smashing it into countless pieces. No doubt the "gay fellows" enjoyed the spree hugely; but when such acts are done by common people the perpetrators are called rowdies and (sometimes) sent to Blackwell's Island.

PIPES AT LUCKNOW.—"The Pipes at Lucknow," a descriptive song, composed by Edw. Wiebé, N. Y. Published by S. N. Risley, pp. 11. Mr. Wiebé has taken Whittier's words and skillfully arranged them in a characteristic style, intermingled with Scotch airs. We find but one defect in the composition, which is that one of such considerable length and ambitious texture should not have been crowned with an exultant coda worthy the subject. As it is, it displays musician-like skill and natural flow of simple melody. The accompaniment is easy and within the reach of very ordinary performers. So, too, is the vocal part.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—On the night of the 17th ult., Lawrence Cook and Michael Hart, boys from 14 to 17 years of age, got into an altercation on the corner of Houston and Crosby streets. Cook, it is said, was the aggressor, he having committed an assault upon Hart while intoxicated. Cook fell or was thrown upon the pavement, and during the fight which ensued Hart—as he afterward admitted—stabbed his antagonist in the leg and arm with a sharp piece of an iron hoop. Officer Clark of the Fourteenth Precinct interfered and arrested Hart, who was taken before a magistrate and committed for examination. Cook was sent to the New-York Hospital, where his leg grew worse, and amputation was resorted to. He continued to fail, and died yesterday morning. Coroner Connery was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day if the necessary witnesses can be procured. The boy Hart alleged at the time of the affray that he stabbed Cook in self-defense.

CENTRAL HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The Trustees of this institution have just issued their fourth annual report for the year ending April 1, 1858. By the report we should not judge that homeopathy was in its decline, nor do the results of the treatment corroborate the statements of the opponents of the practice—that the laboring classes could not be affected by the small doses of the homeopathist. Notwithstanding most of the patients are those who live in the midst of dirt and wretchedness, under the influences of miasms emanating from their vile surroundings, suffering from effects of poorly-ventilated apartments and a starvation diet, the results are most satisfactory, only 6 deaths having occurred out of 1,465 cases. The expense of the new system, also, in comparison with that of the old, is small, as we find from the report 3,914 prescriptions have been given out at a cost, including rent, fuel, &c., of $282 75. For pecuniary aid, the Dispensary is dependent on private subscription, and this year's expenditures have exceeded the receipts $23 75. The Directors have endeavored each year to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and have lately increased the list of attending physicians. The rooms are open for patients from 12 to 1, and from 4 to 5 p. m. daily, and on Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Within a short time the Association has been regularly incorporated, and is now under charge of a Board of Trustees, who intend, as early as possible, establishing a Homeopathic Hospital, where persons can gratuitously receive the benefits of this treatment without the disadvantages mentioned above.

SUICIDE BY CUTTING HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.—Coroner Connery held an inquest at the house No. 108 Greenwich street on the body of James Ferguson, a young man 28 years of age, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was formerly in a store down-town, but for the last few months he had been out of employment. For reasons best known to himself, Ferguson had become intemperate in his habits, and no other cause except partial delirium can be attributed for taking his own life. Drs. Weltje and Ferguson examined the body, and found an incised wound across the throat, penetrating the middle of the thyroid body, and another entering the windpipe immediately below; the inferior thyroid artery was also severed. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Ferguson was a native of Scotland. He had no relatives on this side of the Atlantic, except a brother in Canada. Ferguson was engaged to be married to a young lady of this city, and between them there was a perfect understanding. A gold watch, clothing, books, and other valuables belonging to the unfortunate man were taken possession of by Coroner Connery, and will be placed in the hands of the Public Administrator till claimed by his (the deceased's) relatives. Ferguson was reported to be a man of considerable means, but where or in what it consists could not be ascertained.

