PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

FOURTH DAY.

The proceedings were opened on Saturday morning with prayer by the Rev. O. L. MARKS, and the minutes of the last session were read and the journal approved.

The exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati was presented, showing the profits for the year ending Nov. 30, 1857, to be $26,462 33. The loss in publishing *The Central Christian Advocate* in 1857, was $6,828 57.

The annual report of the Book Committee showed that the Western Book Concern was in a prosperous condition. The sales have increased $12,688 47 during the past year. The principal periodicals published have been *The Ladies' Repository, Western Christian Advocate, Sunday-School Advocate* and *Christian Apologist*.

The exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern shows a total of assets of $659,606 08. Liabilities $492,619 94. Profits made $36,837 05. Profits appropriated, paid by order of General Conference, $14,308 85; added to capital stock, $22,528 20.

The annual report of the Book Committee states that the business has been satisfactory during the past year, the sales having been greater by $10,000 than any previous year. During the year several important improvements have been made which have saved $4,000 in the expenses of the concern. New arrangements have been made with the depository at Buffalo, which will insure its success hereafter.

The circulation of *The Christian Advocate and Journal* is about 30,000. Next year it is hoped that large numbers will be added to the subscription list. The Quarterly Review has received large accessions to its numbers the past year. It is hoped that its list may be increased to five thousand names during the year. The National Magazine does not yet pay its expenses. It is earnestly commended to the Conference. *The Sunday School Advocate* has 101,500 subscribers. The School library is constantly improving by the addition of new books. In the Tract department the agents have given special attention to the adjustment of conference accounts, and with good success. The sale of tracts appear to have been kept up to last year's standard.

The financial exhibit of the Wesleyan University for the year ending July 20, 1857, was read, showing the total property of the University to be $203,031 34. Indebtedness for various loans, $18,938 28. Total receipts, $18,388 22. Expenditures, $11,513 69. Cash in hand, $6,874 53.

The Rev. Dr. CLARK offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The establishment of a Biblical Institute for the education of young men called to the ministry, has been thought desirable by many of our ministry and laity in this vicinity; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by this body to confer with a committee of laymen upon the propriety of establishing such an institution in the City of New-Yorkor its immediate vicinity and report at our next session.

The resolution was advocated by the mover and the Rev. Dr. BANGS, and was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of California, was introduced to the Conference and made a few remarks upon the condition of his church in San Francisco, which is in quite an embarrassed condition. He related the manner in which his friends had assisted him in California in preparing to send him to New-York, whither he had come to sell his books in order to assist him in getting back to California in time for the next Conference.

Dr. PORTER, of the Book Room, was introduced and made a few remarks in reference to the business of the Book Concern.

Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK was appointed to preach the annual sermon, and the Rev. Lucius H. King the alternate.

The Committee on the Tract Cause reported a series of resolutions that the administrative connection of the tract interests with the city missionary and Sunday-School societies be dissolved.

The Rev. Dr. OSBON stated that the Missionary Society had agreed to take the responsibility of the tract distribution during the past year.

After a few remarks the resolution was adopted.

The second resolution provides that there be a collection taken up in all the churches in the charge, in order to clear up the debt of the Conference.

The Rev. Dr. OSBON stated that the debt of the Conference was created by the Conference endeavoring to maintain a system of colporterage in the country, and in the purchase of books which now remain unsold. The collections which had been taken up for the purpose of liquidating the debt had not all been applied to the object for which they were intended. The Society was now some $2,500 in debt.

The resolution was then adopted.

The additional resolutions, recommending the free circulation of the tract periodical called "Good News," and pledging the Conference that as pastors they will endeavor to increase the circulation of tracts in their various fields of labor, was then adopted.

The following were elected officers and managers of the New-York Conference Tract Society for the ensuing year:

President—John Cook. Vice-Presidents—The Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D. A., A. S. Purdy, M. D., Wm. Truslow, Freeborn Garretson, J. O. Fowler. Treasurer—Wm. A. Cox. Recording Secretary—John Cooke. Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. B. M. Adams. Managers—S. J. Goodenough, J. M. Clawson, J. K. Place, M. D. C. Crawford, J. McClintock, F. H. Barlow, Geo. Walter, Jas. W. Austen, Geo. K. Carroll, S. Lewis, Egbert Rhine, Bart. A. T. Sewell, C. C. North, S. Merritt jr., H. Lounsbury, W. B. Cornell, S. D. Brown, W. P. Cunningham, G. B. Halsted, John Miller.

