MARINE AFFAIRS.

BURNING OF THE EASTERN MONARCH.

We clip from *The London Times* of the 4th the following account of the burning of the Eastern Monarch troop-ship at Spithead:

The ship anchored at Spithead at about 1:30 a. m. yesterday morning. The chief mate, Mr. Narracott, about an hour after the ship had brought up, was walking the poop, the crew being employed aloft furling the sails, and had just completed the topsails, and were about to commence furling the courses, when the explosion took place, blowing out the cuddy skylights on the poop, and carrying away the poop ladders. Inside the cuddy was a mass of ruins—decks torn up and bulkheads and glass shattered and mixed up in a thousand fragments, the whole cuddy and decks being filled with a choking, sulphurous vapor. Officers and ladies rushed on deck in their night dresses, the troops below leaping from their hammocks, and barely escaping the flames; with such rapidity did these spread along the deck. The whole of the ship's ports being open for ventilation, the current of air of course, urged them along in their fury. Captain Morris dispatched a boat to the men-of-war at Spithead for assistance, and ordered the fire-engine and pumps to be rigged to endeavor to subdue the fire, but by this time it was beyond human control. The boats (four) were lowered, and the ladies, women and children were being passed over the side. The troops were paraded by Colonel Allan's orders, and were under the most perfect command; every man obeyed his orders most implicitly. By this time the boats from the men-of-war Falcon and Flying Fish were alongside, and the men lowered themselves by ropes from the fore part of the ship and bowsprit, the after part being a mass of flame. The remaining women and children were lowered down to the boats at the same time by those on board the ship. Every possible means seems to have been used for the saving of life, and as fast as the people were taken off the ship they were conveyed on board the Falcon and Flying Fish, and some small craft near at the time. Two ballast barges deserve particular mention. They bore down to the burning ship under canvas, and, by Capt. Morris's directions, dropped their anchors under the ship's bows to enable the boats to reach them quickly with their living freights from the ship. The barges, however, dropped so close to the vessel that numbers of men and women dropped on their decks from the ship's bowsprit and bows, the forepart of the ship being the clearest from fire. The conduct of the men in these barges (the Providence and the Petrel) is stated by the captain of the ship and the officers in command of the troops to have been beyond all praise. In half an hour's time from the time of the explosion every one that could be found was got out of the ship, and as the last boats left her sides the flaming masts fell by the board. At this time, Mr. Smith, gunner of the Falcon, rendered essential service by his exertions in towing the two barges laden with people from the ship out of the way of the falling spars. Lieut. Henry Bagge, of Her Majesty's ship Falcon, was everywhere conspicuous by his exertions and judicious arrangements in saving lives; and many others were equally zealous, but, from the excitement which prevailed, were not perhaps equally noticed. The after part of the troop deck felt the greatest effects of the explosion. The women and children were berthed in this part of the ship, and here occurred almost the only loss of life, one woman and five children being killed or suffocated by the explosion. This, with one soldier, who died soon after reaching the shore of exhaustion from being in the water, and one child, is, we believe, the only loss of life; a large number have received contusions and burns. The pilot is missing, but whether he has got ashore at Ryde, as he belongs to the Isle of Wight, is not yet known. The whole of the officers, ladies, men, women and children who were landed at Portsmouth from the unfortunate vessel were, of course, in the state they jumped out of their beds—ladies and women in their night-clothes, officers and men in a pair of trousers and shirt, and many of the men without the latter—all, of course, without shoes or stockings. The officers, both those belonging to the ship and the military, have lost their property, which amounts with many of the latter to something very considerable. Col. Allan speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the men under his command, and says of his own officers and Capt. Morris and the officers of the ship, "nothing could exceed their coolness, spirit and gallantry."

The troops, women, and children, have been quartered in various barracks and hospitals in the town, where their wants have been supplied by the authorities. At the hotels, and in many cases in the private dwellings of the inhabitants, every one seemed to vie with the other in rendering the promptest assistance to the sufferers as they landed. The Quebec was literally crammed in a very short time, and coffee, brandy, &c., served out *ad libitum*.

(Signed by Col. Allan and the whole of the officers and passengers on board.)

The Eastern Monarch was a ship of upward of 1,500 tuns register, belonging to Messrs. Somes Brothers of Blackwall, and nearly new, this being only her second voyage to India. Her cargo consisted of saltpeter, linseed, ivory and bones, &c.

THE TRIP OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

The following is an extract from a letter received from one of the passengers on the first passage of this vessel:

"COWES, June 2, 1859.

