JOHN ALSOP KING.

OBSEQUIES AT JAMAICA—IMPRESSIVE SERMON BY THE REV. DR JOHNSON—A DISTINGUISHED AUDITORY.

The mortal remains of ex-Gov. John A. King were consigned to their final place of rest in Grace Churchyard, at Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. It was the choice of the family that there should be no ostentatious display; and but for the desire of the villagers of Jamaica to make some public manifestation of their respect, the last rites over the body of their illustrious townsman would have been merely those of a rustic Christian burial. But on Monday evening last, before the ex-Governor's family had been consulted, impromptu meetings of citizens were held, and thereat, after the adoption of resolutions of eulogy, preparations were made for participation in the obsequies. The flags of the village were then flung out at half-mast, and an entire community went into mourning; and yesterday morning, when strangers from the great cities, from the seacoast watering-places, and from the Long Island towns, began to pour into Jamaica, they beheld a village literally hung with black. Business was everywhere suspended at noon, and from that hour until the sweet-tongued bell of Grace Church summoned the clergy to the old King mansion, a Sabbath silence reigned. At precisely 4 o'clock the Jamaica church-bells were tolled for the formal commencement of the ceremonies, and the coffin was borne out to the esplanade in front of the late Governor's home. But previous to this, the corpse had been viewed in the main hall by the villagers and visitors. The face was quite natural, still retaining a trace of the old familiar smile which in life won the Governor such troops of friends. The body lay in seeming repose in a rich rosewood coffin, in chaste mountings of silver; the left hand, on the breast, held a white rose; a loose dressing-gown and black silk necktie were the only visible attire. On the coffin-lid was an ornate cross, composed of natural flowers, the gift of the late Governor's neighbors; but beside this floral cross on the lid the only noticeable thing was the plate, bearing the following inscription, in neat round script:

John Alsop King,
son of
Rufus and Mary King,
Born June 3, 1788;
Died July 8, 1867.

After a heavy black velvet pall had been thrown over the coffin, upon a rustic bier on the esplanade, it was taken upon the shoulders of the carriers, all neighbors of the departed, by name as follows: Messrs. Charles Welling, E. H. Nostrand, William T. Rush, Hiram N. Rider, James T. Lewis, Isaac Repelyea, John Gracie, and George L. Peck; and then the procession was formed, thus:

Reverend Clergy, in white robes:
The Rev. William I. Johnson; the Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Johnson, Dean of the Theological Seminary; the Rev. Mr. Cook; the Rev. J. B. Aliger, and the Rev. P. D. Oakey of Jamaica; the Rev. Joseph T. Burgess of New-York; the Rev. Mr. Moore of Hempstead; the Rev. Mr. Smith of Flushing; the Rev. Samuel J. Cornelius of All Saints; the Rev. Mr. Board of Little Neck; the Rev. Mr. Carmichael of Hempstead; the Rev. Mr. Egenhuoff of New-York, and the Rev. Samuel Sayres.
The Medical Faculty.
Drs. Barker and Hendrickson of Jamaica, and Wilkes of New-York.
The Coffin and Pall-Bearers, with white sashes;
Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. William J. Cogswell, Judge John W. Lawrence, Dr. J. R. Chetwood, and Messrs. Richard Busk, William Bellis, Thomas W. Ludlow, James A. Hamilton, J. DePeyster Ogden, William P. Van Rensselaer, James Roosevelt, Gen. Walt. Ker.
The King Family.
President of the Village of Jamaica.
Trustees of the Village:
Messrs Alexander Hagner, John H. Brinkerhoff, George H. Parshall, B. B. Cheed, Daniel Smith, George Schlosser, Isaac C. Hendrickson, and Pierpont Potter, Clerk of the Board.
Officers of Union Hall Academy, and Members of the Jamaica Library Union.
Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, Postmaster Kelly, Postmaster Roberts, Mr. Thurlow Weed, Ex-Mayor Alfred M. Wood, Members of the Union League Club, and other citizens.

