and 1859 than in any previous year since 1842, for the only reason that the commercial crisis of 1857 had frightened off many of those who wanted to make a living by the labor of their hands. In 1858 and 1859, only 78,589 and 79,323 emigrants respectively arrived in New-York, while in 1856 their number amounted to 142,342, and in 1857 to 186,733. In 1860, it rose to 105,162; but, in consequence of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, it fell again in 1861 to 65,539, and in 1862 to 76,306. In 1867, the German immigration to New-York increased over that of 1866 by more than 10,000, in which last-mentioned year it had already reached the large number of 106,716 souls. Its ranks were swelled in 1867 in consequence of the emigration of men liable to military service from the new provinces annexed to Prussia in 1866, and of families which were dissatisfied with the new order of things. Hanover contributed the largest share to this kind of emigration. In 1868, the tide subsided again, as people began to become reconciled to the sudden change.

"In short, bad times in Europe regularly increase, and bad times in America invariably diminish, immigration."

In the last century, and, measurably, throughout the first quarter of this, the immigration to this country, being largely made up of "redemptioners," added little to our national wealth beyond the value embodied in their stout and willing arms. Since then, however, their average pecuniary condition has steadily improved, until Mr. Kapp's estimate—founded on much observation and intimate knowledge—makes the average value of the property they bring with them $150 per head, which, if they number 250,000 per annum, gives an addition to our national wealth of $37,500,000 from this source. Of this aggregate, probably $30,000,000 comes in the form of money, or of bills of exchange, which subserve the same end in reducing the heavy balance of trade against us.

Nor is this all. The official returns clearly indicate an improvement in the industrial capacity of our immigration. In the four years 1857-'60 inclusive, the number of immigrants reported as Mechanics was but 56,194; while for the four years 1865-'68, the number so reported was 87,421—an increase which I am confident would not have been shown had not the former been an era of relative Free Trade, while the latter was one of Protection.

—Immigration is not an unmixed good. Very much depends on its quality. Said stout, sensible, practical Capt. John Smith, writing home to the London Company which had employed him to found the Colony of Virginia, from amidst the unpromising material with which they had supplied him, "When you send again, I entreat you rather to send but thirty carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons, and diggers-up of trees'-roots, well provided, than a thousand of such as we have." A good many colonizers and founders of states have preferred similar requests, though seldom with equally pressing reasons for so doing. If all the thieves and harlots, blacklegs and beggars, of Europe, were to proffer us assurances of their distinguished consideration, proposing to honor us with the light of their countenances on and after the opening of the next Spring, we should doubtless advise them of our ability and willingness to spare them that proof of their affection. Their coming would add largely to our numbers, but nothing at all to our strength, our worth, or our happiness. Hence, we have always repelled as adding insult to injury every detected attempt of German princelings or Belgian municipalities to saddle us with the care and subsistence of their criminals, vagrants, or paupers. Doubtless, these have, through collusion with sea-captains, been thrown upon our charity by thousands without eliciting even a remonstrance; but that was because the wrong was committed so adroitly as to escape detection; whenever we have learned that a European prison or poor-house had been emptied on our shores, we have resented it as a dastardly outrage. And, on the other hand, we have welcomed every immigrant, no matter how poor and illiterate, who brings hither an honest heart and two brown hands, as a positive and valued acquisition. Though he have less than a sovereign or napoleon in his pocket, if he steps ashore able and willing to wield the spade and the pick-ax, he is prized as an accession to our strength and our wealth.

And, while a stout ditcher or collier is justly thus valued, a thoroughly skillful and capable engineer or artificer is a still more precious acquisition. In winning Agassiz from Europe, we obtained an acquisition of greater value than twenty day-laborers; could we at the same time have won Liebig likewise, we should have justly been more proud of our acquisition than though it had been another Alaska or St. Thomas. Had it pleased God to send us Watt and Arkwright and George Stephenson in their early manhood, the gift would have been worth more to us than Canada or Mexico.

Now, one inevitable consequence of the establishment of Manufactures on our soil has been the attraction to our shores of a higher order of industrial ability (or *faculty*, to use a good old word in its wholesome Yankee significance) than we formerly did or could otherwise hope to do. We could not expect to draw men of high capacity hither until we could proffer them congenial and remunerative employment. A Roebling or an Elias Howe is even less likely to be attracted to citizenship in Paraguay or Abyssinia than to be developed from among her indigenous population. If we had been content with Agriculture as a National pursuit, we should no more have drawn hither the better class of European artisans than developed the inventive and higher industrial powers of our native-born population. As it is, while we have on the one hand enriched the world by our great inventions, we have enriched ourselves by putting to use among us the great inventions simultaneously produced on foreign soil.

