THE POST-OFFICE DEFALCATION.—It is said that Mr. Fowler was not in such reduced circumstances as was believed. Several months ago he purchased real estate on Staten Island, valued at about $150,000, which the record shows he paid $50,000 in cash, upon a mortgage on the property for the remainder. The United States officers still profess their inability to find him, although it is believed that they would not be compelled to exert themselves much to find him if they desired.

FISHY.—The Grand Aquarium at Barnum's Museum has just been enriched by a number of rare and curious living specimens—among which are the Sea Horse, Horned Fish, Blow Fish, the English Sole, the Skate, Weakfish, Moss Bunker, Sea Raven, Sea Robin, the Banded Praetcons, Horse Feet, and last, not least, three splendid Trout, weighing between three and four pounds each.

CONCERT.—The German Liederkranz Society have generously arranged to offer a concert on Saturday evening, half the proceeds of which will be devoted to the new German school in Grand street, connected with the Children's Aid Society. The best artists of the society will perform in the entertainment.

At the Winter Garden this evening, May 19, a benefit will be given to Mme. Laurette of the French Comedy troupe—the pieces being *La Crise* and *Henriette et Charlot*—both given for the first time. This excellent company deserves the attention of lovers of the French drama, and most of all when the principals take their benefits.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting, composed of citizens of French birth, met yesterday evening at No. 618 Broadway, M. E. Farrene, editor of *L'Epoque*, in the chair. The members present expressed the utmost satisfaction at the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and commented upon the contrast existing between the harmony and enthusiasm prevailing there and the bickerings and discord of the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were passed recommending that a Committee should be formed, with instructions to send a written invitation to all Frenchmen in the city, together with a synopsis of the general principles of the party, such as are embodied in the Chicago Platform of 1860. After this, the meeting adjourned to next Thursday week. All persons speaking the French language are invited to attend.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—This Board met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon, when the President stated that he had received a communication from City Inspector Delevan, setting forth that if the Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad would make reports to him relative to overflowing sinks he would attend to the cleansing of the same. A resolution was adopted that the Sergeant of the Squad make a duplicate report, and send the same every day to the City Inspector. A building in the rear of No. 30 Rivington street was reported in a dangerous condition, and liable to fall at any moment.

TICKET AND WATCH SWINDLING.—A Western man named Alba appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday, and complained of Isaiah Selover, a well-known ticket-swindler, who has been in the business for years, charging him with getting $50 too much out of him on a steerage ticket for California, the regular price of which ought to have been $100. The money was recovered by a policeman. Several weeks ago it was announced that Mayor Wood would not consent again to any such compromises with the swindlers, but would have them all prosecuted under the new ticket law without quarter, in order to test that law. Mayor Wood has come to an adverse conclusion very quickly.

The watch-swindling shops are all open, and the Peter Funks making money, beyond doubt. A green countryman from Michigan was duped yesterday, and relieved of the sum of $85 which he had invested in Peter Funk watches. The swindlers were those belonging to the shop at No. 170 Broadway, and the man identified as the chief swindler, gave his name as F. G. Malburn. The officer of the Mayor's office, specially detached to oversee the watch-swindlers, went with the countryman, and got back the whole amount, with the exception of $10 which he had paid to a "friend" whom he accidentally met, for helping him out of the scrape.

HOUSTON MEETING.—The Executive Committee of the People's party favorable to the nomination of Gen. Sam Houston of Texas for President of the United States, assembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Autological Society's rooms, No. 23 Chambers street. Nearly all of the Wards were represented. Dr. Hasbrouck in the Chair. Ex-Mayor Mickle, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting, to be held at Union square, on Tuesday evening, reported Committees for perfecting the necessary arrangements, which were accepted, and great enthusiasm was manifested in behalf of their candidate, Gen. Sam Houston of Texas. It was stated at the meeting that Gen. Leslie Coombs of Georgia, David Paul Brown of Philadelphia, Wm. Gentrey, and Judge Evans of Texas, with others, were particularly favorable to the nomination of Houston for President. After appointing Messrs. Loudin, Clinton, Roosevelt, and E. B. Childs, a Finance Committee to collect subscriptions, and after hearing remarks from Messrs. Bryce, Sickles, Tucker, Roosevelt and others, the meeting adjourned, subject to a call from the Committee of arrangements.