"Our passage to Cowes counts up 11 days 14 hours, though not a favorable chance to make a short run. For the last four days we have had fresh easterly gales up to the moment of our arrival. Our best day's run was 315 miles. The ship proves to be an excellent sea boat, and the passengers like her very much."

REGATTA IN NEW-BEDFORD HARBOR.

Capt. Thomas of the yacht Zinga, which recently visited this port, said that the desire was almost unanimous among the members of the New-York Yacht Club, to have the August regatta in our bay. It is probable that some action toward effecting this will be had at the next meeting of the Club. The Zinga will again visit our waters in July.

[New-Bedford Standard, June 15.

NEW CANAL STEAMER.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon, the new canal steamer, Col. H. K. Viele, was to leave for New-York. The Viele is propelled by one of Haigat's radiating paddle bucket wheels, nine feet in diameter, and three feet in width. The engine is from 25 to 30 horse power, and was built by E. T. Butler, and is a beautiful specimen of mechanical skill. The boat, loaded with 180 tuns of freight, was tested yesterday, and performs admirably. A canal boat, with an equal freight, will be taken in tow, and all the speed desired can be attained. The cabin is amidships, and on deck. The engine, boilers, and wheel, occupy just 14 feet of the boat's stern. The dip of the wheel is four inches above the keel. [Buffalo Commercial of Thursday.

DEATH FROM THE STINGRAY.

A valuable negro man belonging to James Garrison, says *The Norfolk* (Va.) *Herald*, of Princess Anne, while hauling the seine on Lynnhaven beach, about ten days ago, was pierced in the leg by the sting of the fish called a stingray, the sting being a sharp, barbed bone, growing under the long tail of the fish, about the length of a man's fore-finger. The wound it inflicted was painful and dangerous, and, although the best medical skill and attention was bestowed upon it unremittingly, the poor fellow died on Monday morning. The immortal Capt. John Smith, while exploring the shores of the Chesapeake, lost one of his companions by the same mishap; and the place where it happened (at the mouth of the Rappahannock) goes by the name of "Stingray Point" to this day.

[It was the heroic Capt. Smith himself who was wounded near the Rappahannock River by one of those dangerous fish; but he did not die of the hurt. His suffering was so great, however, that he thought he should die, and he took leave of his companions, after giving them advice and directions as to the further prosecution of the voyage and their future conduct; but he finally recovered of the wound. From this circumstance the place was named in his map Stingray Point.] [National Intelligencer.

TERRIFIC HAIL-STORM.—This vicinity was visited with one of the most destructive hail-storms last evening that has ever been known here, even by the oldest inhabitant. Our town this morning presented very much the same appearance of a bombarded city, hardly a building escaping without more or less injury. The Methodist Church was completely riddled, about 100 lights being broken out, and many buildings had from 40 to 60 broken. The storm lasted but a few moments, but considerable damage was done to fruit and gardens, and wheat must have suffered severely. We have heard of several who were unfortunate enough to be out, and they can give the best of evidence that the hail-stones were both large and heavy. Dr. B. I. Dunn informs us that he measured several that were three inches in diameter; many were found that were three ounces. In some cases the stones broke through roofs, and branches were broken from the trees. Macomb (Ill.) Enterprise, 8th.

K. G. C.—The "K. G. C." patriots had been heard of out West before the exposure made of the Order by THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. The principal object of the Order is to give a few smart loafers an opportunity of making a fat living out of the credulity of an excitable class of our population. All the elaborate machinery of this organization "hath this extent, no more."

[Cincinnati Commercial.

CROSSING THE FALLS ON A ROPE.—The rope upon which Mons. Blondin proposes to cross the chasm below the Falls, from shore to shore, has arrived at the Falls, and the feat will be attempted next Thursday, the 23d instant. He is now preparing the fastenings. The crossing will be effected from White's Pleasure Grounds, about mid way between the Falls and Suspension Bridge—a good locality for every body to get a good view. [Buf. Com. Adv.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS AND THEIR CLAIM.

The party of Indians from Stockbridge, Mass., who made their appearance some two months ago, in Columbia County, and settled on the Livingston Manor, taking peaceable possession of an unoccupied house in Ancram, have been ejected by process of law, and are now on the lands of Mr. Shultis, at Copake Flats.

Letters patent, dated July 22, 1686, are now in possession of the Livingston family. This patent is signed by Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant-Governor under James II., and grants to Mr. Livingston all the land now known as the Livingston Manor, he having first shown that he purchased the land from the Indians, giving it a Court-Leet and Court-Baron, reserving to the King the annual quit rent of 28 shillings.