When Louis XIV., misnamed the Great, revoked the edict of Nantz, whereby Henry IV. had guaranteed religious liberty to all Frenchmen of whatever communion—when Louis set on his "booted apostles" to hunt the Protestants out of France or out of the world—he did not realize that he was driving away the most precious wealth of his kingdom. It was not the mere loss of a million and a half of her people that thus crippled and impoverished France; it was the fact that these were in large measure manufacturers and artisans, the most intelligent, ingenious, and skillful of her people. They carried with them, into their enforced exile, arts which their native land, so unworthy of them, could hardly spare; they bore away to Germany, Holland, Great Britain, industrial devices and processes, the loss of which France still mourns. Her marvelous genius, Palissy, who lived to exalt by his achievements Pottery from its former low estate into one of the rarest and loftiest of the useful arts, was nearly lost to her by this stupid, brutal despotism, which failed to see in persecution for conscience' sake the invasion of a most sacred and inestimable right—a right essential not only to moral and intellectual health and growth, but even to the physical and social well-being of civilized man.

For the last few years, the champions of Free Trade have asserted and attempted to demonstrate an actual superiority in the essential recompense and social condition of the Laboring Class of Great Britain over that of their brethren in this country. Statistics in abundance have been produced and figures manipulated with the intent of proving that a working man's wages in England will procure him better food, clothing and shelter, than the wages of his American counterpart will buy in this country. "You can do anything with bayonets but sit on "them," says a pithy apothegm; and so you may do anything with statistics but overbear the most palpable, indisputable facts. The undeniable truth that one hundred persons migrate hither from the British isles and colonies to improve their condition by their own industry, for every one who, with like intent, migrates hence to those isles, brushes away the cobwebs of sophistry and places the truth beyond contradiction.

Vast as has been the volume of migration to this country for the last quarter of a century, it has manifestly not yet reached its maximum. The building of one Pacific Railroad through the heart of our country, soon to be followed by others, facilitates and invites an immense and rapid expansion of our Mining and the subsidiary pursuits, thus opening new and eager markets for the products of the farm, the workshop, and the factory. The valleys of the streams issuing from either flank of the Rocky Mountains, but more especially on this side, are rapidly filling up with herdsmen and farmers, who find, in the mining camps of the adjacent "foothills" and more elevated crests and ridges, a market for nearly every edible they can produce. Recent discoveries of boundless coal-fields in Utah, among the "Black Hills" of Wyoming, beneath the valleys and plains of Colorado, with an abundance of the ores of Iron and all the baser Metals, presage an early erection of furnaces and works for the reduction of various ores throughout the rugged interior of our continent. Cotton is now grown with profit in southern Utah; the young vineyards of New-Mexico promise early and ample harvests; while exploration southward from Salt Lake and White Pine indicate less sterility and far greater natural wealth throughout the wild regions tributary to the great Colorado than have hitherto been accorded them. In spite of many failures and disappointments, our production of Gold and Silver must be far ampler ten years hence than it has ever yet been. Perhaps no such enormous deposits of Gold already mined by rivers and runnels, working silently and unobservedly throughout so many past ages, as dazzled the vision of our California pioneers, will ever again be unearthed; for I know no other region whose streams, plunging swiftly down the steep face of a high mountain-range, have worn such deep gorges and concentrated their heavier minerals in such narrow sand-beds; but barely a fraction of the precious metals imbedded in the primitive rocks of our Pacific slope has yet been extracted, while enough remains undisturbed to pay the public debts of all nations without a sensible diminution of its volume. Illimitable is the demand for Labor to develop this measureless wealth; and every man actually engaged in Mining requires the services of several other men as producers of Machinery, of Food, of Fabrics, to sustain him at his work and give efficiency to his efforts. Vainly do we look to Europe to purchase and consume our surplus Food: her markets are inevitably capricious and her prices unremunerative: but, with our Railroads traversing Arizona, Montana, Idaho, our Mines fully opened and worked, our Manufactories supplying our own ever-expanding wants, and our People uniting, hand in hand and eye to eye, to sustain every Home interest and develop every Home resource, a new era in National growth will be opened, and our Immigration in the future wholly eclipse and belittle the grandest realizations of the past.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Fra Diavolo" was last evening represented at the Academy of Music for the first time this season. The house was again filled in every part, and, as the audience was cordial and demonstrative, so was the performance correspondingly spirited and energetic. We need not speak particularly of the performances of Miss Kellogg and Signor Ronconi in the parts of Zerlina and Lord Rocburg. They are already familiar, in every detail, to the New-York public. The same might naturally be said of Mr. Habelmann's Fra Diavolo, but for his introduction, last evening, of a German song in place of the serenade in the second act—a substitution of very questionable taste. Lady Rocburg was played by a young artist who on this occasion made her first appearance upon any stage, and who acquitted herself creditably. We should prefer to see her in other characters before speaking positively as to her merit. From last night's performance we should judge that she possesses a mezzo soprano voice of good quality, not powerful, but flexible and fairly trained. In her stage business, if not always wholly at ease, she showed little of the usual awkwardness of a novice. The two plebeian brigands, Beppo and Giacomo, were well taken care of by Messrs. Dubreuil and Barili.