At 4½ p. m. the procession moved from under the lofty pines which shade the ex-Governor's ancestral mansion, and passed through lines of Jamaica and East New-York firemen, who had been formed on the sidewalk near Grace Church, under the marshalship of Chief Engineer David M. Campbell. Arrived in the church, which was filled to overflowing, the multitude listened to the beautiful Protestant Episcopal service, and the Rev. Dr. Johnson pronounced a eulogy, closing thus:

* * * * The event which has recently deprived our country and the church of a virtuous, upright, and able statesman, seems to call for such reflections as may induce us to lay it to heart, with something more than that fleeting interest which the passing occurrences of the day commonly excite among us. There is, indeed, no necessity to dwell upon the history of Gov. John A. King. His life, with all its incidents and issues, is as familiar to your ears as household words. A few of its more obvious traits shall be noticed now, and this will bring us to the lessons which this striking Providence seems meant to teach us. The points of character which raise a man above his fellows, and bring him nearest to the pattern of all Christian perfection, are piety, benevolence, and self-control, corresponding to the three great divisions of duty to God, our neighbor and ourselves. How far these were united in him we mourn. A few brief observations may suffice to show. I have known the late Governor for 27 years, and I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the genuine piety and the unostentatious and strong devotion of his mind. These were manifested in his habitual attendance on the public services of the church. He was not a communicant in early life. He often said to me, "my children set me a good example." I thought then, as I know now, that his habitual humility and deep reverence were the motives which led him to abstain. But when he entered upon his high and holy trust for God and man, as Governor of the State of New-York, his sense of duty led him to avail himself of all the means of grace which God had given, knowing that he would need them all. He was particularly conscientious respecting the trials that would befall him, and the dangers that attended the exercise of the pardoning power. "It should not be left to the discretion of any one man, he would say. A man may bring himself to say 'No' to men—but it becomes a painful duty, when that duty compels him to be stern to a mother's or a sister's entreaties." For, my brethren, if any one virtue shone in this exalted character with more distinguished luster than another, it seems to have been that of *charity* in its most enlarged sense. Nor was this truly Christian spirit discernible only in the almost unparalleled extent of his daily beneficence—for his house was the very home of hospitality—but also in every species of prompt assistance, of advice, kindness, affection, and good will, that an extensive intercourse with mankind and a constant inquiry into their various exigencies could suggest. And here too, everything was done with that Christian grace which doubly enhanced the value of the benefit, in a way modest, unobtrusive, and little desirous to be seen of men. In the same unselected and magnanimous manner was exercised that most difficult, perhaps, of all Christian attainments, self-control—that mastery over the turbulent and unruly affections of the mind, which formed another conspicuous feature in the character of Gov. King. Ever at his post of duty, shrinking not from personal toil or personal obloquy, we yet find his very assailants acknowledging his candor, his gentleness, his never-failing equanimity, under every provocation. These, it will be granted, constitute a rare assemblage of Christian virtues. The great philosopher of our humanity, Shakespeare, has touched this truth with his own matchless skill,

"The elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, this was a Man!"

Consciousness of rectitude, while it gave dignity and confidence to himself, disposed him to moderation and forbearance toward others. It needed no adventitious aid. It felt no weakness. But, trusting to the impression it must eventually make, relied on that for its ultimate success. And he is dead. Brethren and friends, let us own, as one great family, the common loss. Let us bend and weep beside our father's grave. It is our wisdom and our duty to ponder deeply this visitation of Providence. Severe as our loss has been, it may thus be turned to our profit. It has called forth a general burst of virtuous grief among all ranks and degrees of men, most creditable to our best feelings. Let us hope, too, that it has excited in many a desire for a return to better principles and better conduct—a desire to understand, as the dying patriot exclaimed in his last effort for God and his country, the "true principles of the Government, and to wish them carried out—a desire to diffuse that wisdom and knowledge, which alone, under the good providence of our God, can be the stability of our times—the wisdom of obedience to the laws of God, and the knowledge of those principles, political and religious, by which our forefathers raised this country to its proud preeminence, and bequeathed to their posterity the best inheritance they can enjoy on this side the grave." And in the few words, addressed by him to the young men present, there was a pathos and a solemnity in his manner as if conscious that these would be the last words he should ever publicly utter to his fellow-citizens. "My young friends," he said, "I rejoice to meet you on this day. I rejoice to see your young hearts kindling with the hour. I rejoice to see with what enthusiastic fervor you have hailed the unfolding of that star-spangled banner which on this day ninety-one years ago, first shone on our eyes. Never forget that upon you will devolve the important duty of maintaining and strengthening the Government of your country. Your country expects it of you. God requires it. Those who, like me, have nearly finished their work, now look to you to carry forward your country in the great future that awaits her. Cultivate always a respect for religion and virtue. No people or country can prosper or become great without this. Let your aim be ever the service of your country and your God. Be ever ready to pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor at her call, and let your prayers be not only that those who hold the positions of power may be wise, and able, and discreet men, but men fearing God and whose only ambition will be to labor for the honor and glory of the land."

