EUROPE.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO MARCH 29.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons last night the proposition of the Government to guarantee the Canadian Railroad loan was agreed to.

GREECE.

LONDON, March 29—Evening.—It is announced that King George of Greece is soon to marry a niece of Queen Victoria.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 29.—The coronation of Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, will take place at this capital in July next.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29—Noon.—The steamship The Queen, from New-York March 16, put in here to-day en route to Liverpool. The ships J. R. Keeler, Cardiff for New-York, and C. Jones, Liverpool for Philadelphia, have arrived here, leaky.

LONDONDERRY, March 29—Noon.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland March 16, arrived here to-day, and subsequently proceeded to Liverpool.

FALMOUTH, March 29.—The steamship Fulton, Capt. Townsend, from New-York March 16, arrived here to-day, and after landing mails and passengers proceeded to Havre.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—Evening.—The ship Frederick, Capt. Farmers, from New-York, Feb. 16, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Her crew were saved, and have arrived at an English port.

LONDON, March 29—Evening.—A dispatch from Odessa reports a terrible storm in the Black Sea, in which several vessels were wrecked, with some loss of life.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 29—Noon.—United States Five Twenties open at 72; Erie Shares, 29; Illinois Central Shares, 92; Consols for money, 94¾.

Evening.—Consols closed firm at 94¾ for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States 6-20s, 72; Illinois Central shares, 92; Erie Railway shares, 30.

United States Bonds at Frankfort opened at 77¾, and at Hamburg at 80¾.

FRANKFORT, March 29, Evening.—United States bonds closed at 78¾.

PARIS, March 29, Evening.—American bonds quoted at 84.

LONDON, March, 29—Noon—Iron, 52 for Scotch Pigs. Linseed Oil, £29 per ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 per ton; Calcutta Linseed, 66; Whale Oil, £41 per ton.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—Noon.—The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, with a probable day's sale of 7,000 bales; prices unchanged; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. *The Broker's Circular* reports that the imports of cotton for the past week amounted to 205,000 bales, and the stock on hand foots up 641,000 bales, being 20,000 bales above the estimate. The Breadstuffs market is quiet at 12s 3 per cental for Western Red Wheat, and 12s 6 for California. White, Corn unchanged at 29s 9 per quarter, for Mixed Western. Barley, 4s 6. Oats, 3s 3. The Provision market is dull, and articles are generally without quotable change. Pork 77s 6 per bbl. Beef 125s per bbl. Bacon 49s 6 per cwt. Cheese 64s per cwt. Lard 50s per cwt. Common Wilmington Rosin has declined 3d, since last report, and is now quoted at 3s 9 per cwt. The finer brands have advanced considerably, and are quoted at 12s per cwt. Spirits Turpentine has declined 6d., and is quoted at 37s. Spirits Petroleum is steady at 1¾d., but Standard White has declined 1d., the ruling figure being nominal. Flour gail 1s 6 per bbl. Tallow is quiet at 44s 6. Ashes, 30s for Pots. Clover Seed, 64s per cwt.

Evening.—Cotton—The Cotton market has been quiet throughout the day; transactions were light, but prices are unchanged. Sales of the day amounted to 7,000 bales; the following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for Goods and Yarns is depressed, and exhibits a declining tendency in prices. The market for Breadstuffs is easier. Corn to-day declined 9d. per quarter, and closed at 29s for Mixed Western. Flour—Western State is quoted at 28s 9 per bbl. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 12s 3, and White California, 12s 6 per central. Barley—American, 4s 6 per 60 lb. Oats—Canadian and American, 3s 3 per 45 lb. The Provision market is quiet and steady. Pork—Prime Eastern Mess, 77s 6 per 200 lb. Beef—Extra Prime Mess, 125s per 304 lb. American Lard, 50s per cwt. Ashes—Pots, 34s per cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 37s per cwt. Rosin—Common, 3s 9, and Fine, 16s per cwt. Petroleum—Standard White, 1s 6, and Spirits, 1s6d. per gallon. Tallow—American, 44s 6. Linseed Oil, £30 per ton; Cakes, £10 per ton. Whale Oil, £41 per 252 gallons. Rum, 52c per gallon for Scotch Pigs, mixed numbers.

CIVIL COURTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—MARCH 29.
Before Judge CARDOZO.

POWERS ON THE CITY JUDGE.
In the Matter of Habeas Corpus of Margaret Shanley.

