Continued from Third Page.

friendly understanding. Exclude these feelings of a personal character from the controversy, and a friendly arrangement might be come to. He thought it no reflection at all upon the Directors to appoint a Committee to manage this matter, and so desired to move that Messrs. Kendall, Livingston, and Dr. Green should be a Committee to consult with editors of the Association, and report some plan of compromise.

Mr. KENDALL desired to say that the idea of the profits of telegraphing is somewhat erroneous. The Magnetic Telegraph had never paid expenses, and the business could not be made profitable at all unless, as in the case of the American Telegraph Company, run without opposition and with careful management. It had been stated by Mr. Field that the Executive Committee had refused him a hearing on the Boston Press controversy. He had himself been one of the Committee thus complained of, and he proceeded to state the action and policy of the Committee, with which he and Mr. Swain had been associated for the purpose of fixing rates. While engaged in doing so, the rates of the Boston reports had been raised as stated. The Committee had not finished their work, and probably their action in some respects would have been reviewed and changed, when they heard suddenly that a controversy had arisen, and Mr. Field desired to make a proposition from the Boston Press. He had not known there was any controversy at all, and declined, for one, to hear the statement. A controversy had, however, arisen between Mr. Craig and the Executive Committee, and this was all. This meeting had been called, but he did not know what reason there was for it.

Mr. HEWITT said he would explain why the meeting was called. He had waited upon members of the Press, and found they were prepared to close a bargain for the building of a rival line. He found the case an urgent one, and, although he was not desirous of interfering with the Executive Committee before their report was made, he had called the meeting.

Mr. KENDALL said, so far as anything personal was concerned, he was satisfied with the explanation. He was sorry the pamphlet of the Executive Committee was published, because he considered there were some objectionable things in it, and he thought they meant more than some of the gentlemen who had signed it had supposed. He reviewed the facts relating to the transmission of the Halifax news, and stated, if it could be done without expressing any want of confidence in the Committee already in existence, he should be favorable to the appointment of a new Committee to adjust all these matters.

Mr. FIELD said he would propose Mr. Kendall and Mr. Corcoran as members of the Committee.

Mr. HEWITT said it would be acceptable if the Committee were taken from the Board of Directors.

Mr. SWAIN said the Press would not be satisfied with a contract based on regular rates.

Mr. HEWITT said they cared nothing for rates. They were willing to pay 100 per cent or 300 per cent increase, but they wanted a contract that others should not be afforded better facilities than those extended to them. The pamphlet of the Committee threatening to break down the Association, was regarded as a threat to extend better facilities to others.

Mr. KENDALL continued his remarks, stating that the Telegraph Company had agreed to place the special Washington dispatches to *The Herald*, TRIBUNE, *Times*, &c., on the same footing as the reports of the Association, and had by this means really made a saving to *The Herald* of $5,428, and to *The Times* and TRIBUNE of about $1,100 each. This did not look unfriendly to the Press.

Mr. C. W. FIELD—The Executive Committee voted against this resolution

The SECRETARY—They voted against the retraction—against returning money for past reports. They did not wish to return any money.

Mr. KENDALL resumed his remarks, and concluded by expressing his willingness to consent to any arrangement likely to lead to an amicable result, consistent with the honor and the interests of the Company.

Mr BUTTS of Rochester read a resolution declaring that any action for the settlement of the present difficulties should not be construed to reflect upon the existing Committee, or to imply any want of confidence in them.

Mr. D. D. FIELD was willing to withdraw his amendment, and to vote for this resolution and Mr. Kendall's, if the understanding was made that they should be adopted together.

The SECRETARY—No, Sir; no such understanding will be made.

Dr. GREEN suggested resolutions to the effect that as soon as the present Committee on Rates shall report, a Committee of three, not members of the Executive Committee, shall be formed, to enter into a contract with the Associated Press for the transmission and management of their business. He thought the Press were ready to do all that was fair and liberal as to prices, and he showed that the rates offered in the letter of the Press were better than those received for private messages. He urged at length, in favor of his proposition.

Some objection having been made to the exclusion of the members of the Executive Committee, the words were stricken out, and the resolution passed in the following shape:

Whereas, a Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors to equalize and adjust and report to the Board of Directors a scale of charges or tolls for the transmission of messages over the lines of this Company; therefore,

Resolved, That when the said Committee shall have so adjusted and reported such scale of tolls, and the Board of Directors shall have approved and adopted the same, the President be requested to appoint a Committee of three stockholders to conclude on the part of this Company a permanent contract with the Associated Press on the basis of the Company's scale of charges.

THE QUARANTINE DAMAGES COMMISSION.

Yesterday the Quarantine Damage Commissioners resumed their investigation of claims at Mr. Sweeney's office, Wall street.

