New York Leader

VOLUME V.—NO. 39. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PEOPLE WE MEET;

OR,

UP AND DOWN THE PLAZA
ON THE SHILLING SIDE.

NUMBER XXIX.

Gently slipping along the side-walk, as if with no permanent interest in the city, and merely parading the Plaza to kill time until the hour for taking the evening train to Washington,—this spare, large-headed man, dressed and buttoned up in eminently neat black, with English side whiskers, gold spectacles, large mouth, broad nostrils, prominent lower face, a forehead bald in front and with rusted brown hair making a dank attempt to curl round the base of the pericranium—such is the exterior of Mr. Augustus Schell, lawyer, politician and present Collector of Customs for the Southern District of New York. A stiff and high black choker, tied in the old-fashioned style and on choking duty, is surmounted by two white, prim, pointed and perpendicular collar-sides, which give appropriate setting to an old-fashioned countenance, apparently wearing the rind and dust of antiquity, though this eminent Hardshell is still in the prime of life. The Collector may be considered in one aspect as the greatest political exemplar of masterly inactivity—the man who, better than any other public man, knows how "not to do it":—And in another aspect, as the only political mariner who has brought to perfection that peculiar art of lee-way navigation which always seems to conduct his personal and political fortunes into safe anchorage, though his craft seems to be ever steadily headed against both wind and tide. He is noteworthy, moreover, as forming in himself a distinct political genus—no such style of man being known in public life at the present day, or occupying a place in the recollection of the oldest political observer. A heavy body moving in sluggish waters, all the copper-sheathing of Mr. Schell's bottom has become covered with political barnacles, adhering by force of suction; and of these Mr. John C. Mather may be considered the horniest and hardest specimen. No man, better than Augustus, knows the value of time, or more intensely appreciates the sagacious wisdom of Aaron Burr's precept—"Never do to-day what you can just as well do next week." In this respect the Collector is a political *Great Eastern*—enormous in stowage capacity—of mixed motive-power, screw and paddle—always "putting off," but never setting sail as per advertisement for any definite harbor. But be these things as they may,—although never exactly the right man in the right place, as viewed by envious politicians,—he nevertheless manages always, by some mysterious agency, to gravitate into "the right places," and makes himself at home therein by force of solidity, self-complacency, and an eminently practical talent for holding on. Augustus belongs to the undeveloped enigmas of the human race; and under an exterior of almost total passivity, must certainly possess latent powers, which, without any noise, parade, or public splutterings,—have heretofore invariably accomplished sure and secure advancement. In the field of his own profession, though manifesting no dazzling qualities as an advocate, he nevertheless contrived—as in the political field—to draw some of the heaviest prizes, attracting fat clients, realizing ponderous fees, and collecting in his strong-box deeds, mortgages, wills, and all those other golden instruments which furnish nutriment to a lawyer's ledger. Our friend Augustus is now about the ripening age of forty-three—a bachelor, possessed of ample fortune, high personal character, and a steady gait which leads to assured eminence. He may be regarded as the type-man of the assertion that success is the highest proof of merit, and that time cures all things—except the wounds of disappointed friends. Our subject being the great political puzzle, and professing to possess ourselves the art of human divination, we do not feel at liberty to "finish the Collector," (*not* in the literal sense) without furnishing politicians a key to his character, which, though unlocking a mystery, developes a very simple explanation. Mr. Schell, when entering upon the discharge of any duties, is a believer in the principle that acts are the best interpreters of intentions. Keeping his own counsel, and looking only to the work before him, he devotes the time which other men would waste in verbal explanations, to quiet ponderment of the act to be done—the time and proper manner of doing it. He is a man of results, not preliminaries; and when about doing a thing, politicians and the rest of mankind may conclude that the thing about to be done is, under all the circumstances, just about the best thing to do. He has devoted many patient weeks and years to reversing in politics the proverb which says that delays are dangerous: but in a gastronomic point of view he gives in his adhesion to the proverb, and is now perambulating home with Special Agent Guthrie to a good dinner, flanked with hock, and ready at five each afternoon by Shrewsbury clock. May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both.

Tall, angular and large boned, with thick and wiry gray hair cut close and adhering vigorously to a long, strong, angular and massive head, full of nervous force,—this gentleman with harsh, square features, prominent cheek bones, lips habitually compressed; shaggy gray eye-brows fringing a sloping shelf of forhead; hazy gray eyes of subtle hue,—keen, vigilant, humoristic, with great power of severe expression; a nose long, muscular and standing out like a sentinel on duty before the other features,—these, with a saturnine complexion and stenographic habit of face, framed under a broad-brimmed provincial beaver hat, and surmounting largely-boned limbs cased in the rural style of a gentleman-farmer paying his regular visit to an agricultural fair,—such, as near as we can give it, is the outer man of Thurlow Weed, beyond all comparison the first unofficial public man in the United States. Pressing forward under a high condensation of vital incentives, his face is lighted up with inexhaustible energies of purpose, and his whole body is thrown forward as if to overtake and seize the object which he is mentally pursuing and evidently prepared to make succumb. Totally devoid of pretentiousness, simple in taste and language, curiously unassuming in manner and cordially enjoying all the social comforts of life,—there nevertheless radiates from this man's whole appearance a spirit of power and a conviction of intellectual pre-eminence, whether in council or action, which never fail to secure respect and stamp him, as Carlyle would say, one of the "born kings of men," endowed with the only divine right which a Republic recognizes. "The old man"—so he is familiarly called—as a journalist has worked his way up from the humblest grades of the profession; and every suffering or aspiring fellow-craftsman of Dr. Faust and Benjamin Franklin may rest sure of receiving from Thurlow Weed a brother's sympathy, as ardent and fresh to-day as when this great master of journalistic and political strategy first handled pica-type in the composition-room of a village newspaper. Gifted with a retentive memory, great natural knowledge of men and their motives, broad human instincts and a chivalry of purpose content to pursue high objects through all agencies,—his most marked characteristic is, that once resolved to accomplish any object, he enters upon its pursuit with a freshness of determination ignoring every obstacle, and a stoicism which disdains explanation or apology for the means which he may find necessary, and which the end, in his judgment, will justify. This is a trait almost invariably accompanying men of the highest natural force; and is, in fact, a necessity where the interests dealt with are numerous, complex, and involving extended criticisms. With a comprehensiveness of grasp which takes in the whole political jurisdiction of the Republican party, and a minute accuracy as to men and their springs—as much at home in the village concerns of Maine as amongst the representative Republicans of the Empire City, he can count off the individual claims and resources of every public man, big and little, with as much ease as a Roman Catholic devotee can number the finger-worn beads of a familiar rosary. Mr. Weed has been called a corrupt politician—a man who uses party-power for individual aggrandizement;—but these charges cannot stand the test of an investigation conducted by men competent to judge him. He is the maker of men, politically considered, and not the man who seeks to make himself. A power and a voice of counsel always consulted in his own party, he has invariably refused to hold positions of official prominence or party reward. It is well known that he was offered a Cabinet position under General Taylor; but upon that occasion, as upon all others, he preferred the consciousness of individual power to any public recognition of its services. In a pecuniary point of view, until a recent period, his lavish generosity in support of political objects, knew not how to restrain itself within the limits of his means; and those who know him best speak in praise mingled with blame of his prodigal unselfishness. For more than thirty years in receipt of an extended political correspondence, involving secrets of potent importance, he has never been known, under any aggravation, to betray a confidence or make any injurious use thereof, though all letters received by him during his public life have been religiously preserved—to form, after his death and in other hands, a key to the secret history of our State and times. In conversation Mr. Weed is a good listener and a slow talker, appearing desirous to hear and weigh all that is to be said. His manner of speech is hesitating, accompanied by the use of the right forefinger, which rises and falls, halts and advances, as the carefully digested words come slowly forth. He is an inveterate smoker, and frequently uses his cigar between his fingers, suiting the action to the word, while he unfolds his views. Opposed to Mr. Weed in politics, this tribute is more directly elicited by social qualities which few who view him only in his public career, could believe or appreciate. His strong social aspect is consideration, kindness and regard towards all young men, appearing worthy, no matter of what party; and we venture to say that no public man lives more affectionately held in respect by the rising young men of our State for acts of aid and kindness than this master spirit of our time. Slow to believe in men, once convince Thurlow that you at all deserve his confidence, and you will never be insulted by any half measure of reliance on your faith and integrity. He trusts every thing where he places *any* trust, and withdraws all where he takes back anything. In our judgment no man lives or has at any time lived, who can say that Mr. Weed ever did a political act affecting the principles or offices of the organization to which he is attached, from any other motive than a desire to subserve the best interests of his party. But we will not say that individual attachments may not at times have exercised a controlling influence in the disposition by him of party patronage, for we know of no man more strongly wedded to his friends, or more proudly contemptuous of enemies. Adhering to his friends with all the tenacity of his strong nature, no change of circumstances or fortune can withdraw his affection, until he is convinced by proof addressed to himself of their unworthiness. Cordially greeting Mr. Weed as he strides along on his down-town march to the old Astor, we take pleasure in testifying, in defiance of party vituperation, that when he passes away in the fulness of years he will leave no larger, greater or more genial spirit to take his place on the busy stage of human affairs.