The petitioner in this case was arrested on an attachment issued by City Judge Russel, and held to bail in $150,000. He then applied on habeas corpus to be discharged from the arrest, claiming that the City Judge had no power to hold him. The Court denies the application, Judge Cardozo holding that the City Judge has jurisdiction under the act known as the Stilwell act; that section 222 of the Code is not a substitute for a proceeding under that act, and that this proceeding was rightfully taken before the City Judge, although the judgment was recorded in the Supreme Court.

COURT OF APPEALS—MARCH 29.

THE EXPRESS NEWSPAPER CASE—THE PAPER TO BE SOLD—NO APPEAL FROM AN INTERLOCUTORY ORDER ALLOWED—AN IMPORTANT PRACTICE DECISION.

Stephen J. Clark agt. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.

This was a motion to dismiss the appeal from an order of the General Term of the New-York Common Pleas, entered Sept. 26, 1866, affirming the judgment declaring the rights of the parties in *New-York Express*, and denying the defendants motion for a new trial.

The following is the opinion of the Court, delivered by Hunt, J.: This action was brought for the purpose of closing the affairs of a partnership alleged to exist between the plaintiff and the defendant, in the publication of the newspaper called *The New-York Express*. During the year 1864 an application was made and granted for the settlement of certain issues to be tried by a jury. After the trial of such issues by the jury, the plaintiff brought on the cause generally for a hearing and trial at a Special Term held in February, 1865, and moved for judgment on the findings of the jury. The motion of the plaintiff was granted, and the judgment order declared the rights of the parties to the subject matter of the partnership. It further directed a sale of *The Express* establishment, under the direction of a referee named, and ordered the referee to take and state an account of the partnership dealings and transactions. It also directed the payment of partnership debts, of costs and expenses, that the referee file his report, and the question of the plaintiff's costs was reserved until the coming in of the report of the referee. This order also recites an order of the Special Term, made Feb. 8, 1865, denying a motion for a new trial of the issues submitted to the jury, founded upon a case containing the pleadings, the issues, the testimony, the findings of the jury, and exceptions. The order thus recited is not among the papers before us. The appeal to the General Term from this latter order and from the judgment order of Feb. 21, 1865, were apparently heard in one motion and denied in an order, on the 29th day of September, 1866. From this order an appeal was taken to this Court by the defendants, and the plaintiff now moves to dismiss the same, on the ground that an appeal will lie from such order.

The judgment order of February 21, 1865, is not an appealable order. It is not a judgment of which a record has been made and filed but an order for judgment simply. Considering it, however, as a judgment, it is not a final judgment, interlocutory merely, and no appeal from a judgment as such, lies to this Court, except when the judgment is final. When the report of the referee shall have been made and judgment entered thereupon, additional questions may arise, upon which the judgment of the Special and the General Term may be needed and from which an appeal may be taken to this Court. When it shall thus be brought up the judgment will be final, and one appeal to this Court will embrace all the questions thus presented, or that may be embraced in any previous order affecting the merits of the case. It is not the practice to allow a case to come to this Court upon a fragmentary trial by instalments and in different forms. It can come once only and in one form, when the merits are to be investigated. Until the conclusion of the reference, and the entry of final judgment upon it, no appeal can be brought to this Court. (Tompkins agt. Hyatt, 19 N. Y. R., 534; Hollister Bank agt. Vail, 15 N. Y. R., 363.) It was stated upon the argument that a contrary decision had been made in Stevens agt. The Buffalo C. & N. Y. R. R. Co., as reported. I am satisfied this is an error. The affidavits in that case showed that an appeal was pending upon a final judgment, subsequently made in the case, and the motion to dismiss was denied, probably upon the ground that the first appeal was practically waived, and that a motion to dismiss the same was not justified; or, it might have been denied upon the ground that the judgment became final after the reference had report of the been had and the referee confirmed by the Court (4 Com., 415). The opposing affidavits are not on file with the Clerk of the Court. Upon consultation with my brethren they concur in the opinion that the rule I have enunciated it above, and that if any case has been decided differently it has been done inadvertently, or without due consideration.

It is supposed, however, that a different rule prevails where a motion for a new trial is denied, and that the existence of the order of Feb. 8, 1865, denying a motion on the part of the defendants for a new trial upon the issues settled, which denial was affirmed in the order of the General Term of Sept. 29, 1866.