Ray Tompkins being duly sworn testified as follows: I resided at Tompkinsville, in the year 1858; I recollect the burning of the Hospitals and other buildings; I was within the Quarantine inclosure on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September; I did visit the house of Dr. Thompson on the night of the 1st, between 12 o'clock p. m. and 2 o'clock a. m.; I went for the purpose of saving Dr. Thompson's life; the house was not at that time on fire; it was 15 or 20 minutes after I reached the house before it was on fire; I did not see him; I saw two females and one male; I did not know either of them; I was in the house before it was on fire; I was also in the house while it was burning; I saw some of the furniture during the time that I was in; I saw some furniture moved; some of it was moved with much care as could be; some was destroyed, and some was carelessly damaged in removing it; a considerable portion was removed in the way I have mentioned; I saw the piano; it was in the front parlor; it was moved very carefully as far as the piazza; from thence to the ground it was handled very roughly; it was removed a number of feet north of the piazza on the ground; evidently it had been opened afterward; I did not see it opened; I heard it being played upon while on the ground, and the building was on fire; I had lived in the house of the Health Officer about one year; I think I left in 1830; I lived with Dr. Westervelt, who was my brother-in-law; the dining-room was built at that time; it was called the wing; there was a barn on the premises; I was absent at intervals from the Island up to 1853; I am somewhat familiar with the value of rents on the Island; I cannot say how many acres were appropriated to the Health Officer; the house was situated in as eligible position as could be; the view was through the Narrows.

Mr. Johnson—What would be a fair rent for that house for the use of a Health Officer, and appurtenances?

Witness—As to locality and facility, he could not find any place other than it; I can't say what were the opportunities which he had, and cannot estimate them; I think, to a person desiring to live on the island, he could hire the facilities for from $1,100 to $1,500; as to the value of the house to Dr. Thompson, as his as Health Officer, I cannot say.

Cross-examined—I did not see Dr. Thompson that evening; I don't know whether either of the females whom I saw was Mrs. Thomson; none of them were being carried; I did not see any children; I was not then acquainted with Mrs. Thompson; I took the females to be domestics; they were engaged in removing light articles; only a few things were removed; I did not see any one removed; I did not inquire about Mrs. Thompson; I think I could have seen her had she been removed while I was there; I inquired for Dr. Thompson when I first arrived; they said he was gone.

What was said in reference to Mrs Thompson?

Objected to by Mr Johnson. Objection withdrawn.

What were you told in that conversation?

Witness—I was told that they had all gone away; I had not been there before that evening; I went generally through the house; I went into the second story, and in the attic; I went in the hall bedroom on the second story, where I found a desk open with papers; I satisfied myself he was not there; there was not a light there, and the desk was open; I am satisfied that no one was there but those I have already named; my search was for Dr. Thompson; I am satisfied from my own knowledge that there were no other persons in the house; I took the room where the desk was to be Dr. Thompson's office; I think the south-east corner room on the second story was open, and a light in it; from there to where M. Fountain lived was probably an eighth of a mile, not in a direct line; I think it was about 15 minutes after I got to the house before it was fired; I did not know the parties whom I saw there.

Direct—Mrs. Fountain's house is outside of the walls of Quarantine.

The examination of Miss Raymond was resumed.

In her cross-examination by Mr. Bradley, Miss Raymond testified that for her services in Dr. Thompson's family, sometimes she was paid, and sometimes she was not; the memorandum which she had written out, containing a list of the articles in Mr. Thompson's had been made after receiving from Dr. Thompson a list of articles, and within the last three weeks; Dr. Thompson had called at her house in Fortieth street, and left the one from which she had made the one which Mr. Johnson was in possession of; Dr. Thompson had called at her house three times; her duties in Dr. Thompson's family were sewing and attending to the things generally; about a month after Miss Jesus went into Dr. Thompson's house, she (Miss Raymond) remained as a visitor.

Dr. Cyrene Waller testified to the identity of certain books in Dr. Thompson's library at Quarantine; he had seen them in Albany before Dr. Thompson moved to Staten Island.

Adjourned this morning at 10 o'clock.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Last evening the National Democratic Committee met at Mozart Hall, Mr. C. P. SCHERMERHORN in the chair.