LOOK OUT FOR UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, Officer Charles B. Albertson of the Ninth Precinct, while patroling his beat, saw three men placing a quantity of meat in a wagon in Troy street, near West, evidently with the intention of offering the same for sale in the public streets. The officer, suspecting that the meat was bad, from the fact that he had frequently known unwholesome meat to be offered for sale from the place, at once arrested two of the men, and conveyed them to the Ninth Precinct Station-House, where they gave their names as "John Smith" and "John Brown." The third fellow, seeing the officer approach the cart, took to his heels and escaped. Subsequently, however, he made his appearance at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave his name as Owen Reynolds, and confessed that he was the owner of the wagon and meat found in possession of Smith and Brown, but stated that he had no intention of selling the meat in the City of New-York. The prisoners Smith and Brown, together with the wagon and meat, were conveyed to the Court, and created no little excitement.

At the request of Justice Quackenbush, several butchers belonging in Jefferson Market examined the meat, and all united in pronouncing it unwholesome.

Health Warden Demarest of the Ninth Ward testified that the meat was unwholesome, stuffed and blown. The magistrate discharged Smith and Brown from custody, in consequence of their acting under the direction of Reynolds, the owner of the property. Reynolds was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

A few days ago, a Dutchman was arrested in the Twentieth Ward for having in his possession a quantity of blown veal, and the carcases of several sheep that were absolutely putrid. He was subsequently arraigned before the Court of Sessions, and fined $25.

No calculation can be made as to the amount of unwholesome meat disposed of in this city every day, nearly all of which is purchased by the keepers of cheap boarding-houses, at a very low price. The Health Wardens are continually on the alert, yet the dealers frequently succeed in eluding their vigilance. The meat is generally prepared at night and carted away before daylight to some remote place, where it is retailed from wagons. Sometimes it is taken to the butcher shops located in densely populated neighborhoods, and there disposed of to people who, if they know the difference, care but little, as they probably do not eat of it themselves.

BURGLARY IN FRONT-STREET—CONFLICT BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND THE BURGLARS.—Some time during Monday night the wholesale grocery establishment of Messrs. Daters & Co. No. 161 Front-street, corner of Fletcher, was burglariously entered by four thieves, who, from the appearance of the premises yesterday morning, had a good time among themselves, though it did not seem that they were very indolent. How the fellows gained access to the place has not yet transpired. None of the doors or windows were any way damaged or cut. Some suppose that one of the gang concealed himself on the premises previous to the closing of the store, and at the proper time let in his companions, while others are of opinion that the locks were picked and an ingress thus effected.

When everything was quiet, the burglars proceeded to the office, and taking a quantity of old office coats, overcoats, bags and other articles, stuffed them into the cracks of the window sashes and over the door-sills, in order to prevent their operations from being heard in the street. This done, they dragged the large iron safe from its place, and turning it face upward on the floor, made a hole in the door with a drill bow. This done, a quantity of powder was poured into the aperture, a match touched to the combustible material, and in an instant the door was torn from its fastenings, and the inner shelves and drawers shattered to atoms, and $1,000, which it is supposed was in the safe, was secured by the burglars. The books and papers were then overhauled, but nothing of value being found in them, they were strewn over the floor. Several bonds and mortgages and other valuable papers were missing yesterday, and are supposed to have been carried off by the thieves.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Hays of the Second Precinct, while patrolling his post, had his attention attracted toward the building by a noise as of something falling upon the floor, and in a moment after he saw the front door open and a man poke his head out. The officer immediately ran across the street, and reached the sidewalk just as the door flew open and four men sprang out. Officer Hays seized two of the villains, with whom he struggled for some time, but, having fearful odds to contend against, they eventually overpowered him and knocked him down. He still, however, retained his hold of one of the rascals, who struggled with all his strength to release himself. Another of the gang now came up and drew a pistol, evidently with the intention of intimidating the officer; but the officer not being frightened, the fellow made a desperate attempt to rescue his companion. The officer succeeding at this time in getting his club free, gave the fellow a rap with it over the back of the head for his interference. This rap had the desired effect, and the fellow stumbled forward and fell upon his face, when he was secured without further trouble. The remainder of the gang then took fright and ran off, and are still at large.