This afternoon "Linda di Chamounix" will be repeated.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Madame Anna Bishop will give a second Concert next Monday evening, at Steinway Hall.

The first "Plymouth Organ Concert" of the season will be given this afternoon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, beginning at 4 o'clock. Mr. John Zundel will perform.

Mrs. Agatha States, the favorite American prima donna, will sail from New-York on the 20th inst. for Lima, in which city she has an operatic engagement for several months.

The most extravagant of semi-musical reports from Paris is to the effect that Messrs. Offenbach and Sardou are engaged upon an opera bouffe for the Gaité Theater, in which the notorious Mlle. Theresa is to take the principal part.

The first concert this season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place this evening at the Academy of Music in that city. Beethoven's Third Symphony, Bennett's "Wood Nymphs," and Weber's "Jubilee" Overture will be performed by an orchestra of 60 under Mr. Bergmann's direction. Miss Adelaide Phillips will sing, and Miss Alide Topp will play a piano-forte concerto by Liszt.

THE DRAMA.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

Those who seek pleasure at the theaters may like to be reminded of the opportunities offered this afternoon. These are many and inviting. Mr. Wallack, at Wallack's Theater, will appear in "Home" and "A Regular Fix." Miss Bateman, at Booth's Theater, will play *Mary Warner*. The Arabs and other skillful performers will enact scenes in the circle at the Circus. Mr. Holston will act *Mrs. Wiggy*, in "Poor Humanity," at the Olympic. "As You Like It" will be acted, for the last time, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as *Rosalind*. "Nicholas Nickleby" will be presented at Wood's Museum. The Hanlons will perform their new act, which is perilous and frightly to an extraordinary degree—at least in appearance—at the Tammany. Lotta will appear at Niblo's in "The Old Curiosity Shop."

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin sails to-day for Europe, intending to spend the Winter with his family (who are now abroad) in Paris. Mr. Cowdin was met by a large number of his friends, including ex-Gov. Low of California, Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and ex-Senator Folger, just appointed United States Sub-Treasurer for New-York, in an elegant entertainment given last night at the Union League Club.

The Hon. F. F. Low, U. S. Minister to China, and family, arrived in the city yesterday from Washington, and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Low will remain in the city several days.