Cantering along up the Shilling Side, with a spring-halt in his gait, ears vigilantly turning on pivots to catch all sounds from all directions, fore-paws high in the air and making splendid action; full of good feeding, good breeding and inexhaustible spirit,—this active and amazing young gentleman, two or three hundred years of age, with warted and bushy gray eyebrows, light chestnut-colored skin,—blue, frosted eyes, suddenly flashing and suddenly disappearing under their capillary concealments; powerful jaw-bones for munching pottles of hay and other provender; and an electric face which wrinkles, corrugates, intensifies, or expands, responsive to the shocks of a perpetual high-pressure internal impulse battery, throwing off forty charges to the second, and using every nerve as a conducting-wire, every wrinkle as a galvanic trough filled with zinc and copper plates, sulphuric acid, malic acid and distilled vinegar, in active stages of corrosion;—this, on the whole, is as fair a picture as can well be made of our old, worthy and honored friend, Elijah F. Purdy, traditional War Horse of the New York Democracy, Boss Indian of the Council Fires, Scalp-gatherer of the Wigwam, oldest and astutest Treader of the War-path, and the associate in by-gone years of all those illustrious and lamented Democrats who are now chasing celestial buffaloes through the happy hunting grounds of the Great Spirit. Identified with the Democratic organization of this city for the past half century—successful with its successes, and repulsed, but not disheartened in its defeats, Boss Purdy is in himself—as much as any one man *can* be—an embodiment of those vital principles and traditions which have maintained Tammany Hall as a conservative power—surviving, and to a great extent controlling all fluctuations and mutations, all flood tides and bilge-water ebbs of public opinion, public machinery, and executive changes. The old man has watched the cradle and assisted at the obsequies of many rival political Organizations, lusty in the promise of their youth, hectic in the excitement of their maturity, riotous in the strength of momentary triumph, and unregretted in the nameless graves to which their excesses hurried them. The Potters-Field of politics has never a headstone to mark the last resting-places of the played out General Committees who fatten its uncongenial soil. They are buried at midnight and in guilty silence, without either sprinklings or prayers; their very fathers and nearest of kin are those who tramp down the black and wormy earth over their livid faces; and next morning it will be denied in the public prints, by those who assisted at the funeral, that such abortions ever had life—ever had places in the hopes and hearts of those who now blush for their existence. Mozart, and Bowery, and Witter, and Vigilant, and People's, and Independent People's Committees by the dozen, and the score—by the hundred and tens of hundreds—have cropped up during nearly every year of Purdy's life; and he has seen them blossom into political stink-weeds, and fizzle into unsavory odors, and finally suffer chemical decomposition on the garbage heaps and in the manure yard of the old Tammany farm. Politically considered, though with an awkward trick of shying at sudden fences and making for his stable and fodder-rack on unexpected alarms, the Old War-Horse has undoubtedly done good service on many hotly contested fields, and has made nearly as good time on the public track as the spongy nature of the ground would permit. In private life he bears an irreproachable character; is a staunch advocate for sixpenny savings amongst those not able to salt down shillings or any larger coin; is the proprietor of a remarkable horse and buggy, which are ubiquitous and may be seen tied to ten different posts, in front of ten different houses, in ten different streets by ten different observers, at the same moment and *any* moment either of night or day—Spring, Summer, Winter, Fall and the Twenty-ninth of February each leap-year included. Regarding himself, and justly, as the oldest faithful survivor of an illustrious band, and having been intimate with nearly every public State and National character of the past half century,—Boss Purdy looks down with affectionate interest, as if they were his political children, on all who have entered the Democratic organization later than himself:—And though sometimes apt to be jealous, when new faces appear at the council fires, or when Wampum is distributed to young Braves returning victorious and with many scalps from their first war-path,—yet we know that the old Indian has a warm under-current of affection for his political brothers, be they veterans, or of tender years; that he venerates the Old Wigwam with a worship which has grown with his growth, and deepened with his wrinkles; and that there are no sacrifices on earth which he would not cheerfully incur under the supreme necessity of saving Tammany Hall as a stronghold for future success, future generations, and to be the rallying point of conservative sentiment north of Mason and Dixon's line. Socially Mr. Purdy is a man of striking peculiarities—full of animal spirits and high old humor, fond in moderation of the diluted liquor named after a regal French family, exulting and perfectly boyish in moments of victory, and full of chuckles and cheers, fantastic self-huggings and body wrigglings even when the skies look cloudiest. A political jack-in-the-box, you may shut the lid down on him a dozen times—indeed he sometimer shuts it down on himself, and keeps perfectly dark for a month of Sundays;—but the moment that pressure is removed, you will see the india-rubber body, surmounted by the vulcanized-rubber head, spring up again and shake itself defiantly in the eyes of all scared political infants who may chance to be standing within hail. Such is the Old War Horse, in our judgment, and he deserves this prominence in our portrait gallery.

Theatrical and Musical.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The single performance of "Marie de Rohan," on Monday evening, was in all respects a triumph. Gazzaniga sang and acted gloriously as *Marie de Rohan*. She has never been in better voice or action, and never before looked half so handsomely as now. Madame Strakosch made a most bewitching *Conde*. Ferri, as *Chevreuse*, warranted all that has been said of him abroad, in the part. Stigelli sang, as usual, not to our liking, but evidently to the public's. "La Favorita" on Wednesday evening introduced the new tenor Beaucarde, as *Fernando*. His success is at once assured. Sig. Beaucarde has a fine stage presence, excellent dramatic action, and perfect vocal method. His voice has a tendency toward the baritone, though it may have been a pure tenor when less used. Beaucarde will be found a general favorite, and we regard him as being the second, (Ferri being the first,) of the hits made by the management in the new importations. Last evening, "Lucrezia Borgia," with Gazzaniga as *Lucrezia*, Beaucarde as *Gennaro*, &c., too late for notice. At the matinee of to-day, as will be seen by announcement, a strongly varied performance is presented; and on Monday evening, the great card of the season, "The Sicilian Vespers," is to be produced, on a scale of magnificence to which the American lyric stage has as yet been unaccustomed, except, perhaps, in the "Huguenots."—We shall speak at length of the new production next week, and hope to record a success of which the splendid houses of Monday and Wednesday evenings are a favorable earnest.

LAURA KEENE'S.—"Marble Hearts" has been re-produced during the week to houses utterly unworthy of it. Never have we seen Miss Keene play with more terrible force and vigor in her great *role* of *Marco*, than in this revival. Mr. Jordan's rendering of the booby character of *Rafaelle* is fine as ever. Mr. Wheatleigh's *Volage* is the very best of his bizarre characters. We know nothing finer. Mr. J. A. Smith's *Veaudore* is almost as admirable. Generally, the play is very well cast. We notice a new face, by the way, in *Marietta*—a pretty girl, with magnificent figure, marvellous golden hair, nose a little *retrousse*, and altogether a pleasant face. She seems very young, and has evidently fine capabilities, when brought out. She appears in the bill as "Miss Nora Leigh." Who can tell us anything of her? On Monday evening we are promised "The Wife's Secret," once so popular with the Keans at the Old Park.

WALLACK'S.—"Fast Men of the Olden Time" has continued its highly successful run, and no doubt has yet a week or two of popularity before it, though other novelties are underlined that may crowd it away. On Monday evening a novel duality, called "Going it Blind," adapted from the French by Mrs. Walcot, was produced. It has a splendid Central Park scene, and the make-up of Brougham and Walcot, as the two blind men, is admirable. The drollery, however, is only effective at the beginning, and it drags heavily toward the close, spite of the droll playing of these two capital comedians. It has been played, notwithstanding, through the week—a measure of success with which *some* play-wrights would be very well content.

NIBLO'S.—The unprecedented success of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams at this house has literally forced a fourth week of their engagement, instead of the two first contemplated. We have enjoyed some splendid laughs, during the week, at their drolleries and those of the company, in "An Hour in Seville." On Monday evening we are to have them in a piece which never fails to attract—"Rory O'More." The opening week will probably close this most brilliant engagement.

NEW BOWERY.—The Howards have been filling this house during the week, with "Uncle Tom." Little Cordelia is growing rapidly, and will soon be "Little Cordelia" no longer, or rather, *a great deal longer*. She plays *Eva*, however, with all her old touching charm. Mrs. Howard's *Topsy* we have long ago pronounced one of the finest pieces of art upon the stage. Mr. Lingard's *Tom*, Mr. Howard's *St. Clair*, and Mrs. France's *Ophelia* are too well known to need commendation anew. "Raoul," splendidly given, has been the pantomime of the week. We regret not to have the announcements for the coming week, but believe that a certain "star" engagement, certain to fill the house, will probably commence with Monday.

BOWERY.—The engagements of Miss Annie Senter and Mrs. Frank Drew have begun very successfully. We had the opportunity, early in the week, of seeing Miss Senter (for the first time) in *Lucrezia Borgia*. A little too spasmodic and demonstrative, she is yet a most effective actress, and plays that difficult role with terrible truth and feeling. We have never seen Mr. Allen to more superb advantage than as *Gennaro*. Mrs. Drew, one of the best and most pleasing little *comediennes* on any stage, has plunged at once into the light general utility business, and established herself as a favorite here. A startling novelty is announced for this evening,—no less than a drama embodying the varied career of Hon. David C. Broderick. Also a new drama by Poole on Monday.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—(NIBLO'S SALOON).—According to announcement the inimitable George opened for a permanent campaign at Niblo's Saloon on Tuesday evening, with all the old favorites of his company. The Saloon has been splendidly fitted up, and makes, now, one of the handsomest places of resort in the city. Of course the favorite troupe have opened in a blaze of triumph, and hundreds have left the doors every evening, unable to obtain even standing room. Bravo, George! the injunction is removed, and a triumphant season is inaugurated. More about this when the election is over.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The favorite comedian, Mr. Hadaway, has been the leading attraction at the Museum this week, in a round of his best characters. He has been re-engaged, of course, for the coming week. They have been adding largely, during the past week to the curiosity department of the Museum.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

Miss J. M. Davenport has been drawing fine houses and winning golden opinions at the Philadelphia Walnut street, in *Medea*, the *Countess*, in "Love," *Adrienne the Actress*, *Peg Woffington*, &c. The papers say that she never looked better and never played better, which is high praise. The *Chronicle* (good dramatic authority, though young) very justly says of her, particularly with reference to her *Adrienne* and *Peg Woffington*: "In these truly feminine characters she is supreme; she has so much pleasantness, sunshine, and yet deep, touching pathos; and when she acts the lover there is an enthusiasm and real eagerness of affection in it which almost challenges nature. There is no woman on the stage, we think, who reads with more soul, or acts with more womanly heart, or can give to a dialogue so much pleasantness and animation."