The Special Committee appointed at the last meeting reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The doctrines avowed by the Republican party are sectional in character, and tend to alienate the several portions of our beloved Commonwealth from each other, and enfeeble the sacred ties which link them together,

And whereas, They have led in various States to legislative action, aiming to obstruct and embarrass the execution of the laws of Congress, especially those designed to carry out the delivery, under the Constitution, of fugitives from service to those to whom such service is legally due,

And whereas, They have resulted, in one notable instance, in the invasion of a sovereign State by an armed band of traitors, seeking to subvert her institutions, and excite the servile population to deeds of insurrection and massacre,

And whereas, At this alarming crisis, the Democratic party presents a divided front and rival candidates,

Now, therefore, We, the representatives of the National Democracy of the City of New-York feel our wounded unity, while we pledge ourselves to the support of the time-honored principles of the party, the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court, and the true intent and meaning of the Constitution to strive, by united action, common counsels, and mutual concessions, to prevent the dominance of that artful and enterprising minority, which, in this State, advocates the dangerous and revolutionary schemes of so-called Republicanism. And be it

Resolved, That we cordially maintain the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in any of the States of the Union, either directly or medisately through anybody derriving its legal existence from the action of Congress; that we consider it the duty of the coordinate branches of the Federal Government to protect the constitutional rights of all persons in the Territories from any such interference; and that in our opinion the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is a final and authoritative settlement as to the unconstitutional character of such interference, and we call on all good citizens to acquiesce in the same as the result of the deliberations of the highest tribunal of the country.

Resolved, That we deplore the present divided and distracted condition of the Democratic party, and would fain offer some practical remedy in order to reunite its several ranks.

Resolved, That this unfortunate breach in the Counsels of the Democratic party and the severance of an organization which has for more than half a century been National in its composition and Constitutional in its doctrines, have been brought about in great measure by the combinations and selfish associations of leading men at Washington, who have found dissensions in the party, magnified comparatively unimportant differences in popular opinion and sought to distract rather than unite the members of the party.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the nomination of a joint electoral ticket in this State, to be supported by the United Democracy of the State and to which we would unite the suffrages of all who desire the downfall of sectionalism and the well-being of our country; that such a concert of action is eminently in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution which regards rather the triumph of principles than the success of individuals, and is the best means of preserving our government from becoming the mirror to reflect the "irrepressible conflict" of Black Republican leaders.

Resolved, That if, however, it is impracticable to accomplish such a union, and if the contest in the State becomes one in which the cohorts of Black Republicanism are found united on one side and National men are divided under separate banners on the other, it is clearly the duty of the National Democracy to rally around the standard of the strongest of these detached parties in the field; and as we deem that a preponderance of the popular masses is largely in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, we would, in that alternative, and to prevent the calamitous results which would ensue upon the success of Lincoln, sacrifice any preferences we might have, and give Mr Douglas our support.

Resolved. That we view John C. Breckinridge as a high-toned Democrat, eminently National in his principles, and entirely deserving the confidence of the American people; that we respect the ability and talents of Mr. Douglas, and without deciding between the fitness of these two candidates, we shall rally to the standard of the latter in order to save the State from being made the means for the triumph of Lincoln and the party which would inevitably plunge the country into all the horrors of disunion and civil discord.

FAREWELL TO THE JAPANESE.

The Orientals have trodden for the last time the soil of the Western Republic; have fairly embarked within the beautiful war-steamer that is to bear them home—more magnificently escorted than was ever Embassy before. Ere the sun is low behind the Neversink hills to-night, they will have passed out the gates of our harbor, and have found a quiet moment in which to wonder whether the changeful pageantry, that has so long dazzled and bewildered them, was anything more than the baseless fabric of a vision which "leaves not a wrack behind."

Turning their glances, however, from the ocean and the Western hills to the spacious deck of the Niagara, they will at once find substantial evidence of the reality of so much that seemed a charm. For there, on all sides, are heaped innumerous presents of every description, size and value. In addition to those previously mentioned by us, gifts sufficient for the stock of a Yankee store have been presented the Japanese, in one united onslaught made by the manufacturers and storekeepers, during the twenty-four hours prior to their departure. Among the more noticeable may be mentioned sets of Glass from Haughwout's, valued at $1,000; a set of Howe's Standard Scales; a Herring's Patent Fire and Burglar's Proof Safe; a Lillie's chilled-iron Safe, and a model of the steamship Adriatic, presented by Mr. E K. Collins.

Experience of so much generosity, and the emotions excited by the thought of speedy departure from a country where they have been so kindly treated, opened the phlegmatic hearts of the Japanese themselves, and the last few hours of their stay were, in turn, devoted by them to presenting their immediate hosts with token of their gratitude. On Thursday evening, the first Embassador invited the brothers Leland to his room, and begged them to receive the good wishes of the Embassy for the United States, the Press of New-York, and the Metropolitan Hotel. Beside took off his tunic, and threw it about Mr. Warren Leland, this ceremony being the highest compliment he could pay that gentleman. Four others of their guests, the Lelands have received swords, suits of clothes, and Japanese trinkets. Tommy presented Major William W. L. with one of his full-dress suits, accompanied by a Japanese letter, of which the following is a translation:

"MAJOR WILLIAM W. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel: *Dear Sir*: I am pleased to present to you this suit of clothes which I wore at the reception of President Buchanan. I hope you will keep them in my remembrance. TATAIESI ONAJERO."