AFRICA AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.—The Dutch brig Zeenymph, from the Cape of Good Hope, has just returned to this port with Mr. Jonathan J. Meyers, a colored citizen of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who, having by industry amassed considerable property, projected, a year ago, an expedition to Africa, in which he assigned himself an excursion through the eastern part of the continent, up to the channel of Mozambique. The object of this expedition was to ascertain and report to the colored people of this country, the natural resources of that region of Africa, and the prospects there to be found for people of his class. Mr. Meyers sailed a year ago in company with Messrs. Martin R. Delany and Robert Campbell, from Quebec via London. His comrades went to the Niger Valley, and the Yoruba Country, and have not yet returned, but are expected to arrive soon.

Yesterday morning a large number of colored ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Rev. H. H. Garnett and the Rev. A. A. Constantine of the African Civilization Society, gathered at the house of Mrs. J. W. Bell, in Broome street, by invitation of Mr. Meyers, to inspect the evidences of African productiveness which he had brought back with him—altogether constituting a respectable little cabinet of natural history. The greater part of Mr. Meyers's time was spent at Port Natal, on the eastern shore, the extreme northern terminus of the settlement of the Boors, where the chief part of his cabinet was made up. He brought with him a male and female Kaffir sheep and a Malay sheep. These animals form the main element of wealth of the native chiefs, and are remarkable for their great tails. He also has several African chickens which do not differ from our own except in the fineness of their feathers. The samples of cotton, both wild and planted, sugar, of different qualities, also coffee, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and barley, were certainly very fine. Mr. Meyers also brought with him some native wines, but these were intercepted. He says the climate at Port Natal is pleasant and healthy, especially a short distance inland, the thermometer varying in the Winter from 65 to 75, and in the Summer to 85 degrees fahrenheit. The hottest months are January and February. Mr. Meyers intends selling his property in the West, and moving to Africa. He will visit the colored people of Philadelphia and Pittsburg prior to his going to his home in the West.

END OF THE MACDONALD CASE.—Yesterday afternoon the District-Attorney sent to the House of Detention for Alice Morgan and Mary Brooks, the two witnesses to the murder of Virginia Stewart by Macdonald. On arriving at the office they were informed that they were discharged. The ladies seemed grateful for the intelligence, and expressed their gratitude for the kindness they had experienced during their detention. They requested the District-Attorney to allow them to remain in the House of Detention till Tuesday, on which day they would start on their way South. Of course their request wes complied with.

The Norfolk street Baptist congregation, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Armitage, will open their new chapel to-morrow morning, in Forty-sixth street, at the corner of Fifth avenue.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA PRIZES.—The prizes, to be awarded to the winners in the Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club have been completed, and are now on exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., to which house has for many years been intrusted the commission of furnishing them. This time, five pieces are offered for competition, an increasing number of entries requiring a change from the old programme. They are of about equal value, the winners being allowed to choose between them in the order of their success.

A silver tankard, modeled in the old-fashioned English style, is one of the most beautiful pieces. This is about twelve inches in hight and of generous capacity. The base is perfectly plain, but where it joins the body of the tankard there is an exquisitly-chased border of leaves, chasically arranged and, at the upper edge, finished by a rope in solid molding. Another rope surrounds the rim, and, together with the one first-named, secures at the back the broken section of a mast, making a characteristic handle. The lid of the tankard is raised by a thumb-piece, conventionally suggesting Neptune's trident. Its surface is handsomely bordered by a molding imitative of a coral sprig, surrounded by the reclining figure of a tar who, with telescope in hand, may be supposed to be surveying the world of waters from the coral reef, upon which a wave has left him. The whole piece is very original in its design and will be admired by all lovers of art.

A very happy blending of the practical and poetic is displayed in the next piece—an ordinary five-bottle breakfast Caster, exemplifying the deck of a vessel in distress. The handle represents the lower section of a shattered mast, up which a sailor is clinging to the cross-trees, by the aid of a rope reeved through a block hanging above him. The five bottles are inclosed in lashings of rope, which coil over the deck.

A third piece is an Ice-Dish of the regular form, but unique in ornamentation and most elaborately wrought. At the foot is a pretty successful representation of surf breaking over rocks and losing its force on a beach bordered with marine flowers. From the center springs the stem, a bunch of bulrushes in solid silver. The bowl is adorned with a pleasant arrangement of flowers and shells upon a heavy surface. But the feature of this piece is a really admirable border of flower-work, which finishes the over-lapping rim of the mouth.