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* very kindly (and very properly) says of New York theatricals: "There are now in New York theatres of four different languages—English, German, Italian and French. There is not another city can say as much. We venture to say, in dramatic entertainments, that New York is farther advanced than any other city in the world. Philadelphia supports three theatres, while New York supports five or six English, several German, one Italian and one French. London, with her twenty-five hundred thousand people, supports but two—English and Italian."

Sam. Cowell, the drollest of all singers, and the very impersonation of mirth, who has kept Great Britain on the broad grin for the last ten years, is about to pay the land of his birth a visit, and will make his appearance in this city at an early day. He will be warmly welcomed. We are pleased to acknowledge the reception of a fine portrait and series of character-lithographs of the "jolly good fellow." Talent "runs in the family," as Mr. C. is a brother of Mrs. H. L. Bateman, whose "Self" and "Geraldine" would alone place her in the front rank of living dramatists.

The *Programme* says of the Gougenheim sisters: "Miss Joey goes to the South to win new conquests, after having fairly captured everybody in Louisville. Miss Adelaide leaves immediately for her English home, where, in the retirement of private life, she will possess the love of a manly heart." Whose is the "manly heart?"

Mrs. Bateman's "Geraldine" was produced at the Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Monday evening of last week, Mrs. Waller making a splendid sensation as *Geraldine*.

The coming of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews to this country is now denied. Never mind—we can wait, even for Lizzie.

Miss Jane Coombs appeared at Memphis on the 10th, and made a hit as *Margaret Elmore*.

Military Matters.

[FOR ADDITIONAL MILITARY MATTERS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

Seventy-first Regiment.

This Regiment paraded on Wednesday, in connection with the First Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Butterfield. The Regiment numbered one hundred and seventy muskets. The Lieutenant Colonel displayed a great deal of ability through the several movements, and evidenced a complete success.

We regret to see such a disparagement as is shown on this parade, there being but a few over two-fifths of the number of men at the inspection. It has been whispered that Galvanism was observed at the inspection; and however this may be disputed, the last parade shows a great discrepancy, and one which, we think, the Companies of the Regiment should not tolerate. There is nothing, in our opinion, that speaks so poorly for a Company or Regiment, as these distinctions between parades, held by the same authority. We have to say that a considerable change must be effected, before the palm for numbers will be conceded to the Seventy-first.

Lindsey Blues—Captain Price.

This Company made an excellent appearance on Tuesday last, the occasion of their annual parade. They numbered forty muskets, and proceeded to Conrad's Yorkville park, where they heartily enjoyed themselves. They returned to town at 4 P. M., and were received by the Talcott Guard, Captain Hopper, who paraded thirty-six muskets, looking and marching well. Both Companies proceeded to the Park, where they were reviewed by his Honor, Mayor Tieman, and several members of the Council. They subsequently collated at the Apollo, where the good things were enjoyed. Among the guests we noticed ex-Captain Wilsey, Quartermaster Braisted and Paymaster Woodward. The parade was a fine affair, and would reflect credit on one of our organized commands.

Third Brigade.

The fall parade of this force will be held on Wednesday next, line to be formed on the Battery. We have alluded to the course of the Brigadier in delaying the parades required by law to so late a period in the season, thereby crowding the parades, and depriving companies of their proper fronts. We hope the General will consider this, and his instruction drills there should be held early in the winter, in order to know the proficiency of officers.

Independent Corps.

The American Bank Note Company, Light Guard, hold their annual excursion to Flushing, on Saturday, the 12th inst. From the known efficiency of their Captain, Seymour, who is from B Company of the Eighth, and First Lieutenant Bailie of E, of the Eighth, we are confident that the affair will be a success. The Guard is composed of a class of young men possessing pride and spirit; this, with the above officers complete the organization.

Editorial and News Items.

THE RARITAN and Delaware Bay Railroad, to run from Port Monmouth, on the Raritan (or Lower) Bay, eventually to Cape May,—is now rapidly progressing on its northern end; and it will, by next summer, afford new facilities to the pleasure-seekers of this city for getting to Long Branch and the other sections of the Jersey coast. Most of the grading between Port Monmouth and Red Bank is done, and the rails laid; the bridge over Navesink river is nearly completed, and locomotives and cars are being brought on the road. There is now no doubt that by May or June next the road will be open to Eatontown and Long Branch, and that in a few months after it will reach Howell Iron Works on its way South—a most important and commendable enterprize.

MR. BENJ. F. BRADY, whose exquisite Penmanship we have often had occasion to commend—took no less than three premiums at the late Fair of the American Institute—an example of fairness on the part of the Institute which does something to redeem them from the gross mismanagement to which we have objected. Mr. Brady took a Silver Medal for the series of resolutions of the Board of Aldermen to the President—last year; a Diploma for the second best specimen of penmanship, and a Diploma for an exquisite head of Daniel Webster, also executed with the pen. The resolutions we have referred to, and the head of Webster, are both unapproachably fine, and Mr. Brady well deserves the honors so thickly showered upon him.

CORPORAL THOMPSON and Captain Nutter, both well known to the pleasure-seekers of this city, have taken the hotel at Port Monmouth, on Raritan Bay. The house and grounds are at once to be put in perfect order, and arrangements made for supplying first-class cricket and base-ball grounds, target-grounds, &c. A boat is at once to commence running there, and a considerable share of the excursions of the coming season may be expected to proceed to Port Monmouth. All the requisites of good accommodation being provided, no pleasanter sail than that to Port Monmouth can be arranged.

AN ADDRESS on "Historical Rectifications on the Character of Christopher Columbus" is to be delivered before the Catholic Library Association, at their rooms, 809 Broadway, on Monday evening next, by James G. McMasters, Esq. Free tickets to this highly interesting lecture are furnished by the members of the Association, and at the rooms.

GOVERNOR WELLER, of California, has declined to appoint a successor to Hon. D. C. Broderick, in the U. S. Senate, preferring to refer the whole matter to the State Legislature. A sensible resolution, and one that might be generally followed to advantage.

PATCHIN beat Brown Dick, in a trot at Philadelphia, on Thursday, making 2:28 1-4, 2:26 3-4 and 2:29 1-4. Lancet was withdrawn.

[Written for the New York Leader.]

THE CHARM OF LOVING.

BY MARIAN M. PULLAN.

"Ou est l'agrement d'amour?"—*La Bruyere.*

Where is the charm of loving?
Where, oh where the sweetness
Once to Time and Nature
Gave such bloom and fleetness?
Where the bounding heart?
Where the lips' wild greeting?
Hopes that soothed apart—
Joys that thrilled in meeting?
Long from withering doom,
Other joys we cherish,
But with Love's first bloom
All its bright hues perish.
All nature for blight and for storm hath a cure,
But the rose of a day is *l'agrement d'amour.*

Though the host be scattered
Freedom yet may soar;
Though the harp be scattered,
Song may rise once more:
Gems in caverns shaded
Heaven may re-illume—
Flowers, awhile though faded,
Yet again shall bloom;
Branch and leaf, though sear,
Yet again shall quicken—
But no sap can rear
Love's sweet bud once stricken.
Other joys, other hopes to the last may endure,
But no spring comes to waken *l'agrement d'amour.*

E'en in passion's embers
Other joys may live;
What the heart remembers
Still the heart may give!
All the rage of capture
Long the warrior feels,
All the poet's rapture
Long his strains reveals;
But the heart's best glory
Dies, e'er years have sprinkled
E'en a tinge of hoary
On the brow unwrinkled.
Other barks, tempest-tossed, to the last may endure,
But no haven, no hope, for *l'agrement d'amour!*

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1859, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.]

THE BOHEMIAN OF PARIS;

OR, THE

THREE FATED WOMEN.

BY EUGENE SUE.

Translated from the French expressly for the New York Leader,

BY GOUVION ST. CYR, OF PARIS.

CHAPTER XV.

At the moment when Clemence Duval thus expressed her gratitude to Anatole Ducormier, Madame de Beaupertuis, who had not quitted the young man with her eyes, approached him quietly and whispered to him.

"On Saturday, do not forget."

Anatole Ducormier found himself at that moment surrounded by *three women.* Behind him was Diane de Beaupertuis, who had just whispered in his ear; before him was Clemence Duval, who thanked him for his obliging offer, and at his left Marie Fauveau, leaning on the arm of Joseph. It was at the moment when these *three women* were grouped around him, that a low and earnest voice came from behind a neighboring column, with these words which reached only the ears of those *three women* and Anatole.

"It is to-day the 21st of February! There you are, *all three*, united once more. Remember the divineress of the Rue Sainte Avoir!"

The three women remained at first struck with stupor, and the first impression having passed, they mutually examined the features of each other; but the footman of the Prince de Morsenne approached his master at that moment, and said to him:

"Prince, the coach is ready."