All yesterday morning the Orientals were beset by crowds of their newly-made friends, shaking hands for the last time. The lady boarders at the hotel seemed to think more of "Tommy" than ever; the number of cards he was compelled to write was beyond computation. At 10½ a. m., the remainder of the luggage was sent down to the lighters, under charge of some lower Japanese attendants. At 1 p. m., dinner over and the last farewells uttered, sixty equipages were driven in front of the hotel, in which were speedily seated the members of the Municipal and Naval Commissions, the brothers Leland, and the Japanese themselves. The 71st Regiment had formed in Bond street, the right resting on Broadway. It was accompanied by a full drum corps and Dodworth's Band in uniform, and presented a fine appearance. Marching by divisions down Broadway, it formed in front of the hotel, saluting the Embassadors as they appeared, and afterward falling into the procession as a guard of honor. At about 2 p. m. the cortege finally started for the waterside, marching down in the following order:

(Military.)
Police.
Joint Committee of Reception, in carriages.
The Princes, in carriages.
Chief Officers.
Treaty Box, guarded as before.
Gen. Sandford and Gen. Supt. Kennedy, in carriages.
The Common Council.

As the procession moved along it was loudly cheered. "Good-bye, Tommy!" was heard from every side. No unusual crowd, however, was attracted to Broadway by the event. We go crazy over our guests when they make their entry—not when they depart. Had the Japanese stayed a week longer, they might not have had even the empty honor of an escort.

The treaty-box, guarded by the Secretary, the Treasurer of the Embassy, and Tommy, was conveyed in a kind of Indian palanquin, which, though sufficiently unique, was pronounced by people of taste a decided improvement on the pagoda that shone afar off in the procession of June 16.

By 3 p. m. the van had reached Pier No. 1 North River, where the military formed in line and presented arms, as the carriages containing the Embassy drove past. The graceful steam revenue-cutter Harriet Lane lay at the head of the pier, and on the hurricane deck, ready to welcome their guests, stood her officers, in the following order of their rank: Captain, John Faunce; 1st Lieutenant, Geo. Slicer; 2d Lieutenant, D. C. Constable; 3d Lieutenant, C. Barrett. Alighting from their carriages, the Japanese were conducted on board the steamer, where they were received with the drum-roll, and cheers from the crew. No others were admitted except the two Committees, the Lelands, the reporters, General Superintendent Kennedy, and a few policemen.

Seventeen guns—the "Embassador's salute"—were fired from the Lane's stern-chasers, and the lithe little cutter then steamed away up the North River. She passed the Great Eastern, returned to and rounded the Battery, moved along the East River by the Navy Yard, and on to Greenpoint; returned again, and this time bore away for the Niagara, by which steamer—looking no larger than the Niagara by the Great Eastern—she lay at about 5½ o'clock p. m. The specific object of the excursion on the Harriet Lane was to allow the Japanese Princes an opportunity of viewing the great city of New-York on all sides, and in her fairest, grandest aspect. But the trouble seemed more than half thrown away. Seated aft, in their mystic, invariable order, they demeaned themselves in a perfectly courteous manner, but phlegmatically looked straight before them, refusing to become excited in the least over the idea that they were leaving America for ever.

A faint glance of curiosity was all they vouchsafed to the Great Eastern, when her monster bulk loomed hugely above the Lane's smoke-pipe. Passing by numberless ferry-boats and tugs, salute-whistles and cheers were interchanged. One steamer in the East River was thronged with passengers, who made a loud call for Tommy. Ald. Boole accordingly elevated the reluctant Tataiesi above the gunwale, while the voyagers gave him three cheers. He came down with a wink in his eye, and a very funny smile in the corner of his mouth, while the Censor of the Embassy shook his head, with an expression that plainly said, "Once let me catch you out of sight of land, my boy, and I'll warrant you an end of this nonsense."

This is the season for noble marine displays in "ours"—the fairest harbor in the world. Gentlemen who saw the glorious spectacle of Thursday, when the Leviathan moved up the Narrows, amid the salutes of a thousand smaller crafts, had the poetry within their souls again awakened, as the Harriet Lane came into juxtaposition with the beautiful Niagara. The yards of the latter were manned with seamen, who gave three hearty cheers. Marines were drawn up in file on her lofty quarter-deck, and the guns on the poop fired the Embassador's salute. The steam-tug Hunter lay in between, and planks were thrown from oth the war-steamers, so that the passengers could pass over her deck to the Niagara.

