SUPPLEMENT TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

forces in Ireland, has issued a general order on the subject, of which the following is a copy:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 371.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, DUBLIN, March 8, 1866.

The agents of a treasonable (the Fenian) conspiracy have done their best to seduce from their duty the soldiers of this army. The means which they use are worthy of their designs. By bribes in drink and money they seek to gain adherents to a cause which aims to substitute a reign of terror and spoliation for the Queen's government. Those who hold lands which these conspirators covet, and those who differ from them are doomed to massacre and assassination. They defy religion because it condemns them. They plan, by the most treacherous and cowardly means, the destruction of the good soldiers who are loyal to their Queen and faithful to their oath. *These infamous designs have proved an utter failure. Not a taint of the conspiracy rests on the army, excepting a few deluded men and the paid agents who were placed in its ranks for the seduction of the soldier.* These wicked agents will meet with their deserts. This warning against an abominable conspiracy is not addressed by the commander of the forces in Ireland to the body of the army, *who are as true to their duty as they ever were*, but to the young and thoughtless soldiers who may be, and, in some instances, have been, ensnared by false hoods and treacherous temptations. By command.

GRAHAM HAY, D. A. A., General.

WARNING TO SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

Sir Hugh has also ordered the publication of a circular memorandum regarding furlough men, which particularly concerns Irish soldiers serving in regiments stationed in England, with whom it is hoped this warning will be effectual, so as to prevent any more foolish and criminal adventurers from getting into trouble:—

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, DUBLIN, March 8, 1866.

Two cases have occurred in which furlough men from regiments in England have been guilty of the worst treachery. In one case a furlough soldier of the Seventy-sixth regiment assisted Fenian conspirators to resist the gallant and loyal police who endeavored to seize them. In another case a furlough soldier of the "Sixty-fourth regiment headed a band of cowardly miscreants, who, in overpowering numbers, murderously attacked in the dark two drivers of K Battery Royal artillery at Kilkenny, because a Royal comrade brought a Fenian traitor to speedily justice. Both these culprits are in prison, and will be brought to justice. Other instances have come to the knowledge of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland where furlough soldiers, forgetful of their duty, have associated with treasonable men, whose aim is the ruin of Ireland. Furlough men are therefore warned that any man who is guilty of conduct unworthy of a soldier will be instantly arrested and brought to justice, and that any man abusing in the smallest degree furlough indulgence will be immediately sent back to their regiments with a statement of their misconduct. By order of the Commander of the Force.

GRAHAM HAY, D. A. A. General.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF FENIAN SOLDIERS.

[Dublin (March 13) correspondence of the London Times.]

The police are picking up the few military men who were engaged in the Fenian conspiracy. Yesterday three persons were arrested in a lodging house, No. 10 Cuffe street, suspected of being deserters and Fenians. They gave their names as Henry Trodden, Michael Campbell and C. O'Brien Kane. In the pocket of one was found an envelope with this inscription:—"John Flanagan, corporal of the Eighty-fifth regiment, Tipperary, Ireland." The braces and boots of the prisoner bore the military brand. Several ballads of a seditious character and other documents were found in the possession of the prisoner. At half-past one o'clock they were brought before Mr. Wyse, at the head police office, when, on the application of Inspector O'Connor, his Worship remanded them until Thursday. Two men, arrested by the police when searching for arms in Mercer street, on Saturday, were brought up before the same magistrate. Sergeant-major John Chamberlain, of the Eighty-seventh foot, now stationed at Portsmouth, identified the prisoners as deserters from his regiment since the 31st of January last. A military coat found with one of them was produced. They were committed as deserters. Their names are Thomas Keily and Thomas Tierney.

REMOVAL OF FORTY-FIVE PRISONERS TO BELFAST.

[Dublin (March 13) letter to the London Times.]

The arrival of forty-five Fenian prisoners at Belfast on Saturday startled and alarmed some people of weak nerves, who fancied there was a Fenian invasion. They were reassured when they heard that they had come from Dublin to be lodged in the admirable county jail, where it is said there is plenty of room for four times as many more. As the procession advanced from the railway terminus to the jail, the *News Letter* says:—

Immense crowds assembled to witness the spectacle, and these received fresh accession as the *cortège* proceeded through the town, a dense mass of persons, chiefly of the lower order, bringing up the rear. There was not the slightest appearance of sympathy with this paltry-looking lot of State prisoners. They seemed rather to be objects of contempt and curiosity than otherwise. Many of them appeared to enjoy the quasi dignity of their position as political prisoners. Several of them were reading newspapers with an air of unconcern. The carriages were closely guarded by a troop of the Ninth lancers and a large body of mounted constabulary.