Ex-Gov. Bross of Illinois, Judge Busteed of Alabama, Hiram Sibley of Rochester, E. B. Phillips and A. Keep of Chicago are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. ═ The Hon. Charles J. Folger of Geneva, N. Y., and Dr. Shedd, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. ═ Prof. A. T. Bleusoe, editor of *The Southern Quarterly Review*, is at the New-York Hotel. ═ Commander Henry Wilson, U. S. Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel. ═ R. G. Hazard of Rhode Island is at the St. Denis Hotel. ═ The Rev. T. S. Wickes, Poughkeepsie, and the Hon. J. H. Williams, Baltimore, are at the Everett House. ═ Col. Haywood of North Carolina is at the Glenham Hotel. ═ The Hon. A. C. Mattoon, Oswego; Col. John A. Green, Utah; N. D. Clapp, Chicago, and W. M. McPherson, St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. ═ Ex-Congressman R. D. Hubbard of Connecticut, and R. H. Dana, jr., of Boston, are at the Hoffman House. ═ Gen. H. S. Hunt, Col. Beck, Capt. Day, and Lieut. Sawyer, U. S. A., and Judge Sherman, Washington, are at the Astor House.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The County Board resumed their canvass yesterday, and discovered that the returns from the IVth District, Seventh Ward, regarding Sheriff, had been altered from 155 to 255 for Cunningham, and Walter's vote changed from 373 to 273. The return was sent back to the Supervisor of the Ward for correction. Supervisor Crooke said that Mr. A. J. Michaels, one of the canvassers of the VIth District, Sixth Ward, in whose returns alterations appeared, was anxious to appear and make a statement before the Board. Supervisor Cassidy moved an adjournment. Supervisor Crooke stated that it would be out of order to adjourn without naming the time for the next meeting, and it would render the canvass of no account. The motion to adjourn was withdrawn. Supervisor Little moved that Mr. Michaels be allowed to make his statement. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Michaels, in answer to a question as to whether the returns for Sheriff from his district had been altered, stated that he did not know. Supervisor Whitehill said that Mr. Michaels had no statement to make. Supervisor Little moved that Mr. Michaels be allowed to proceed. The Chair declared the motion out of order. Supervisor Little appealed from the decision of the Chair. Supervisor Cassidy—I move that we adjourn. The Chair declared the motion out of order. Supervisor Crook said that Mr. Michaels wished to inform the Board that his returns had not been altered or erased when they left his hands. Mr. Michaels then stated that the returns from the Sixth District, Sixth Ward, as published, were not the same as written by him; that the original ones were not scratched or altered in any way before he had given them up. Mr. James H. Pratt, Canvasser, IVth District, Seventh Ward, said that his returns had been altered after leaving his hands.

The result of the official canvass for city officers in Brooklyn is as follows: Mayor—Kalbfleisch, 28,874; Little, 18,220; Kalbfleisch's majority, 10,654. Street Commissioner—Furey, 24,001; McLoer, 22,564; Furey's majority, 1,437.

The Rev. Mr. Milburn will deliver his lecture, "What a blind man saw in England," this evening, at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the "Midnight Mission."

A meeting of the Woman's Council, for the City of New-York, will be held at Packard Training School Rooms, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Broadway, to-day, at 2½ p. m. Ladies are invited to attend.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

DRAWBACK FRAUDS AMOUNTING TO OVER $700,000—PROMINENT OFFICIALS IMPLICATED—ISSUE OF A WARRANT FOR DEPUTY COLLECTOR SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD—EXPLANATION AND HISTORY OF THE FRAUDS—SEIZURES—CHANGES.

The indefatigable exertions of District-Attorney Pierrepont have brought to light during the last week a series of bold drawback frauds, committed three years ago, and amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, yet covered up with such skill as to remain undiscovered, and even unsuspected, until within a very few weeks. The same investigations have also disclosed the startling fact that scarcely a doubt remains of the complicity in this villainy of Deputy Collector Samuel T. Blatchford, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued. Mr. Blatchford has borne an excellent character, and has stood especially high in the esteem of Collector Grinnell, but the evidence against him is so strong that his best friends are compelled to admit that he must at best have been criminally careless, while the District Attorney is thoroughly satisfied of his guilt, and expects that an indictment will be speedily found against him, probably on Monday next. A prominent official in the Treasury Department at Washington, whose name must be withheld for the present, is also believed, on excellent evidence, to have been fully cognizant of the frauds and to have shared the proceeds. A little explanation of the nature of drawback claims may enable the general reader the better to understand the character of these frauds, and to appreciate the force of the evidence against Blatchford. In August, 1862, a law was passed providing that when goods were exported, on which an Internal Revenue tax had been paid, the amount of that tax should be refunded to the exporter. Similar laws with reference to refunding duties paid on imported goods when exported again in the original packages, or on raw materials manufactured for foreign markets, have been in operation for 70 years, but the frauds now under investigation have not been committed in this Tariff Drawback Bureau, which has always been honestly administered, but in the Drawback Bureau of the Internal Revenue Department, which Bureau ceased to exist in June, 1868. To obtain the payment of drawback claims through this now happily extinct Bureau, it was necessary to obtain three documents, a tax certificate from an Internal Revenue Collector showing that the tax had been paid on the goods to be exported, an affidavit from the exporter himself, and an export certificate from the Custom-House. These documents went to the Auditor's office at Washington, and thence to the United States Treasury, where the claim was paid. When William H. Whimster, an adventurer from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, conceived in the Fall of 1866 the idea of swindling the Government by means of fraudulent drawbacks, he and his confederates found no trouble in obtaining as many certificates as they needed from the various Internal Revenue officers in that State, nor did the giving of these imply the least criminality on the part of the collectors, who had no reason to doubt that the applicant for the certificate really intended to export the goods in question. Nor did the affidavits require anything save a little safe and judicious perjury before a convenient notary who frequently drew them up and then affixed a fictitious signature himself, but the export certificates presented a serious difficulty, for it was absolutely necessary to commit two very dangerous forgeries on every certificate, or else to secure as an accomplice no less an official than the Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Department of the Custom-House, who was required to affix his stamp and initials to each certificate preparatory to its being signed for the Collector by one of his deputies. Whimster was assisted in maturing his plans by Jerome Reisenberger, and the two obtained the aid of three Caldwell brothers—R. B., John S., and James—who had been Custom-House brokers, and thoroughly understood the *modus operandi* of obtaining drawback claims. Several others of secondary importance, and who have since turned State's evidence, were also admitted to the ring; but the great end was secured and the fraud practically consummated when Samuel T. Blatchford, at that time Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Department, consented, for one-tenth of the spoils, to affix his initials to the false certificates. Confiding in Blatchford's integrity, the deputy whose duty it was affixed the Collector's signature, in utter ignorance of the fraud, and the exultant schemers plied their nefarious business so briskly that a certain Treasury official, having his suspicions aroused by the extraordinary flood of drawback claims sent to Washington during the closing months of 1866, made an investigation and discovered the fraud. Instead of exposing it, however, District-Attorney Pierrepont is fully assured that he not only pocketed a per centage of the proceeds as the price of his silence, but shrewdly pretended to think something wrong, and sent on a *put claim* for investigation, skillfully allaying by this public movement all outside suspicion. When Blatchford became Deputy-Collector, and was succeeded in the Chief Clerkship by Charles J. Theriott, the latter was assured that it was all right, and was actually induced, as he avers, for the trivial sum of $150, to do, in 1867, all that Whimster and the Caldwells desired. The abolition of the whole Internal Revenue drawback system put a stop to the frauds, and the conspirators doubtless imagined that they might defy detection. Unfortunately for them, through the treachery of some of the subordinates, so much was discovered of the frauds committed by Theriott, who is now under $10,000 bail, that indictments were found last July against him, Whimster, and some others.