Just as they were preparing to do so, and as the fifty Japanese attendants, who were asleep or smoking above and below, had been roused to a sense of the transfer about to be made, a squall came howling over the waters from the West, while the sun, half behind and peering from the clouds, lit up the whole Bay with a sprayey, billowy, breezy, Turneresque effect. For a moment, all was clamor and grand excitement. The wind whistled through the cordage of the larger vessel, and the three hundred jackets on the guards had hard work to cling to their places. Down was the word, and down they came, like so many monkeys, while hats, streamers, and windsails went to leeward. Another moment and the squall was over. The fife and drum sounded merrily again, and the entire party mounted from the Harriet Lane to the gun-deck of the Niagara.

Capt. McKean of the latter vessel, received the Japanese at the hands of Capt. Dupont, who stated that he here considered his special mission ended, and transferred the custody of the Embassy to the officers of the larger steamer. In answer to this, Capt. McKean shook hands with the princes and officers, and welcomed them in a bluff, hearty, sailor-like style. All hands then proceeded to the quarters of the Embassy—which are luxurious enough to please a monarch—and to the captain's saloon, where, as in the ward-room, refreshments were provided for the occasion. Then ensued great hand-shaking, and many utterances of "good by," and *sciondda*. Last of all, Tommy, drawing aside one of his American friends, betrayed two almond-eyes suffused with dewey tears. "O," he said, "I very sorry to go! I love America very much. Made many friends here. Very kind gentlemen, very beautiful ladies. I remember them all in my own country. Be sure I come back, some time. Good by, my friend! *Sciondda!*"

Tommy's friend left him with many adieus. Tommy's friend thought how disconsolate the poor boy would be on his voyage; how he would refuse to eat, mope in a corner, and think regretfully of the blue-eyed American damsels. Alas for the brevity of Mongolian emotions! Five minutes afterward, Tommy had penetrated to the wardroom, and as Tommy's friend left the great vessel with the rest, he caught a glimpse of the pet of the ladies standing by a huge Dahlgren gun, with a sea-biscuit in one hand and a piece of Stilton cheese in the other.

Then the escort of the Japanese transferred themselves to the little Huntress and were borne away to the city. As the Harriet Lane fell off to her anchorage, thirteen more guns were fired from the Niagara, and the latter's crew, climbing the shrouds, gave three final cheers for the homeward-bound. So ended the excursion of yesterday. The Niagara is under peremptory orders to sail at high tide this afternoon.

And so farewell to the first Embassadors that have ever been sent from the Empire of the Fragrant Islands to the shores of Christendom. Farewell, strange and swart Mongolians, with your rich, brocaded robes, your swords of marvelous keenness, your dignity serener than the calm as your own Pacific! Farewell, blithesome Tommy—festive little Tataesi Onajsero! Although sunshiny days pass over your head forever, you can never eclipse your glory of the last three moons. But may you become a man in the high places of Yeddo, and be bowed to with two genuflexions, and wear two swords for many years, and never receive the *hari kari* summons from the messenger of the great Tycoon!

A STRANGE DEVELOPMENT.

THE DEAD ALIVE!

From The New-Haven Palladium, June 29.

A letter this morning received from Melbourne, Australia, dated April 17, 1860, and which we publish below, shows that the writer, Mr E. L. De Forest, who was missed from the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, since January 17, 1857, and supposed to have been murdered, is still alive! Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the facts connected with his absence. He was traced from the hotel toward Brooklyn where he said he was going, and was never heard of afterward. The most thorough search was made for him by the police of the two cities, and large rewards were offered for any information concerning his fate. His father spent much time in the melancholy search, but without getting the slightest clue beyond the facts here stated.

What made the matter the more mysterious was the fact that he left his trunks containing valuable property at the hotel, and several thousand dollars of bank stock in New-Haven, and other property in other places. His father has long mourned him as dead, and the public mind became fully satisfied that he was murdered. But now, without any previous intimation, a letter comes from Australia, by way of London and Boston, penned by the missing man himself, asking for his bank dividends, which he appears to suppose have not been paid in three years, although they have been regularly drawn by his father, as administrator, as they fell due. We give the letter verbatim, with the exception of the number of shares owned by him in the bank, whose officers prefer that we should not state the exact figures in that regard. The letter is as follows:

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, April 17, 1860.

Cashier of New-Haven Bank.

SIR: I am owner of — shares in the capital stock of your Bank. For some time past I have not drawn the dividends on them.

I have recently given to Messrs. Maillet & Quereau, of the firm of Maillet, Lord & Quereau, Wall street, New-York, a power of attorney to enable them to receive on my account. Will you oblige by sending to me directly through the mail a statement of the amount of dividends so paid to them by you—also the price of the stock at latest sales

E. L. DE FOREST.

We have very carefully compared the manuscript of the letter with the other manuscripts of Mr. De Forrest, and find the resemblance most striking. The only marked difference is in the small *d*. In his other manuscripts the top of the *d* is thrown to the left in a curve—but in last letter it is the ordinary *d*, similar to this one which we have printed. But all the other words and letters have the same appearance in all the manuscripts. Even the loop on the back of each small f is the same in all.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—At a late hour last night, a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, occupied by C. Daversen, manufacturer of show cards, but it was soon extinguished by the firemen, and the damage sustained not very heavy. The stock of Mr. Daversen was pretty badly damaged, but no injury worth mentioning was done to the building. About twenty young women engaged in the neighboring dining-saloons, who occupied the upper story as bedrooms, were thrown into a great state of consternation, and the majority of them narrowly escaped suffocation.