A silver Salad Dish stands next in order. It consists of a plain oval base, upon which four anchors, carelessly thrown together with coiling cables, form an appropriate support for the oval bowl above. The fifth and last piece is a Chafing Dish for oysters. The lamp is within a graceful tripod; the bowl is deep and round, its single distinction being a spirited statuette on the cover, gazing at which one seems

"To see old Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

THE HEENAN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Last evening the Finance Committee, appointed to superintend the collection and management of the fund for the benefit of the Champion of America, held a meeting at the Malta Saloon, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street. Mr. Michael Phelan took the chair. Mr. Thomas Burns excused himself from serving longer on the Committee on the score of sickness, and Mr. Gooderson was appointed in his place. The Treasurer reported that from $5,000 to $6,000 had been already subscribed by good men. Mr. Conrey reported a collection of $82 50. Mr. Neil Bryant had collected $300, including his own subscription of $50.

A member reported that he had been requested to wait on Mr. Barnum and ask him for a donation to the fund. Mr. B. had replied that he was a poor man, but he could promise, in an indirect way, a large increase—at least $10,000 or $20,000—to Heenan's fortunes. He would now write his name to a conditional subscription of $100—to be paid in case Heenan would consent to exhibit himself in public, after his return from Europe, under the auspices of the showman.

The gentlemen of the Committee were quite indignant at this characteristic offer of the irrepressible Mr. Barnum, and refused to receive his subscription on any such terms. It was then resolved that the Soliciting Committee should visit the Brokers' Board to request an addition to the fund; that the names of all the subscribers to it should be published in a book, bound with gold, for presentation to Heenan, that his remotest posterity might gaze upon the record of their ancestor's glory; and that a gentleman about to go to California on business connected with *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*, should be requested to call upon the inhabitants of Heenan's own State for their share of the proposed testimonial.

It was also suggested that advertisements should be inserted in the newspapers of this city, and of Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, and other central places, inviting the nation at large to unite in paying substantial honor to the champion. A letter was read from a little boy, J. B. Kemp, of Maryland, inclosing 25 cents as his mite toward the subscription, and the meeting adjourned. The public meeting to consider the matter will take place on Monday evening, at Goldbeck's Music Hall.

CIGAR-MAKERS UNION.—Pursuant to adjournment, a number of cigar-makers assembled last evening at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, for the purpose of finally organizing a trade protective union among themselves in this city, adopting a Constitution, and electing officers. Mr. S. Simons was called to the chair, and Mr. Louis Sieber appointed temporary Secretary, after which various gentlemen spoke in favor of the movement. There are about 5,000 cigar-makers in the city, speaking almost as many languages as there are countries in which tobacco is used. It was deemed advisable to get up a Society to protect themselves against "rats," by which is meant a class of workmen who do poor work and undersell the others. There were many Germans present, among whom there is already a Cigar-Makers' Society. Mr. Fuss moved that the Society now be organized [adopted], that the initiation fee be 25 cents and dues 10 cents [adopted], that everybody should now sign his name to a roll [also adopted], after which confusion reigned for a while. Finally some new pens were got, and the cigar-makers went to building a platform and Constitution with a good will, and a hope that they will eventually become a powerful Society.

DRIVING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I am a working man, using horses in my business. I have the use of a neat and respectable wagon, in which I take my family out occasionally for an airing. The vehicle is sometimes used for business, and has the name of its owner inscribed upon it in compliance with the law. I have (like Mr. Bateman) been rudely expelled from the Park. There can be no objection to the original law of the commission excluding wagons laden with goods, but the Superintendant has been outraged—a fish pedlar has dared to get between the wind and his nobility. This was, indeed, carrying his fish to a bad market, so the Superintendant has enforced regulations which virtually excluded the wives and children of mechanics and small traders from the drive of the Park.

As this is a matter that deeply concerns a large and powerful body of your fellow-citizens, the carmen, builders, &c., of New-York, who desire nothing contrary to decency and decorum, I would respectfully call attention to the matter.

ROBERT STEWART, No. 291 Ninth avenue.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: As from the answer of the Superintendent of the Central Park the public would infer that I had one of my heavy business wagons to advertise my business, I would state again that it was a small wagon, and the sign on it my name and residence, from a stencil-plate hardly discernible on going along, put on the same in case of theft. The gatekeeper did not stop me, nor several of the police whom I passed. As a tax-payer of this city, I still contend for my rights to use the Central Park as a place of recreation and pleasure during good behavior, and not to be subjected to what shape and form of a wagon to be so used. I put in this answer merely by the advice of several who feel interested in the same. JOHN BATEMAN,

May 18, 1860. No. 141 East Twenty-third street.

MR. BUTTERWORTH AND THE FOWLER DEFALCATIONS.