And now comes the history of the late developments: In preparing to try these cases, which had been turned over to him by a Brooklyn Commissioner, District-Attorney Pierrepont made the startling discovery that a very large number of drawback frauds had been committed just previous to those he was investigating, and also came to the conclusion that at least one, if not two, prominent officials in the Custom-House must be implicated, though this he could not certainly determine without a careful examination of the signatures attached to the export certificates, all of which were deposited as vouchers in the Treasury Department at Washington, where the claims were paid. A private letter was accordingly sent to Washington about two weeks ago by special messenger, and after considerable delay more than 160 papers relating to the frauds were found, and brought to this city last Tuesday by George A. Mercer of the Treasury Department. The District-Attorney, aided by the Collector and his assistants, carefully compared the certificates signed by Mr. Blatchford with the manifests on file in the Custom-House, and ascertained beyond any reasonable doubt that *no such goods as are set forth in those certificates were ever shipped from this port!* Much of the fraud related to refined petroleum, and many of the tax certificates were obtained from Pennsylvania. Still further investigation showed that many of these had been changed in amount by erasure and rewriting—$93, in one case, having been raised in this way to $2,793. It was also discovered that the export certificates were shrewdly made correct so far as the names of the ships, dates of sailing, and ports of destination were concerned, but that no such goods as represented had been exported in the vessels in question. These false certificates are more than 100 in number and *each is stamped with the official stamp of Mr. Blatchford in red ink, and signed with his initials under the stamp.* In addition to all this load of evidence the fact that Mr. Blatchford was missing yesterday, and could not be found even by the officers in pursuit of him, is not exactly calculated to reassure those who entertain a lingering hope that after all he may not be guilty.

Mulligan and Campbell, who are among those charged with complicity in these frauds, were to have been examined yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, but owing to the absence of the District-Attorney the case was adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day. It is only just to say that Mr. Pierrepont inclines to the belief that Mulligan was merely a tool in the hands of the other conspirators, and had no share in their ill-gotten gains. James Caldwell is also under arrest, but his two brothers have succeeded in keeping themselves out of sight.

CHANGES.

The following changes are reported in the Custom-House:

Inspector of Customs—T. G. Whytal, vice W. H. Frederick. Temporary Inspector—E. C. Dixon. Night Inspectors—J. H. Allen, vice John Walker, removed; Samuel Minnes, vice John De Cordy; Charles Thayer, vice J. R. Major; Wm. Hussey, vice G. H. Wilson. Col. John McEntee of Rondout has resigned the office of Inspector of Customs.