Mr. Daversen says that having occasion to return to his place in the evening after a parcel of money that he had forgotten, he lighted a camphene lamp to enable him to see his way about the premises. While looking about he dropped the lamp upon the floor, and an explosion followed, scattering the burning fluid in every direction about the apartment. He immediately ran into the street and notified the fire companies lying in Ann street, and by prompt action on the part of the latter, a disastrous fire was prevented. The police found an empty camphene can on the floor, with the handle and spout melted off. Daversen is insured for $1,200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The matter will be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

CITY ITEMS.

This evening Mr. Gustavus Geary's complimentary benefit concert, in which he will be assisted by his daughter Mina and several of the first artists of this city, takes place at the Winter Garden.

JAPANESE SELECTIONS OF LITERARY WORKS.—Among the various places visited by the Japanese, Appleton & Bro.'s extensive publishing establishment on Broadway afforded them no inconsiderable attraction, and during the past week they have been in and out of the house several times a day. They were intrusted to Mr. Kernot's care, and from him they made all their purchases of literary works, and in quantities that would astound country merchants. Finely-embellished works on the fine arts they had no taste for, but they bought largely of juvenile works with rude and common illustrations. In their payment, they were very precise, and instead of settling the bill as per total, they went through the whole list examined the books for imperfections, and then paid for each package. They were very quick at bargains, but would offer too little. Among the purchases were great numbers of Webster's Spellers, English Grammars, Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries, Cornell's Geographies, Atlases, books on Natural Philosophy, books of Commerce, Navigation, and Gazettes.

For the military officers of the Government Namoura bought six books describing new inventions in artillery; books containing figures of all the old and new models of guns and muskets; figures of carriage-guns and models; treatises upon ordnance and gunnery; on mortars and bombs; cavalry, infantry, and artillery tactics; descriptions of our harbors, forts, &c., now building in the United States, with plates; books on agricultural implements and farming. They also bought of the house some large and small balls recently invented, an oven for heating shot red hot, and a large variety of landscapes of the United States.

Those who visited the house were taken into the bindery, where they made close examinations and noted all they saw in regard to publishing. Prior to their departure, the Appleton's desiring to make them a present, dispatched a messenger to know whether or not it would be accepted. A list of the books embraced in the present was also sent, and was closely scrutinized, and word was returned that it would be agreeable, and the Embassadors promised to put the books in the State Library at Yeddo.

SIGNS AND AWNINGS.—Years ago the Common Council adopted a set of ordinances which were to regulate the matter of signs and awnings on the streets. But unfortunately for the ordinances many improvements are constantly made by the people. A short time ago it was found that nearly all the best, neatest, and most convenient awnings on Broadway were those in violation of the ordinances of the Common Council. The Corporation-Attorney saw at once that this was a rich placer. For it is always safer to vex quiet, peaceable citizens than to take hold of the bolder breakers of the law. To harass a mock-auctioneer or ticket-swindler might be troublesome. To disturb the quiet of the gambler, and the devotees of other disreputable vocations might be inconvenient. But dry-goods men and shop keepers who accommodate themselves and the public with neat, tasteful awnings to their stores are much better subjects to show off the terrors of the violated law.

No risks of broken heads is encountered. There is a pretty good chance of getting something in the way of costs, and if the parties settle the matter, why who is scandalized? A well-known firm was lately brought up for having seven awnings around their store, for which they were expected to pay $5 costs, in order to have the complaint withdrawn. But as those complaints increased the Common Council was applied to for relief. Instead of going to work and repealing such portions of the ordinances as are obsolete, they have merely *suspended* the operation of all ordinances in relation to signs and awnings. To conform to this suspending ordinance the Police Commissioners have ordered the Police to cease making complaints for violation of the suspended ordinances.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.—Diamond Reef, a dangerous rock in the East River, some distance to the north-east of Governor's Island, which has rubbed off the keel of many a ship, was surveyed by the Street Commissioner more than two years ago, with a view to having it removed. The project was decided practicable, and a number of men have been engaged upon it, when season and weather would permit, from that time to the present. In a week or ten days more the workmen will have hoisted the last fragment of blasted rock, and the portal to the East River will be perfectly clear and safe to the thousands of vessels that are continually passing. A description of the manner of procedure will be interesting:

Early every morning a squad of laborers, under the command of an engineer, directed by Mr. Ewen, of the Street Commissioners Department, put out from the Battery to the spot, which is marked by a buoy. An immense diving-bell, with seats along the inside sufficiently roomy to accommodate half a dozen men or more, is entered by the workmen and lowered perpendicularly, 22 feet from the tug-boat, by means of a windlass. The bell is of a peculiar construction, patented by Vanburen Ryerson. Instead of an air pipe communicating with the surface, to let off foul air and procure fresh, there is no communication whatever, except the cable, by means of which the bell is lowered. During the course of the day the men drive augurs in the same manner that they do at the Central Park.