"Thou art gone from us our brother;
There is dust upon thy brow,
And coldness in that kindly heart,
Which ne'er was cold till now;
Thou art torn from us, our brother;
And our hearts are bleeding still,
Yet, taught by thee, in silence bow
To Heaven's all-righteous will.
And bless the grave, which to the life
Took heavenly radiance gave,
To cheer us, while on earth we walk,
And light us through the grave.

At the close of the ceremonial in Grace Church, the bier was borne down the aisle and to the grave, which had been dug at the head of that of Rufus King, father of the ex-Governor, and at 5½ o'clock the coffin was lowered in presence of the family and clergy.

The villagers of Jamaica wore crape on the left arm, and the Union League Club of this city, as well as all the public and many private buildings of Brooklyn, displayed the American flag at half-mast throughout the day, and at a special meeting of the Union League Club last evening, resolutions of eulogy were adopted. THE TRIBUNE is indebted to Mr. J. H. Everett of Jamaica for facilities extended.

PENIAN EXPEDITION.—The Fenian excitement is reviving in this city, and the authorities of the Brotherhood predict that within three months Canada's population will be increased by thirty thousand men, in green and gold, armed and equipped for a campaign. In the Arsenal on Fourth-st. there are 15,000 uniforms, and twice that number of rifles, with fixed ammunition. The name of the leader that is to be has not yet been spoken in public, but hints are thrown out about an officer of high rank in the Federal Army, who has handled large and small bodies of troops skillfully during the late war; but a rumor also exists that unless an organized army of 30,000 men, well equipped and officered, is prepared for him, he will not accept the commanding generalship. In the West, and in the New England States, everything is reported ready for strife, and Manhattan is only delinquent in the extent of raising her quota of 5,000 men.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES NEXT MONTH—COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We noticed a day or two since the closing of the racing and trotting of the Spring and Summer meetings in this vicinity. The American Jockey Club are out with their programme for the Fall races. The additional appointments for the Autumn are the Hoboken meeting in September, and the Paterson in October. The racing of the Fall will be inaugurated by the running at Saratoga, to take place in August, commencing on the 7th of the month. There will be six days of the meeting, and 17 races. Beside stakes, which amount to about $4,000, the purses and additions to stakes offered by the Saratoga Association are $11,000. This appointment at the most fashionable watering place in the country, stands quite by itself, and conflicts with no other racing. There are now there a large number of horses from the West. The stables of this vicinity will all be there also. Indeed Saratoga in a racing point of view is as much a part of New-York as Jerome Park itself. It may be confidently assumed that more horses will be in attendance at that place in August than will be gathered at any other course in the remainder of this year. And it is probable that from the greater number and the quality of the horses there will be the best and most brilliant running of the Autumn season. The appointments at Hoboken, Paterson, and Jerome Park are in September and October. The meetings of Cincinnati, Lexington, Ky., Louisville, and St. Louis are to be in September and October. These Western ones are at much the same time as ours near New-York. The Western horses which will attend at Saratoga will, of course, leave for their own meetings. An early September meeting at Jerome Park would not interfere with the Western appointments, and would in all probability retain the Western stables home to run in the September races at the Park. It is not yet too late for the American Jockey Club to consider this, and have two meetings, one for September, in addition to the October one now advertised. Should this not be done, it is quite certain that the racing at Saratoga will be more brilliant than we shall see at our Fall appointments near New-York. As under any circumstances the racing at Saratoga will have more freshness, from the debut of new horses in this region, it behooves our Clubs to see that they are not surpassed both in the numbers and quality of the horses appearing as well. The meeting at Saratoga must be a very brilliant one, and Jerome Park can and should equal it in the numbers and quality of horses showing at it. An October meeting will not secure this. A September one may and probably will.

The Autumn campaign among the trotters will be commenced with the meeting on the Narragansett Park in Cranston, near Providence, R. I., the 1st of August. This will be followed by the appointment at Buffalo, N. Y., in the middle of August. At both places large purses are offered, amounting at Buffalo to $12,000. The one held there last year was a great success. It, as is the one to be held this year, was under the direction of the most respectable citizens of that city. This gives character to the sport, and insures success and permanency. The same may be said of the Narragansett Park at Providence. It is under the most excellent direction, and will have respectability attached to and controlling it.