The section of the Code cited by the appellants plainly authorizes an appeal from an order granting or refusing a new trial in the case of a trial occurring in the ordinary course of practice, and where a judgment has been entered. But there was no trial of this action on the occasion suggested. That trial took place afterward on the 20th day of February, 1865, and the whole case was never before the Court till that day. There had been a previous trial of certain questions in the case, the determination of which it was supposed would aid the Court in ascertaining the merits of the case when the trial itself should come on. It was a trial of the precise written questions submitted to the Jury, and of nothing else. By the established practice, these questions might embrace the merits of the case generally, or they might be limited to any portion of it. Such a proceeding is not a trial of the action, but an examination of the particular questions submitted only. At a subsequent time the action itself must be brought on for trial, when these preliminary proceedings are submitted to the Court as a part of the proceedings in the case. An award of a feigned issue under the former practice in Chancery, or the framing of issues as now practiced is a proceeding simply to inform the conscience and judgment of the Court before which the trial is had. The Court to which the result is presented on the trial of the action is authorized to believe upon it just that degree of attention to which it is entitled. It may rely upon it as satisfactory and conclusive. It may accept it in part, rejecting other points. It may discard it entirely. (Lansing agt. Russell, 2 Cons., 455; Cinder agt. Lord, 2 Cons., 265.) An award of issues is a matter of practice, and may be granted or refused in the discretion of the Court. The granting of a new trial, after a verdict upon a feigned issue, was in the discretion of the Chancellor, and not the subject of an appeal. If the result was right, he accepted it, although errors might have intervened in reaching it. Such is the settled practice in regard to verdicts upon issues settled. (Code, sec. 72. Forrest agt. Forrest, 25 N. Y. R., 501, where the whole subject is elaborately discussed by Judge Wright. See also Clapp agt. Fullerton, 34 N. Y. R., 190; Schenck agt. Dart, 22 N. Y. R., 420.)

The order is interlocutory and not the subject of an appeal to this Court, and it derives no additional authority from being connected with an order of the Special Term denying a motion for a new trial of certain issues framed and settled in the manner I have mentioned.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

H. Abram for motion; F. Keman and J. H. Reynolds opposed.

BUSINESS IN COURT OF APPEALS.

Charles King et al. agt. Nathan C. Platt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company agt. The Board of Supervisors.—Motion for reargument denied.

Emanuel Consalus, appellant, agt. John Brotherson.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

John B. Borst agt. Saul J. Levy.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Stephen T. Clarke agt. James Brooks.—Motion granted.

Morgan agt. King.—Motion for reargument; Court took papers.

Levi Ely agt. James McKnight.—Motion to dismiss appeal. Appeal dismissed; see order.

Osgood agt. De Groot.—Argument continued.

Brush agt. Lee.—Argued for respondent.

Abell agt. Gelder.—Argued.

Robert agt. Good.—Submitted for respondent.

Vrooman agt. King.—Argued partially.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

16—People ex rel. Broadway Bk. agt. Hoffman.
22—Rice agt. Foster.
23—McCrossan agt. Thorn.
24—Irving Bank agt. Wetherald.
25—Williams agt. Shelley.
27—Maverick agt. Eighth ave. R. R. Co.
29—Alvy Gen. ex rel. Marsellus agt. Ref. Prot. Dh. Church.
30—Hadley agt. Golden.
33½—Duncan agt. Great W. Ins. Co.
82—Williams agt. Burch.
83—Guernsey agt. Guernsey.
16—People ex rel. Phœnix Ins. Co. agt. Gardner.
18½—People ex rel. Bank of N. Y. agt. Connolly.
18½—Same agt. Board of Supervisors.
18½—People ex rel. Bank of Republic agt. Hoffman.

STOCK-JOBBING.

ARREST OF DANIEL DREW—$250,000 BAIL—WHAT ONE BROKER THINKS OF ANOTHER.