When they are ready for blasting, the bore is loaded with a water-proof bag containing powder, and connected by a wire with a galvanic battery on board the tug over head. The bell is then removed, and the simple touching of a wire causes the powder to ignite, and the rock is rent asunder. Rocks of immense size are frequently separated; and as they do not weigh so heavy in water as they do out of it, pieces eight tuns in weight are quite easily lifted aside by means of machinery, and carried into deep water, where they are dropped.

Thus the work of removing Diamond Reef has been progressing, until the whole rock has now disappeared—a work of no easy accomplishment, and some skill in engineering.

Frequent complaints are made by those employed in blasting on the reef against the pilots. It is said the pilots do not like to see these rocks removed, as their services will be rendered unnecessary. They have frequently run into the workmen engaged, and made considerable havoc with their operations. On Monday last a pilot came directly upon them and damaged their machinery to a small degree. The pilots say they cannot help it. Unless they take better care and avoid the blasting boats, as they formerly did the rock itself, the Street Commissioner will be compelled to open proceedings against the next offender.

In about fifteen days another important work will be begun by the awarding of the contract for the removal of Coenties Reef, which is located near the extremity of the pier at the foot of Coenties slip. The space embraced, according to specifications,

"Is 430 feet long, by 250 feet wide, the north-easterly end of which is on the extension of a line drawn from the intersection of the easterly side of South street, and the southerly side of pier No. 8, East River, and the south-westerly corner of said pier, and extends 250 feet from a point in the above-described line, which point is 540 feet from the corner of the pier above-mentioned. Mean low water is fixed at eight feet nine inches and one tenth of an inch below the top of the dock log at the south-east corner of pier No. 8 and 12 feet 7 inches and two-tenths of an inch below the top of the water table, on the south corner of Coenties slip and South street, at the point A on the map."

The work is to consist in removing all "rock, stones, earth and other material," within the space defined, to a depth of 23 feet; and all the material so excavated is to be removed to land. An endless amount of trouble is expected in the matter of collisions, as this is the most busy part of the great shipping center, which seems as a market-place to the new world.

According to the estimates of the United States Coast Survey, the rock embraces 2,100 cubic yards. Advising bell will descend to-day under the direction of the contractors whose intention it is to bid on the contract, for the purpose of surveying the rock, and ascertaining to their own satisfaction the correctness of the quantities of the Coast Survey. The amount of security required for the faithful performance of the job, will be $10,000.

THE CASE OF THE HON. THOMAS J. MUNDAY.—Early in the June term of the Court of General Sessions, Tom Munday, ex-Assemblyman, and city office-holder, was brought before Recorder Barnard, on a charge of indecent exposure, preferred by a policeman of the Twenty-second Ward, and half-a-dozen others were ready to testify to a similar state of facts. The case had been transferred to this Court from the Court of Special Sessions. Instead of making any ado for the defense of his client, Mr. Munday's counsel stated that they would plead guilty, and the matter was quietly laid by, at the counsels' request, until affidavits could be procured in Baltimore, in palliation. Such papers have now been duly drawn up, sworn to, and deposited with Recorder Barnard. The burden of the affidavits is, that the defendant committed the offense while in a state of insanity, to which he was subject at times. On the strength of this it is expected that sentence will be suspended, or made merely nominal. Next Saturday the sentence is to be rendered.

LAUNCH.—The brig Isabella will be launched on Monday morning next, between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock, from the ship-yard foot of Houston street. She is about 190 tuns, of clipper model, and was built by Messrs. Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., for E. L. Corning of this city, and is intended for the South American trade.

ENRIGHT RESIGNS.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday, John E. Enright sent in his resignation as Assistant Health Warden of the First Ward, and the Commissioners accepted it. Such deference to public opinion was wholly unexpected.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday resolutions were adopted directing the Inspector of the Second District to make semi-monthly reports of the House of Detention. Mr. Warren, the new appointee, was directed to make weekly reports as to number of inmates, &c. It was resolved that all bills should be audited by the Board before being sent to the Board of Supervisors.