Two other patents, one granted Nov. 4, 1684, gives to Livingston 2,000 acres on the Massachusetts side, and another granted August 22, 1685, gives him 600 acres more, bordering on the Hudson River. Another patent, dated 1685, recites the fact that Robert Livingston purchased out the Indian title. A fourth patent, dated October 1, 1715, contains a grant as well as a confirmation of the land covered by the previous patents, described by bounds as well as distances. In 1757, Gov. De Lancy issued a proclamation against all parties entering the Livingston manor with false claims and pretended rights, and stated that no land belonged to the Indians, as if any remained from what was sold to Mr. Livingston, it was purchased by the Governor of Massachusetts. In that year the first difficulty occurred in this county. A party of about 30 men entered and took possession of the Livingston manor by a pretended claim granted to them from the Governor of Massachusetts. At this time Mr. Livingston had been in peaceable possession for upward of 70 years.

The next difficulty was in 1762, when another party from Massachusetts entered into a combination to dispossess Robert Livingston, jr., and the tenants under him. This was also under pretense of a title from the Government of Massachusetts, which called forth a proclamation from Gov. Colden similar to the one of Gov. De Lancy, and gave orders that all Sheriffs and civil officers should arrest, and place in safe keeping, all persons who should thus violate the law by entering upon the land with false claims. Next came the difficulty of 1845, when anti-rentism was at its hight. A day was appointed by the Sheriff of Columbia County to sell certain lands, to dispossess parties of the disaffected, and to place others on the farms. When the Sheriff arrived at Taghkanic, he was met by 250 of the citizens, dressed as Indians, and a large concourse of people, numbering in all about 1,500, who, with threats and show of firearms, demanded and obtained possession of his papers, which "Big Thunder" (Dr. Boughton), the principal chief, committed to the flames. This difficulty lasted about two months. We now arrive at the present difficulty. When the Indians arrived, and took possession of the house in Ancram, neither words nor threats would move them, and the case was brought up and tried before a Justice of the Peace at Hudson, who decided against the Indians. They then set forth a claim to the property, and this being beyond the jurisdiction of the Justice, the case will be tried at the next term of the Supreme Court held in Columbia County.

DR. SPRING'S TOBACCO-BOX.

The fame of this piece of ecclesiastical furniture has already gone over the face of a great part of christendom. It is in history that a patriarch of piety and orthodoxy, before the eyes of a vast Christian assembly, jocosely offered his box of vile, venomous weed to a brother minister, and drew down the house in a burst of laughter and applause.

Is this trivial occurrence without any moral bearing? Not so. It will have a practical weight in controlling the opinions and the conduct of multitudes.

In the first place, Dr. Spring, in that act, poured ridicule upon the very Institution of which he stood up as the defender. With a merry flip of his finger he scoffed at the American Tract Society's publications against the use of tobacco, saying, virtually, that they were the sentences of intellectual senility. "See here," said that tobacco box, "ye gathered representatives of the American Tract Society, ye grave members of the Publication Committee, see here how I laugh at ye. Silly people, to publish your manifesto against a delicious narcotic in the face of the determined practice of Doctors of Divinity like myself." I wonder if the Committee didn't feel themselves complimented. Will they take the jovial Doctor's ironical hint, and melt over their stereotype plates on tobacco into leaden arguments on faith and repentence? In the second place, the Rev. Dr. Spring lends the dignity of his name and position to the espousel of tobacco chewing as a practice not only so innocuous as to be tolerated, but so honorable as to be worthy of an ecclesiastical parade before the representatives of American Christianity.

We were hoping that the good time was coming when ministers of the Gospel would at least be unobtrusive in the indulgence of this filthy practice. There are many ministers who persist in it, to the detriment of their health, in violation of their consciences beside, with most baleful effects in the stimulation of their lower nature; but in looking at this sad state of things, we have consoled ourselves with the assurance that almost every man of them was heartily ashamed of himself. Will Dr. Spring's example, paraded jocosely in the Academy of Music, soothe all these reproving consciences and wipe out these ministerial blushes?

What will young ministers say who are just stepping out of Princeton to preach the Gospel, a not inconsiderable proportion of whom, no doubt, are addicted to this injurious practice? Will they be likely to quote this dignified precedent? In pleading with an elder of my church the other day to give up the habit of tobacco chewing, which is sapping the very foundations of his physical vigor, he replied triumphantly, "I shall not give it up as long as I have such backers as the Rev. Dr. —— and the Rev. Dr. —— of our city." What will he say now when the patriarch of the Old-School Presbyterianism steps in as his champion? I fear my elder is impregnable.