Various contradictory statements with regard to the connection of Mr. S. F. Butterworth of this city with the late defalcations in the Post-Office having appeared in print, we have ascertained that the exact truth upon the subject is as follows: Early on Friday morning of last week, Mr. Fowler, who had been walking the streets during the preceding night in a state of mind which can easily be imagined, called on Mr. Butterworth at the St. Germain Hotel, and there, for the first time, informed him that as Postmaster he owed the Government about $160,000. He added, that if the demand for payment was immediately made, he could not pay the amount. Of course, by that event the defalcation would become a felony, and he would be instantly removed. Mr. Fowler said that if he could have thirty days time he could raise the amount through his friends—that a Government officer could at once take possession of the office, receive all the monies, and have absolute control, until the amount due was raised by his friends, and he (Fowler) could then resign the office, and the affair be kept from the knowledge of the world. He requested Mr. Butterworth to go to Washington, and, if possible, make this arrangement with Mr. Holt. Mr. B. consented to do so, and arrived at Washington on Saturday morning, and there learned from Mr. Holt that an agent had been dispatched the evening previous to New-York, to make the demand of Mr. F., and, in case of non-payment, to take possession of the Office; that undoubtedly the demand had been made, and that Mr. Fowler was then, in consequence of the demand and refusal to pay, guilty of a felony.

Mr. Butterworth next informed Mr. Holt of the proposition he intended to make, but under the circumstances he would not make it, as he knew the delay could not be granted. Mr. Holt said it would be useless now to make any proposition, because to accede to any would be compounding a felony.

We also learn that at a meeting of the Cabinet on Friday, it was decided to offer the Post-Office to Mr. Butterworth, and on Saturday the President sent for him, and formally offered him the place. Mr. Butterworth declined, but the offer was repeated, and Mr. Butterworth then said that he would return to New-York, consult his friends, and telegraph his decision. This he did, declining the office. The principal Democrats of the city then united in recommending Gen. Dix, who has since been appointed.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

We issued yesterday the first number of the Campaign Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which contained the proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and will close with the issue of November 9, in which we hope to announce the triumphant choice of a Republican President and Vice-President.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will thus consist of fifty-one regular issues of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, being the full size of the Daily and Weekly editions, and one of the largest newspapers printed, containing few advertisements, but giving a full current history of the Presidential Canvass of 1860—the Platforms of the several parties, their candidates, arguments, meetings, speeches, &c., with all the intervening State Elections, and full summaries of the Foreign and other news of the day, including letters from our correspondents in England, France, Germany, Italy, California, South America, &c., &c. This issue will not therefore be read and prized by ardent politicians only, but will be interesting to all, and thus calculated to win the indifferent as well as to arouse and stimulate those already convinced that the Republican cause is founded in truth and justice, and therefore ought to prevail.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be mailed on the following terms, payable always in advance:

For a single copy (51 issues)			$1
" 11 copies	"	to one address	$10
" 24 "	"	"	$20
" 100 "	"	"	$80

Whoever sends $10 for 11 copies may at any time afterward increase the number to 24, or from 24 to 100, by sending the difference as above between the price of the smaller and that of the larger club.

Our own interest in thus issuing papers at a price barely exceeding the cost of the white paper is so slight that we do not hesitate to urge all who desire the triumph of the Republican cause to coöperate with us by early and earnest efforts to give a wide and general circulation to THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

We will send specimen copies to any one who shall write for them. Address

HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

I. THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT: GOV. SEWARD'S famous Rochester Speech of 1858; bound up with CHARLES O'CONOR'S Union Meeting Speech—Dec. 19, '59—arguing that Negro Slavery is essentially, radically just and humane: To which are added brief opinions of many eminent men on the subject thus discussed.

II. THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION: Speech of HENRY WILSON of Mass.—in Senate, Jan. 25, 1860—showing by copious citations that the leading Democratic orators and politicians are fully resolved to destroy the Union when they can no longer rule it.

III. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS: GOV. SEWARD'S great Speech—in Senate, Feb. 29, 1860—summing up the political issues of the day.

IV. NATIONAL POLITICS: Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois—at the Cooper Institute, New-York, Feb 27, 1860—explaining and defending the position and views of the Republican party on the subject of Slavery: To which is added the Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE'S vindication of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the charge of Nullification.

V. LAND FOR THE LANDLESS: The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW'S Speech—in the House, Feb. 29, 1860—in exposition and advocacy of the Republican policy of granting the Public Lands in limited tracts to actual settlers, for the bare cost of survey and sale.

—Each of the above is printed on fair type and good paper, forming a large octavo double-column tract of sixteen pages. They are sold in quantities of One Thousand or over for *one cent* per copy; and the Thousand may be made up from the list above given in such quantities of each as the buyer may desire. In smaller quantities, $1 25 per hundred; 25c. per dozen; singly, 4 cents.