The officer bore his prisoner in triumph to the Police Station where he was recognized as no less a personage than Johnny Miller, a notorious burglar, who has figured conspicuously in newspaper reports for several years past. Upon being searched there was found upon his person $130 in bank bills, a drill bow, a powder flask, and other burglarious implements. Miller's true name is James Hudson. Recently he boasted that he would commit burglaries in this city in spite of the police.

To Officer Hays much praise is due and the arrest of this notorious character may be considered one of the most important that has been made for some time. The accused has been sent to the Tombs to await his trial.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—About 11 o'clock Monday night, as Mr. William R. W. Chambers, with his wife, accompanied by Mr. F. H. Roshore and his wife, were passing up Broadway, near Leonard street, three fellows, arm in arm, coming in an opposite direction, ran against Mr. Chambers with such violence as to turn him half way around. At the same moment, one of the men seized Mr. Chambers' watch-guard and pulled his watch, attached thereto, from his pocket. Mr. Chambers placed his hand on his pocket, when another of the ruffians struck him a severe blow in the left eye with his fist. The third snatched from Mr. Chambers' hand an opera-glass, and at a given signal the thieving trio ran off in different directions. The watch was pulled out of his pocket, and hung outside, but being fastened by another guard, the thieves did not secure it. Mr. Chambers leaving his wife in charge of Mr. Roshore, pursued one of the fellows into an oyster saloon, and through the saloon to the rear of the establishment, where he caught him, and thence took him to the Fifth Precinct Station-House. The accused gave his name as John Thomas, and was committed to a cell for the rest of the night. Subsequently Thomas gave the names of his two companions, and said, "If he could "get out he would get the opera-glass, if the other fellows had it." The accused was yesterday morning taken before Justice Osborn and committed to prison for trial, the magistrate refusing bail. Thomas is fifteen years of age, a native of Albany, and lives in Twenty-sixth street. He says he is not guilty. The other fellows are known, and will be arrested.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Keepserrel, a German, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Lush, charged with having stabbed Michael Fitzpatrick three times in the face and neck and once in the left side with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. Justice Osborn locked the fellow up in default of $1,000 bail.

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

Right, title and interest in 3-story and basement house and lot No. 226 Troy st., subject to incumbrances of $5,300	$50
4-story brown-stone house and lot 174 West 14th st., 25x103	16,500
2½ story brick house and lot No. 222 Sullivan st., 20x100	3,250
BROOKLYN.	
1 plot of 6 lots on N. side of Atlantic av., between Classon and Franklin avs., running to Lefferts st	5,250
1 lot on N. side State st., 97 feet W. of Smith st	2,000
1 lot on N. side State st., adjoining above	2,000
1 lot on N. side State st., adjoining above	1,950
1 lot on N. side State st., adjoining above	1,950
1 lot on S. E. corner of Schermerhorn and Smith sts	2,400
1 lot adjoining above on Schermerhorn st	1,950
1 lot adjoining above on Schermerhorn st	1,900
1 lot adjoining above on Schermerhorn st	1,900

[Advertisement.]

WE SAY IT, AND WE SAY IT BOLDLY.—The most delightful—the most entertaining—the most recherche—the most amusing—the most touching—the most instructive of all moral dramas is THE HEART OF THE WORLD, and it is repeated both this afternoon and evening in elegant style at Barnum's Museum. Need we say more?

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. GODDARD BURNER. ANGIER, WEEKS & CO.

[Advertisement.]