Let it not be forgotten, however, that Dr. Spring's tobacco-box, even if it were made of gold and bestudded with diamonds, and its owner, even if he were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, a triple unit of sanctity and orthodoxy, cannot annihilate the laws of God, which laws declare the use of this weed to be a grievous outrage against physical health and a powerful stimulant to moral impurity. In the face of this high ecclesiastical precedent, it is yet a fact that tobacco-chewing is a foul plague-spot upon practical Christianity, and an especial mark of disgrace upon our American ministry. A PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR.

A TRAGEDY IN THE PINE WOODS.—A correspondent of *The Camden* (Ala.) *Republic* relates the following melancholy and shocking story:

"I learned from a source perfectly reliable (on Saturday last), while on a visit to the south-west of the County of Wilcox, that Mr. Davis, a very poor man who resided with his wife and four children in a sparsely settled piney-wood neighborhood in this county, was confined to his bed by a disease threatening his life, when his two eldest children (sons), who assisted him in the cultivation of his farm, after completing their tasks on Monday last, went in search of angelica, commonly called earl-root. Procuring a large quantity, as they supposed, of the root sought, they ate freely of it, and took with them some for the children who remained at home. They also partook of it. The roots proved to be the deadly hemlock. In a few hours the two first-named children were taken with convulsions and died. The remaining two, who had not eaten so much of the poison, were also seized with convulsions, and became blind and deaf. To add to the horror of the scene, the mother was taken in labor, and gave birth to a fifth child. In this situation the family remained until the following Wednesday, no one of the family being able to leave the house, and no neighbor calling. On Wednesday a passing neighbor called, and found the dead children still in their clothes in which they died, and in a state of decomposition. Their condition was soon made known to all in reach. The dead were buried, and the living have been since properly cared for. The two children who ate the hemlock brought home are still expected to die.

THE GREAT NORTH-WESTERN MAIL.—*The Detroit Free Press* says:

"We learn that the Post-Office Department has entered into an arrangement with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, by which the great mail for the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota will hereafter pass direct from this city to Milwaukee, instead of via Chicago, as heretofore. This will expedite the mails for those States during the season of navigation from twelve to 24 hours. Thus, day by day, are we brought into more intimate connection with Milwaukee, and the great advantages anticipated from the completion of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway are in course of realization."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

There was a slim attendance at the meeting of the Board on Friday afternoon.

Regatta Prizes.—Mr. BULTEEL submitted a resolution to appropriate $300 to procure prizes for a rowing match on the Fourth of July by the Empire Regatta Club. Laid over.

Grooving the Russ Pavement.—Mr. LAIMBEER presented a resolution to have the pavement in Broadway grooved from Fulton to Duane street. Laid over.

The New Reservoir.—In view of the question in the minds of many, as to the propriety of finishing the new Reservoir, as originally intended, the surrounding protection not being of a character corresponding with the importance of the work.

Mr. LAIMBEER offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the Croton Board in regard to the construction and finish of the Reservoir, and report their conclusions at the first meeting in July. Adopted. Messrs. Laimbeer, Frear and Platt were appointed the Committee.

The contract to Walker and Fairchild for constructing the gate houses for the new Reservoir was made the special order for the next meeting.

Mr. LAIMBEER spoke to some length in favor of awarding the contract to Baldwin and Jacox, the lowest bidders.

Public Drinking Hydrants.—The report of the Special Committee on this subject came up in the regular course of business.

Mr. RHODES moved that the hydrants be purchased of the Brooklyn Hydrant Company instead of directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to use their discretion in the matter.

Mr. OTTARSON was in favor of leaving it to the Croton Board, that they might exercise their judgment in obtaining the best hydrants for the purpose. He desired to give them a wide margin, but he would rather vote for the amendment than have the report fail.

Mr. BULTEEL was opposed to free hydrants. They were only nuisances, around which children of all the rag-tag and bob-tail gathered. He was in favor of giving every one a chance to get water, but he believed this would be a failure.

Mr. OTTARSON spoke in favor of the report. There was not a city in the whole of Europe so neglected as New-York, as regarded the health and comfort of the people.

Mr. LAIMBEER supported the report, and expressed the desire that it should be adopted.