The prospect for much and fine trotting in the immediate vicinity of New-York is very good for the Autumn. Several new teams of trotters and trotters with running mates are to come out. The prospective matches of which we have spoken will be arranged ere long. Thus, altogether, the Fall campaign of both racing and trotting will be more brilliant than we have ever had before, certainly in the number of the horses, and in all probability in the quality of the running and trotting.

BASE-BALL.

MUTUAL VS. ECKFORD.

The second nines of these well-known New-York and Brooklyn clubs played a match at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, in which the, Mutuals were beaten by the decided score of 47 to 12. The game needs very little comment, as the score speaks for itself. It is but justice to the New-Yorkers to say that most of their nine failed to turn up, and they were obliged to fall back on their "muffins," and even to take in one of their first nine. The game was throughly enjoyable, however, and the spectators present were kept in almost continual laughter at the muspiays made by the New-Yorkers. The score is as follows:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
J. Crum, s. s.	3	6	C. Hunt, c.	4	1
John Snyder, l. f.	0	8	Yoege, 1st b.	2	2
Grim, 2d b.	3	6	Kelly, l. f.	3	3
G. Crum, 3d b.	1	8	Breslin, r. f.	2	2
Southworth, r. f.	2	6	Lee, 3d b.	3	2
Courtney, c.	5	3	Lindsay, c. f.	5	0
Malone, p.	3	4	Thorn, p.	2	1
Gossman, 1st b.	5	3	Evans, s. s.	3	1
Depew, c. f.	5	3	McMahon, 2d b.	3	0
Total	27	47	Total	27	12

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Eckford	3	15	1	1	15	6	3	3	0—	47
Mutual	4	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	1—	12

Fly-catches—Eckford, 9; Mutual, 12.
Outs on fouls—Eckford, 10; Mutual, 5.
Passed balls—Courtney, 4; Hunt, 5.
Home Runs—G. Crum, 2; Gossman, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Smith of the Fulton Club. Scorers—Messrs. Simmonson and Dongan. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.

TOUR OF THE UNIONS—DEFEAT OF THE UTICAS.

UTICA, July 10.—The match-game of base ball, which came off in this City, to-day, between the Union Club, of Morrisania, and the Utica Club, of this place, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 49 to 26.

CITY ITEMS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday, Mr. Patrick McElroy appeared in the seat of Mr. Wilson G. Hunt. The number of emigrants arrived this year to July 10 was reported as 134,676—an increase of 593 over the arrivals during the corresponding period of 1866. A balance of $88,483 53 in bank was reported. The number of inmates in the institutions of Ward's Island was reported as 1,569—an increase of 213 over last year.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—The Cayuga, the Kewanee, and the Miami were advertised to be sold at auction yesterday by Collector Smythe. About noon a party of gentlemen, numbering perhaps 50, had assembled at the place of sale at the Hoboken docks. The Cayuga was first offered, but no more than $85,000 being offered for a vessel which cost $100,000 in 1865, she was withdrawn. The Kewanee was started at $22,000, and finally knocked down to Mr. Colgate Baker for $27,500. The Miami having been put up, and receiving a bid of but $10,000, was withdrawn.

PERSONAL.—Chief-Justice Chase of the Supreme Court, Senator Chaffee of Colorado, the Hon. H. D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania, the Hon. Z. L. Durfee, Philadelphia, and Gen. G. B. Wright, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Baron Kusserow, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, and Gen. G. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill., are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. R. C. Camp, Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel. Dexter Follett, Commissioner of the Boston Yacht Club, and J. H. Selwyn of the Boston Theater, are at the Westminster Hotel. The Hon. John B. Alley of Massachusetts, and the Rev. H. Johnston, Montreal, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Police Commissioner John G. Bergen is lying very ill at his residence in Third-ave., South Brooklyn. His disease is cancer of the stomach, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—A meeting of the corporators of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company was held at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 14 Park-place, yesterday afternoon. The resignation of Gardiner L. Howland as one of the corporators, was received and accepted, and Shepherd F. Knapp was elected to the vacant position. The report of the Committee on By-Laws was read, and with some amendments was adopted. In answer to inquiries, the Engineer stated that by investigations already made he had determined two points at which solid rock foundations for piers could be obtained at both sides of the river, and at neither of them would the required span be as great as that of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. He had no doubt that other locations even more favorable would be ascertained by further surveys. Although the Company were not limited by the terms of the act of incorporation to any particular style of bridge, he considered a suspension bridge by far the most economical and feasible. Of the entire practicability of constructing such a bridge there could be no possible doubt.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF REVENUE.—Yesterday's session of the Board opened at 2½ p. m., and continued until 3 p. m. The principal business before the Board is kept from the public. The rooms occupied as the Revenue Office, No. 83 Cedar-st., were yesterday crowded to excess. There were Inspectors and Detectives of Revenue, and other officers of the Government, mingled with those who had, as is alleged, committed an infraction of the law.