Ireland and America.

ANOTHER BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER CANANDAIGUA.

[Dublin (March 14) despatch to the London Press.]

On Saturday the officers of the American man-of-war were invited to a second entertainment at Belfast—a dinner given by the Harbor Commissioners. The captain was unable to attend, but he was well represented by Lieutenant Commander Dewey. Mr. Sinclair, J. P., Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners, presided. After the toast of "The Queen" came "The President of the United States," and both were received with enthusiasm. The company included most of the leading men of Belfast. The principal speakers, after the chairman, were Lieutenant Commander Dewey, Sir Edward Coey, Mr. Malcomson, of Portland; Mr. W. Girdwood, Dr. Hilland, Alderman Lytle and Mr. J. A. Henderson. The proceedings were enlivened by a number of appropriate songs, and seem to have been very jolly. Belfast has most intimate commercial relations with America. The chairman stated that he has a house of business in New York, and that his son is settled in that city.

President Johnson's Policy.

[From the Paris Debats, March 10.]

Whatever may have been the mobility of Mr. Johnson's policy either before his elevation to the Presidency or since, it is certain that at this moment he is defending with far more intelligence than his adversaries the true interests of the Union. The war was undertaken by the North against the South, not only in the name of liberty against slavery, but for the security of the American Union. *Can those who contested then so energetically and so lamentably the right of the Confederates to secede from the Union now without flagrant contradiction deny them the right to re-enter it?* After the frightful war which has so profoundly injured the country the United States can have no more pressing duty than that of reconstructing that Union, which is the foundation and strength of their unity, power and influence. To oppose the plans for that purpose pursued by the Executive power—to exclude by special laws the representatives of the South—is it not, in reality, to prolong the state of war, and to perpetuate dissensions and hostilities which every effort should be made to efface? Without doubt this work is difficult, and the lately rebellious States ought to re-enter the Union only under efficacious guarantees against a new rupture; but it is not by a system of absolute exclusion and perpetual suspicion that they are to be obtained.

PITT AND JOHNSON—A COMPARISON.

[From the London Pall Mall Gazette, March 10.]

The position of President Johnson at the present moment, though unprecedented in the history of the United States, is not without a parallel, if not an exact precedent, in the history of English Parliamentary struggles. When Pitt took office at the King's desire in 1783, in the teeth of a large House of Commons majority against him, he was very much in the condition of President Johnson. The support of the King guaranteed him a continuance in office, just as the President is now firmly seated for more than three years longer by the letter of the Constitution of the States. At the same time, the British nation was unquestionably not represented by the majority in the Commons, but was strenuous in its support of the principles of Pitt himself; just as the strength of public opinion in the States is said to be in favor of Mr. Johnson's views. Moreover, the English Parliamentary majority was not so much incured by any compactness of political partizanship, based on uniformity of political theories, as by the temporary union of prominent party leaders. So it is now in America. While an intensity of personal antagonism is arrayed against the President, he rests on a basis of a political view which is not only sound and self-consistent, but has the immense advantage of being capable of exposition in the simplest and most pointed terms. There is no escape from the logical dilemma in which his adversaries find themselves. His tactics, too, are evidently those of Pitt. He has simply to hold on, while his adversaries damage themselves by infuriated efforts to crush him and his policy. Every week that passes is so much gain to him and so much loss to them. He cannot indeed imitate the action of Pitt by first of all reducing the Parliamentary majority against him from fifty or sixty to one, and then dissolving, to the dismay of the one hundred and sixty members who failed to be re-elected and were laughed at as "Fox's Martyrs." But the practical result must be the same so far as the real working power of the actual Congress is concerned; and it is only by such struggles, when the forms of a constitution are observed by all sides, that its real strength is thoroughly tested.

The Negro Question.

THIRTY YEARS OF NEGRO FREEDOM IN JAMAICA—BRITISH EXPERIMENTS IN NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In the British House of Lords, on the 13th inst., the bill abolishing the constitution of the Island of Jamaica and transferring the government of that colony to the Crown, was discussed.