The Committee on Sunday Schools reported a series of resolutions:

That it is the judgment of this Conference that all our schools should be organized and conducted only in connection with the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

That, inasmuch as our own catalogue of school books is ample, the libraries of our schools should be supplied with the publications of our own Union.

That it is the conviction of this Conference that all our schools should be kept in efficient operation through the whole of the year, as far as possible.

That the conversion and salvation of the children and youth of our Sunday Schools should be more than ever the great end of all our efforts in this department of Christian labor.

The Committee on Colonization reported:

Whereas, The colonization of people of color in Africa tends to check, and, in connection with other agencies, to finally destroy the African slave-trade; to aid in the redemption of Africa; to develop the character of the African, and demonstrate him capable of self-government; to repair in some degree the wrongs inflicted upon the African race; and, finally, to keep alive the conscience of the American people on the great evil of African Slavery—therefore,

Resolved, That the American colonization cause be recommended to the confidence and benevolence of our people.

The resolution was adopted.

Several ministers were admitted to the traveling connection. Objections were made by several members of the Conference against receiving any more married men, inasmuch as it was understood the Conference was full, and there were no places for married men, while there might be for single men.

The Rev. Mr. NICHOLS moved a special session this evening for the purpose of receiving memoirs.

The Rev. Mr. CLARK moved to amend by taking it up on Monday afternoon.

The BISHOP suggested, that as the Conference had so rapidly dispatched business, he had decided to leave on Monday evening, when he should be able to get through with the business.

The following were elected officers of the Conference Missionary Society for the ensuing year:

P. P. Rice, D. D., President; W. Ferris, J. C. Washburn, C. B. Lung, Vice-Presidents; D. S. Marks, Secretary; Charles Isham, Treasurer; J. B. Wakely, C. L. Brown, Francis Crants, Wm. Blake, A. C. Foss, Wm. S. Stillwell, Wm. M. Chipp, Managers; C. D. Foss, C. Jost, S. D. Brown, to deliver the annual address.

The stewards of the Conference then made their report, when the Conference adjourned until Monday morning.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET MEN.

At the call of the Chairman of the previous meeting, the occupants of stands in West Washington Market met on Saturday afternoon, on the Pier foot of Fulton street, N. R. Mr. S. M. BOGART, Chairman, called the meeting to order. Mr. R. W. WOODRUFF officiated as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. BOGART stated that since the last meeting the Committee had waited upon Messrs. Taylor and Brennan, and informed them that by advice of the Mayor and Counsel they had resolved to take no lease from them. The lessees of the State then stated that they would resort to the law to enforce their rights. This morning they, the lessees, had, through counsel, applied to Judge Sutherland of the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, restraining them from receiving, and the occupants of the stands from paying them rent. This motion would be argued on Monday next before Judge Davies, the Committee having engaged Mr. Curtis Noyes and Jas. T. Brady to defend the rights of the market men, and the Mayor having called in John McKeon and Chas. O'Conor, on behalf of the city, to assist Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel. The probability was that a Receiver would be appointed to receive the rents until the title to the land was settled. Mr. Bogart went on to eulogize Mayor Tiemann for the manly stand which he had taken in defending the rights of the city, and the interests of the market men. He said the city was fortunate in possessing so upright a Chief Magistrate.

After some further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE SHIPOWNERS ON BRITISH OUTRAGES.

An informal meeting of shipowners, shipmasters and others, was held on Saturday afternoon at Delmonico's, when after an interchange of views upon the subject of the recent outrages of the British West India squadron upon American vessels, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, as embodying the sentiments of those present:

Resolved, That the late measures of insolent search of American merchantmen instituted by British Naval officers in the West Indies, is an outrage upon our rights—injurious to our commerce, and insulting in the extreme to our national honor.

Resolved, That the navigators of this meeting assert that their experience in foreign waters has proved—that the American Navy has ever afforded to American seamen but little or no protection.

Resolved, That Congress should require the Administration to exforce retribution for every high-handed wrong, so as to render the American name a terror throughout the world.

Resolved, That "our flag covers the cargo," and that "freedom from search" is an American's inalienable right at sea, as much so as freedom from the intrusive of foreign policemen in our domiciles on shore.

Resolved, That a meeting of shipowners, shipmasters, sailors and other citizens be called on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Merchants' Exchange, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to force the Administration to take such action as shall preserve inviolate from British jealousy and annoyance, so much of our Republic as is afloat on the high seas.