In the Supreme Court, an order of arrest has been granted against Daniel Drew, the great Erie operator, on a charge of fraud, in which $250,000 bail was asked and given. The complaint on which the arrest was granted charges in substance that one Leonard Huyck (whom the plaintiff represents through assignments), with some others, entered into an arrangement with Daniel Drew and E. D. Burr to form a "pool" in Erie with a basis of 9,000 shares; that on the 29th of January, 1866, being the owners of some 9,300 shares, these parties made a new arrangement by which Daniel Drew was to put in twice as much—18,600 shares—and operate the pool for the benefit of all concerned; that this arrangement was to continue for sixty days, and Fisk & Belden were to act as brokers; that Drew was to have the right to take in 3,000 shares more, but did not; that, prior to such an agreement, a large profit had been made for the pool, and that Fisk & Belden knew it; that another one interested in the pool, named Baxter, also knew it, but was induced to keep quiet by a guaranty from Drew; that Drew conducted operations not for the benefit of the pool, but for his own benefit, keeping Fisk & Belden in partial ignorance of the transactions, and by his operations made over $2,000,000. It is claimed that this gain was really made for and belonged to the pool, but that Drew failed to give any account of the profits to the other persons interested; and it is further claimed that he did not put in the 18,600 shares which he stipulated to do, and therefore is not entitled to share in the profits. Huyck ultimately failed, but was induced by representations of Fisk & Belden to execute some kind of assignment to them. This assignment is claimed to have been procured by fraud. The plaintiff procured a judgment for $177,207 49 against Huyck, and then, the execution being returned unsatisfied, procured from him an assignment of his claim against Drew. He held 2,500 shares (which, it is claimed, were procured by the plaintiff's money) in the original pool, and the the plaintiff claims, as standing in his shoes, over $300,000.

The summons in this case was issued on the 23d inst., and made returnable in 20 days. The complaint, which sets forth in detail the charges we have epitomized above, was sworn to on Tuesday last. Accompanying this complaint are attached copies of the original agreement for forming the pool, and a letter written by William Belden, one of the firm of Fisk & Belden, to a friend who had an interest in the pool, in which the latter makes some interesting revelations respecting the great Railway King, for whom the firm of Fisk & Belden were brokers. As this letter has been printed with the complaint, it is no violation of secrecy to quote the following sentences from it to show what one Wall-st. broker thinks of another:

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

* * * * Almost immediately after the stock had been purchased for the second Erie pool (recollect the first pool sold at a profit), almost immediately, I say, Fisk and I discovered to a certainty that Daniel Drew and E. D. Burr were engaged in a cool, deliberate game to swindle and defraud these in the pools. We sat up all night over it at the Fifth-ave. Hotel, and made up our minds that we would take the following course: First, and made up our minds that we would take the following course: to quiet and say nothing, as we could see nothing that would benefit us one at that time. To have told the members of the pool the facts in our knowledge would have, of course, brought on difficulty at once, in which event Mr. Drew would, at the most, have to do nothing more than to refund the original margin. * * * Mr. Drew has been speculating, and has made a large amount of money. He intends to defraud the gentlemen in the pools out of their rights. We have stood here, hating appeared to stand by Mr. Drew, who has taken it for granted that Fisk and I would help him through with his deviltish schemes, as he could not very well swindle without Fisk and I knowing it—seeing in the interval that, by remaining perfectly quiet, we could put ourselves in a position to see and win a great deal for the interests of the pools, provided Mr. Drew did not outwit us."

CRIME.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Leonard Huyck & Joseph B. Stewart were arrested by United States officers on a charge of defrauding the Government. Their bail was fixed at $200,000 each, and not being able to obtain this amount they were sent to Ludlow-st. Jail. Mr. Huyck was President of the Merchant's National Bank of Washington, which institution is alleged to be indebted to the Government in the sum of $750,000. Mr. Huyck having transferred his property to Mr. Stewart, the Government had both parties arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud. Mr. Stewart is the complainant in the "Erie Pool" case, in which he alleges that Mr. Daniel Drew is indebted to him in something like $300,000.

THE FITZPATRICK MURDER—REPORTED CONFESSION OF THE PRISONER LENTZ.

Coroner Smith, who adjourned the inquest in the Fitzpatrick murder case on Thursday last until Monday next, yesterday notified the jury to meet at Frenuch's Hall, Fourth-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 a. m. to-day. This action has been taken, it is said, in consequence of a confession made by the prisoner John Lentz, who will be placed upon the witness's stand. It is believed that this confession will enable the Coroner to submit the case to the jury this afternoon, but its nature is suppressed this morning for obvious reasons.