"Come then, my dear," said M. de Morsenne, taking the arm of his daughter.

Joseph Fauveau had seen Madame de Beaupertuis whisper in the ear of Anatole; thus, when she withdrew, he said to Marie laughing:

"That galliard of an Anatole! That was a princess, his domino of the Valenciennes handkerchief! nothing less! The domestic just said: 'Prince, the coach is ready.'"

But Marie having become dreamy answered nothing.

Suddenly they heard several voices exclaiming among a group of curious persons stationed at the door of the office of the commissaire, where they had transported the young woman who had fainted:

"Ah! here is Doctor Bonaquet!"

Clemence Duval ran up to the Doctor, and and said to him:

"Ah! sir, my mother is worse! come, come!"

"It is then a relapse, my poor child?" answered the Doctor.

"Yes, sir. This evening, a sudden indisposition. Oh! come, come!"

"In a few moments I will come to you," answered the Doctor, "for I have a patient."

"No Doctor, your patient is no longer there," said an employe, coming forth from the office of the commissaire; "that lady is entirely recovered during your absence. She must have left by the other door."

"If she has gone, I have nothing more to trouble myself about her. Then, my child," said the doctor, offering his arm to Clemence Duval, but perceiving Ducormier, who advanced towards him, accompanied by Joseph Fauveau and his wife, the Doctor exclaimed:

"You—you here, Anatole!—when I believed you to be in London?"

"I arrived day before yesterday, my good Jerome," answered Anatole, warmly pressing the hands of the doctor.

Then he added, indicating Joseph by a look:

"And Joseph—you say nothing to him?"

"How, it is you!" replied the doctor, examining more attentively the postillion; "you, in this costume! But who is there enveloped in that pelisse? your dear and charming wife, without doubt?"

"Yes, M. Bonaquet," said Marie, "and since I meet you, I ought to tell you that you forget us altogether! That is not genteel in you."

In place of replying to this kind reproach, the doctor, thinking of the anxiety of Clemence Duval, said to her, retaking her arm:

"Pardon, a thousand pardons, Mademoiselle, these are some old friends of mine." Then he added, retiring with the young girl: "Anatole, come and see me to-morrow morning early. Madame Fauveau, I will come soon, and bring you my excuses, and make my peace with you. Adieu, Joseph, I will see you soon."

And the doctor disappeared precipitately with Clemence Duval.

"Good evening, Anatole, *au revoir*," said Fauveau, stretching out his hand to his friend, who pressed it cordially.

"And, above all, do not do like M. Bonaquet—do not forget us too soon, M. Anatole," added Marie.

"No, no, madame," replied Ducormier; "I will come more than once to ask for a good evening of chat with my very dear Joseph."

And Anatole retired—while one of the commissaries called a hack for Joseph and his wife.

"But what is the matter with you, my little Marie?" said Joseph, with anxiety; "since a little while ago you have become very sorrowful.

"I will tell you, Joseph," answered the young woman."

The hack having arrived, the postillion and the debardeur entered, and soon regained their little shop, less gaily than they had quitted it.

CHAPTER XVI.

Doctor Bonaquet occupied quite a large apartment, situated on the second story, quai de l'Ecole. The two windows of his study looked out upon quite a large balcony, forming a terrace. The doctor, a great botanist, loved flowers, both as a learned man and a gardener; thus his terrace, garnished with boxes, surmounted by an arch of trellis-work, permitted him, during most of the season, to devote himself to his favorite amusement. When spring had come, thanks to the climbing plants which covered the ærial net of the balcony, he perceived nothing more from the windows of his study than a horizon of blooming verdure.

But at the epoch of this recital, that is to say, towards the last days of February, the green trellis was completely destitute of leaves; yet there were still to be seen in the cases a great number of those flowers which brave the cold, such as the cactus, the snow-drop, and the heliotrope of winter.

The reader has not forgotten that on the evening before, on leaving the Opera, Dr. Bonaquet, surprised and happy to meet Anatole Ducormier, had engaged him to come and visit him on the morrow.

The studious and learned Doctor had, according to his custom, arisen before the break of day. The pale and early light of a February morning found him sitting at his desk, writing, reading, and noting by the light of a lamp. A stove warmed the large room, furnished with an extreme simplicity, the walls of which had disappeared behind shelves filled with books.

Dr. Bonaquet was aged about thirty years; homely, but of that homeliness both spiritual and energetic, of which the busts of some philosopher of antiquity offers us the remarkable type. His high and fine forehead, a little bald, overhung his profound eyes; his projecting nose and his long and prominent chin gave to his features an expression of rare firmness, tempered yet by the sweet placidity of the glance and the fineness of the smile, full of wit and good nature. In a word, the features of Dr. Bonaquet, reproduced by the painter, would have offered an *ensemble* disagreeable, while, on the contrary, the severe chisel of the sculptor would have given them a seal of powerful originality.

This artistic comparison is so much the more easy to make because an illustrious sculptor, whose life had been saved by Dr. Bonaquet, had sculptured in marble the bust of the Doctor. That head, boldly accentuated by the hand of genius, offered both a striking resemblance and a magnificent character worthy of antiquity. It may be conceived that Jerome Bonaquet, dressed in a black coat and his neck sunken in a cravat, which, arranged in large folds, covered his collar—presented to the eye such a disagreeable aspect as to be scarcely recognizable. To see him dressed in this manner, and seated before his table, as he was this morning, his chin resting in his hand, and his pensive glance raised toward the ceiling, while his face shone with serenity—every sympathetic heart would have felt for the Doctor a sweet and serious attraction.

An old servant interrupted the morning work of the Doctor to announce M. Ducormier.

"Anatole? let him enter! let him enter!' exclaimed Jerome Bonaquet rising immediately to run to his friend, whom he pressed in his arms with emotion.

The servant having left, Anatole and Jerome found themselves alone.

"How charming it is to embrace a friend after such a long absence!" said the Doctor. "This night, at the opera, I hardly saw you. But," added the Doctor smilingly, after having examined his friend for a moment, "do you know that you are hardly recognizable?"

"How is that, my dear Jerome!"

"When you left Paris, you had the modest and scholastic appearance of a student leaving college, and yesterday, at the opera, I found you an elegant, a true *dandy*, a *lion*, as they say. You had, my faith on it, the air of a very great lord, and I was proud of having such a handsome friend, thinking that he was as good as handsome."

"Yes, yes, my dear Jerome, it is a great happiness to see each other again. But in regard to that night, the mother of that poor young girl, Madame Duval, how is she?"

"Ah! do you know her?"

"I was charged at London by one of the friends of that young person, to bring her some books; I met her for the first time last night, when she came to seek you at the opera."

"Her poor mother is yet in a very alarming state. Her relapse of yesterday astonishes as much as it troubles me; happily, there is nothing to despair of. Ah! my friend, that young girl is an angel! I hope that she will not lose her mother—she would die of grief. But do not let us sadden this meeting. Here you are returned, my dear Anatole, after more than four years of separation, and a silence of eight to ten months, too forgetful friend!"

"Forgetful! Jerome, forgetful, can you believe it? As to the cause of my silence—"

"I guess it, and I excuse it—you are secretary. Your duty is to write letters, you ought, consequently, to have a horror of all correspondence. Thus I pardon you. I am not yet myself sheltered from all reproach, for, after having written to you twice without receiving any answer, I believed your address changed to some other part of England with your ambassador. From month to month I expected a letter from you, so as to know where to address mine, and to renew our correspondence. But I was about to write to you to-day or to-morrow to inform you of some happy news of which I ought also to inform our friend Joseph and his charming wife."

"Happy news!"

"I am married."

"You?"

"Since day before yesterday."

"Then, my friend," said Anatole, pressing affectionately the two hands of the doctor. "I can, without knowing whom you have married, compliment you on your happiness, for I know your ideas in relation to marriage. I have no need to ask you if it is a mutual affection?"

"Yes, and that affection dates from near three years back."

"How reserved you are! And in your letters not a word of that love!"

"That was not *my* secret alone, my dear Anatole."

"You are right. But, tell me, is she a young girl or a widow? According to your ideas you ought to prefer a widow."

"She is a widow, nearly of my age. You know her name, without doubt. She is allied to your ambassador."

"Your wife! allied to the Comte de Morval!"

"Yes."

"Your wife?"

"Yes! Does that astonish you?"

"Frankly," replied Anatole, "it surprises me."

"That is singular," said the doctor, smiling, "it does not astonish me at all."

"And the name of your wife?"

"Her name was Madame de Blainville."

"The widow of the Marquis de Blainville, lieutenant-general?"

"Herself!"

"How! the Marquise de Blainville has espoused you?"

"Yes—well, I have espoused her, which is very much the same thing."

"The Marchioness de Blainville!" repeated Anatole Ducormier, astounded. "It seems—it must be impossible! What a marriage for you! But it is unheard of—it is inconceivable!"

"Ah, so, my poor Anatole," replied the doctor, gaily, "has it happened that, by chance, the aristocratic atmosphere of England has penetrated into your excellent heart? I do not comprehend your amazement."

"But, my dear Jerome, such a marriage is so little in the habit of the society to which she belongs."

"That happens, you see, my friend, because my wife never had the habits nor the manners of the society to which she belonged."

"But they say that she is very rich," continued Anatole, "I have, in fact, heard her spoken of at the house of the ambassador, of whom she is a distant relative."

"Yes, her husband was very rich; as she has no children——"

"She inherits from him," exclaimed Ducormier. "By your marriage, then, you are a millionaire. Ah! that is a splendid dream!"