A Committee was also appointed in accordance with last resolution to have such a demonstration as the importance of the subject demands.

FOOD—CHEAPER STILL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A recent article in your paper speaks of the comparative cheapness of eggs—only 25 to 12½ cents a dozen, or 8 cents a pound. "Eggs," we are told, "usually considered a luxury, are now actually the "cheapest food they (the working classes) can use. "Two eggs, one-fourth of a loaf of bread, 2 cents' "worth of butter, and a little tea," it is added, at a "cost of only 8 cents, will furnish a good hearty break-"fast for a laboring man, at outside prices."

This comparative cheapness of eggs is not denied; and yet it is not to be admitted that they are the cheapest food we can use. Bread is but 5 cents a pound—coarse, whole meal bread, perhaps not more than 4. Beans of the best quality are only about 4 cents, and corn and rye meal only 2. Are not these cheaper than eggs? Most certainly they do not contain less nutriment.

It may be said, from high authority, that we are not to live on bread alone. Very well. Potatoes and apples, weighing more than 2 ounces each, cost only 1 cent each, or only half as much by weight as eggs. These, it is true, are not necessarily as nutritious as the egg; but when the latter is cooked at a temperature above 165° of Farenheit, the white or albuminous part is always considered insoluble by any ordinary solvents except nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acids; and these are not usually found in the human stomach. Taking this fact into the account it is highly probable that good mealy potatoes and the best apples are quite as nutritious as eggs; for since the yolk in most cases is the only part which affords us any nourishment, the nutriment of a pound of eggs would not be greater than that of a pound of the former. And as to the gustatory enjoyment, no one who has ever made the meal will hesitate to give the *vegetable* eggs the preference.

Let us see what a breakfast would cost on this plan; and this, too, without the cost of cooking; whereas the eggs, in the other case were to be cooked, at a slight additional expense to the 8 cents mentioned—unless indeed they are eaten raw, which would certainly alter the case.

One-fourth of a loaf of bread at 1½ cents, two potatoes and an apple, about 2 cents, and 2½ cents for sugar and tea. Here is a good breakfast for a laboring man at only 6 cents. Or if the butter and tea are both omitted, as well they might be, the cost would be but 3½ cents. At 6 cents, however, 365 breakfasts in a year would cost $7 30 a year less than the breakfast which included eggs.

A better breakfast, perhaps, for the laborer, were he accustomed to it, would be from half to three-fourths of a loaf of bread of corn, wheat, oatmeal, rye, or barley, at an average price for the whole year of about 2 cents beside cooking, and 1 cents' worth of apples or other plain fruits, costing on an average about 1 cent. This would be a cost for breakfasts annually of only $10 95; whereas the 8 cent breakfast would be $29 20.

W. A. A.

THE GEN. TWIGGS COURT-MARTIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1858.

I. At the General Court-Martial which convened at Newport Barracks, Ky., pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 42, of March 19, 1858, from the War Department, and of which Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster-General, is President, was arraigned and tried Brevet Major-General David E. Twiggs, U. S. Army, on the following charge and specifications exhibited against him by command of the Secretary of War:

Charge—Insubordinate conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1. In that he, the said Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, having received War Department Special Orders, No. 123, of 1857, did at San Antonio, on the 29th Oct., 1857, in contempt of said orders appoint a Court of Inquiry to examine matters adjudged and decided in said orders.

Specification 2. In that he, the said Twiggs, did, at San Antonio, on the 14th December, 1857, in contempt of the President's orders aforesaid, publish orders to the troops under his command, confirming a report of said Court of Inquiry, contradicting a decision pronounced in the President's orders aforesaid.

Specification 3. In that he, the said Twiggs, having received from the War Department, in a letter dated Jan. 16, 1858, instructions in regard to the breaches of discipline, set out in the specifications aforesaid, with orders to publish said instructions to the Department of Texas, he the said Twiggs, did, at San Antonio, Texas, on the 8th February, 1858, in contempt of the obedience and submission due to the said decision of the President, accompany the publication to the troops under his command with a commentary on the instructions designed to contradict and refute them, and denouncing them as a "poison," and appealing from the order of the President to the troops under his command.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused, Brevet-Major-General David E. Twiggs, as follows:

1*st Specification*. "Guilty, except the word 'contempt.'"
2*d Specification*. "Guilty, except the word 'contempt.'"
3*d Specification*. "Guilty;" and "Guilty of the charge."

SENTENCE.