THE ABORTION TRAFFIC—A STARTLING EXHIBIT.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Wildey, President of the Board of Coroners, and Mr. Schultz, President of the Board of Health, had an interview at the latter-named gentleman's business office. The topic of discussion—which was not intended to be private—was, of course, the recent differences between the Coroners and the Registrar of Records. Coroner Wildey says he is prepared, and believes that the other three Coroners are willing to cooperate with the Metropolitan Health Board; but the Board of Coroners allege that the Registrar of Records has undertaken virtually to usurp the office of Coroner, and they take exception to the temper of certain notes which he has addressed to them. President Schultz is not yet able to define the powers with which the law has invested the Health Board; but such a mass of testimony has been lodged in the hands of the Health Board, asserting that the business of the Coroners' office has been managed very loosely, that he feels constrained to institute a rigid investigation. Coroner Wildey asserts, that he can show a clear record. The Sanitary Superintendent, said Mr. Schultz, has knowledge of more than 30 houses in this city wherein the sole business transacted is the procuring of abortions. In the days of the old City Inspector, nobody interfered with the wholesale abortionists; but after the organization of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the undertakers were no longer able to make interments without proper certificates, and the frequency of application for burial for deceased infants at certain houses led to startling discoveries. Four deaths of infants having been reported in one house in a single day, Registrar Harris ordered an investigation, and the Inspectors found the mansion full of young and middle-aged women from all parts of the country, all either far advanced in pregnancy or suffering from operations which had but recently been performed. Here are the rules of the house as posted in every lodging-room:

1. Ladies entering this substitution for confinement are not allowed below the parlor stairs.
2. No visitors, male or female allowed in the rooms.
3. Each occupant is expected to keep her room in order, excepting when disabled by sickness; such notice to be sent to the Madame.
4. All persons leaving children at this institution can have no further claim upon them, and must never trouble the Madame for said children, as to their whereabouts.

It is against the existence of such institutions as this, said President Schultz, that the Board of Health seeks to strike; and if the Board's officers can prevent the abortionists from making New-York a lying-in asylum for other cities, and for the country, they can materially reduce our death rate. The Registrar of Records has been led to suppose that these houses have flourished through the laxity of the Coroners in making inquests, and Superintendent Dalton is embodying in a report a number of affidavits—one, for instance, asserting that a Coroner held an inquest with only three jurors; another alleging that an inquest was held over the body of a known citizen, and that he was buried under a fictitious name; another that in the case of a homicide the person who had been accused was one of the jurors to investigate the causes of death. President Schultz thought it unnecessary to say that this, if true, is all grossly wrong, and Coroner Wildey concurred, but would endeavor to show the Health Board that many of the affidavits upon which Dr. Dalton is basing a report are essentially false. He was, however, unable to see how either the Coroner, the Health Board, or the Police, or all combined, may prevent the crime of infanticide, since the abortionists, unable to procure burial certificates, have resorted to calcination.

CONVICTION OF A BANK DEFAULTER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, March 29.—The case of Charles D. Tuller, teller of the Hartford Bank, charged with abstracting $20,000 in Government bonds, the property of Loyal Wilcox, esq., of this city, in August last, was given to the jury this afternoon, and in half an hour they returned a verdict of "guilty." The counsel for the defense appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Errors, and the accused was placed under $20,000 bonds to appear on Tuesday next, when he will receive his sentence, unless a new trial is granted. Tuller procured bonds. The trial before the Superior Court has excited a good deal of interest, and the verdict of the jury that the accused was guilty has caused considerable surprise. Many thought the Jury would disagree.

BURGLARY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—A party of burglars, in disguise, entered the office of the paymaster of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company at Jeffersonville this forenoon and stole a tin box containing $20,000 and some records and memorandums. The night watchman was bound and gagged and guarded while the robbery was being perpetrated. No arrests were made.

CITY ITEMS.

CITY ITEMS.

INCREASED FERRY TRIPS.—It is stated that the boats of the Staten Island ferry will make trips every two hours up to midnight on and after April 1.

RESIGNED.—Mr. B. F. Mudgett, who has served as Deputy Collector in the Custom-House for five years, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect April 1.