The only business made public yesterday was the report of six arrests and seizures during the past 24 hours, and the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That every Collector in the Metropolitan Revenue District be directed to report forthwith to this Board the number and location of Bonded Warehouses Class A and B, in his District, the capacity for which each is bonded, with the names of the sureties of each, when established, and the date of the approval of the bond by the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the names of the proprietors, and the names of the store-keepers.

Resolved, That all Collectors within the Metropolitan Revenue District be directed to forward to this Board daily, a report of all spirits removed for consumption and sale, and by whom removed.

The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock p. m. to-day.

FORMATION OF AN AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.—A respectable number of gentlemen interested in poultry breeding met at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon to form a National Poultry Association. Several States were represented and much enthusiasm manifested. J. G. Finney, esq., of New-Brighton, Staten Island, was called to the chair, and W. A. Fitch of Brooklyn was chosen Secretary. After an interchange of views, a plan of association was submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose. The first article declares the object of "The American Poultry Society" to be "to increase interest in and promote the improvement of poultry in this country by adopting standards of excellence, by public discussions and exhibitions, by collecting and disseminating intelligence, and by such other means as may be deemed advisable." The membership fee is $3 per year. The following officers were elected, to hold their places until the second Wednesday in October, when the annual elections are to be held: President, J. G. Finney, No. 11 Wall-st.; Vice-President, James E. Mallory, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Fitch, American Agricultural Office, New-York; Corresponding Secretary, C. M. Saunders, No. 14 Cedar-st., New-York; Treasurer, J. C. Thompson, New-Brighton, Staten Island; Auditor, A. M. Halsted, No. 68 Pearl-st., New-York. The names of 38 gentlemen were enrolled as members, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Astor House.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.—At a well attended meeting of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association, last evening, the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. B. Cowles; Vice-President, John Plunkett; Recording Secretary, James E. Cody; Corresponding Secretary, Rufus Snyder; Financial Secretary, Charles Wittenbrecher; Treasurer, Benj. Clapp; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. C. O'Sullivan; Committee of Ways and Means, S. Hollander, S. Fisher, John Flanigan, W. H. Westervelt, W. P. Hearne, G. W. McLane, J. C. Greene; Finance Committee, M. McCormack, A. Daly, H. C. Smith.... At the meeting yesterday of the United Coopers of the State of New-York, John Galligan of Union No. 4, New-York City, was elected Secretary of the Grand Society, in place of Patrick O'Farrah, expelled for violating the rules. Henry Krantz, Vice-President of No. 3, Brooklyn, resigned, John Clancy taking his place. A Committee of one delegate from each number was appointed to revise the constitutions. It was ordered that the Secretary of every subordinate society report at each semi-annual session a monthly statement of membership. A new Union was authorized in Albany. Delegates of No. 7, Albany, were requested to call a meeting of the Coopers of that place and Troy, to reorganize No. 8. The stated meeting of the Iron Molders' Union, No. 25, was held last night, James R. Purdy, President, in the chair. This branch of the International Union now numbers 600 members, and is in a very flourishing condition. In the past year the society's contributions to the central organization amounted to $1,800, and during the strike the organization distributed $200 among workmen out of employment. There are 170 local organizations of Iron Molders in the United States. The Union Cooperative Building Society commenced active operations last evening by receiving subscriptions which amounted to no less a sum than $376 50. The next subscription becomes due on Wednesday evening, July 17. Those members who have not paid up, should do so on Wednesday next at latest, or their names may be substituted. The Second Cooperative Building Society holds its first meeting on Friday evening, at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-st. John W. Farmer, President. Albert Allingham, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINATION OF BREECH-LOADING SMALL-ARMS.—A continued session of this Board, composed of Geo. W. Palmer, Brigadier-General and Commanding General of Ordnance, Wm. G. Ward, Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade, N. G., Geo. M. Baker, Colonel, Commanding 74th Regiment, N. G., and Silas W. Burt, Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, was held yesterday at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st. The Board met at 10 a. m., but were delayed in their proceedings in consequence of the tardy appearance of those having inventions to present for inspection and trial. The particular object which it is the province of the Board to consider bears upon and is embraced in the adaptation of the best invention for converting Springfield rifles into breech-loaders. The State has on hand about 40,000 Springfield muskets, the greater part of which were purchased during the late war, that it is proposed to change to breech-loaders, to meet the exigencies of the times. The cost of performing this work varies from $5 50 to $8 per piece. The Board are now engaged in testing the endurance of the pieces presented for trial. Yesterday the invention of W. H. & G. W. Miller of West Meriden, Conn., was brought forward. One hundred cartridges were selected. Ninety-one exploded. Nine more were used to make the one-tenth test number complete. The arm was then cooled and examined, and found to possess a flaw in the metal of the breech-block. In view of this one of the Messrs. Miller withdrew the arm, and promised to substitute a perfect one to-day. A trial was also made of the Martin cartridge, adopted by the United States Government, but of six of these cartridges three failed to explode, and in one instance where an explosion did take place the "anvil" (which is a small bar placed very near the cap of the cartridge, with only the fulminate between, and intended to serve to explode the fulminate) flew into the barrel of the gun. This *contretemps* evoked a serious discussion between the members of the Board. Two new improvements in the adaptation of muskets to breech-loaders were presented for inspection, but were not entered for trial. Among the interested spectators present were Major-Gen. Pleasonton and Brevet-Major-Gen. Spear, both of cavalry renown. Each, it is understood, had a particular invention, which he was willing to "back" as better than all the rest. There was another interesting sight, i. e., three French officers and one Spanish officer studying how near perfection we have got in the mechanism of breech-loaders. These officials were treated with the utmost courtesy, and were very interested spectators. The Spanish officer, Lieut. Col. Davila, has made quite an extended tour of observation in this country. The Board do not desire to protract their session, but it is evident that they will have to do so, unless inventors and exhibitors are more prompt to present their inventions for trial on a purely practical basis.