And the Court does sentence him, Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs, U. S. Army, "to be reprimanded by the President of the United States."

II. The proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case have been duly submitted to the Secretary of War, and the following are the orders thereon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1858.

The verdict of the Court-Martial in the trial of Major-General Twiggs is approved. But in consideration of his distinguished services, and of the unanimous recommendation of the Court, the sentence is remitted.

The record of the Court exhibits errors in the proceedings which it is proper to notice: 1. Admitting for the defense evidence clearly incompetent and irrelevant; and, 2, sustaining an insufficient challenge to a member. A court-martial ought not to consider that it has any discretion when the rule of the law is plain and positive. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

III. The General Court Martial of which Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup is President is dissolved.

IV. Brevet Major General Daniel E. Twiggs will resume his sword and command of the Department of Texas.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The Rev. Ethan Osborn of Fairfield, Cumberland County, N. J., died there on the 1st inst., in his 100th year, having been born in Litchfield, Fairfield County, Conn., on the 21st of August, 1758. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Osborn volunteered as a private soldier in the Revolutionary army, served in the campaign of 1776, and was in the retreat through New-Jersey. The greater part of his Regiment were taken prisoners at Fort Washington, but he escaped through the happy accident—or, as he called it, a "merciful Providence"—of being absent on sick-leave for a few days at the time the fort surrendered. His fellow-soldiers who were taken, died or suffered terribly in the "Old Sugar House" or the prison-ship. On the expiration of his term of service, he returned to his father's home in Connecticut, and afterward went through the regular course of studies at Dartmouth College. He was one of four graduates of that institution, all lately living, whose combined ages exceeded four hundred years. At the age of twenty-seven he was licensed as a minister in the Presbyterian Church, and his first and only charge was the Old Stone Church, at Fairfield, N. J., where he resided altogether seventy years. He was installed in the year 1789, and resigned his charge, as active pastor, in 1841, making a period of 54 years of uninterrupted labors over one flock. During his ministry in this small country church he baptized about one thousand persons, performed about the same number of marriages, and buried about fifteen hundred persons in the same church-yard where he has himself at length been laid at rest. [Philadelphia Bull., May 13.

EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE NAVY.—The Board of Naval Surgeons, recently in session at Philadelphia, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission, has adjourned, and its proceedings have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The following Assistant Surgeons passed a satisfactory examination: John M. Browne, H. C. Caldwell, John L. Taylor. The following persons were approved as candidates for admission into the service, and will be appointed as vacancies occur: No. 1, J. C. Bertolette, Penn.; 2, T. W. Leach, N. H.; 3, M. P. Caristian, Va.; 4, J. J. Magee, Penn.; 5, B. F. Gibbs, N. J.; 6, J. O. Burnett, Penn.; 7, W. M. King, Penn.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A DAGUERREAN ARTIST.—A. W. Van Alstyn, a Daguerrean artist of Worcester, was found lying dead upon a sofa, in his operating room on Friday morning, under circumstances which led to suspicion that he had committed suicide, and a Coroner's Jury was summoned. The deceased was formerly located at Lowell, and leaves a family. He was about 40 years of age.

The six revenue cutters recently built by Government for the lake service, but which have been laid up at Sandusky, are to be put in commission immediately. One is to be stationed on each of Lakes Erie, Superior, Huron, Ontario and Michigan, and the other on Lake St. Clair and Detroit River.

—Don Fermin Ferrer, ex-President of Nicaragua, has taken to wife Martha E. Winterbotham, youngest sister of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress.

IOWA RAILROADS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, May 10, 1858.

In an article that lately appeared in the editorial department of THE TRIBUNE an error occurred that may mislead some who are seeking homes at the West.

The article in question was headed "Whither to Emigrate," and contained this statement. That "Keokuk and Lyons, we believe, are also pushing railroads inland."

This is true of Keokuk, but from Lyons there is no railroad running westward. The only road running west from the Mississippi, between Dubuque and Davenport, is the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, whose eastern terminus is at Clinton, Clinton County. This road is now completed forty miles. The work on this line has never been suspended. Most of the grading to Cedar Rapids, eighty-one miles from Clinton, has been done. It is the intention of the Company to have the cars running to Cedar Rapids the present season. Four daily passenger trains are now running over this road; and, with the stage connections at the west, forms a direct communication with the heart of Iowa. The receipts from this road for the month of April were:

For passengers	$1,130 40	For express and mail	$194 92
For freight	2,135 32		
Total			$3,500 64

FIRES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMTUG HERCULES BY FIRE.