In the course of the discussion Earl GREY, who said he had paid particular attention to the negro problem for thirty years and had devoted particular attention to Jamaica, made the following remarks:—Slow as the progress of the colony has been, the negroes by degrees have acquired property and a corresponding amount of political influence, and it is pretty clear that in a short time the political ascendancy would have passed out of the hands of the whites into those of the negroes. This fact explains the readiness of the Jamaica Parliament to commit political suicide. Her Majesty's government have acted most prudently in accepting this sacrifice, and in proposing to place the government of the colony under the restrictive authority of the Crown. From all the evidence I have been able to collect *I have come to the conclusion that for many years to come the negroes will be unfit to exercise political power*, and therefore, in my opinion, to have abolished the authority of the oligarchy and to have placed the political power in the hands of the blacks would have left the colony in a worse position than before. I confess I should look with great alarm at a proposition to place the political power in the hands of those who wield the brute physical force of the colony. From all the evidence brought before me I am persuaded that there is no peculiarity in the blacks which will prevent their improvement; they are a people of great industry, although doubtless very excitable, and having certain faults that in time will disappear; but they are capable, when placed in proper circumstances, of earnest and persevering industry.

The Reform Debate.

MR. LOWE'S DREAD OF DEMOCRACY—AN EDITOR OF THE TIMES ON AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTIONS.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the 13th instant on the reform question Mr. Lowe, one of the leader writers of the *Times*, in speaking against the bill, said:—You are aware that the wise men who founded the constitution of America knew that, with its democratic foundation, it would be absolutely impossible to have the English system, so they established a system under which the Executive government and the Legislatures should exist for a different period of years, and should be elected by different authorities, in order that they might have no point of contact with each other. The feebleness which that quality imparted to the Executive and the Legislature in America may be seen in the discord which is likely to break out between the head of the Executive and the Legislature. Now that was a state of things which could not exist for a moment in this country. (Hear, hear.) And therefore it seems to me quite evident that if this House means to maintain the great power and influence which it exercises over the executive Government it must beware of putting itself on too democratic a foundation. In proportion as it does so it will lose the power of working the existing system, until at last it will be driven, as Australia and other colonies have been driven, to appoint the Executive for a number of years certain, whether the Executive be or whether it be not in harmony with the Legislature of the time. Now, I ask the House again whether, *with America and Australia before us, and with proof that it is the democratic state of their society and institutions which mainly renders a system like ours unworkable in those countries, it is wise in us to push forward in a direction which, though it may make this House more popular, will deprive it of the noblest property it possesses, that of working in accordance with the executive government.* (Hear.) * * * * *

Is it the result of our experience, looking at America and at the democratic institutions there, whatever merits they may have, that the people are jealous of the moral character of their representatives? Did you ever hear of a man who was ostracized from public life in America in consequence of his having committed a murder, a forgery, a perjury, or anything of that kind? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Things which would not be tolerated for an instant in England are passed by without notice in America. For however impetuous and impatient democratic constituencies may be of the acts of their members in matters where their prejudices are affected, they are singularly loose in their conduct in other respects. I think, then, that I have shown that such a bill as the government intends to bring in, while it would not in any degree alleviate any of the faults which I have taken the liberty, with all respect, to point out in the constitution of this House, would aggravate every one of them, and there is not a single merit described in this imperfect sketch which it would not injuriously affect.

Emigration to the States.

RUSH OF GERMANS FROM HAVRE, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

[Paris correspondence London Herald.]

The number of emigrants from Germany arriving at Havre to take ship for America has lately increased in an extraordinary degree. A Havre journal states that there are not less than a thousand emigrants now lodging in the quarter of St. Francois alone awaiting vessels to take them out. Two days since eighty persons left Havre for England in the hopes of getting off earlier. The same journal remarks that this increase of emigration coincides with a great extension of the commercial relations between France and the United States. Not less than twenty-five vessels are shortly expected at Havre from New Orleans, one from Texas and five from Mobile, all laden with cotton. A considerable quantity of the same material is also being shipped for Havre at New York, along with other merchandise. In short, the import trade at Havre has not been so brisk for five years past.

[Berlin (March 12) correspondence London Times.]

The emigration to North America is daily assuming greater proportions. Up to the end of May ten thousand persons have already engaged to leave, via Hamburg and Bremen. The emigrants are nearly all Northernepts and Protestants, whereas, ten years ago, the vast majority consisted of Southerners, many of them Roman Catholics.

Prussia.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH GIVEN BACK ON THE PRUSSIANS.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, March 14.]

Lord Mansfield's advice to a young judge, never to give the reasons for his decision, ought surely to be laid to heart by the judges of the Prussian Supreme Court. They have decided against the liberty of speech in the Chamber, and, instead of contenting themselves with the promulgation of their decision, they have been sufficiently ill-advised to publish their reasons. Like all things German, this document is of mordinate length and of more than proportional obscurity. The meaning of it may, however, be condensed into one sentence—that the eighty-fourth article of the constitution, on which the deputies have hitherto relied for protection in the expression of their opinions, *secures impunity for the expression of such opinions as they may have arrived at by the exercise of their understanding, but not for the statement of facts.* A more contemptible quibble was never put forth, nor one which will less bear investigation. How an opinion can be formed on a question of fact without the exercise of the understanding it is somewhat difficult to imagine. The publication of a judicial decision based upon such a distinction is surely a sign of the subserviency of the judges, who have strangely fallen away since Napoleon declared that "there were judges in Berlin."