IN GERMAN.—I. Seward's late Speech on the Admission of Kansas.

II. Land for the Landless: The Hon. Galusha A. Grow's Speech.

III. National Politics: Abraham Lincoln's Speech.

IV. The Irrepressible Conflict: Gov. Seward's Rochester Speech.

State Rights and Supreme Court: Hon. James R. Doolittle's Speech.

V. The Democratic Leaders for Disunion: Hon. Henry Wilson's Speech.

VI. The Barbarism of Slavery: Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Speech.

Price of all these German Speeches, 5 cents a single copy; $2 50 per 100; $15 per 1,000. If by mail, one cent each in addition must be sent to pay the postage.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners, held at their office, No. 59 Pine street, May 15, 1860, present, JOHN G. GREEN, Chairman, George W. Patterson, and Charles A. Peabody, the following, among other proceedings, were had:

Resolved, That a communication be addressed and transmitted to the Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, on the subject of a provision for paying the current expenses of the Quarantine Hospitals for the present year, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 59 Pine street, May 15, 1860.

To the Honorable Mayor of New-York.

DEAR SIR: The statute of 1859 required this Commission to remove the patients from the Marine Hospital at Castleton on Staten Island, and provide for their care and treatment elsewhere. It also directed this Commission to provide temporary accommodations, and *designated places* for the care and treatment of the Quarantine sick who should arrive in the Port of New-York, and give notice thereof to the authorities, who were previously empowered to send sick persons to the Marine Hospital. After which notice the same law provides that no sick person should be sent to the places designated by this Commission.

In obedience to the mandate of the statute, this Commission caused the patients to be removed from the Marine Hospital. They also provided temporary accommodations, and designated places to which the Quarantine sick arriving in port should be sent, and gave notice of such designation, as required by the statute. This was accomplished, and the notice given on the 28th day of June, 1859. From that date it became unlawful to send any sick person to the Marine Hospital.

By the designation of places by this Commission, as above mentioned, all small-pox patients were to be sent to the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island; all cases which would not endanger the inhabitants of the vicinity, or the inmates of the institution, were to be sent to the Hospitals on Ward's Island; all other cases were to be sent to the Floating Hospital.

During the past year, the Quarantine sick were disposed of, and very successfully provided for, under the above arrangement, the Floating Hospital having been under the supervision of this Commission.

The fund appropriated for the use of this Commission by the law of 1859, has been exhausted in building the Floating Hospital and paying expenses incident to carrying it on during the past year, and the Commissioners are wholly without means to defray any part of such expenses for the present year.

The Legislature at its late session refused to make any further appropriation to pay the current expenses of Quarantine, on the ground that such expenses are properly chargeable to the city of New-York, or to the cities and counties adjacent to the port of New-York.

The Floating Hospital is the only hospital to which cases of yellow fever can legally be sent, and without some provision of funds to defray the current expenses of its maintenance, there will be no hospital to which the Health Officer can send yellow fever patients for treatment, and the port of New-York and the vast population clustered around it, will be without any adequate protection against the encroachments of this much dreaded pestilence.

The Commissioners have thought it to be their duty to suggest whether some action on the subject by the authorities of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn would not, under the circumstances, be judicious and prudent.

The Floating Hospital has proved to be a most successful and reliable means for the treatment of yellow fever patients. It is now well arranged, finished and furnished, and affords room sufficient for a larger number of patients than were ever at one time ill of yellow fever in the Quarantine Hospitals of this port. It is ready for service whenever funds shall be provided to defray the necessary expenses. We are very respectfully, yours,

(Signed.) JOHN C. GREEN, GEORGE W. PATTERSON, CHARLES A. PEABODY, } Commissioners.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ANOTHER STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION—A TENEMENT HOUSE DEMOLISHED, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE INMATES—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—The steam-boiler in the Enterprise Kindling Wood Mills of John F. Pearson & Bro., situated in Warren street, exploded about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and carried destruction all around, and although several persons were injured, but one, a child, was seriously hurt.

The building is of wood, a mere shed, occupying nearly a full lot, 25 feet front by 100 deep. The prepared kindling wood was held in the front part, and the boiler was located at the rear end, inside the shed. It is a common flue boiler, 15 feet in length, and is nearly new, having been manufactured for the firm in October, 1859, by Anderson & McLaurence, New-York. The engine is rated at six-horse power.