"A splendid dream, and nothing more, at least as to the fortune, my friend."

"What do you mean?"

"Madame Blainville had a right, it is true, to the heritage of her husband; but do I need to tell you that, marrying, the first thing that my wife was obliged to do for herself and for me, was to renounce that large fortune of M. de Blainville."

"But then she has a considerable fortune of her own?"

"A dowry of eighty thousand francs, I believe; for although of a very high birth, her patrimony, as you see, is quite moderate. But the interest of her dowry, joined to the product of my practice, which brings me eight to ten thousand francs—(I only make the rich persons pay)—permits us to live comfortably."

"How! your wife has consented that you should remain a doctor?"

Doctor Bonaquet regarded his friend for some moments with an increasing and almost troubled surprise; thus he replied to the last question of Ducormier.

"Truly, my dear friend, you ask me questions which seem to me as improper as astonishing! I scarcely recognize you. Before our separation, that which I have just confided to you would have seemed to you, I am certain, as simple as to me. How could you suppose that my wife even thought of asking of me the abandonment of a profession which I love, which honors me, and makes my subsistence?"

"It is true, Jerome, my questions, my astonishment, as you say, ought to surprise you; it is because I live among persons so eccentric, that, without partaking of the foolish prejudices—ah! far from that," added Ducormier, with a little smile, "often, and spite of myself, I regard things from a point of view very like that of the persons of whom I speak."

"It was then on account of that that I found your air so like that of a great lord," replied Doctor Bonaquet smilingly, reassured by the words of his friend. "I conceive perfectly what must be the habits living with certain persons engenders. Thus a Parisian, I suppose, thrown among Gascons, or Normands or Provencels, finishes by taking their accent. Ah, well, you have sometimes the aristocratic accent, as others the Normand or Gascon accent; but, at the bottom, you speak always the language of your good and noble heart of former times—is it not so?"

"Can you doubt of it, my dear Jerome? But tell me, I am going to seem very impatient. I burn to know——"

"The history of my marriage?"

"Yes."

"Oh! nothing more simple or less romantic than that history, my dear Anatole. In two words here it is: I was doctor of the bureau of benevolence of my district. Among other sick persons, I had under my care a family of artisans, who were plunged into horrible misery, and worthy of the most profound interest. At their house I met for the first time Madame de Blainville."

"And how did she come to be there?"

"As a lady of charity. She accomplished her mission with zeal and devotion. The family of which I speak was composed of a young girl of sixteen years and three small children, all heaped together in a little garret, and sleeping upon the same truckle-bed. The mother and her daughter were attacked with typhoid fever. The other children had until then escaped the contagion, and shivered on a mattrass in a corner of the garret. Struck with this spectacle, Madame de Blainville said to me that these unfortunate people could not remain in that place, and that she was going to occupy herself in seeking a residence less unhealthy. In waiting until she had found a comfortable asylum for that family, Madame de Blainville came each day to pass some hours in that garret. Braving the contagion and her natural repugnance, she watched over those poor unfortunate people with a devotion so tender, an abnegation so brave, that I felt for her as much of sympathy as admiration. Her charity cost her dear. At the end of some days, attacked by the contagion, I saw her grow pale, become feeble and faint away one day in that miserable place. When she regained her senses I conducted her home. Although she had known me but a short time she desired to have me for her doctor. Her malady was terrible. I passed long nights in watching over her, suffering in turn, according to the phases of her malady, the transports of hope or despair. A mother or a sister would not have caused me more tears. At last I saved Madame de Blainville. Her convalescence lasted several months, demanded much care, and even a voyage, in which I accompanied her. I thus lived several months in close intimacy with Madame de Blainville, and was enabled to appreciate her noble and great heart, rare and solid mind, profound and varied knowledge, firm and elevated character. Thus I judged Madame de Blairville, and as such I loved her. Moreover, little made for the society in which both birth and marriage had called her to live, her tastes were simple, her life very retired and studious, for she occupied herself with the arts and sciences with a remarkable distinction. She sought also the most serious pleasures in the practice of an ardent and enlightened charity. What shall I say to you, my friend? I was for some time accustomed to see Madame de Blainville every day. She indicated to me the families who had need of me, and I indicated to her those which had need of her. This relation rendered our intimacy closer, and we formed for each other a sincere attachment. My profession, from her point of view—I mean its moral and philosophical sides—seemed one of the most noble of careers. She did not believe that she degraded herself in uniting her lot with mine, while I did not consider myself elevated in accepting. We are now married. We have not yielded to a blind attraction, but have had faith in an affection profound, calm, reflecting, and proved during three years of daily relations. The past guarantees us from all deception to come. Our tastes are similar, our minds have a thousand points of approach, and by a great conformity of principles and our common love of study, our position, in fine, is independent. That is to tell you, Anatole, that our marriage unites all the chances of a durable happiness."

Anatole Ducormier had listened attentively to his friend, perhaps more surprised than touched by that love so simple, so pure, and as Dr. Bonaquet had said, so "little romantic."

That enormity—the marriage of a doctor and a Marchioness—had been brought about by incidents so *bourgeoise*, that Anatole remained confounded. Yet he replied, cordially extending his hand to Jerome:

"My presentiments had not deceived me when I felicitated you on your marriage, without knowing its circumstances. That which had at first surprised me so much in this alliance, astonishes me no more at this hour, when I know the character of your wife—rare character, I assure you, for in the society where she has lived, believe me, out of one hundred women born like her——

"There is not one capable of marrying a Doctor, is it not so?"

"No, my friend," answered Ducormier, and he added with an expression of concentrated bitterness: "Ah! in that aristocracy, how much haughtiness! how much arrogance! how many insolent or absurd prejudices! Those people are yet in feudality! Yes, in their stupid distinction of races and classes they are as merciless as in the past. Thus, believe me, your marriage will appear as outrageous as if we lived yet at the time of nobles and villeins."

"Ah! my dear Anatole," replied Doctor Bonaquet, smiling good naturedly, "you are too severe, you are even unjust."

"Towards those persons?"

"Towards those persons."

"Ah! Jerome," replied Anatole smiling, "does not your indulgence come from your marriage? There you are almost of the aristocracy."

"I! Jerome Bonaquet, with the principles you know I have," replied the Doctor laughingly, "that is a good jest. But, hold, seriously, that high nobility which has, as you say, preserved its traditions intact, in spite of the ages and events, seems to me an historical and feudal curiosity."

"How," exclaimed Ducormier in a sharp voice, "their pride of race, their crushing contempt for all others, people of little or nothing, does it not revolt you?"

"No, indeed. What is that to me? Little matters it to me, after all, that the turrets of the old manor house rule over the valley in the distance, provided that their shadow takes away none of the morning sun from my little house. Ah! my friend, the days of high barons are past; there are no more, now, than two classes of men, the honest people and the rogues, the intelligent and the fools. Let us leave then the aristocracy to intrench itself in its reminiscenses and to fortify itself in the inoffensive strong chateau of its traditions. In what do these people cause us pity? Are they ridiculous? pity them for being ridiculous. Are they proud, pity them for being proud."

"But they despise us," said Anatole in a tone of bitter resentimen, "for four years I have lived among them; I know them. In their eyes do you know what we are? Inferior *species*, as they call us."

"Bah! I defy them," said Bonaquet with his habitual placidity. "Tell me that they laugh at the *bourgeois noblemen*, so be it; between us, they are wrong; but in the end, whom do they injure? Our vanity? Let us never expose our vanity to their disdain. They live in their circles, but we live in our own; never go to them, but if by chance they come to us, let us receive them cordially, if they are respectable and intelligent persons."

"Truly. Jerome, you confound me."

"Why?"

"Is it you who speaks thus?"

"Certainly."

"And your marriage?"

"Eh, well, my marriage?"

"Did you not say, never go to them, but if they come to us——"

"Let us receive them cordially if they merit it. Yes, I said that."

"And did you not go to them to marry one of them?"

"I might answer you, my friend, that it was one of them who came to me, for the proposition of marriage was made by Madame de Blainville, but in that she anticipated my thought."

"But, if you had offered to marry her, you would not have called that as you say, going to them?"

"My friend, let us understand each other. What have I loved in Madame de Blainville? her title? No; she lost it in marrying me. Her birth, her aristocratic relations? No, for we never put our feet in the society where she has lived until now. Did I seek her riches? No, since she has abandoned the large fortune of her husband. No, no, that which I loved in her was the woman of excellent heart, of elevated mind, of generous character, neither more nor less. Now, by chance, she belongs to the aristocracy. I do not rejoice; her birth was no cause of my preference. Why should her birth become an obstacle to my choice? Madame de Blainville was free, so was I; we have married, that is all. Had she belonged to what is called the people, I would have espoused her the same, for I recognise only two classes of women: those who are honest, and those who are not, those who please, and those who do not please."

"But, do you believe that her family—that the society to which she belongs will not be indignant at her marriage with you?"

"It is always——"

The servant entering, said to the doctor: "Sir, madame would like to speak with you."

"Here is an excellent opportunity to present you to my wife."

Then, addressing the servant:

"Beg madame to have the kindness to come here."

A few minutes after Madame Bonaquet entered the study of her husband.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The ex-Marchioness de Blainville, born Heloise de Morsenne, was twenty-five years of age. Her features, without being regularly beautiful, were endowed with a great charm, an attractive blending of good will, delicacy and firmness. A very simple robe displayed to advantage her graceful form, and though it was yet very early in the morning, she had her hair dressed carefully, and was *chausse* with elegance; her attitudes, her least movements, announced that dignity, soft and tranquil, resulting from unshaken confidence in herself.