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Recall of the Governor of Victoria—Sharp Despatch from the British Colonial Secretary—End of the New Zealand War.

RECALL OF SIR CHARLES DARLING.

Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Victoria, who has been involved in an undignified quarrel with his ministers, who have appealed to the home government, has been recalled in a despatch from which the following is an extract:—

It has been my desire to avoid even the appearance of taking part with one side or the other in controversies which ought to be locally decided; to make every possible allowance for the circumstances in which you have been placed, and to lighten, as far as I could, the painful consequences to you of the answer which I was compelled to return to the address of the Legislative Council. It is your own act now which leaves me no alternative; you force me to decide between yourself and the petitioners. You place me in the position of having to determine whether you can continue to represent the Queen in a colony in which you have avowed that none of these gentlemen can ever be received by you as confidential advisers with any other feelings but those of doubt and distrust. It is one of the first duties of the Queen's representative to keep himself as far as possible aloof from and above all personal conflicts. He should always so conduct himself as not to be precluded from acting freely with those whom the course of Parliamentary proceedings might present to him as his confidential advisers. While on the one hand it is his duty to afford to his actual advisers all fair and just support, consistently with the observance of the law, he ought, on the other hand, to be perfectly free to give the same support to any other Ministers whom it may be necessary for him at any future time to call to his counsels. The colony is entitled to know that the Governor gives this support to his Ministers for the time being, and that he is able and willing, if the occasion shall arise, to give the same support to others. I regret to say that in the present instance you have rendered this impossible. It must be evident to yourself that you occupy a position of personal antagonism towards almost all those whose antecedents point them out as most likely to be available to you in the event of any change of Ministry. This has resulted, as I think, entirely from your own acts, your adoption of a course of conduct which cannot be justified in law, and your strong denunciation—in which I am wholly unable to concur—of those who have objected to that course. *It is impossible, I much regret to say, that after this you can with advantage continue to conduct the government of the colony.*

Looking to your long services, and sincerely desirous to make every allowance for the difficulties of your position, I have been most reluctant to arrive at the decision which, nevertheless, I have been obliged to adopt. I am compelled to advise her Majesty *that you should be relieved of your duties, and the government of the colony be placed in other hands.*

As soon, therefore, as your convenience will admit of your leaving the colony, I should wish you to place the government in the hands of General Carey, whose duty it will be to administer it until your successor shall be appointed. I trust that no occasion will arise in which it will be clear to his judgment that the advice of his Ministers for the time being would involve a violation of the law. In such a case it would doubtless be his duty to refuse compliance, and to endeavor to obtain the aid of other Ministers.

Her Majesty's government have no wish to interfere in any questions of purely colonial policy, and only desire that the colony shall be governed in conformity with the principles of responsible and constitutional government, subject always to the paramount authority of the law. I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL.

AFFAIRS IN THE COLONIES.

Advices have been received in England from Melbourne to January 25 and Sydney January 21.

The news from New Zealand is that the war is virtually over. Several ships have been chartered to convey home the Fortieth, Forty-third, Sixty-eighth and Seventieth regiments.

General Chute attacked and captured a strongly fortified pah, near Pete, on the 6th and 7th inst.

The drought in Victoria has to a great extent broken up, and heavy rains have fallen throughout the whole northern continent.

A ministerial crisis has taken place in Sydney, arising out of the tariff bill, which, however, was ultimately passed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hankow Threatened by the Rebels—Alarming Spread of Piracy—Belgium Negotiating a Treaty of Commerce with Japan.

[Hong Kong (Feb. 1) despatch to the London Press.]

Alarming intelligence has been received from Hankow. A large rebel force is within thirty miles of that city.

Advices from Japan state that the Belgian envoy had visited Jeddo in order to submit proposals for a treaty of commerce between Belgium and Japan.

Daimios have visited the foreign Ministers at Yokohama to congratulate them upon the ratification of the treaty.

Piracy has become very alarming in the vicinity of Hongkong harbor.

Three vessels have been attacked, with loss of life.

CHINESE PIRACY.

[From the London Times, March 13.]