MEETING OF OWNERS, CAPTAINS, AND PILOTS OF STEAM-TUGS.—The various persons connected with the towing interest of this port held a meeting last evening at the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, to adopt some mode of action to secure the repeal of an act of the Legislature, passed two years ago, which compels all steam-tugs towing a vessel through Hell Gate to take a pilot, which law they deem unjust. At a preliminary meeting held last Friday in Southfest, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which a committee was appointed to consult counsel in reference to carrying the case of Capt. Harry Sperry to the Supreme Court of the United States. Capt. Sperry was arrested a few months ago for towing a schooner through the Gate without a pilot, and taken before Judge Ingraham of Queens County and convicted, but sentence was suspended. At the meeting last evening, at which Capt. A. R. Berry presided, several of the captains and pilots came forward and gave their experience, and stated how they had been arrested while in the discharge of their duty. They charged several of the Long Island Judges with corruption, accusing them of being leagued with the Hell Gate pilots. One of the captains recommended that all the boats should go through the Gate to-day, and, if arrested, test the constitutionality of the law. One of the pilots stated his grievances briefly in the following words: "Yesterday I was hailed in the East River by the captain of a schooner. Would I tow his vessel into Long Island Sound, he would give me $35, if not compelled to take a pilot; but if so, would only give $20. That incident settled my mind as to what course I should take in this matter. I don't believe in performing the labor and giving one of the Hell Gate pilots nearly half of my compensation." After the matter had been pretty fully discussed, the Chairman called for the report of the various committees which were appointed at the last meeting. On the recommendation of the committee to engage counsel to defend the case of Capt. Sperry, Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue were retained to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. On motion of Capt. Daken, the Association will be known as "The Mercantile Towing Association." A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the Association, who presented the following ticket: President, L. Bowyer; Vice-President, Harvey Farrington; Treasurer, A. C. Nickerson; Secretaries, A. R. Berry and J. Loughlin; Executive Committee, Messrs. Carpenter, Sumner, Shay, Olney, and Storms; Committee on Finance, Captains Cox, Skinner, Schenck, White, and Tompkins. On motion, the above-named gentlemen were unanimously elected. There are 135 boats represented in the Association, the owners of which declare they will carry on the war to the bitter end, and will not, no matter what may be the consequences, employ pilots while passing through Hell Gate. After thanking Capt. Berry, the meeting adjourned to next Thursday evening.