The amendment was lost and the report was laid over, there not being a sufficient number of members present to adopt it constitutionally.

Adjourned to Monday.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's office; all the members were present, except Mr. Cornell. Mr. D. E. Delavan, the new City Inspector, was also present.

A complaint was received from Mr. John Wheeler, requesting the attention of the Board to the condition of the vacant lots situated on the northerly side of Thirteenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. Referred to the City Inspector to report.

Mr. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, reported that the nuisance at No. 49 Bowery had been removed, at an expense of $15, which was charged to the proprietor of the premises. He also reported that fifteen tiers of cattle hoofs, intended as a cargo for the ship Plymouth Rock, for London, but which had been declined on account of their putrid condition, were now lying at Pier No. 19 East River. The odor emitted was very offensive and unhealthy. On motion, they were directed to be removed to the Corporation yard in Jane street, unless the owner should take charge of the same by 4 o'clock.

The MAYOR called the attention of the Board to the loose manner in which burial permits had been granted heretofore by the City Inspector's Department. The subject was referred to Drs. Miller and Rockwell, to report in relation thereto.

Adjourned to Monday.

FIRES.

FIRE IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in an out-building connected with Christie & Constant's paper manufactory, in Twenty-third street, near Tenth avenue, but, being discovered at an early moment, it was extinguished before much damage occurred. The building in which the fire originated was occupied as a boiler-house.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The horses, horse medicines, materials for shoeing, and all horse equipments whatever, intended for the light artillery, remaining in the possession of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, have been transferred, by order of the Secretary of War, to the Ordnance Department, which will, for the future, supply all these requisites to that branch of the service. Forage and material for bedding will still be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

The order constituting as double ration posts Fort Quitman and Camp Hudson in the Department of Texas, Fort Bellingham in Oregon, Forts Crook, Ter Waw and New San Diego, in California, has been carried into effect.

The formal reunion with the Department of the West of the posts belonging to the Department of the Platte, the separate command of which was abolished some months since, has just been effected; but the change has been accompanied by some trivial inconveniences, which for a while must necessarily be productive of dissatisfaction.

The supposed slaver Orion brings us intelligence that the officers and crews of the African squadron were well. The flag-ship Cumberland, having received her homeward-bound orders before the Orion left, may soon be expected home. The Vincennes was also ordered to return to the United States, but it was supposed that the Marion would remain on the station until the arrival out of one of the vessels composing the new squadron. The Navy Department is probably by this time in possession of some additional facts in relation to the activity of the African slave-trade, which a rumor says have been furnished by Capt. Brent of the Marion.

The sloop-of-war Decatur has finished what will very likely prove to be her last cruise. She went in commission in 1857, and was sent with the frigate Independence to the Pacific Squadron, where she has been ever since. Her officers and crew were detached at San Francisco, and transferred to the receiving-ship Warren, which will sail for Panama, to remain there as a coal hulk, the Decatur's ship's company coming home in the first steamer leaving Panama after their arrival. The Decatur is 20 years old, carries 10 officers, 130 sailors and 30 marines. About $60,000 will foot the bills of her cruise.

The following vessels will take out letters, papers and parcels to the different squadrons:

The Hartford is to sail in about eight days for the East Indies. As she goes via the Pacific, communications for both squadrons, if addressed, "Care of "Commandant, Navy Yard, Charlestown, Boston, "Mass.," will be gratuitously forwarded. The San Jacinto is to sail from Brooklyn about the 30th June, or sooner, for the Coast of Africa; the frigate Sabine is to sail also from Brooklyn in a few days for the Gulf of Mexico; and the steamer Lancaster is to sail from Philadelphia in a few days for the Pacific.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Cosmos: A Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. By Alexander Von Humboldt. Translated from the German, by E. C. Otté and W. S. Dallas. 12mo. pp. 461. Harper & Brothers.

A Compendium of American Literature. By Charles D. Cleveland. New Edition. 12mo. pp. 794. E. C. & G. Biddle.

The Household Physician. By Ira Warren, M. D. 4to. pp. 720. Higgins, Bradley & Dayton.

The Virginia Springs. By J. J. Moorman, M. D. 12mo. pp. 400. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Life of St. Francis Xavier. From the Italian of D. Bartoli and J. P. Muffel. 12mo. pp. 433. John Murphy & Co.

Five Essays. By John Kearsley Mitchell, M. D. Edited by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. 12mo. pp. 371. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The White Mountain Guide Book. Second Edition. 12mo. pp. 179. Edson C. Eastman.