THE HONEYMOON, THE WATCH DOGS, and FORTUNE'S FROLIC are to be performed at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER, with the most powerful company that has ever appeared on the boards, viz: Mr. H. A. Perry, Mr. D. Haskins, Mr. Edwin Blanchard, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Denvil, Miss Julia Irving, the Carlo Family, &c. Great crowds. Glorious entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

BANKERS, BROKERS, JEWELERS and others who require BURGLAR as well as FIRE PROOF SAFE, can satisfy themselves that LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE is the only reliable BURGLAR PROOF SAFE in the market, by calling upon FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—April 20.—Before Judge SUTHERLAND.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Charles Devlin agt. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of New-York.

This morning at 9 o'clock, counsel for the parties in this proceeding appeared before Judge Sutherland, for the purpose of arguing the order requiring Mayor Tiemann to show cause why he should not deliver to Devlin the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office.

There was nothing done at this time, however, and the argument was postponed till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

James T. Brady and Mr. Stilwell appeared for Devlin, and John Van Buren and Augustus Smith for Mayor Tiemann.

At 4 o'clock, counsel again came into Court. Mayor Tiemann and Recorder Barnard were present. Mr. Brady handed to the Judge the following answer of Mayor Tiemann to the order to show cause:

In the matter of Charles Devlin.

Daniel F. Tiemann, being sworn, says that he is Mayor of the City of New-York; that on the 12th of April inst., in pursuance of the twenty-first section of the City Charter of 1857, he removed the said Charles Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and on the same day he transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a communication stating such removal, and asking the consent of the said Board thereto; that said removal has not since been revoked, nor has said communication to the Aldermen been withdrawn; deponent further says that on the 15th day of April inst., and during the recess of the Common Council, and in pursuance of the twenty-first section of the said City Charter, he suspended the said Charles Devlin from the the said office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, by a paper which he sent, and affixed thereto the Mayoralty seal of the said city, and that on the evening of the said 15th of April, this deponent sent to the Board of Aldermen a communication stating the cause of such suspension; deponent further says that efforts have been made by James M. Croft to serve personally on said Charles Devlin the said original paper of suspension, and that said Croft has been unable after diligent search, to make such service on said Devlin; deponent further says, that at the meeting of the said Board of Aldermen held on the evening of the 19th of April, inst., the said Board of Aldermen consented to the removal of said Charles Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner; deponent further says, that the Board of Aldermen, at the same meeting, confirmed the nomination of Edward Cooper, and the said office of Street Commissioner; that said Edward Cooper, after his said appointment, accepted the same, and in due form of law took and filed his oath of office, and duly executed and filed his official bond with sufficient securities; that said Edward Cooper thereupon became and is now the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and is now in possession of the said office of Street Commissioner, and of the books, papers, maps and documents of various descriptions appertaining and belonging to the said office, and which are contained in the office assigned by law for the use of the Street Department in the Hall of Records, and of the keys of said office; that said Charles Devlin has never in person demanded from him the keys of the said office, nor has he ever personally demanded of deponent the possession of said books, papers, maps and documents, of various descriptions, appertaining and belonging to the said office of Street Commissioner of said City.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Annexed to the above were the order to show cause, the affidavit of Mr. Croft, and the Mayor's communication to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Brady then moved for a warrant of attachment to issue under Section 63 of the Revised Statutes, first edition, against Mayor Tiemann, on the ground of contempt. Mr. Brady called the Judge's attention to the history of the matter since the judgment of the Court of Appeals in Devlin's favor. The Mayor, without a shadow of authority, had taken possession of the office; and Mr. Devlin's counsel had applied for a writ of assistance, and the Judges, after consultation, had decided that there was no writ necessary or proper, because, in the first place, the judgment executes itself—that the attempt on the part of any person to hinder Devlin from taking possession of the books and papers, &c., would be equal to a misdemeanor. The Mayor had no power or authority to take possession of the books or papers, or the keys of the office, and therefore, he would apply for the only remedy which the judges had decided was the proper one. The aspect of the case is only altered in the particular that Daniel F. Tiemann has became Daniel D. Conover. On the 12th of April the Mayor sent a notice of the removal of Devlin, on the 15th he sent a suspension, with his reasons for the removal. The next step was last night, and