THE SHERIDAN HOMICIDE.

An inquest was held by Coroner Lang of Newark, yesterday, over the body of James Sheridan of No. 30 Oxford-st., who died on Wednesday morning from the effect of injuries received, it is supposed, from the hand of his step-sister, Honora Robinson. Mrs. Robinson, Bridget Rogers, another step-sister of the deceased, and her husband, Edward Rogers, were arrested and held in custody. At the inquest the certificate of Dr. Dodd, the County Physician, who made the post-mortem examination, was received and read. He found that death resulted, in all probability, from a wound made upon the forehead by some blunt instrument. Officer Hesse testified that he met Sheridan in Oxford-st., near his late residence, on Wednesday night, and was requested by the latter to arrest his step-sister, who, he said, had struck him with a smoothing-iron. He did not give the name of the woman who assaulted him, and when he was told by the officer that his assailant could not be arrested unless he would give her name or go with the officer and identify her, Sheridan declined, and said he would go home. While they were talking Sheridan placed his hand to his head, which was covered with blood. The officer did not then think that he was dangerously hurt. He went with Sheridan to his house, at No. 30 Oxford-st. When they arrived there Mrs. Sheridan washed her husband's head, and he was put to bed. Early on the following day he died. Bridget Rogers, one of the women arrested, and a step-sister of Sheridan, gave rather evasive and contradictory testimony. Mrs. Ellen Sheridan, the wife of the deceased, testified that while she was with her husband, in the early part of the evening, at the house of his sisters, they quarreled about the amount of money that each should contribute to the support of their mother; that the sisters held Sheridan in the corner, one of them striking him with her fist. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.

A daring attempt at robbery was defeated the other day by the courage of a servant girl at a private residence on Lexington-ave. There was nobody in the house at the time except the cook—a circumstance of which the would-be robber was no doubt aware—when a decent-looking man presented himself at the basement door and said that he had been sent by the lady of the house to hang some pictures. The servant suspected him and refused to let him in, whereupon he attempted to push past her, and as he did so put his hand in his pocket—as she supposed to draw out a bottle of chloroform. Before he had time, however, to accomplish his purpose she dealt him such a blow with the fist, square between the eyes, that he was knocked all in a heap into a corner of the area, where two persons who happened to pass that way just in time to witness the performance, picked him up. There was no policeman in sight, and the thief unfortunately got away. Housekeepers should be on their guard against the method of robbery attempted by this man. It has been very common of late—indeed at the house we have spoken of two attempts of the kind have been foiled by the same woman.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ON THE BIBLE AND SCHOOL QUESTION.

In the monthly meeting of the Union League Club, on Nov. 12, the following preamble and resolutions were proposed by a member, and, after a discussion short and earnest, were adopted:

Whereas, In this country, as well as in Europe, strenuous efforts are making to bring public school education under the influence of ecclesiastical organizations or denominations; and whereas it is feared that attempts will be made, during the coming session of the New-York Legislature, to divide the school funds of the State among the different denominations—a measure which we should consider unjust and contrary to the principles on which our whole polity has its foundation; and

Whereas, The contest for liberty of conscience and the freedom of the school from mere church or sectional influence is one of the most significant struggles in the history of civilization, achieved in some countries, in others now going on, in others again of a retrograde character; and

Whereas, We, a portion of the people of this State, maintain that it is the duty of the State to retain supervision over the fund, which we, through our Government, periodically appropriate for public ends, and among them for public schools, but this control would be lost were the public funds apportioned to the different religious denominations; and whereas the distribution of the school funds according to the number of the children of an age fit for school education in each denomination, would be fallacious, work unjustly, and would altogether put an end to real Public School Education; and

Whereas, In our opinion the Government of the State has no right to apportion the money of that people who have established it according to a standard and principle so long excluded from our civil Constitutions and Bills of Rights; and great difficulties, often sanguinary conflicts and dire persecutions, have followed a connection of the civil and State affairs with ecclesiastical organizations, so that even this beginning of mingling our civil existence with church or denominational establishments must be looked upon with serious apprehension; therefore,

Resolved (unanimously), That a committee of ten members be appointed by the chair to watch over this movement, and over the doings of our Legislature in the premises; and to report from time to time to the association as they shall deem fit, or to receive such instructions concerning the subject as the club may deem necessary to give.