Madame Bonaquet had an open letter in her hand when she entered.

"My dear wife," said the doctor to her, while Anatole Ducormier bowed to her, "I present to you one of my oldest and best friends, of whom I have often spoken to you, M. Anatole Ducormier."

"In fact, sir," said the young woman, responding with affability to the salutation of Anatole, "we have spoken often of you. I know how sincere and strong is your affection for my husband; that makes his eulogy and yours, sir: thus I have no need to say, sir, that we shall be very happy to see you often here."

Anatole bowed again: Madame Bonaquet continued, smilingly:

"I am going nevertheless and immediately, sir, to ask permission to act with you as an old friend; I have just received a letter which for quite important reasons, I desired to communicate to M. Bonaquet."

"Certainly, madame," said Anatole Ducormier, bowing again, while Heloise, giving the letter to her husband, said in a sweet and calm voice:

"Will you be so kind as to read this, my dear?"

This letter, written the evening before, was thus conceived:

"I take upon myself to inform you, madame, that on *my* suggestion the letter of information appended has been addressed to all the members of the house to which you *had* the honor to belong."

DIANE DE MORSENNE, Duchesse de Beaupertuis.

"M——: We have the honor and the regret to inform you of the painful and degrading loss that our house has just experienced, by the marriage of Madame the Marchioness de Blainville, (born De Morsenne), with a person unworthy to belong to us."

(the signatures.)

After having read this letter while his wife gazed calmly at him, Doctor Bonaquet smiled, and said to Heloise:

"Who is this Madame de Beaupertuis, my dear?"

"One of my cousins, a very young, very pretty, and very honest woman. But, you see, she is made the rule of quite false ideas, resulting not from a bad heart, but from a bad education; she is daughter of the Prince de Morsenne."

"Of the Prince de Morsenne!" said Anatole, involuntarily.

"Do you know M. de Morsenne?" asked Madame Bonaquet.

"No, madame," replied Ducormier; "but M. de Morval, whose secretary I am, charged me with a letter for the Prince de Morsenne; I presented myself yesterday at his house without being able to see him, but he ought to receive me this morning."

"My dear Heloise," said the Doctor, after a moment of silence, "you know my friendship for Anatole; I have every confidence in him. I have just related to him the diverse and happy circumstances of my marriage. Permit me to inform him of the contents of this letter. It will be very apropos on account of a little discussion that we had just now, Anatole and myself. That will be so much the more piquant for him, since he ought to see, this very morning, the father of this proud duchesse."

"Certainly, my dear husband," answered Madame Bonaquet, smiling, "you may give that letter to M. Ducormier. He is as you have told me, very observing, and he will find this a very curious trait of manners."

Jerome handed the letter to Anatole. As soon as he read it, he exclaimed:

"The insolent creature! it is both stupid and infamous!"

"Oh no, no," replied Jerome, with his habitual serenity. "There is in that resolution a sort of courage joined to an instinct of dignity very decided—dignity very badly comprehended, it is true, but which yet, in a certain point of view, does not lack grandeur. What do you think of it, Heloise?"

"I think, my dear," answered Madame Bonaquet, with her soft and sweet smile, "I think that this *contre-letter* of information would be, in execution and idea, perfect in every point if——"

"How, madame!" exclaimed Ducormier, interrupting in spite of himself the wife of his friend, "you are not revolted at this audacity?—you partake the indulgence of Jerome?"

"Ah! sir," replied Heloise, smiling, "the choice that I have made, being the most honorable in the world, the only fault of that circular is in its being written in my case. Save this, the idea seems to me excellent, and might serve marvellously at a more opportune occasion."

"Pardon my surprise, madame," replied Anatole, surprised at this calm and impartial dignity; "such a stoicism confounds me!—to approve of such an outrageous letter."!

"But it is so, sir," replied Madame Bonaquet, smiling.

"We must, nevertheless, I think, my dear Heloise, since it is so, go there one of these evenings—to those people," said Jerome Bonaquet, with his unalterable placidity.

"I was going to make you that proposition," answered Madame Bonaquet, in a sweet and firm voice. "We will choose, for that *bridal visit*, the first day of the great reception at the Hotel de Morsenne, since M. de Morsenne is the chief of the family."

"What! madame," replied Anatole, falling from surprise into utter astonishment, "you will have the courage to brave so much insolence and disdain?"

Madame Bonaquet could not prevent herself from regarding her husband with a significant air, as if she asked him the reason of the astonishment of his friend, of whom she had until then an excellent opinion; then addressing herself to Ducormier, she replied a little coldly:

"You ought to think, sir, that it does not enter into the thoughts of Dr. Bonaquet or myself to indulge, under such circumstances, in what is called *bravado*. No, we wish only to accomplish a duty imperiously dictated by respect to ourselves. But," added Madame Bonaquet, with an affable air, rising to leave, "I do not wish longer to disturb the conversation of two friends who have remained so long separated. *Au revoir*, I hope, M. Ducormier."

The young woman left the study of her husband, responding to the bow of Anatole.

After the departure of Madame Bonaquet, Ducormier, crossing his arms in a triumphant manner, said to the Doctor, shaking his head:

"Eh, well, Jerome?—eh, well?"

"Eh, well? What, my dear Anatole?—what do you mean?"

"There it is, then—that aristocracy for which, a quarter of an hour ago, you showed yourself so indulgent, so benevolent!"

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? Why, this disdainful Duchesse, by her insolent letter, does she not force you to remain under the blow of a crushing outrage, or to go and expose yourself and your wife to the most humiliating disdain? But, thank God! you will not go. You will change that resolution, which I can say, now that your wife is no longer here, is really absurd, insane—to go to the house of that Prince on a day of his grand reception——"

"Firstly, my friend, I never change a just and wise resolution. My wife is like me. Without that it would not be so dear. We will accomplish all that we have resolved. In this the apprehensions of your friendship injure your judgment. Reassure yourself, this high society is not so ferocious. It is composed of a *resume* of human creatures; but, little as they have of heart in their breasts or brains, they render homage to a firm and worthy action."

"Jerome, I beg you, in the name of your happiness and that of your wife, renounce this insane project. To go and brave this arrogant society! Ah, my friend! you do not know what these people are. You judge them after your wife. You are ignorant with what terrible address they handle irony, and how sharply their little jeers can pierce you. No, no—you do not know them; but I know them—I!" exclaimed Anatole Ducormier, as if a painful sentiment, restrained for a long time in his heart, had burst out at last. Then he added, with an accent of hate impossible to express—"Oh, infernal race! how many bitter humiliations!—how much insolent contempt you have made me swallow! Oh, how much gall is amassed in my heart!"

"Anatole! what do you say?" exclaimed Jerome, as much surprised as affrighted at the expression of terrible wickedness which contracted the beautiful features of Anatole. "You humiliated? you despised? And these disdains, you have suffered them?"

"Yes!" answered Ducormier, with a burst of sardonic laughter. "You do not know those people. *I* tell you they never do an act which they may wish to recall, they know so well how to live! Never a word which can offend; they are so polite! Yet their accent, their physiognomy, their attitude, all, even to their silence, is irony or disdain, when we have the secret of those insolent, hypocritical or corrupt natures!"

"Anatole, your language confounds and alarms me," replied the doctor sadly. "After your first letters I believed you to be happy with the Ambassador, since you did not quit him. How! you have suffered, as you say, so many humiliations, and yet you remained during four years?"

"Yes," answered Ducormier, with a mixture of bitterness, shame and rage; "yes, because that is fated! because as soon as we have frequented that cursed world, every other society becomes to us insupportable. It must be admitted, my hate augments, and yet the elegance, the luxury, the grace, the exquisite taste, the poesy of life, in fine, are only met with there: elsewhere all appears mean, vulgar and *bourgeoise*. I know it! What was my position among those people? That of a *hired* secretary, a species of domestic, superior to the others in that I ate at the lower end of the table, and that if I went out in the coach alone with my master, in place of mounting behind like the lackeys, I sat down respectfully on the front cushions. Yes, those humiliations of every day, I swallowed them so as not to quit that dazzling sphere, to assist at those splendid fetes, at those magnificent balls where I yet wandered unknown, silent and despised, contemplating with an ardent and bitter desire so many charming women who had for me neither smile nor regard, whom I could not even invite to dance as did so many titled and emblazoned fools. My invitation would have been considered an insult! It matters not! Sometimes I succeed in deceiving myself as to the lowness of my condition, and in believing myself of that proud aristocracy where I would have held my place better than others, if chance had made me to be born a Crillon, Montmorency or Lorraine. But, Jerome, why do you look at me with that sad and severe air?"

"Anatole," replied the Doctor in a grave voice and painfully affected, "it is now four years since we separated: you were then good, candid and loyal. I did not know a soul more open than yours to all elevated sentiments. You left for London, happy, with an honorable position offered to your merits; during the first part of our correspondence, you gave me a part of your ingenuous impressions, poor child, of the people thrown into that whirlpool of high society; then timid and naive, you religiously accomplished your duties, and when the man whom at this time you call with so much bitterness *your master*, and whom you named then *your benefactor*, invited you to remain in his saloon, in place of accepting that offer filled with dangerous seductions, you preferred to pass your evenings in your own room in the sweet retirement of study."

"Yes," replied Anatole with a sardonic smile, "I was, in fact, very naive, very candid——then."