The Explanatory Question Book. With an Introduction by the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D. 18mo. pp. 108. Henry Hoyt.

Teddy White; or, The Little Orange Sellers. 18mo. pp. 180. The Same.

Pleasant Surprises. A Book for the Young. 12mo. pp. 132. The Same.

Poems. Edited by Sidney Russell. 18mo. pp. 118. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

An American Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL. D. New Edition. 4to. pp. 1,342. G. & C. Merriam.

Journal of the Life of John Wilbur. A Minister of the Gospel in the Society of Friends. 8vo. pp. 396. Providence: Geo. R. Whitney. Sold by B. S. Francis & Co.

John Halifax, Gentleman. By Miss Mulock. With Illustrations. By Augustus Hoppin. 12mo. pp. 425. Harper & Brothers.

The Wars of the Roses. By J. G. Edgar. 18mo. pp. 470. The Same.

A New Method of Learning the French Language. By Alfred Walcker. 12mo. pp. 425. Gul. Schaberth & Co.

CITY ITEMS.

Rain fell yesterday in one continuous flood from morning until some indefinite period in the night; not a drizzly shower, but a perfect torrent, thoroughly drenching the traditionally thirsty earth, and cleansing the dirty city.

AID FOR ITALY.—The City of Washington, which leaves for Liverpool to-day, takes out the first instalment of the American offerings to the Italian cause, being a remittance of five thousand dollars, to be forwarded to Count Cavour. The Italians of New-Orleans have already sent on three thousand five hundred dollars.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—This Board met yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters. President Stillman in the chair, and all members present. A secret session of two hours and a half was held, but our reporter was informed by the Clerk that "nothing was done." The Board adjourned until next Friday.

OPENING RECEPTION OF MARION STREET SCHOOL.—The female department of Ward School No. 21, in Marion street, Fourteenth Ward, Miss Maria J. Sweeny, Principal, assisted by two classes from the male department of the same school, gave an opening reception in their new building yesterday afternoon. The interest felt by the people of the Ward in their new school-building filled the house in spite of the rain-storm. It is a first-class school-building with all the modern improvements, six class-rooms and a drawing-room, beside the large assembly-room on each floor, and a play-ground underneath. There are accommodations for 300 pupils in each of the Grammar departments, and 500 in the Primary department. The exercises were interesting, the music generally good, some of the solos fine, and two or three minute boys read very well indeed for such microscopic boys. Speeches were made by the officers of the Ward and the assistant superintendents, after the exercises of the School.

PORCELAIN-FACED BRICKS.—Mr. O. P. Prall has shown us a porcelain-faced brick, for which Mr. D. W. Clarke of Vermont received a patent on the 10th inst. The patent, he says, consists in the employment of the oxyde of zinc as a flux for the felspar and quartz with which the ordinary porcelain is made. These bricks can be furnished, he says, at $40 per thousand, or a building can be faced with them at less than one-third of the cost of marble. The material is very beautiful, and might be used for an inside as well as an outside finish with fine effect.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENSES.—Mr. Isaac N. Cardozo, formerly a member of the Legislature of California, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Farley and Eustace. The charge against him is forgery and false pretenses. It appears that on the 18th of April last, the accused called upon William Coleman & Co., at their office, No. 88 Wall street, and presented a letter of credit, purporting to have been signed by Levi Parsons, one of their correspondents, as follows:

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1859.

"ISAAC N. CARDOZO, ESQ.

"*Dear Sir:* I have collected from the Board of Directors of the Sacramento Valley Railroad the sum of $50 due you for engrossing the mortgage for the Company. I hold the same, subject to your order at any moment. Truly yours,

"LEVI PARSONS."

From this letter, and the representations of Cardozo, Messrs. Coleman & Co. paid him $46, deducting difference of exchange, for a draft at sight, which he drew upon Mr. Parsons for $50. The latter, however, recently advised Messrs. Coleman & Co. that the letter of credit was a forgery, and that Cardozo had no money to his credit in their hands. Mr. Parsons added that he knew the young man well, and that he was a person of fine talents, who once occupied a respectable position in San Francisco. The accused was arrested at his boardinghouse, in Leroy place, and being searched, a number of checks upon the Nassau Leather Manufacturers and other banks, to which the signatures of McKillop & Wood of this city were forged, were found upon his person. A promissory note for $150, purporting to have been drawn by John J. Jacobs, the genuineness of which has not yet been impugned, was also found upon him. Among his private papers was a letter to the President, signed by a number of influential Democrats of San Francisco, urging his appointment as Commercial Agent at St. Thomas, on the ground of his devotion to the party while in the California Legislature and elsewhere. The signatures were in pencil, upon a separate sheet, and appeared to be in the handwriting of the same person. Justice Connelly commited the prisoner for examination. Messrs. McKillop & Wood have intimated that they intend to prosecute the accused for forgery, although there is no evidence that he has put any of the forged checks in circulation.