The Board of Trade have received the following particulars from the British Consul at Tamsuy, island of Formosa, taken by him on oath from Captain Murray, late master of the ship Abeona, of Liverpool, from Hong Kong for Cheefoo, which was attacked, plundered and burned off that island:—"The Abeona was making for Cheefoo with a cargo of 1,222 bags of sugar, 300 bales of calico, and boxes of provisions. On the 12th of October the ship, when off the island of Formosa, was carried ashore. Next day, at low water, the ship was surrounded by natives, trying to board us. We were compelled to fire into them, killing two and wounding several. When the tide commenced to make we sent the mate on shore to get assistance from the authorities and to deliver a letter to the English Consul at Tamsuy, requesting assistance, as I could not defend myself. Morning of the 15th.—Mate returned with a mandarin and a few soldiers to assist us. 16th.—Still employed trying to keep the natives off; the ship's ammunition very low. 17th.—Morning moderate, surrounded by boats which the mandarin said were cargo boats; but they were all armed. The mandarin allowed a large number of men to come on deck on the plea of being friends. About three P. M. the natives fired into us from the sand and cleared all the soldiers from the rails. The mandarin then proposed leaving and taking all his soldiers with him. After much persuasion I got him to stay till dark, and he promised to escort us safely on shore. I was compelled to accept this proposition as our ammunition was expended, and many boats were cruising about. As soon as it commenced to get dark the mandarin's men and the men on deck began to plunder the ship. They compelled us to leave the ship. We left the vessel about seven P. M., under the escort of one of the mandarin's men. Next morning, at daylight, the ship was in flames. We were taken under the protection of the mandarins and detained ten days, they trying to recover the cargo, and during that time they beheaded three men and hung one of the principal ringleaders. They treated us very kindly, and finally provided us with two hundred dollars to pay our expenses towards Hong Kong. It is my opinion that we owe our safety to the frequent correspondence with her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul and Mr. John Dodd, of Tamsuy. The latter gentleman had taken means to provide us a kind reception in all the places on our way up here. We arrived here (Hong Kong) on the evening of the 31st of October, and were kindly provided for by the British Consul. The burning of the ship was said to have been done by the mandarins, with a view to stop the plundering. The ship and cargo were both insured." [Probably five pounds expended in ammunition would have saved the ship.]

Sales of Real Estate.

The following sales of real estate were during the past two days:—

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Division st., near Ridge, house and lot	$4,200
157 Navy st., house and lot, 25x75	1,550
155 Navy st., house and lot, 29x75	1,475
153 Navy st., house and lot, 21x75	1,010

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

(Belonging to the estate of Wm. W. De Forest, deceased.)

Building and lot, 134 Pearl st., running through to Water st., being 34.6x105	$100,000
Building and lot, 248 South st., running through to Water st., 41.8x160	35,000
Building and lot, 82 South st., 17.5x120	27,250
Building and lot, 185 Laurens st., 25x100	10,600
Building and lot, 153 South st., 23.11x73	19,250
Building and lot, 154 South st., 24.10x80	21,100
Building and lot, 155 South st., 24.10x80	21,400
Building and lot, 245 Front st., 18.10x62	13,000
Building and lot, 247 Front st., 18.10x62	13,250
Brick stores on Furman st., with bulkhead, known as De Forest stores, having a front on Furman st. of 198 feet	193,500
1 lot n. s. 15th st., 150 feet west 8th av., 25x103	$5,100
76th street—18 lots and gores, 125 ft. e. 11th av., each	450
100th street—corner 10th av., one lot	1,475
Lot 100 feet e. 10th av., and 1 in rear, each	500
Adjoining lot	680
68th street—4 lots 198 ft. e. Broadway, each	5,008
75th street—3 lots 175 ft. e. 4th av., each	810
4th avenue—1 lot 27 ft. s. 76th st	1,125
76th street—3 lots 175 ft. e. 4th av., each	900
2 lots adjoining, each	925
1 lot adjoining	950
3 lots adjoining, each	1,025
2 lots 100 ft. w. 3d av., each	1,100
51st street, n. s.—1 lot 275 ft. e. 8th av	3,000
1 lot 252 ft. w. Broadway	2,870

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.

8th street—House and lot, n. side, 81 St. Mark's place, bet. 1st and 2d avs., lot 25x97.6, house 25x60	$12,250
W. 32d st.—House and lot, n. side, 371 W. 32d st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., lot 20 by half block, house 20x50	15,100
76th st.—1 lot, s. s., 150 ft. w. 8th av., 25x102.2	2,275
1 lot, s. side, 250 feet e. of 9th av., 25x102.2	1,750
1 lot, adjoining, 25x102.2	1,800
43d street—House and lot, n. side, about 225 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25 by half block	3,150
143d street—1 lot, n. side, 200 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100	650
16 Clark street—House and lot	5,200
87th street—House and lot, n. s., near 3d av	5,000

SALES BY OTHER PARTIES.