"Then, my poor Anatole, you were happy, you did not complain of being despised. Timid and proud, you held yourself within the limits of your situation; little by little your correspondence with me became less frequent; a great change operated on your spirit; you spoke to me with enthusiasm of that society from which your happy instinct had at first kept you back. To that phase of intoxication succeeded in you a contrary reaction; your letters betrayed sometimes a profound discouragement, at other times expressions of a black and bitter irony against men and things; and that, I admit it, reassured me, with the tender appeal that you made to our old friendship—to our souvenirs of college and childhood. Then our correspondence ceased on your part, nearly a year since," added the Doctor sighing. "And I did not expect to find in you this change which afflicts me."

"Good Jerome," replied Ducormier, sincerely touched by the grave emotion of his friend, "judge me severely, that is your right, but you believe at least that my old friendship has never failed?"

"I do not know," answered the Doctor, shaking his head, "I hope not, for myself, and above all for you."

"Jerome—doubts? Ah! this is unjust."

"May your heart remain the same! may your native goodness be not changed by this miserable vanity—by this hateful and insane desire to be of a world of which you cannot be, of which you will never be—whatever you may do, whatever may happen to you."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S OFFICERS.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the ill-fated Franklin Arctic Expedition, whose definite fate has lately been ascertained:

EREBUS.

Captain—Sir John Franklin, K. C. H.
Commander—James Fitzjames (Capt.)
Lieutenants—Graham Gore, (Commander,) Henry T. D. Le Vesconte, James William Fairholme.
Mates—Charles F. des Vœux, (Lieut.) Robert O. Sergeant. (Lieut.)
Second Master—Henry F. Collins:
Surgeon—Stephen S. Stanley,
Assistant-Surgeon—Harry D. S. Goodsir, (acting.)
Paymaster and Purser—Chas. H. Osmer.
Ice-Master—James Reid, (acting.)
58 Petty Officers, Seamen, &c.
Full complement, 70.

TERROR.

Captain—Fras. R. M. Crozier.
Lieutenants—Edward Little, (Commander,) Geo. H. Hodgson, John Irving.
Mates—Frederick J. Hornby (Lieut.) Robt. Thomas, (Lieut.)
Ice-Master—T. Blanky, (acting.)
Second Master—G. A. Macbean.
Surgeon—John S. Peddie.
Assistant-Surgeon—Alexander McDonald.
Clerk in Charge—Edwin J. Helpman.
57 Petty Officers, Seamen, &c.
Full complement, 68.

Those officers whose rank is within parenthesis have been promoted during their absence.

[Written for the New York Leader.]

THE BIRTH OF HOPE.

BY J. HARRY HAYWARD.

When Adam from the Eden gate
Was driven by the flaming sword,
For his transgression of the ward,
And will of his Almighty Lord—
Fair angels sighed, and cherubims
In flaming robes of beauty clad,
About his pathway clustered 'round,
And every holy face was sad.

E'en God in pity deep gazed down
From his pure throne of light above,
To think that thus was mankind lost
Forever to his boundless love:
Yet onward sped the fallen man,
No hand was stretched to stay his flight,
Till suddenly stepped forth a form,
All cloth'd in garments pure as light.

And said, "Almighty God of truth,
Whose will this rebel dared defy;
Wilt thou not save him from despair,
E'en though from bliss he yet must fly?
See—just without these walls of peace,
The monster Sin already waits
To give to death the fallen form,
And on the soul close Heaven's gates!

"Almighty God!—bid justice stay
The sword that would thy vengeance take:
Ah! save from death poor fallen man,
Bid Justice hold, for Mercy's sake!"
Thus Mercy plead for man's recall
To bliss, so late by God confer'd;
But Justice with the flaming blade,
Bold held aloft the *broken word*.

Still God in pity deep gazed down,
Nor bade He Justice hold his pace,
Content to know that man would soon
Return, to supplicate His grace;
So spoke He not, till Adam reached
The outer gate of Paradise,
While Eve in horror followed on,
And vailed in grief her brilliant eyes.

Then Mercy wept and falt'ring cried:
"Will ye of heaven thus look on,
Without a word to save from Death,
A soul, to life eternal born?"
The angels bow'd their star-gem'd heads,
And offer'd up to God a prayer—
But all too late, for Adam now
Had reached the gate—Death still was there.

Then suddenly stepped forth a form,
All cloth'd in garments pure as air—
And said, "If man must flee from bliss,
I his exclusion too will share!
With him I'll flee, where'er he goes—
There too in truth will I abide;
I'll be to him the Polar star,
And lead him safe o'er sorrow's tide."

And speaking thus, the angel flew,
As on the wings of morning's light,
To humbled Adam and fair Eve,
As passed they out to Death's fell night.
Then God with pleasure pure look'd down,
And said, "Man never shall despair—
And Death, thou too shall lose thy sting,
So long as Hope man's fate shall share!"

[Written for the New York Leader.]

RAMBLES
WITH
ROD AND RIFLE.

BY RANDOM SHOTS.

NUMBER XI.

[Owing to the press upon our columns, this excellent and amusing series has been interrupted longer than we intended. Some of our readers may need to be reminded of the circumstances in which the party was placed. The whole were at a festival at the Palace of the Rajah of Bundleapoor, India,—the principal personages consisting of the Rajah, the Princess Cuddleafellah, Vane, Paget and Kinniard, British officers, Randy, Underhill, a half-witted Cockney, the Doctor, O'Donnel, and Kitt Capsicum, belonging to the medical staff. Kitt had been attacked and pretty nearly torn to pieces by a couple of peccaries, or South American pigs, and during the adventure he had grown so angry at the laughter of Vane and Paget as to challenge them both. The Doctor had the pistols he was to use loaded with the pigs' blood in a state of coagulation, and when he fired Paget and Vane dropped, covered with blood, and Capsicum of course supposed that he had killed them both. He has since been going through a course of punch treatment by the Doctor, while the rest of the party have been quizzing Underhill to distraction.—ED.]

"Punch!" was our last word, or rather Kitt Capsicum's last word, in our last number, (ten,) and in a very short space of time after he had pronounced that word "Punch," Kitt had swallowed as many tumblers of the beverage so named, as we have written numbers of our Rambles.

Cold punch! so eulogized by, and indulged in, by Mr. Pickwick—and not found "hard to worry down" by his great originator, Charles Dickens—in this instance was part of our doctor's prescriptions—as he proceeds thus to show:

Doctor.—"Punch" was the word. But how was it uttered?—jovially? No! I had cut him down. His exuberant spirits were hushed, his exuberant stomach shrunk. There he was in his chair, like a wet rag—partly doubled up on his seat, partly hanging over one arm of it. "So the picture has touched you, has it?" says I. "Punch!" says he. "Divil a taste," says I; "but I'll write a prescription in the Hindoo tongue, and Pink here, who has the key of my medicine-chest, shall bring the ingredients, and I'll make it up myself for you." So I pretended to give Pink the key and the prescription, and he wint out and soon returned wid all I wanted—ye see Pink and I understood it all between us.

Vane.—And this, then, is a copy of your prescription, I suppose? (alluding to the paper handed to him by Princess.)

Doctor.—Ah! yes; I forgot to mention, to make it appear all *secundum artum*, I wrote that prescription; besides, it might come in handy when any of you wild slips of chaps might be in a similar case, and require similar treatment. I'll rade it, and give ye copies sometime, in case of accidents.

The following is a correct copy as read by the Doctor:

STOM. REC.

M——n.	*D——.*		X—— Oz.
Aqa——	*f——n.*	*pul—l.*	V—— Oz.
Sach——c	*pul:*	*f.—e.*	V—— Oz.
Lim:	*J——t.*		1-2—— Oz.
Lim:	*P——l.*		100—— Grs.

"That's it, and I call it my *Stomachic Radicicus*, and in plain English it rades: Mountain Dew, (the raal stuff ye understand) ten ounces; ice, pulverised, five ounces; sugar, do. fine, five half ounces, lime juice, one half ounce; ditto peel, one hundred grains. As I said, that's what it rades in English; and it makes, in Irish, one pint of whiskey punch. N. B.—*Never brew less than a gallon!*"

"Dose—the whole mixture every ten minutes; if the patient's a hard case, and after the tenth dose if he does not seems sufficiently under its influence, administer the prescription *skraming hot!*"

The Princess and ladies here hold up their hands in amazement, and the former exclaims, "Surely, Doctor, you have not had occasion in this case to administer your prescription (imitating him) *skraming hot!*"

"It didn't come to that, your highness, as at the tenth dose he burst into a flood of tears, and wringing his hands, exclaimed, wid a mighty broken voice, 'I'm a wretch!—a villain!—a murderer!' Knowing my cue, I chimed in now and thin wid a word of comfort."

Paget.—It must have been affecting?

Doctor.—Heart-breaking it was. You ought to have been there. "A murderer I am!" says he. "Ye may say that," says I, "and of the two best friends you ever had to your back." "Oh! oh! oh!" groans he. These three groans were shocking—they seemed to sound from the place where his good nature had been, they were so hollow. "What'll I do?—what'll I do?—what'll I do?" he asked. "What'll you do? I'll tell you what you *ought* to do," says I, "you ought to make your will, and lave ivery penny you have to the heirs of your victims!" "I will! I will! I will!" says he, rocking himself to and fro in his chair—which was obliged to be kept from going backwards by Pink, while the craythur himself was previnted from falling out forwards by Darby, who I had sent to call O'Donnel, and he (O'Donnel) was by this time there to help me.

And here O'Donnel lends a hand.

O'Donnel (after feeling his pulse)—And if I might advise, Mr. Capsicum, as your hours on this earth are evidently drawing to a close—nay your minutes are numbered——

Kitt—Oh, Lord! to how many?