STEALING A DIAMOND PIN.—A German girl named Matilda Neimer, an inmate of a disreputable saloon, at No. 160 Canal street, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Dennis Sullivan of No. 132 Water street, who charges that while he was with her, on the previous evening, at the above place, she stole a diamond pin worth $50, from him. When told the nature of the charge, the girl sneeringly remarked, "Timond, eh! its nading but a paster!" Justice Brennan committed the accused for trial.

MORE COMPLAINTS AGAINST GORDON AND MRS. GROTJEN.—Pawntickets for several articles which had been stolen by burglars, from Mrs. Julia A. Gregory, of No. 137 Greenwich street, and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, on the 9th of September last, were yesterday found in the room of John F. Gordon, who was committed for burglary on the previous day. Mrs. Penelope Cock of No. 10 Crosby street, also identified some of the articles found in Mrs. Grotjen's possession, as having been stolen from her last year by burglars. Mrs. Grotjen said that she purchased these articles also, from Gordon. Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Cock filed new complaints against the prisoners Gordon and Grotjen, for burglary and receiving stolen goods.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Henry Wood and Walter Edwards were arrested yesterday charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Delaware City Bank. Justice Quackenbush committed them for trial.

GRAND LARCENY.—Complaint was made before Justice Brennan yesterday against John Daley for stealing three watches and a chain, valued at $45, from Mr. Geo. B. Ramsey of Brooklyn, and No. 96 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. Detective Slowey arrested the accused when he took him to the place where he had sold the property. Justice Brennan committed him for trial.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—William Akins, an Irish laborer, was arrested by Officer Pofer of the Twelfth Ward, charged with having assaulted John McAdam with intent to take his life. The latter was so badly injured that it was deemed expedient to take him to Bellevue Hospital. The prisoner was taken before Justice Brownell and committed for examination.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. John T. Lord, dry-goods dealer at No. 255 Grand street, caused Wm. E. Dowling, one of his clerks, to be arrested yesterday, for retaining $2 out of the price of some goods which he had sold. Justice Brennan committed the young man for examination.

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METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROP.—This inimitable article may by obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the city.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE SLAVER ORION.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—JUNE 17.—Before JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, Commissioner.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED SLAVERS—THEIR DISCHARGE.

Thomas Morgan, the first mate, and Daniel Carrollan and Tristan P. Canabo, of the crew of the American bark Orion, were brought up for examination, charged with having voluntarily served on board the Orion, knowing it to be a slaver. As already known, the Orion sailed from this port in January last for a foreign port. In April, she was found on the coast of Africa, and from her suspicious appearance was taken charge of by the United States man-of-war Marion, whose commander confiscated the Orion as a prize, and sent the prisoners and vessel to this port, in charge of Lieuts. Dallas and Campbell.

On board the Orion one John E. Hanna acted as master, but he died while on the return voyage. Prior to his death Hanna informed Lieut. Dallas that he was employed by Mr. Vining, the owner of the vessel, to take the vessel to Punta de Lena, on the Congo River, on the African coast, where he was to give up the charge of the vessel, which was to be engaged in the slave-trade. Hanna was then to receive $100 a month and his return passage paid. Prior to the seizure of the Marion, the Orion had been detained by an English man-of-war, but Morgan, the first mate, sought out the Marion, and took charge of the vessel as an American ship.

Lieut. Dallas, in his testimony this morning, stated that Morgan was entirely free from any participation in the guilty knowledge of the ship being a slaver. Punta de Lena is about thirty miles up the Congo River. Lieut. Dallas was informed by merchants residing on the coast, of several vessels being engaged in the slave-trade, and among which the Orion was named.

When the Orion was seized Lieutenant Campbell searched her and found that her cargo consisted of 126 water casks, each capable of containing 736 gallons; 30 tierces of very common rice; a quantity of hoop iron in bundles eight feet long, and about two hundred feet in all, similar to that used for water casks. The Lieutenant also discovered between five and ten thousand feet of plank, enough to make a spare deck.