THE WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.—The first steamer of the West India Telegraph Expedition sails to-day for Key West. A letter-bag will be prepared at the office of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, No. 45 William-st., closing at 2 o'clock p. m.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Owing to the small attendance at the meeting held in Cooper Institute, last evening, in aid of the erection of a proper educational establishment, especially for women, it was postponed till some future occasion, to be named at the discretion of the Chairman, Dr. Griscom.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, St. Louis, the Hon C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin, and the Hon. James M. Scovel, Camden, N. J., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Hon. Wm. Higby, M. C., California, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. G. Sanchez, Mexico, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. W. D. Lewis, jr., Philadelphia, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. F. J. Lippett, Providence, is at the Everett House.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY CONCERT.—The Concert for the aid of the South, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, and for which Mr. Maretzek has tendered his operatic company and the use of the Academy, will take place this evening. The Association hope to realize a handsome sum for Southern relief from this Concert, at which Miss Kellogg and the other artists of the opera troupe will assist.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—An extra of *The National Bank Note Reporter*, issued on Thursday evening, announces a new and dangerous counterfeit $5 bill on the People's National Bank of Jackson, Mich. The engraving is poor; but up in the evening, or in taking money hastily, the note might easily be passed. Quite a number of these notes were reported yesterday as having been offered in the city. A new $20 counterfeit on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia has been recently put in circulation.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Last evening the section on Agriculture and Statistics of the American Institute for the Advancement of Science and Art held a meeting at the Cooper Union, before which Prof. Shiner delivered a lecture on the great grain destroyer, the Chinch Bug; the laws governing its appearance and the ground on which it committed most of its ravages; and also the means known to agriculturists for its destruction. Mr. Hamilton of Oregon also delivered a lecture on the general natural aspect of Oregon Territory. Mr. Hamilton reviewed the difference between the growth of woods in this portion of the country and their development in the extreme West, and cited instances which had come under his personal observation of birch trees three and four hundred feet high and having bark a foot and a half in thickness. He also spoke of the energy and success in Oregon of men from New-York who, during late years, have located themselves there. His address was heard with much satisfaction and amusement.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—An exhibition, consisting of singing and recitations by the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, will be held at the Cooper Institute this afternoon. The Asylum is situated at One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., North River. It is the institution destroyed by the mob in July, 1863; then located in Fifth-ave., near Forty-sixth-st.; but notwithstanding the prejudice which has constantly entailed its resources, it has steadily extended its usefulness. The whole number of inmates who have been received into the institution is 1,442; the number at the commencement of the year 1866 was 216, and at the close of the year 231. The number of children received during the year was 58, of whom 39 did not know the alphabet. The number indentured was 24; returned to their friends, 16, and the number of deaths, 3. The receipts, including a balance of $6,912 49 from last report, were $8,810 44. The balance in cash on hand at the close of the year was $4,267 07. Of the receipts, $42,626 were received from sale of 7.30 bonds, and $45,000 were applied to the purchase of real estate on Tenth-ave., between One-hundred-and-forty-third and One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-sts., on which it is proposed to erect a building for the accommodation of the inmates.

BRIDGING THE EAST RIVER.—Before the American Institute of Architects, last evening, Mr. Alfred P. Boller, Chief-Engineer of the Hudson River Railroad, read a paper descriptive of his plan for a bridge from Chatham-square in this city to the junction of Main and Fulton-sts. in Brooklyn. He briefly described the remarkable suspension and tubular bridges of the world, and left altogether out of the question the arch system, scouting as absurd the plan which was recently proposed for an arch of 1,000 feet span, composed of hollow iron blocks filled with concrete. The concrete, he said, would shrink inside the blocks, and become a dead weight instead of an element of strength; and the structure, thus built, would fall of its own weight. But the crowning absurdity was the proposition to erect warehouses alongside such a bridge, and create a street across the river! Mr. Boller thanked Bessemer for his inventions in cast steel, and added that the inventor had revolutionized the mechanic arts in all places where vast strength and light weight are required. Mr. B.'s plan contemplated a Bessemer steel bridge of 1,350 feet span between the two shore towers, with a supporting tower in the middle of the river. The entire structure is to be elevated above the peaks of our largest ships. The bridge is to have two roadways of 16 feet each, and two sidewalks, each of six feet in width. The deflection of the chains is estimated at six feet, and for expansion and contraction under the heat and cold of our climate, Mr. B. allows for the entire length of the bridge, 10½ inches. Mr. B. said nothing of the probable cost of such a bridge as he would build.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.—The Masons of this city will demand $4 per day on and after May 1, and they will further demand payment every Saturday, or second Saturday, when they are at work by the job. The Journeymen Painters of Flushing, Long Island, held a meeting on the 26th, and resolved to demand $4 per day from and after the 1st of April. The grand society of Coopers held a meeting last evening at the Metropolitan rooms in Hester-st., Mr. Patrick Purtle in the chair, and Mr. P. O. Farrel, secretary. In accordance with a resolution passed at a former meeting, a demand of from $2 50 to $3 per thousand should have been made by the trade on the splitting and shaving of 16-foot hoops. Through some misunderstanding the members of the subordinate societies affirm that they were not officially informed of this proposed advance. Mr. George Bradley, after a long discussion on the subject, to bring the question to a termination, moved that any member of the United Coopers of the State of New-York, who on or after the 1st of April shall work for less than the advanced rate of wages on splitting and shaving hoops, as required by a resolution passed at the last meeting of this Society, will be considered "foul." The secretary was instructed to communicate to the different numbers of the Society the adoption of the foregoing resolution. The difficulty at present in the Union is that at a Tobacco Inspection warehouse in Jersey City there is a member at work who is some 11 months in arrears, and as a Committee had waited on that shop to require the coopers there to take the customary step on such occasions, without the desired result following, the action now taken is to be final. In Clinton-st., in this city, there is a similar establishment, where the required advance in wages has not been demanded, but it is expected that after a proper and formal announcement there of the resolution passed last evening there will be a prompt compliance with it.