Lot No. 11 Doyer street	5,225
Lot No. 12 Doyer street	3,950
4 story brick house and lot No. 317 West 32d st.	5,850
4 story brick house and lot No. 319 West 32d st.	5,825
House and lot No. 105 West Broadway	20,600
House and lot No. 476 Greenwich street	8,900
3 story brown stone house and lot No. 163 East 58th street	11,425
3 story brown stone house and lot No. 165 East 58th street	11,250
2 story frame house and lot n. s. 53d st., 140 feet west of 1st av	3,800
4 story brick house and lot No. 496 8th av	20,000
4 story brick tenement house and lot n. s. 46th st., 60 feet east of 1st av	5,000
5 story brick tenement house and lot w. s. 1st av., 22 feet south of 47th st	11,500
2 lots and 6 frame houses n. s. 45th st., 225 feet east of 2d av	6,000
3 story brown stone house and lot No. 775 2d av.	10,350
4 story brick house and lot s. w. corner 55th st. and 1st av	10,950
5 story brick house and lot No. 348 Madison st.	14,500

BROOKLYN SALES BY J. COLE.

4 story English basement brick house, e. side Clinton st., bet. 3d and 4th places, 16.8x40; lot 18.8x75	$6,300
3 story brick house 163 Harrison st., 22x35; lot 22x78	4,450
3 story brick house 168 Harrison st., 21x32; lot 21x94.10	3,475
3 story brick house 62 DeKalb av., 16x38.6; lot 16.2x77.5	3,200
3 story brick house 64 DeKalb av., 16x38.6; lot 16.2x77.5	3,600
2 story frame house 10 DeKalb av., 18.6x29.4; lot 21.8x145.11	2,700
2 story frame house 12 DeKalb av., 22x30.6; lot 22x135.6	3,125
3 story frame house 14 DeKalb av., 22x30; lot 22x124.9	3,700
2 story frame house 16 DeKalb av., 20.5x30; lot 20.5x114.1	3,400
1 lot on n. side DeKalb av., bet. Fleet and Debevoise sts., adjoining above, 21.5x103.7	1,350
1 lot on n. side DeKalb av., bet. Fleet and Debevoise sts., adjoining above, 20x92.6	1,000
1 lot on n. side DeKalb av., bet. Fleet and Debevoise sts., adjoining above, 20x82	1,400

SALES BY OTHER PARTIES.

N. s. Moore st., 175 E. Graham av., F. Weber	$575
do. lot adjoining, F. Weber	475
do. do. Mr. Stewart	385
E. s. Gates av., 50 feet n. Pulaski st., J. T. Moore	290
do. lot adjoining, J. T. Moore	290
S. s. Hart st., 150 feet e. Yates av., Annetta Canavello	210
do. lot adjoining, Annetta Canavello	280
N. s. Stockson st., 300 feet e. Tompkins av., H. Eckert	271
do. lot adjoining, H. Eckert	271
do. do. Mr. Stewart	235
do. do. Mr. Stewart	235
S. s. Floyd st., 300 feet e. Tompkins, T. Flesser	215
do. adjoining, T. Flesser	215
do. do. T. Burger	210
do. do. Stewart	220
N. s. Myrtle av., 200 ft. w. Troop av., G. Winkler	300
S. s. Walton, 275 ft. e. Marcy av., F. Giebt	295
N. s. Flushing av., 245 ft. e. Geary st., C. Keller	305
do. do. 70 do. G. Winkler	310
do. do. 450 ft. w. Marcy av., J. T. Moore	270
N. s. Flushing av., 450 ft. w. Marcy av., J. T. Moore	280
N. s. Flushing av., lot adjoining, w. Marcy av., J. T. Moore	280
S. s. Flushing av., 75 ft. w. Marcy av., C. Gomer	255
do. do. 275 ft. e. Marcy av., C. Rheinhard	325
S. s. Flushing av., lot adjoining, C. Rhinehard	325
do. do. do. do.	325
E. s. Marcy av., 75 ft. n. Hopkins st., T. O'Donnell	320
N. s. Hopkins st., 100 ft. e. Marcy av	215
W. s. Tompkins av., cor. Ellery st., G. Winkler	605
do. do. lot adjoining, N. Eckert	470
do. do. do. G. Winkler	415
do. do. do. do.	415
N. s. Ellery st., 100 ft. w. Tompkins av., R. Adair	275
N. s. Ellery st., lot adjoining, R. Adair	275

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1365, 1366, 1367, 1287, 1311, 1265, 1447, 1451, 1455, 1457, 1387, 1417, 1465, 1466, 1469, 1471, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1491. Part 2—Nos. 1109, 921, 499, 645, 1318, 905, 394, 487, 1140, 779, 383, 905, 1350, 930, 1069, 111, 155, 942, 1238, 1010.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Quarantine Suggestions from Abroad—Adoption of a Code of Ordinances for the Guidance of the Board—Vital Statistics for the Week, &c.