BRIEF NOTES.

The body of a new-born male infant was yesterday morning found in the cellar of No. 319 Mott-st. Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest.

The buildings which stand upon the ground to be occupied by Booth's new theater are being torn down.

The German Moravian Mission Sunday-School of this city had its annual pic-nic at St. Ronan's Well yesterday.

A swimming school is to be opened in this city on the first of August. This will not, however, supply the want of free public baths.

The Court of Pardons of New-Jersey has refused to commute the sentence of Bridget Dergan, condemned for the murder of Mrs. Coriell.

A special term of the Essex County Courts will commence in Newark on the 15th inst., Judge Depue presiding.

A sailor named Nicholas Brandy fell in the hold of a ship lying at the dock in Hoboken at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained injuries that caused his death yesterday afternoon. Coroner White held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Charles C. Rowe, aged 13 years, and son of J. W. Rowe of Bergen Point, was drowned, while bathing, on Monday evening. His body had not been recovered yesterday. He was a fine, promising youth.

The body of an unknown girl, aged about 12 years, was yesterday found floating in the East River, off Pier No. 28. The body was clothed in a muslin dress and light under-clothes, and had been in the water but a few days.

A child of Thomas Riley, residing at No. 154 Warren-st., Jersey City, was fatally scalded on Tuesday evening. The child pulled on itself a pot of boiling coffee, the contents falling on the abdomen and legs, scalding it in such a manner that death resulted at noon yesterday.

Timothy O'Brien was run over yesterday morning at the corner of Avenue B and Eighth-st., by car No. 69 of the Avenue B line, and had both legs fractured, besides sustaining other injuries. He was taken to his residence, No. 179 East Eleventh-st., where, later in the day, Coroner Wildey was notified to attend, and take his ante-mortem examination.

Richard Riker, No. 202 West Eighteenth-st., who on the 6th of April last was charged by George N. Stranahan, No. 220 Thompson-st., with having by false pretense obtained from him a check for $400 on the Marine National Bank, was yesterday honorably discharged by Justice Dodge. Mr. Stranahan withdrew the charge, having become convinced that the accused had no intention of fraud or deceit in the matter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, June 27—In steamship Pennsylvania—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Batchelor, John S. Roe and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Palmer, Francis George, Rev. H. M. Field and wife, Mrs. Hunt and family, Mrs. Finch and son, Chas. Leadbeatter, Ch. Grilicha, S. T. Webster, and 309 in the steerage.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....July 10.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pennsylvania (Br.), Lewis, Liverpool 26th ult., and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 529 pass., to the National Steamship Navigation Co.

SPOKEN.

City of Antwerp—steamship, June 30, lat. 50 25, lon. 25 32, bound E.
Vesuvia—steamship, July 3, 1:30 p. m., lat. 41 45, lon. 67 05, bound E.
Fulton—steamship, July 8, 2:30 p. m., bound E.
Wm. Penn—steamship, July 3, 6 p. m., bound E.

DISASTER.

The schr. H. W. Bennett, from Port Slocum, was towed ashore on the Grollers in Hell Gate yesterday evening during the squall. She had no pilot.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10—Arrived, steamship Frances, from Baltimore.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 10—Arrived, schr. Rebecca Secor, New-York. Sailed, steamship Melita, Norfolk for Liverpool; brig Rahboni, Baltimore, with guano.
BOSTON, July 10—Arrived, steamships Glasgow, from New-York. Below, ship John Harvey, from Liverpool.
CHARLESTON, July 10—Arrived, brig Desperade, from St. Jago de Cuba.
PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Arrived, Schooner A. N. Redgrave, McKean, from Tuckerton, N. J. On the 20th ult., 15 miles east of Hatteras, picked up a trunk containing a suit of clothes, some letters and photographs from East Gloucester, Mass., some addressed to Wallace H. Blake, and some to Miller & Houghton, New-York. Mention is made in one of them of Blake having shipped on the brig Executive for Bangor. The brig Executive arrived at Bangor on June 26th. Also arrived, steamer Roman, Boston; bark Bark Celia (Br.), Maraguez; brigs Herald, Sagua, Bride (Br.) Nassau.