The steamtug Hercules, at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock on Friday night, while lying at the dock at Sandy Hook, took fire near the smoke-stack, and in 15 minutes was in a perfect blaze. The crew, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting her clear of the dock, when she went ashore on the beach below the dock and was entirely consumed. Her engine will be saved, it having been but very slightly damaged. When the fire was first discovered three of the crew were ashore and the remainder below, two or three of whom lost all their clothes. One of the firemen who was asleep in the forward cabin barely escaped with his life, so rapid was the progress of the flames. There was nothing saved from the vessel except one of her boats and part of a new hawser. She was owned by Walter D. C. Boggs, Joseph Duval and Otis Morrell, and is insured.

The captain, engineer and part of the crew arrived at the city this morning in the steamboat Long Branch.

CITY ITEMS.

Our weather is still unsettled and, for the season, cold. Rain falls or is threatened nearly every day, and the wind has an affection for the north-east. We are likely to catch a sharp frost one of these mornings which will leave its mark on our fruit and Indian corn. As yet, however, the apple trees are scarcely in blossom north of this city, while very little corn is out of the ground.

There was a severe thunder-shower in the upper part of Westchester and lower part of Putnam County on Saturday evening, commencing a little before sunset. In Somers, hailstones as large as chestnuts fell in damaging abundance, while the lightning was most intense. The shower continued through the evening, and probably extended further north than our advices. There was a dash of rain in this city about 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.—*Burton's Theater.*—The benefit of the Burton Dramatic Association, announced for this evening, does *not* come off. Mr. Charles Mathews goes on for another week. Four pieces are played this evening. "The Comical Countess," "A Handsome Husband," "Three Cuckoos" and "The Wandering Minstrel," with Mr. Burton as "Jem Bags."

Laura Keene's Theater.—This house was crowded on Saturday night, to see the last, for the present, of Miss Keene and her company, who go to the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, for a short season. The Walnut-street company, under the direction of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, will take Miss Keene's theater in this city for the present. To-night they give the initial performance. The bill is, "The Lady of Lyons" and "The Eton Boy."

Wallack's Theater.—The two new pieces—"Americans in Paris" and "The Frozen Lake"—will be repeated this evening.

The house was crowded on Saturday night, for the benefit of Mrs. Hoey. A complimentary speech was made by Manager Stuart, and after the play the members of the orchestra serenaded Mrs. Hoey at her residence.

Niblo's Garden.—To-night, the "Contraband," exercises on the tight rope, and "Boreas," with all the Ravels.

Bowery Theater.—Mr. E. Eddy appears as "Gleipnus," in the play of that name, supported by Mr. R. Johnston and Mrs. A. Parker. "Rosina Meadows" will also be acted.

Purdy's National Theater.—A new play, called "The Sons of Malta," written by Mr. Harry Seymour, is to be produced this week.

Barnum's American Museum.—Miss Susan Denin is the reigning star at this house. A new play, entitled "Rosalind Hubert," is in preparation.

Wood's Minstrels.—In addition to the minstrelsy, the farce of "The Statue Lover" is given every evening this week.

Bryant's Minstrels.—Good singing and dancing, and a burlesque on the Musard Concerts, are the staple attractions for this week.

Peel's Minstrels.—More novelties are announced, but the particulars are not yet specified.

The Indian Aid Association will hold its first Anniversary to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, in the Baptist Church in Eleventh street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The vote as to the increase of dues to be taken on election day, 18th inst., will be simply an informal one, and to the proposed increase neither the old Board nor the candidates on the regular ticket are in any way pledged or committed. The question will be decided on its own merits by the members themselves, at the adjourned meeting on the 27th inst.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT.—This gentleman, or "Col. Jeems Pipes of Pipesville" of *The Spirit of the Times*, will, we understand, shortly arrive from England with his monologue entertainment, entitled "Reminiscences of Travel in Many Lands." It is Mr. Massett's intention to give an account of his travels, which have been varied and extensive in all parts of the globe, first in New-York, and then he will proceed on a tour through the United States.

We are requested to state that Dr. J. H. Robinson is engaged to write for *The New York Weekly*, whose advertisement appears in another page of this paper.