The Health Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair.

A petition numerously signed by the citizens of Yonkers was received, asking that a sanitary inspector be appointed for that district, which was placed on file.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO CHOLERA.

The following interesting communication from the consul at Canea, and addressed by Secretary Seward to the Metropolitan Health Board for their consideration, was received and referred to the Sanitary Committee:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, CANEA, Feb. 12, 1866.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:—

SIR—Being anxious that my late experiences in connection with the cholera should in some way result advantageously to our country, I beg permission to state an incident in the epidemic which took place in our lazarette.

In one case an arrival of passengers from Alexandria, having passed a quarantine of eleven days, were about being permitted to pratique, when on the last day of the eleven four cases of the cholera in a bad type were manifested, although the medical officer had not been able to discover any symptom of the malady previously, and the lazaretto is one of the best and healthiest in the Levant. This would seem to indicate that not less than fourteen days are sufficient to secure the isolation of the disease. But as the quarantine regulations as now carried out, are very onerous, and distressing in many cases, I beg permission to suggest a measure to the government, which would, while in no degree diminishing security, greatly diminish the inconvenience now experienced. It is to allow vessels so choosing to take on board, at the port of departure, a health officer, sworn by and responsible to our authorities, and chosen by or with the approval of our consul at the port of departure. If cholera had manifested itself in the vessel during the voyage the time occupied in the voyage should be counted as part of the quarantine, a measure which cannot be adopted where the officers and all on board the vessel are interested in concealing disease which may have occurred. In case the government should think the above suggestion worth consideration the proposal of it to the International Sanitary Commission at Constantinople by our representative might secure its universal adoption and save much annoyance on the long lines of travel. Yours, &c.,

W. J. STILLMAN, United States Consul.

The following letter was then reported and ordered on file:—

NEW YORK, March 28, 1866.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of Metropolitan Health Board:—

SIR—In accordance with your request that we would allow you the privilege of dumping on our dump boards the clearing of cellar accumulations, &c., we hereby accord you that privilege until the 1st day of May next. But we cannot allow the refuse of any trade or business, or the accumulation of building rubbish or material to be included in this permit. If we find any of these materials mixed with the rubbish we shall charge twenty-five cents per load, or reject it altogether. Respectfully,

BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

CODE OF ORDINANCES.

Mr. EATON, the counsel for the Board, then said that he understood the object of the meeting was to hear read the code of laws and ordinances for the guidance of the Health Board, which had been prepared by him, which he then proceeded to read.

These ordinances are exceedingly strong, clear and comprehensive in tone, and embrace a method for the redress or abatement of every conceivable nuisance or grievance to which the people of the metropolis have been or may become heir to. What constitutes a nuisance in each and every trade or mode of life is well defined. Among the subjects included are slaughter houses, meats, vegetables, milk and liquors; offal boiling, glue and other factories; imperfect sewerage; tenement houses and the number of their occupants; ventilation of schools, jails and all other buildings; storage of gunpowder within the city limits; city interments, &c.

The reading of this document, which contains one hundred and sixty-four sections, occupied nearly two hours; at the conclusion thereof Commissioner Acton jokingly proposed that another section be added, to read, "and the Common Councils of New York and Brooklyn are hereby abolished," which created considerable humor.

Mr. SCHULTZ said that he proposed to give a copy of these laws, when printed, to each trade in the city, and that after some alterations they would have the same published for the information of the public.

Adjourned to Friday afternoon.

THE MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK.

The number of deaths from zymotic diseases in the city during the week ending March 24, 1866, was 454.

The deaths occurred in the wards as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
1	4	12	34
2	1	13	19
3	2	14	17
4	10	15	4
5	20	16	26
6	14	17	32
7	19	18	18
8	13	19	54
9	25	20	44
10	17	21	33
11	28	22	19

Of these, 208 were adults; 246 children; males, 244; females, 210; colored persons, 3.

The deaths from acute diseases were 207; from chronic disease, 203; external and other causes, 44.