[Announcements.]

"OVER HEAD AND EARS IN DEBT."—A man is said to be in this condition, when he is wearing a hat not paid for. But those who deal with KNOX, at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, prompted by the elegance and superiority of his fabrics, always pay their debts conscientiously. KNOX's Spring style of hat is a rare specimen of his skill and taste.

INSANITY; IDIOCY; THE PHYSIOGNOMY of INSANITY.—What is Insanity, Varieties of Insanity, Celebrated Maniacs, Causes of Insanity, Treatment of Insanity, Prevention, Physiognomical Signs of Insanity, Insanity is Discordance, Cranial Deformities, The Hair, The Skin, The Eyes, The Eyebrows, The Nose, the Mouth, the Mad-House, A Sketch of Insane Thought. IDIOCY—Its Causes and Peculiarities.—Natural Idiots, Idiocy from Disease, Causes of Idiocy, The Brains and Skulls of Idiots, Education of Idiots, Signs of Idiocy, Dementia Illustrated, Idiots Classified. FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES, with EXAMPLES.—Fighting Preachers and Preaching Fighters, Broad Heads, Courage of the Narrow Heads, Fighting Noses, Strong Jaws, Prominent Temples, Dwarfed Chins, The Sign of Command in NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, with 1,000 illustrations, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, $5. Agents wanted.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

WITH B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH OR READY SOAP MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

THE BUSINESS MEN of Springfield, Mass., who employ Graduates of BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE of that city, unite in highly commending the Institution on account of its intrinsic merits as WORTHY OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE. See under "Instruction."

HOUSEKEEPERS!—Buy where you can get the best goods for the least money. KENT'S MILLS SPICES, to wit: Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Mustard—all warranted pure; also, Cream Tartar, from the best Crystals, put up in convenient form for family use, and sold at reasonable prices. Ask your Grocer for the above goods, and take no other. Trade supplied at KENT'S MILLS, No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSE, preached by request to the New-York Medical Students' Christian Union, Feb. 3, has been furnished for publication. It appears in the April number of THE HERALD OF HEALTH. It is one of great power, and ought to have a wide circulation. Get it of the American News Company, or MILLER, WOOD & Co., No. 15 Laight-st., New-York. Price 20 cents.

B. T. BABBITT'S STAR YEAST POWDER.—Light Biscuit or any kind of Cake may be made with this "Yeast Powder" in 15 minutes. No shortening is required when Sweet Milk is used.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.
I will send a sample package on receipt of 15c. to pay postage.

The great question of Beverages is settled in favor of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Everybody uses it. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents ⅌ lb. Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 359 Washington-st.

One thousand windows and doors in one house, or the entire house, is connected and disconnected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH HALL WAY. Apply on or send a single spring on the bell in your room. E. HOLMES, No. 261 Broadway.

NO TROUBLE, WASH, OR PREPARATION—No more old dyes or sulphur colorings; new and splendid article. ROWELL & WARNER'S COLORITIC colors hair beautiful natural brown, or black. Try it. You can apply in five minutes. Depot No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....MARCH 29.

ARRIVED.

Ship Sapphir (of Boston), Hatch, Calcutta, Dec. 9, Sands Head 12th, with mdse. to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1, St. Helena 12th, crossed the equator 25th, in lat. 34 25. Has been on the coast since the 31st inst., with heavy N. and N. E. gales; split sails, &c.