The boiler, which was lying across the shed, was impelled through the side toward Bond street, struck a two-story frame house on the rear of the next lot, and demolished it almost completely. The building is owned by James McFarland, who occupied the lower floor. The second story was occupied by Mr. William Costigan. Mr. McFarland was standing at the table, in the back part of the front room. Her two children had just gone out. Mrs. Costigan has three children—two were at play and the other, an infant about a year old, was with her in one of her apartments. The force of the boiler knocked through one end, and, entering the building, was turned round by the resistance presented by the chimney, and, passing through the front of the house, lodged some feet distant in the yard—the building being on the rear of the lot. The side and front were completely knocked out, leaving the rear and the opposite end walls standing.

Mrs. Costigan says she got down stairs in some manner, but can't tell how; everything was falling about her, and she was completely bewildered. Her infant was thrown out into the yard and buried beneath the falling rubbish, where it was soon after found by its cries, and dug out. The full weight of the falling mass did not come upon it, or it must have been instantly crushed to death. It was protected by some cross beams and lathing, which prevented the bricks and rubbish from striking it. The child sustained severe injuries, notwithstanding. Surgeon Ball administered to its relief immediately afterward. He found its face and body badly burned, but the hurts will not necessarily prove fatal. In Mrs. McFarland's apartments the bricks and timbers filled up the entire room with the exception of a small space where she was standing. Had she been one foot either way she would have been crushed. It seems hardly possible that either of the women could have escaped without any personal injuries whatever. Furniture, bedding, kitchen utensils, and everything else in the house were smashed in pieces and scattered all round—the whole presenting a shapeless mass of ruins. The value of the building was about $500, and the furniture about $300.

Some damage was also occasioned on the east side of the factory in which the explosion occurred. The masonwork in which the boiler was placed was scattered, and a shower of brick was impelled across a vacant lot, completely demolishing a stable and outhouses on the rear of John McGarry's premises.

A number of bricks were thrown across several vacant lots beyond, and falling into the yard of a house occupied by William Cook and others, shattered the grape arbor, and one of the missiles struck Mrs. Cook and her sister, injuring both considerably. Several children were also in the yard at the time, but all escaped.

The exact cause of the explosion does not appear. The engine had not been running for ten minutes before the accident, the engineer and all hands, some ten in number, being engaged in unloading wood in the front part of the shed, meanwhile. The top cock of the boiler had been tried five minutes previously, and found to contain water at that level. The fires are said to have been low. One of the proprietors entered the door just as the explosion occurred. No one in the place was injured.

The name of the engineer is Alexander McLaughlin. He is about 20 years of age, and had charge of the engine about six months. He appears to know nothing about an engine, more than what he could learn there. He was also employed in doing other work about the establishment.

Notwithstanding the force of the explosion, the shell of the boiler was not materially injured, but the inside was considerably torn. The engine and machinery all escaped damage. The rear portion of the shed was demolished, but the loss will be comparatively slight.

The noise of the explosion was heard a great distance. It was like the discharge of a cannon, and the dust it occasioned hid everything from view for a few seconds. It is fortunate that the damage is so small.

The police of the Third District were present a few moments after the occurrence, and rendered every possible aid.

CONFIRMATION.—The sacrament of Confirmation was administered at St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, E. D., by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, on Thursday afternoon, to about 500 youths of the Communion. Over 200 of these were girls, dressed in white, with white sashes and veils, and wreaths on their heads. After the ceremony the children walked around the church in procession, and subsequently they held a May floral festival in the church, in which the statue of the Virgin was crowned with flowers presented by the girls.

The Bishop made an address both to the parents, a large number of whom were present, and the children; instructing the former to bring up their children in the ways of religion, and pointing out to the latter the character and importance of the religious obligations they had that day assumed.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Brooklyn Gas Light Company notify the public that after the 1st of July next the price of gas will be reduced to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. The new gas company expect to have their works ready in August, and will furnish gas at the same rate.

WORK FOR THE CORONER.—About a week ago a colored man, named Richard Buscomb, was buried from his late residence in South-Third street, E. D., by means, it is alleged, of a forged certificate of his death. The certificate bore the signature of Dr. Cook, a well-known physician of Williamsburgh. It was subsequently ascertained that at the time Buscomb died, Dr. Cook was absent from the city, and had been for several weeks. The wife of the deceased, upon being questioned in regard to the matter, stated that Dr. Perry furnished the certificate, but he denies all knowledge of the man or the circumstances. Health-Officer Jones having been made acquainted with the foregoing facts, has instructed Coroner Murphy to investigate the case, and ascertain the cause of Buscomb's death, and also whether a forgery has been committed and by whom. The body, which was buried in Union Cemetery, is to be exhumed, and an inquest held to-day.