The increase over last week was 5, and the decrease from the number in the corresponding week of 1865, was 14.

This report includes an interesting table, giving results as per barometer, evaporation below, thermometer and wind at seven o'clock A. M., two o'clock P. M., and eleven o'clock P. M., for every day in the week.

BAD MEAT.

Seizures of carcasses of bad meat were made yesterday by the Sanitary squad as follows:—Tompkins & Co., Washington Market, 2; D. J. Mooney, 1; Wright & Co., 4; H. Hart, 1; O. Young, 3; American Express Company, 4; Hudson River Railroad, 1; Apple & Co., 52 Cannon street, 75 lbs. of ham; F. McLaughlin, 116 Seventh avenue, 1 hob.

Meeting of Rag and Other Junk Dealers in Relation to the Proposed Action of the Health Board, &c.

Pursuant to public notice given a well attended meeting of rag, paper and shoddy dealers was held last evening at Military Hall, in the Bowery, for the purpose of adopting measures in relation to the proposed action of the Board of Health in abolishing their business in New York.

Mr. PETER MCKNIGHT, ex-Alderman, presided, and, calling the meeting to order, informed them that the object was the adoption of some measures in accordance with the law, and at the same time to protect their own interests. The Health Commissioners, he said, appear to think our business one without any regard to the public health, and propose to send us to some island in the Sound; but I do not know this to be the case, as we all wanted to be clean as possible. A delegation had recently conferred with the Health Board on the subject.

Mr. MCDEVITT moved that an executive committee of ten or twenty be appointed for the adoption of some means to obviate the so called nuisance complained about; which was carried.

A gentleman desired to ascertain if Brooklyn should be included in this committee, to which the chairman replied:—"Certainly; that they intended to look after the interests of Kings county."

A committee of ten was then appointed, as follows:—Daniel Sweeney, Thomas Smith, George Harley, D. W. McDevitt, John H. Spinning, Jacob Wirth, Jacob Foss, P. E. Johnson, John Kelly and Patrick Weldon.

On motion Mr. Peter McKnight was chosen as chairman of the committee.

A RAG DEALER said he would ask if this body can use any compulsory means. Can they try it before the Commissioners?

The CHAIRMAN said no; but that Mr. Schultz had said he would investigate the two cases, one of the greatest complained of and one of the least, and thereby give the rag dealer an opportunity in both cases to show that he is not carrying on a business that is either detrimental to health or a nuisance. He believed that if a case in a point could be tried before a court they would then see if they have this power.

ANOTHER JUNK DEALER understood that Colonel Bliss had stated there was no appeal from the decision of the Board short of the Legislature.

The CHAIRMAN said—"Yes, this may be; still I hope we will have no necessity to test the measure in this point."

Remarks were made by an intelligent German, whose knowledge of English was, however, very slight, the substance of which was that if these were properly fumigated as in the case of vessels with contagious diseases, they might avoid all this evil.

A contribution was then taken up to pay for the expenses incurred, and the meeting, subject to the call of the Executive Committee, adjourned.

Movements in Cotton.

TWO MILLION BALES SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

[From Neill Bros. Cotton Circular, March 27.]

The total quantity of cotton known to have been received at all ports from the end of the war to the date of the latest mail amounts to 1,988,000 bales.

	Last Week.	Since 1st Sept.
Receipts	45,000	1,572,000
Exports to Great Britain	40,000	765,000
Exports to France	4,000	116,000
Exports to other foreign ports	3,000	41,000
Total foreign exports	47,000	922,000

The stock on hand at the shipping ports (exclusive of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore,) amounts to five hundred and ninety-six thousand bales.

IMPROVING CROP PROSPECTS.

[From the same.]

Our accounts as to the prospect of the next crop have again improved. The complaints to which we referred in our circular of the 6th inst. proved to have been rather exceptional. Many letters have recently appeared in Southern papers arguing against the probability of a large yield. These, however, are often written for a purpose, while admissions such as the following (which are more frequently found in private letters than in newspapers), are occasionally made on the other side of the question, and probably with more truth. The following we take from a letter of Mr. N. H. Rice, of Florence, Ala.:—

I must say to you that I was very apprehensive as to the course Goodrich Parsons adopted at the outset in reorganizing our State, but the thing worked sufficiently that my doubts have all vanished. I never have seen more issues and quiet in the country than exist just this time; everybody is at work; a new order of things has sprung up. Such prosperity I never expected to see in this country. I am happy to State to you that our free negroes are doing finely. We have no trouble with them; they have all gone to work manfully; they give an impetus to trade that we never before had.

Simil