Bark Frank, Lewis, Palermo, 27 days, with fruit to Simpson & Clapp. Has had very heavy N. E. and E. gales the last fortnight.

Bark Brothers of Harwich, Weeks, Amoy, Dec. 10, with teas to Fabbri & Chauncey. Passed Angier Dec. 20, Cape Good Hope Feb. 1, crossed the Equator Feb. 27 in lon. 34 40. Has been 7 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, Baracoa, 20 days, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had a continuation of E. and N. E. gales; sprung rudderr head, carried away jibboom, lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Tigris (of Windsor, N. S.), Lockhart, Para, 28 days, with rubber and nuts to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had very heavy weather N. of Hatteras; lost foretop mast, jibboom, sails, &c.

BELOW.

Bark Aristides ((Brem.), Bunnerhoff, from Havre, Jan. 24.
Bark Vision, Thorson, from Malta, Dec. 31.

DISASTERS.

The Sandy Hook telegraph station, at the Highlands, reports a ship or bark ashore between Rockaway and the Highlands at 8:55 this a. m.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—Arrived at Norfolk, steamships J. W. Faverman from Charleston; Commodore, Adams, from Philadelphia, short of coal.

There are over forty sail of vessels, principally from foreign ports, between Cape Henry and Hatteras, endeavoring to get in, the westerly wind and strong current preventing.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—Arrived, schrs. Vaughn, Alexandria; Haley, Norfolk, and Crown Point, Baltimore.

Sailed, schr. E. C. Howard, Cuba.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 29.—Sailed, steamship Fairbanks, New-York.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same prices.

Morton makes no Pens stamped with the Name or Trade-mark of any other; therefore, where an Agency is established, the public will be best suited, and at the same prices, by calling on the Agent; in all other places those wishing the Morton Pen, must send to Headquarters, where their orders will receive prompt attention, if accompanied with the cash.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GOLD PENS?

It is the trade-marks of the prosperous and deserving that rogues find their account in forging, and articles of unusual and acknowledged merit that imitators exhaust their ingenuity in copying. The best metallic pen ever invented is Alexander Morton's. Nature made a suggestion when she provided goose-quills, which Morton accepted and carried out in gold. The penalty follows, and men, without the ability to make an honest living, steal his name and reputation to cheat the public with a spurious article. There are pens, and Morton-pens, and the rogue knows that if he can persuade the people who write and don't scratch merely, that that which he can make is the same thing as that which he cannot, he is on the high road to fortune. It is a simple proposition—to pass off one pen for another. Some resort to even a simpler process. One knave issues a circular, signing Morton's name with other initials, in which he promises a pen for a remittance in money. The dupe sends the money, cheated by the stolen name, but gets nothing in return. Perhaps he seeks for redress at the place whence the circular assumes to come; but no such place can be found, and he puts up with a dead loss. Or the same circular is sent out with another signature; but the result is the same; the price is paid, but no pen is returned. Morton's reputation thus becomes an article of trade in the rogues' market; its real owner is defrauded, and multitudes made the victims of knavery. Oftener a spurious article is sold for the real Morton pen, in which case the reputation of the inventor suffers still more, and the purchaser, though he gets something for his money, has a poor thing where he hoped for a good one, in the existence of which he no longer believes.

Mr. Morton proposes to protect himself and the public. In his published Card he announces that henceforth his pens will only be sold at his own place, No. 25 Maiden-lane, and by his authorized agents. These agents will all be provided with a large and conspicuous certificate of authority to sell, and the pens cannot be bought of anybody who cannot show one. Hereafter nobody need be cheated, and everybody who wants the best of pens can buy them of the agents at the manufacturer's prices, with the certainty that the article paid for is the article they meant to buy.—[New-York Daily Tribune.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.—Mr. Morton, the successful maker of the best gold pens in the world, publishes a business card announcing a change in his system of selling to dealers. He now sells the Morton pen at wholesale to nobody but duly appointed and authorized agents, who are required to sell to the public at Mr. Morton's published rate of prices. This arrangement will secure to every principal town an authorized agent who will have a full and varied assortment of these justly famous pens, so that the purchaser can have a far wider range of selection than heretofore, when every large town has had several dealers offering limited and indifferent samples of this pen, and often at unfair prices. We have on other occasions stated our opinion of Morton's gold pens. They are beyond comparison the best.