PANIC ON A STEAMBOAT.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the steam ferry-boat John Chase, running from the foot of Tenth street, Eastern District, to Catharine street, New-York, met with a slight accident to some part of her machinery. A report was immediately spread that the boiler had exploded, creating the most intense excitement. Fortunately, however, the boat reached her place of landing before the frantic passengers had time to do themselves any injury.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—The Sergeant of the Sanitary Police yesterday reported tenement houses Nos. 197 and 199 Navy street, as in a dangerous condition. The walls in front and rear are cracked from the ground to the roof, and liable to fall any moment. Two buildings in Hamilton avenue, near Lequeer street, were also reported as dangerous. Fifty dirty tenement houses were also reported.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. Peter Deloss, No. 68 Grand street, E. D., was entered on Wednesday afternoon and robbed of three gold watches, jewelry, and a quantity of silverware, in all valued at $300.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Greenpoint Episcopal Mission Sunday-School will give their first anniversary at Union Hall, on Tuesday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT SOUTH ORANGE.—The ceremony of dedicating the new Catholic College, and the laying of the corner-stone of the contemplated additional wing, took place on Wednesday afternoon last, at South Orange, in the presence of 300 persons. Bishop Bayley officiated, assisted by Archdeacon McCarron, the Rev. G. H. Doane, and about twenty other clergymen of the Newark and New-York dioceses. Dr. Ives was among the visitors. The students of the College at Madison, 60 in number, were also present, attended by the President of the institution (the Rev. Father McQuaid) and instructors.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Bishop mounted the corner of the foundation, and made a short address to the people, in which the advantages and necessity of true Christian education were set forth in a clear and forcible manner. In concluding, the Bishop expressed his thanks to the clergy and the laity who had honored them with their presence at this auspicious inauguration of the new College, or rather the transplanting of Seton Hall to more favorable soil, and hoped that by their encouragement and coöperation the institution might produce good men, good citizens, and what was better, good Christians.

The building to which the addition is to be made was erected for a private residence, but is well adapted for the purpose for which it has been purchased. It is built of solid marble, in the French style of architecture: is three stories in hight, 62 feet front by 48 in depth, and has an elevation of about 60 feet. On the left corner is a tower, from the top of which a commanding view is afforded. This tower is surmounted by a gilt cross. The building is partly surrounded by a piazza, and stands back from the road about 250 feet, with a descending lawn in front.

The style of the new building is to correspond with the present structure. It will be of brick, but colored to resemble the latter; three stories high, with tower, surmounted by turrets on each corner. This tower will be so arranged as to admit of a chime of bells. Provision for a clock will be made above the belfry. This building will be set apart for study and recitation rooms, with sleeping apartments for the students in the third story.

DEATH OF A BOY FROM GRIEF.—About four weeks since, a boy, 15 years of age, named John F. Griffiths, whose parents reside at No. 226 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was arrested at the instance of Wm. Webb, who resides in the same house. He charged the lad with having enticed two of his children into an out-house, and prevailed upon them to take part in a revolting act. Griffiths, who had been unwell from rheumatism, was released, on bonds being given, to await the action of the Grand Jury, when he at once returned home overwhelmed with grief and mortification, and was immediately prostrated upon a bed of sickness which brought on a severe nervousness or St. Vitus's dance.

Drs. Zabriskie and Derick attended the boy, and did everything in their power to restore him to health. It appears, however, that the mention of Mr. Webb's name, or the sound of his voice, had the effect of throwing him into these spasms, which gradually undermined his constitution, and finally resulted in his death yesterday morning. During his illness, and up to the last moment, Griffiths protested that he was innocent of the accusation made against him. The doctors attribute his death to rheumatism and excitement of the nervous system. The parents and relatives are overwhelmed with grief, fully believing that he was brought to an untimely death by false accusations. Mr. Griffiths states that Webb is a tenant of his, with whom he has had some trouble in endeavoring to have him ejected from his premises, and against whom he caused a peace warrant to be issued a few months since.