A CARD.—In 1861 Morton discontinued the discount formerly given to the Jobbing Trade, and, ignoring the services of middle men, has sold his pens either directly to those who use them, or to such as keep them on hand for the better supply of the writing public in their own localities. There may be Jobbers who have spoken in favor of the Morton Pen since that time, but, if so, their remarks have never in a single instance reached his ear; and although they generally admit that Morton can make the best pens in the world, and used to do so, they nevertheless put forth great exertions to show that the Morton Pen has depreciated in value, is not what it formerly was, and that those which they vend are equal, if not superior; now since many Retail Dealers obtain what little they know of pens, as well as the pens themselves, entirely from the Jobbers, people are apt to be misled by their representations.

In order that the public may judge correctly, and at the same time see how much painstaking is exercised to give every one who orders, just such a pen as will exactly suit his hand, Morton confidently refers to the many thousands, throughout the entire country, who have received his pens through the mails during that time, and also calls particular attention to the following letter which has accompanied every pen sent:

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, ——, 186-.

M. —— —*Dear Sir:* Your favor of——, inclosing $——, is received. I send in this the Pen ordered, and trust you will find the same to your entire satisfaction; however, if you think you would prefer any other size, or quality, or should this not suit your hand, I will cheerfully exchange any one stamped "A. Morton," if sent within ten days after its reception, with your objections, clearly stated, and post-stamp to return another. These remarks apply only to pens stamped "A. Morton," as all others are at the risk of the buyer, and are not exchangeable.

If returned, be particular to paste the Pen as near the lower left-hand corner of the envelope as possible, and put it up in the same manner as sent to you, to avoid its being crushed by the post-mark, or injured in the mails. The Case need not be returned unless you wish to change the size or quality, in which instance additional stamps must be sent.

Respectly, yours, A. MORTON.

Also the following:

TO ALL WHO USE A PEN.

A GOOD GOLD PEN is always ready and reliable, and, if adapted to the hand, makes writing a pleasure rather than a task.

The beginner makes more rapid progress with a Gold Pen than with any other, because the same pressure always produces the same result; and the proficient is better satisfied with his labor, because of the greater uniformity of his writing, and the ease by which it is produced.

In making new pens, the subscriber uses no solder. The gold at the point is brought to a state of fusion, when the point sinks into it, and the two become as one metal, entirely impervious to the action of the acids in inks. This can be done in making new pens, because the gold is more than three times as thick as it is after the pen is rolled to the proper thinness of the finished state.

When pens are repointed a solder must be used which will melt sooner than the gold of which the pen is made, otherwise the points will curl into a globular form. By th is process the temper is taken out of the nib, the elasticity is destroyed, and the pen subjected to the sure process of corrosion. On these accounts, and knowing from long experience that repointed pens can rarely give satisfaction, the subscriber must positively Refuse to Repoint Gold Pens.

Return the pen within ten days after its reception, if stamped "A. Morton," and not adapted to your hand, stating in what respect it might be improved, as it will be the best guide in selecting one that is. State at what angle you hold the pen on the paper, and whether squarely or leaning to the right or left. These points briefly and clearly stated, will greatly assist in making a selection to suit you.

Any one sending a Postage-Paid Envelope, with their name and proper address written on it, will receive a circular with *fac simile* engravings of all the sizes and prices. Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, 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.

MORTON'S FIRST QUALITY.
(WARRANTED.)

These Pens are 16 carats fine, and are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality is sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

Every Pen is stamped "A. Morton, First Quality," and numbered.

The Points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Cases are made of Coin Silver, and for this quality are extra heavy and strong.

PRICES OF PENS; AND PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

No. 1 Pen	$1 25	with Pencil Case	$2 00
No. 2 Pen	1 50	with Pencil Case	2 50
No. 3 Pen	2 00	with Pencil Case	3 00
No. 4 Pen	2 25	with Pencil Case	3 75
No. 5 Pen	2 75	with Pencil Case	4 50
No. 6 Pen	3 50	with Pencil Case	5 75

The Numbers indicate size only, No. 1 being the smallest and No 10 the largest.

PRICES OF PENS WITH SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

No. 4 Pen	$2 25	with holder	$2 75
No. 5 Pen	2 75	with holder	3 25
No. 6 Pen	3 50	with holder	4 00
No. 7 Pen	4 50	with holder	5 75
No. 8 Pen	5 75	with holder	7 00
No. 9 Pen	6 50	with holder	8 00
No. 10 Pen	7 50	with holder	9 00

Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Morocco Boxes.

MORTON'S SECOND QUALITY.
(WARRANTED.)

These are 14 carats fine, and are superior to any Morton Pens made previous to the year 1860.

Every Pen is stamped "A.