Resolved, That the committee have the right to fill vacancies, and to increase the number of members, if found necessary, especially in cases where the sub-committees may be sent to the capital of the State.

SUICIDE OF AN AUCTIONEER.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan at No. 108 Liberty-st. over the body of Mr. Geo. Cooke, an auctioneer, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. From the evidence it would appear that for several days past Mr. Cooke has been very much depressed, on account of business losses. Yesterday he arrived at his place of business about 4 o'clock, and conversed with his son and some of the employés on various matters, and then retired to a small room in in the rear of the store. Soon after ward he was found by Mr. Albert B. Waldron lying on the floor, with the blood streaming from a wound in his throat. He was removed to the office, placed on a lounge, and a physician summoned, but death soon ensued. A razor was found on the floor of the small room, covered with blood. A verdict of suicide was rendered. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, age 52. He resided at No. 215 East Thirty-fourth-st., and leaves a wife and two children.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed quiet at 93¼@93½ for the old issue.

HAVRE, Nov. 12.—Cotton closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—Petroleum—Market closed flat; quotations nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Receipts—Flour, 25,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bush.; Oats, 42,000 bush.; Barley, 11,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 144,000 bush.; Corn, 52,000 bush.; Oats, 13,000 bush.; Rye, 8,000 bush. Freights firm; Wheat, 24c.; Corn, 20½c.; Oats, 12½c. to New-York. Flour neglected. Wheat in active demand and but little offered. Corn firm; sales 20,000 bush. No. 2 Western at 84c. Oats held at 52@53c. Other articles dull and unchanged. Highwines dull; sales at $1 03. Barley fairly active and market easy; sales 6 car loads choice $1 05 on track; 6,000 bush. do. at $1 in store; two car loads two-rowed choice at $1 in store; 2,000 bush. Canada @1@$1 03.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet at $4@$5 75 for Spring Extras. Wheat declining; sales of No. 1 at 91@92c.; No. 2 at 84@86c.; in the afternoon dull at 83@85c. seller last half of November; 84c., seller November for No. 2. Corn active; No. 2, 69@69½c.; in the afternoon dull at 68@69½c. cash, and seller November for No. 2. Oats quiet and less active at 34@34½c. for No. 2, cash. Rye dull and firmer at 60c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal at 95c. for No. 2. Highwines dull at 90@92½c. Provisions firmer and fairly active. Pork, $23 cash; $27 25@$27 50, seller January. Lard steady at 16½c. Hams, 13c. for Sweet Pickled; Salt Ribs, in salt 15 days, 14½c.; Shoulders, in salt 15 days, 10½c.; loose, 11@11½c., sailed in hides. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm and more active; $7@$9 35 for Fair to Medium; $9 50@$9 80 for Good to Choice; $10 for Extra. Freights quiet and easier. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bush. Wheat, 65,000 bush. Corn, 55,000 bush. Oats, 2,400 bush. Rye, 1,600 bush. Barley, 9,000 bush. Hogs. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bush. Wheat, 66,000 bush. Corn, 115,000 bush. Oats, 1,200 bush. Rye, 4,200 bush. Barley, 19,000 bush.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Receipts to-day, 8,519 bales; the week, gross, 33,379 bales; net, 31,711 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 10,293 bales; to Havre, 7,019 bales; to the Continent, 539 bales; to Havana, 60 bales; coastwise, 3,534 bales; stock, 101,176 bales; sales to-day, 2,100 bales; for the week, 32,600 bales. Market firmer; Middlings, 23½c. Corn scarce and higher; White, $1 25. Oats, 65c. Lard unsettled. Molasses easier; Prime, 70@80c. Whisky, $1 14@$1 15. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 126½. Exchange—Sterling, 13½. New-York Sight, ¼ discount.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Spirits Turpentine—None offering. Rosin dull at $1 55@$4. Crude Turpentine steady. Tar steady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Flour is in good demand, the market favoring buyers. Wheat, $1 45@$1 55. Legal Tenders, 79½.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 703 bales Sea Islands; 19,491 bales Uplands; total, 20,199 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8 bales Sea Islands, and 11,362 bales Uplands; Continent, 1,022 bales; coastwise, 100 bales Sea Islands, and 6,565 bales Uplands; sales, 4,800 bales; stock, 2,300 bales Sea Islands, and 35,807 bales Uplands. Total, 38,107 bales. Market firm at 23½c. for Uplands. Sea Islands nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 1,468 bales; exports coastwise, 1,414 bales; stock on hand in store and on shipboard, 854 bales. Market quiet; Middlings, 23c.; sales of the week, 250 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 12.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 10,475 bales; Exports—to Great Britain, 3,118 bales; to France, 1,093 bales; to other foreign ports, 879 bales; coastwise, 2,366 bales; stock, 30,563 bales, of which 12,197 bales are on shipboard. Sales of the week, 7,200 bales; sales to-day, 600 bales. Market closed quiet; Middlings, 23½c. Receipts, 1,329 bales; exports, 3,619 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 920 bales; coastwise, 2,250 bales; total, 3,170 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 150 bales; to the Continent, none. Stock on hand, 6,163 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 9,342 bales; coastwise, 15 bales; total, 9,357 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 6,061 bales; to other foreign ports none; coastwise, 5,475 bales. Stock on hand, 17,172 bales. Market firmer and improved ⅛@¼c. Middlings, 23½c.; Sea Island, 50c.@$1. Sales of the week, 3,400 bales. The stock on hand last week should have been 19,350 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Net receipts of the week, 9,073 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 4,522 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 3,388 bales. Market dull, holders firm. Low Middlings, 23½c. Sales of the week, 7,100 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 8,243 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 1,143 bales; to New-York, 2,190 bales; to New-Orleans, 78 bales. Stock on hand, 22,424 bales. Market in active demand; holders firm; good Ordinary, 21½@21½c. Sales, 2,700 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 960 bales; coastwise, 5,226 bales; total, 5,400 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 6,190 bales. Exports none. Stock, 1,000 bales. Market quiet and steady; Middling, 23@23½c.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Wheat unchanged. Corn, 52@54c. Oats, 44@46c. Barley, $1 60 per cental.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET—Nov. 12.