FIRE IN A FREIGHT CAR.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, as a freight train on the New-York and Erie Railroad came into Jersey City, smoke was discovered issuing from the crevices of one of the cars. Upon opening the car, it was found to contain a quantity of bale cotton which was on fire. The bales were thrown out, and in a short time the fire was extinguished; damage about $50. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought that a spark from the locomotive might have fallen through a bolt-hole in the top of the car.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY SHOOTING.—An attempt at murder by shooting occurred in Shamong, Burlington Co., N. J., on Sunday last, which may prove fatal to the unfortunate individual who received the contents of the gun. It appears that for some time past a difficulty had existed between two men named Wilson Barnes and William Newman, who are brothers-in-law. On Sunday Newman left home for Barnes's residence, desiring to see his sister (Barnes's wife), when Barnes saw him as he was about getting over the fence. He instantly said that he would shoot the d—d rascal, and, seizing his gun, ran out and fired, the contents taking effect in the lower part of Newman's body and legs, inflicting serious wounds. Barnes, who was quite drunk at the time, was arrested and committed to the Burlington County Jail.

CONDITION OF HARDEN.—Jacob S. Harden has recovered from the shock of his conviction and sentence, and is now apparently very much at ease in his mind. He seems cheerful, eats, and sleeps well, and converses freely with all who are permitted to visit him. The hope of a new trial or of a reprieve evidently buoys him up at present, but when he shall fully realize the awful fact that his doom is irreversible, and must be met at the day and hour appointed by the Court, he will unquestionably act very differently from what he now does.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MAY 18.—Before Justices SUTHERLAND, MULLIN and LEONARD.

REJECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

At the commencement of the present Term of the Court, the Faculty of the Law Department of the University presented the names of twenty-two graduates of the University who had received diplomas, to be admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law. The Court this morning delivered an elaborate opinion holding that it being a matter within their discretion, they would not grant the application. The grounds upon which this conclusion was settled, are, that the act which gives the University students the right to admission upon receiving a diploma, is unconstitutional; and that the Legislature have no power to enact a law taking away the right of the Court to pass upon the qualifications of those who shall practice therein.

The students are much disappointed at this decision, and many of them express their determination to go with their friends to the Colleges in Albany, whose students are admitted without question by the Supreme Court of that district.

Benoit Joulien Caujolle, respondent, agt. John P. Feirre, applt.

This was a bill filed under the Chancery practice, alleging that the plaintiff, a resident of Bierk, in France, was the next of kin of Jane Du Lux, deceased; that he was entitled to a distributive share in her large estate (said to be nearly two millions). It was also alleged that plaintiff was unable to sue immediately for distribution, because administration had not yet been granted. He averred that he had testimony in France that he desired to perpetuate, but that there was no statute authorizing him to take it, and praying for a commission "rogatory" to obtain it.

The defendant, who claimed to be the legitimate son of the deceased, demurred to the complaint, and the Court below, Judge Ingraham presiding, overruled the demurrer; from which decision the defendant now appealed. Decision reserved.

Charles E. Whitehead for plaintiff; J. S. Patterson for deft.

CHAMBERS—MAY 18.—Before Justice BONNEY.—DECISIONS.

Elizabeth L. Francis agt. Mason B. Francis.—Referred back to referee for further proof.

Susan A. Stocker agt. William D. Stocker et al.—Plaintiff's motion to dismiss the complaint against William D. Stocker is denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 18.—Before Judge BRADY.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR FALLING INTO A HOLE IN EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.

Bernard Kiernan agt. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

The defendants demurred to the complaint. It appeared from the complaint that the street was being regulated and graded at the time the accident happened. The Court held that the plaintiff had no right to go upon the street while it was being graded, or if he went it was at his own risk, and sustained the demurrer and dismissed the complaint. For plaintiff, R. H. Shannon; for the Corporation, Henry H. Anderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 18.—Before Judge RUSSELL.

This Court transacted considerable business to-day. Mary Lawrence pleaded guilty of passing some $1 bills on the Chenango Bank in April last, and was remanded for sentence.

John Tower pleaded guilty of an unprovoked assault and battery upon John McCurran, on the 24th of March last, while the latter was standing in Thirty-second street, near Eighth avenue, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Thomas Moran, alias Moore, alias Smith, a fellow who has already served six terms in the Penitentiary, of from two to six months each, was sent up again for half a year, on a plea of guilty of grand larceny.

George Speight pleaded guilty of shoplifting on All-Fools day, at the jewelry store of Nich Kerschner, No. 49 Chatham street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

George A. Harrison pleaded guilty of stealing several hundred dollars from Hamilton Jones, the keeper of a paper-stand at the Astor House, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

George Armstrong pleaded guilty of assaulting Dennis Fagan of the Brevoort House on the night of the 13th of April, with the intention of taking his money, in Broadway, near the St. Nicholas. Armstrong was in the company of several bad characters who assisted in robbing Fagan of a gold breastpin. He was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Thomas Stack alias Loyd, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the House of Refuge.