The Police Commissioners have detailed Capt. Walling of the Sixth Precinct as captain over the entire detective and detailed force of the department. Capt. Walling was one of the first detectives under ex-chief Matsell. He was removed by Mayor Wood from the department about eighteen months ago, but was reinstated as soon as the Metropolitan force was organized. He was in command of the squad at Seguine's Point during the disturbance regarding the Quarantine building, and from there was detailed to the Fourth Ward. After succeeding in getting this Ward in working order he was transferred to the Sixth Ward, where he remained until the present time.

One of the daughters of Erin, whose appearance foreshadowed "coming events," called upon the Mayor yesterday, and narrated that one Thomas Bowers, a stage-driver, had seduced her under promise of marriage, and now refused to marry her. Officer Du Bois was at once furnished with a warrant, and in a short time the delinquent jehu appeared, accompanied by several of his friends. The Mayor asked him what he had to say about the charge. He said he could not deny that he had promised to marry the girl; and he thought he "was in a pretty d—d tight place." The Mayor suggested that he had probably been in a tight place before, and warned him that the penalty in this State for seducing a girl under 21 years of age was ten years in the State Prison. Jehu thought it was only two years. He certainly did not want to work ten years for the State. The Mayor told him that he had better marry the girl then. The young fellow scratched his head in great perplexity for a few minutes, and finally consented. The Mayor read the service and pronounced them man and wife. He then advised him to go home and behave like a good husband; he had no doubt the girl would try to be a good wife. The girl eagerly assented, "Indeed she would." Mr. Thomas Aston, one of Bower's friends, and a very neat looking little man, in fine drab clothes, said to the girl, pointing to his friend, "If he don't use you "well, you tell me, and I'll knock spots out of him." A short time after the young couple walked home arm in arm.

THE NEW DRAGOMAN.—We see it announced that Mr. Oscanyan, the lecturer and writer upon Turkey, and more lately engaged as interpreter to Mohammed Pasha, has been appointed Dragoman to the American Consul's office at Constantinople.

RARE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—The opportunity to possess some of the collection of rare plants made in Barnum's palmy days at Iranistan is still open. The sale that we noticed the other day was postponed on account of the terrific rain storm. It is now advertised for Thursday, and is worthy of notice, since it gives an opportunity that occurs but rarely.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector there were 404 deaths in the city during the past week, a decrease of 26 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. The decrease is mainly of cases of diseases of the lungs, throat, &c. The following table exhibits the number of deaths during the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Week ending May 8	94	75	154	107	430
Week ending May 15	83	74	133	104	404

Among the principal causes of death were the following: Consumption, 71; convulsions (infantile), 36; inflammation of the lungs, 22; inflammation of the brain, 12; scarlet fever, 14; marasmus (infantile), 17; dropsy in the head, 22; measles, 8; croup, 9; bronchitis, 7. There were also 6 deaths of congestion of the bowels, 5 of diarrhea, 2 of dysentery, 6 of inflammation of the bowels, 7 of erysipelas, 15 of small-pox, 8 premature births, 23 still-born, and 14 deaths from violent causes, including 1 suicide and 1 murder.

The following is a classification of the diseases, and the number of deaths in each class of disease during the week: Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 95; generative organs, 10; heart and blood-vessels, 7; lungs, throat, &c., 124; old age, 5; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 44; still-born and premature births, 31; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 47; uncertain seat and general fevers, 32; urinary organs, 6; Total, 404.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1856 and 1857, was as follows:

Week ending May 17, 1856	362
Week ending May 16, 1857	439
Week ending May 8, 1858	430
Week ending May 15, 1858	404

The nativity table gives 290 natives of the United States, 61 of Ireland, 31 of Germany, 7 of England, 4 of Scotland, and 2 each of France, West Indies and British America, 1 each of Spain, Italy and Prussia, and 2 unknown.

A MAN ENTOMBED IN THE CROTON WATER PIPES.—A thrilling affair occurred in the Ninth avenue last Friday, owing to the fact that a man had been entombed in the Croton water mains, which were being laid down in that avenue. The pipes, when laid, have to be caulked on the inside as well as the outside, before they are cemented, in order to make them perfectly right. The two-feet mains in the Ninth avenue were laid from both directions, and upon the connecting pipe being put down, it was necessary for a man to enter in order to caulk them, the intention being to extricate him through the stop-cock. The work was completed, and the pipes soldered on the outside; after which the workmen proceeded to unscrew the stop-cock, but to their dismay discovered that they had no wrench sufficiently large to accomplish the work, and also that there was not a wrench in New-York that would answer the purpose. In the mean time, the poor man was shut out from the world in his narrow iron tomb, compelled to lie down, and with a fair prospect of suffocation. The laborers finally procured sledge-hammers, and by repeated battering, succeeded in breaking a hole through the thick iron pipe, and the entombed man once more joyfully beheld the light of day.