COMMENCEMENT OF TRINITY SCHOOL.—Yesterday morning the One Hundred and Fifty-first Anniversary of this school was held at the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Chaplain and Secretary to the School; the Rev. Drs. Watson, Mahan, and S. R. Johnson, and the Rev. Messrs. Seaburg, Rector of the Church; Geer, Silk, Cox, and many others, were present. With the boys were present the Principal of the School, Mr. Charles D'Urban Morris, M. A., of Ariel College, Cambridge. Divine service was conducted by the Rev. Drs. Eigenbrodt, Watson and Mahan, and an excellent address was delivered to the boys by the Rev. Dr. Mahan. This was followed with the delivery of prize books to the best boy in each of the five several classes, by the Rev. Dr. McVikar, Chairman of the School Committee accompanying the delivery with suitable remarks.

SUN-STROKE.—Yesterday the first cases of sun-stroke of the season occurred. Two men—one in the Eighth and one in the Twelfth Precinct—were prostrated, and lie in a critical condition. The weather yesterday was extremely oppressive, and unless we have a thunder-shower soon to cool the air, we may look for a good many sun-strokes.

GOOD ARREST.—On Thursday afternoon, the traveling agent of Sherwood & Co., manufacturers of jewelry, while passing down Courtlandt street, on his way to the Philadelphia boat, was addressed by a boy, who offered to carry his carpet-bag, containing $1,000 worth of property, for a small consideration. The boy shouldered the bag, and both hurried on, reaching the boat just as the hands were about drawing in the gang-plank. The agent ran on board and hallooed to the boy to throw the bag, which he did, but unfortunately it fell into the river. The boat having started, the agent was unable to get ashore, and pursued his journey in a very uncomfortable state of mind. In the mean time the bag was fished out of the river, and carried off by the boy. The agent, upon reaching Philadelphia, telegraphed to the police of this city, and, after a lengthy search, Officer Roland of the Steamboat Squad found the boy in Cherry street, with the bag in his possession. The boy gave his name as Thomas H. Smith. He had pawned $25 worth of the property, and had the rest in the bag. Smith was locked up to await the return of the agent.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A house in the New Bowery, near James street, having been complained of and indicted for being disorderly, Abraham Rackett, an ex-policeman, and James Connor, were arrested on Thursday, charged with keeping the same. The prisoners were held to answer.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board granted eight licenses on Friday morning at $30 each. Four of the applicants were inkeepers, and four storekeepers.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VEGETABLES FROM THE SOUTH.—The steamships Roanoke, Yorktown, and Potomac, from Norfolk, brought on freight the enormous quantity of 6,208 bbls. of vegetables, consisting of nearly all descriptions. Vegetables never were more plentiful than the present season, neither South nor here.

THE HIGH-BRIDGE CROTON MAIN.—The contract for furnishing boiler-plates for a new Croton main across the High Bridge, was to have been opened yesterday, but was deferred until Monday.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In reference to the IVth Ward Republican Association being a close corporation, I would merely state that the Association was organized in 1856, and *every meeting*, with one or two exceptions, have been public meetings, for every one to come in that saw fit to do so. Every meeting has been advertised in at least two papers, and every person proposed to the Association as wishing to become a member has been received as such up to this time, with the exception of four, and they, according to the report of the Committee, were rejected for good and sufficient cause. By noticing the above in to-morrow's paper, you will much oblige Yours truly, HENRY H. HUELET,
President of IVth Ward Repub. Ass'n.

New-York, June 29, 1860.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE-MARKS.—Messrs. Barbour & Brother preferred a complaint against John Murphy and John McClenville, merchants, doing business at No. 61 Cedar street, charging them with having in their possession, with intent to use, counterfeit copies of their trade-marks. The complainants are manufacturers of linen thread, and mark some of their goods with the words "Barbour's Standard." They now allege that Murphy & McClenville have sold, or intended to sell, a spurious article bearing this mark. Murphy was arrested, but his partner is absent in Europe. Justice Quackenbush held the prisoner to answer in the sum of $500.

REAL ESTATE.—(Remainder of the "Dyckman" estate)—The following sales were made yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

9 lots bounded by B'way, 10th-av., 215th and 116th-sts., on	$295
8 lots s. e. cor. 10th-av. and 216th-st., 25x100, each	215
12 lots n. s. 214th-st., west 9th-av., 25x100, each	220
14 lots e. s. Broadway, 212th and 213 sts., each	240
12 lots w. s. 10th-av. and 212th and 213th-sts., 25x100, each	220
14 lots e. s. 10th-av. and 212th and 213th sts., 25x100, each	205
16 lots e. s. 10th av. and 211th and 212th-sts, 25x100, each	191
12 lots running from 211th and 212th-sts., adjoining, each	180
32 lots on 9th-av., 211th and 212th-sts., and water right, each	215
17 lots and gores on s. s. 211th-st., opposite above, each	131

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