Cattle—Receipts 500 head; the market was dull and heavy, and the advance lost; sales of 600 head at $4 for premium; $7 50 for extra; $6@$7 50 for fair to good; poor to medium nominal at $3 75@$5. Sheep in moderate supply and fairly active at $4 25@$5 75 for Canada sheep, and lambs at $3@$4. Western hogs active at 9¼@10¼c.

We are informed by Messrs. Bauer & Co., 650 Broadway, the Agents of the KNABE PIANO, that this instrument is now used simultaneously by the New-York Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Academy, the Grand Opera House on Eighth-ave. steered by Fisk, and the Chicago Crosby Opera House. It is confidently predicted by musicians, from the extreme estimation in which these Pianos are held, that no leader who cares for his reputation will be induced by any bribe, however great, to use any other for public purposes. Their absolute fitness for orchestra depends on their elastic touch, equal tone, and enduring quality, which defies atmospheric influences and the rough usage and neglect of the stage. This continual increase of reputation is, we are assured, the result of honest conviction, and has been brought about by no intrigue or cabal. It therefore stamps the KNABE as possessing qualities unknown to other instruments.

Happy are ye, whose homes are cheered by the light of PRATT'S "Astral Oil."

The Trophy Tomato.—Circulars will be announced next week.

MARRIED.

BRECHER—SNOW—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, Henry Clay Brecher to Frances Gertrude Snow, daughter of the late George M. Snow.

BRUSH—WHITLOCK—In this city, at the Washington-square Reformed Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Clinton E. Brush to Eliza T., daughter of Wm. S. Whitlock, all of this city.

DOMINICK—SPARKS—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, George F. Dominick to Emma Louise, eldest daughter of John Sparks, all of this city.

EVERSON—REED—On Thursday evening, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D., Charles Everson to Rachel A. Reed, all of this city.

HALSTED—STEVENS—Thursday, Nov. 11, at the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. B. K. Pierce, D. D., Samuel M. Halsted of Orienta to Ida R., daughter of Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., of Brooklyn.

HIGGINSON—GRACIE—At Christ Church in Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Stevens Parker, James J. Higginson and Margaret Bethune, daughter of the late Archibald Gracie.

LENT—WALTON—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Howland, Jacob B. Lent to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Walton, all of this city. No cards.

PITCHER—DEDERER—At Tarkshoe, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. John H. Pitcher, L. Allen Pitcher of Brooklyn to Almira Dederer of the former place.

RHODES—HATFIELD—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. J. Clement French, Foster M. Rhodes to Anna, youngest daughter of Edmund Hatfield, all of Brooklyn.

RAFTER—JOHNSON—On Thursday evening, Oct. 14, 1869, in Jersey City, by Rev. A. J. Canfield, David A. Rafter of St. John, N. B., to Susie L., daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Johnson of