THE ADVENTURES OF A PAIR OF BABY LOVERS.—Last Monday a beautiful young German girl named Matilda Greesill, left her home with some work for a French millinery establishment in Grand street. As she did not come home, her parents became greatly alarmed for her safety, and applied to the Deputy Superintendent of Police for assistance. Officers Roach and Edsall were deputed to look for the girl, and for several days searched through the city in vain. At length, hearing that a lad of fifteen had been gallanting her around, they took him into custody. On being taken before the Deputy Superintendent, he confessed that he had induced her to leave home, and put her on board a steamboat at the foot of Franklin steeet, but where she went or the name of the steamboat he could not tell. She left him several mementoes, among which was her likeness. The officers applied to the captain of the boat, but got no information. The boy, however, told them that his little lady-love had promised to write to him as soon as she got to her destination. When the letter arrived yesterday, he handed it to the officers. It was brimfull of endearment, and informed him that she had landed at Saugerties, and took a carriage to a farmer's house a short distance from the village, where she was employed. Appended to this was a note to her mother saying that she was safe and with friends, and hoped that she would send her clothes to her. The boy was, of course, released, and the girl's parents set off at once to recover their runaway daughter.

ATTEMPTING TO KILL.—Yesterday morning a sailor named Andrew Campbell, at present under medical treatment in the New-York Hospital, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Kelly, and testified that on the 7th instant he was at the house of Daniel Golden, in Fortieth street, and while standing on the sidewalk, with his hands in his pockets, Michael Callahan approached him, and without a word passing between them, and without giving any notice whatever of his intent, said Callahan drew a knife and stabbed him in the shoulders and sides. Some persons interfered and put an end to the murderous designs of Callahan, and shortly afterward Officer Robinson came up and took the accused into custody.

Campbell was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he has since been and is still confined under medical treatment, and is unable to transact any business requiring bodily labor, from weakness and loss of blood.

Callahan is 42 years of age and a native of Ireland. Relative to the charge he said: "I have to say that "there was a difference at the wake, and Campbell "brought liquor and was pressing it on the women. I "thought I would bring home my old woman from it. "Campbell came across the floor and sat beside her, "and would not let her go, and began to provoke me. "I walked into the entry-way, going to my own house, "when he tried to come after me. The women held "him, but he forced himself out of the back window "and met me and struck and knocked me down, black-"ing my eyes, after which he walked away and left me. "I went and washed myself, and then went to look "for an officer, when I met Campbell standing in front "of a store, and the moment he saw me he came "across and attacked me again. I then caught him "by the bosom of the shirt, when he tried to draw a "knife on me. So then we struck each other until the "crowd separated us."

Justice Kelly committed the accused for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday night, William H. Hyatt, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Joseph H. Williams, residing corner of Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, while in his room in the attic of said house, was alarmed by a noise upon the roof. After listening awhile, he heard footsteps resembling those of a person in stocking feet walking across the attic, and immediately thereafter saw the reflection of a light under the sill of his door. He then cried out, "Who's there?" when the footsteps retreated. Mr. Monk, a nephew of Mr. Williams, hearing the alarm, now came up stairs and the two searched the premises throughout, but found no strangers in the house.

They then proceeded to the roof, and found the scuttle-door unlooked and shut down. Officer Lawrence at this time came up, when further search was made, which resulted in the finding of a fellow lying upon the coping of Mr. Mostley's house in his stocking feet, with his boots standing near by.

The fellow gave his name as Samuel Johnson, and was taken into custody and conveyed to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-House. Johnson, upon being questioned, told half a dozen contradictory stories. One he told that he wanted something to eat; another that he wanted to get a clean shirt. He said he got upon the roof through an unfinished building with his pal, and meant to search the house throughout. Justice Quackenbush, before whom the accused was taken committed him to prison for examination.