The between decks were so arranged that a thousand persons could have been placed there with three minutes' preparation; there was a bill of lading handed to the Lieutenant, but no manifest. In respect to the boxes containing medicines, the bill of lading called them merchandise. The vessel had two sets of coppers which the bill of lading did not mention, the coppers each consisting of a boiler, stop, &c. The hoop iron was not named; there were also over one thousand gallons of fresh water, which the bill of lading called salt water.

There was also on board a quantity of sea-biscuit, some 25 barrels of beef and pork, several boxes containing muskets, and about 100 12-ounce bottles of chloride of soda, over 100 bottles of Florida water, 6 jars of simple cerati—the jars as large as a hat, about 100 rolls of sticking-plaster, 5 gallons of powdered mustard, a keg of Epsom salts, a quantity of dry goods, some long knives, and some case-knives; also, a very peculiar anchor, no cable, and a good-sized kedge. When Lieut. Campbell went on board, Capt. Hanna said that he would guarantee that all was right. On the lieutenant remarking that he had found Croton water and coppers on board, Hanna replied that he knew nothing about the preparation of the vessel; he had only taken charge of her a few moments before she left New-York. There was no proof beyond this state of the ship to show that she was a slaver, and Mr. Donohue, for the accused, moved for their discharge, on the ground that there was no proof of the vessel being a slaver; and that if there was, there was no proof that the prisoners knew anything about it. Mr. Dwight opposed the motion.

The Commissioner discharged the accused, the evidence being insufficient to warrant him in committing them for trial.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—JUNE 12.—Before RICHARD E. STILWELL, Commissioner.

Daniel Commalong was examined upon a charge of enticing enlisted seamen from the U. S. Navy. It appeared that two men, named Anderson and Nelson, were seamen on board the North Carolina, and that the defendant, with a companion, by signs and signals, prevailed upon them to jump overboard and enter the boat they were in. Subsequently the seamen were retaken. The accused was held for trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 17.—Before Judge INGERSOLL.

HOOP SKIRTS IN COURT.

Osborn & Vincent agt. Rogg, Berrian & Co.

This suit was brought on the ground of an infringement of two patents for ladies' extension skeleton skirts alleged to have been invented by Robert J. Mann, but the patents of which were owned by the plaintiffs. The defendants deny the validity of the patent. After hearing the testimony, which was profusely illustrated by skeleton skirts of various sizes and patterns, the Jury found for the plaintiffs.

Geo. Gifford, C. M. Keller and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiffs; Edward Hoffman for defendants.

Whitten E. Kidd agt. Jasper Spence et al.

This was an action for an alleged infringement by the defendants of plaintiff's patent for making ladies' bonnet frames of two thicknesses of cape lace, dated April 15, 1858.

Plaintiff contended that the patent embraced the manufacture of crowns as well as of entire bonnet frames, and consequently that manufacture of the crowns of the defendants' bonnet frames was an infringement of the plaintiff's patent; also that a crown was a substantial bonnet frame, and that a tip was not.

The defendants claimed that the patent was for a mode of manufacturing entire bonnet-frames in the manner described in the patent, and for nothing more or less than this; and, consequently, that the mode of manufacturing bonnet-frames by the defendants was no infringement of the plaintiff's patent; that if the patent embraced the manufacture of anything less than an entire bonnet frame of cape lace, it embraced the manufacture of any substantial part of a bonnet-frame—as, for example, a tip of cape lace—and was then void, in view of the prior state of the art.

The Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Wm. C. Noyes, Chas. M. Keller and John D. Stevenson for plaintiff; E. W. Stoughton, J. W. R. Bromley and C. N. Bolce for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 17.—Before Judge INGERSOLL.

John Worms and Charles Reiga pleaded not guilty to a charge of smuggling watches and jewelry.

P. McCaffrey and John Framer pleaded not guilty to a charge of mutiny on board the ship Constellation.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUNE 17.—Before Justice GOULD.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE GLASS CASE.

The People agt. James Glass.

This morning, on the application of the prisoner's counsel, Judge Gould granted a stay of proceedings on the judgment in this case, and allowed the defendant sixty days to make up a case for review.

Loftus and Quinlan, the State's evidence, were released from custody by the District Attorney, on giving bail in the sum of $1,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 17—Before Justice ROOSEVELT.

PRACTICE—CLERICAL OMISSIONS.

H. G. Abby agt. Charles V. Warren.

The summons and complaint were served on the defendant on the 1st inst. The summons was headed "Supreme "Court—City and County of New-York," but the complaint had not