DESCENT UPON A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Upon a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, Captain De Camp of the Fourth Precinct with a platoon of his men made a descent upon the disorderly porter and dance house, No. 100 James street, kept by August Schick, against which frequent complaints have been made by the police as well as private citizens. When the police entered, the place was thronged by vile characters of both sexes, among whom the greatest consternation prevailed. There was a general rush for the front doors, but these being well guarded, no one effected an egress in that direction. Many escaped through the rear doors, and the exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling over the neighboring fences was rather amusing. Those who got out of the house in this manner secreted themselves in other "fragrant gin-shops" in the vicinity, and so made good their escape. The Police apprehended Schick and twenty of the inmates, all of whom were taken to the Station-House. Upon being arraigned before the Captain, Schick informed that official that he had already been before a magistrate and given bail for his appearance to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and at the same time produced a communication to that effect from the Court. The proprietor of the place told the Captain that he had a "friend at Court" who told him that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and that beforth with went and gave bail. The Captain was of course obliged to discharge Schick from custody. The other prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court, who discharged the men, but committed the girls for examination.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—A case came before Coroner Connery Saturday afternoon, which the Jury impanneled to make an investigation as to the cause of death seemed to regard as a case of murder, although no testimony to that effect could be procured. The deceased was an unknown man, who was found floating in the dock foot of James slip. The only evidence in the matter was that of one William Martin, who first saw the remains in the water. A wound was perceptible under the left ear, but whether received before or after death was not shown, but the Coroner was of the opinion that the wound had been caused by coming in contact with a sharp and solid substance after death, and while in the water. The Jury, however, thought differently. They rendered a verdict as follows: "That the aforesaid unknown man came to his death by some foul means, presenting, as he does, a mark of a severe blow under the left ear, and subsequently thrown into the water by persons unknown to the Jury."

The body was dressed in black cloth coat, black vest with large black buttons, white shirt, corded tweed drawers, woolen stockings, and shoes. In his pockets was a small scale and a purse containing nearly a dollar in change. The body presented the appearance of having been in the water about three weeks.

A "DEAD RABBIT" SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—About 12 o'clock Saturday night, Officer Green of the Sixth Precinct, while patroling his beat in the Bowery, was attacked by a gang of "Dead Rabbits" in so furious a manner that, in order to protect his life, he drew his revolver and fired at the ruffians, wounding one of them severely. The friends of the injured man picked him up and carried him off. One Hugh Riley continued the assault upon the officer, but got severely clubbed and arrested. Charles Wilson attempted to rescue Riley, but was himself arrested. Justice Welsh committed both the "Rabbits" to prison for examination.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—On the 12th inst. Bridget Horrigan, a little girl three years of age, was at play on the rail track corner of One hundred-and-nineteenth street and Fourth avenue, when an up freight train of the New-Haven road struck and threw her with much force for several feet. Striking upon her head, concussion of the brain was the consequence, and from which death recently ensued. Coroner Hills held an inquest, when it appeared that those in charge of the train used every means in their power to prevent the occurrence. The Jury therefore rendered a verdict of accidental death.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to May 14, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 7	138	84	222
Admitted to May 14	19	35	54
Discharged, cured or relieved	18	12	30
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	137	85	242

Males, 205; females 37. J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

THE CHARGE OF MALPRACTICE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The report contained in your edition of the 10th inst., in regard to an abortion, in which my name appears, is incorrect on many important points, and calculated to prejudice me in public opinion. My treatment of the deceased, Mrs. Moss, was of an entirely legal medical nature, and had not the slightest reference to the production of an abortion, as charged in the complaint.

To those who know me any explanation is unnecessary, as no one acquainted with me will for a moment suppose me capable of being connected with an illegal medical object. Of the public fat large I will request a suspension of opinion, as any further investigation of the matter will prove my entire innocence.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
L. H. LINES, M. D., No. 357 Bowery.

CHILD FOUND BURIED IN THE SAND.—Coroner Connery held an inquest at the Trinity place Police Station, on the remains of a still-born child which was found buried on the Battery enlargement. No clue to the parentage of the child, or by whose hands it was interred, could be obtained. A verdict "that "the said still-born child was buried in the sand at the Battery "by some inhuman being, to the Jury unknown," was returned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon a man giving his name as Peter H. Morris complained to Officer Petty of the Fourth Precinct that he had been assaulted and beaten by a gang of ruffians in Roosevelt street, and that they had robbed him of $100 in money. The officer soon afterward arrested one Henry Dayer, who was identified as one of the party by Morris. Justice Welsh locked him up for examination. Morris, being somewhat intoxicated when in Court, was detained as a witness.

KILLED BY A FALL.—A child 3 years old, named Samuel Schnetes, on Friday afternoon, fell from a fourth-story window of house No. 235 Houston street, and died the same night from the injuries received. Coroner Hills, on Saturday, held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

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