Doctor.—Rather ask, my poor friend, to how few. I will give you one hundred and ten.

O'Donnel (his hand still on his pulse)—Say twenty, one hundred and twenty. If I might advise our departing friend, I would recommend he should once more, on earth, view the bodies of his late friends—I will not say his murdered victims.

The hollow spot again emits an agonizing groan.

Doctor—The very thing I was going to say myself. I'll have their melancholy murdered remains brought hither.

The exuberant stomach reverberated hollow sounds.

O'Donnel.—Do, Doctor. While you are gone I will prepare the Hall outside for the reception of their mutilated remains.

Stomach again on the Vesuvian order previous to grand eruptions. Symptoms of uneasiness behind the bow windows. The patient's bowels of compassion moved at last. He weeps—sheds tears—contrite tears.

Darby wipes patient's eyes. Pink arranges the Hall outside for the reception of the bodies. Docter goes for the bodies. O'Donnel comforts himself, during the patient's paroxysm, with a couple of doses of the patient's prescription, cold.

And now, reader, accompany us all—for be it known unto you the ladies will go with us, gents,—and see what is to be seen in the Hall of Death.

Before quitting the ball-room, howeverer, Underhill had resuscitated. As soon as he understood the sort of retributive practical joke that was about to be played off on Kitt, he begged to be permitted to be one *dramatic persone*, giving the following explanation why his appearence on the scene would be very *apropos*.

Under—For I know of a certain little—little—little——

Here he almost broke down at the beginning for a word—indeed he did break down. And, after looking mighty sheepishly at all the ladies, turned to Paget and whispered to him. Paget gave him the word he stuck for, and he went on at the same pace once again.

Under.—As I was remarking of Kitt Capsicum's affairs—I know of a little *ly-his-song* (so he pronounced the word he wanted, and got from Paget,) of his with a certain—certain (going to break up again) female in Rohilcund, when 'is regiment was quartered there. The fact is, they said he wictimised a young creature there; and the affair 'ad halmost a tragical hend.

Princess.—Oh, the gay seducer! This is an additional reason why he should be made to suffer a little. Pray let us hear, Mr. Underhill, how this poor young lady was basely betrayed.

Under—Your'ighness, not hexactly a young lady. I said female. Her name was Jane Riley, and she was a sort of hunder cook at a 'otel.

Paget.—Wather a gweasy attachment.

Under.—Yes, a little greasy when cooking, but she was wery good looking though—when she was done. When the affair leaked out, she attempted suicide.

Paget.—Hanged herself one morning in her gawaters, like the unfortunate Miss Bailey—eh?

Under.—No—not exactly—the cook pulled 'er hout by the 'eels from a barrel of grease where she was trying to smother 'erself.

Paget.—Nasty cweatuwe!

Under.—'Orrid. I saw 'er when she was hall dripping.

Kinniard.—(Theatrically)—Angels and ministers of *grease* defend us!

Princess.—She did not destroy herself!

Under.—Not quite; but the report was, and Kitt believed, that she 'ad. We made hup the story that she 'ad 'ung 'erself in the pantry!

Kinniard.—That was the report?

Under.—Yes, and I made some werses on it, a song, and set it to the tune of "Hunfortunate Miss Bailey."

We were all anxious to hear the song.

After a little pressing—not much—he consented, remarking, we must understand—the ghost of Miss Jane Riley is supposed to visit her seducer at his bedside, after he had supped late with some friends, and embibed rather an extra allowance of toddy, the ghost there and then giving vent to her injured feelings in song.

And he moreover particularly requested us to observe, and excuse the author's pun, in naming his verses—viz: Kitt's, *Lay-his-Song!*

These preliminary remarks being concluded, the author favored us in a most lugubrious style with the following *morceau*:

SONG.

AIR—*Unfortunate Miss Bailey.*

I'm kitchen-wench from Rohilcund,
Seduced by you in gaiters:
And left behind the pantry door,
Hanging—'midst plates and waiters.
I'm Jane Riley! Unfortunate Jane Riley!

My ghost now claimeth *yours* at once,
From out your paunchy body,
Filled from bottom up to top
With rum and arrack toddy!
Says Jane Riley, &c.

Give up the ghost, and come with me,
To—hem!—the place appointed,
There you'll be spitted and done brown,
In your own fat annointed.
By Jane Riley, &c.

Here the author of the words and music,—waited—looked for—and as is usual—received applause.

Paget ventured to doubt the originality of the words—and hinted at having met with some very like them in Tom Moore.

Vane rebuked him seriously and severely—and enquired very sarcastically "if he imagined nobody but himself was blessed with the divine gift of poetry?"

Kinniard followed suit in the same style; and supposed "by and by, he'd say the words were not original—because he fancied he had met with some like them in Hudibras."

"Yes," chimed in I, "or in Joe Miller—Tom Paine, Peter Pindar, Brandreth, Townsend, Gayetty, Hoop-de-doo-den-doo! or any other of our thousand and one Heaven inspired poets.

"Envy, Paget! downright envy in you and nothing less," says our Rajah.

Princess.—(with a sigh.) Ah! fie, fie, but 'tis the fate of genius—detraction ever follows it. For my part, affecting as the song is, I believe every word of it to be Mr. Underhill's.

Under.—(Very proudly.) Thank your 'ighness! (To Paget triumphantly.) Now—now hinfid-dle I 'ave thee on the 'ip!"

"But to prove beyond a doubt that I writ the werses myself—see 'ere (showing a card on which he had just been writing) 'ere's a hextra werse I 'ave just been and *himprovisionized* on the spot.

"You see, it struck me, if I'm hallowed to happear before Kitt—hall in a winding sheet, as the ghost of Jane Riley, and sing my werses in a werry solemn tone, with haccompanying hemphasis and haction—I shall 'if 'im pretty 'ard."

Paget.—Hit him hawad? The sight of you alone in your winding-sheet—standing between our two bodies, which must be placed one on either side of him, will knock him owa."

Under.—"Yes, and when 'e 'ears my 'ollow woice.

Kinniard.—And your ditto verses he'll be doubled up into a cocked-hat in no time.

Randy.—"Question! question! read us your last verse. Silence for the author's last verse improvised. I think you said here on this spot and for this occasion only."

Under.—"Yes. I *himprovisioned* it 'ere on the spot." (Reads from card.) "Hextra werse to the hentirely horiginal song hentitled Kitt's '*Lay his song*' himprovisioned for the occasion and on the spot, by the Hauthor!"

Give me your red and murderous 'and,
And come along I tell 'ee—
Refuse—and from this fist you'll nap
A one-ner in your belly!
From Jane Riley, unfortunate Jane Riley.

The applause here was general, and amidst our praises of the song and requests that it should be published with the author's and composer's name in full, we adjourned to witness its effects when sung in ghostly style before Kitt in the Hall of Death.

Here we are in the Hall of Death, silently viewing it.

The light is so dim 'tis with difficulty we discern its dimensions and appearance. By degrees our sight penetrates its gloom and discloses the following particulars:

It is lofty and roomy, its floor of dark wood, very highly polished. There are many doors right and left opening into it from bedchambers or sleeping apartments—many of them being without beds, having, as is the custom of the country, hammocks slung instead.

These hammocks, as my readers may be aware, are not such as are used on board ship, with mattrasses, &c., &c., in them. They are thrice the size, and made either of white cotton closely woven and fringed, or in open network.

When suspended or slung, they are roomy enough to accommodate three or four occupants for a night's rest. More of the hammocks anon.

That door on the right hand, from which a light is seen streaming through, while it is ajar, is Kitt's door, leading to his apartments.

Listen, and you hear moans and subdued groans issuing therefrom.

Up the Hall near the end opposite us and the large folding doors of entrance, you perceive, in the centre, a sort of demi-throne, or elevated couch. That has been specially prepared for this occasion, and is for Kitt the patient and victim to recline on during the forthcoming ceremony.

On the large white hammock squarely spread on a sort of frame at the couch's head is displayed, as you see, in large black letters:

COUCH OF REPENTANCE AND DEATH.

Further on, on either side of this couch, are two tables, with two lighted wax candles on each, rendering "darkness visible" in all parts of the Hall excepting in their immediate proximity.

There is light enough, however, for us to discern, in a line with the tables, and in front of them, on either side, three broad-seated bamboo stools. These are places of deposit of the two bodies, by and bye, to be laid lengthwise thereon.

Advance a few paces, and those who are near-sighted, use your glasses.

You see at the head of, or above the third stool on the left, a black placard with white letters, reading thus:

Mementi mori.
FRANK VANE!
My mother gave me birth—
From her my life I drew:
My *friend* gave me my *death*;
With pistol me he slew!
Requiescat in pace.

On the right or opposite side, in a similar position, our eyes now encountered a similar head-stone or placard, inscribed:

Mementi mori.
ALF. PAGET!
Mother I never had,
By *pap* and *bottle* nurs'd;
By pistol ball of *friend*
My thread of life was burst:
Requiescat in pace.

We can also see near the foot of the couch a large tub full of water, and also a bushel basket full of mangoes; above these—directing attention to a latin quotation, or motto—is a hand thus:

☞ CASUS BELLI.

This monument, or momento, is on the left hand—we, the audience, bearing in mind that our position is identical with an audience in a theatre, and are viewing our farce as they do.

This view, according to stage directions, makes right left. Now the couch before us is supposed to be on the stage—when the principal actor, Kitt, is placed on it, reclining with his face towards us, the above particularized monument or memento will be on his right hand, and *vice versa*, our left.

On our right, near the couch's foot, and in a line with the monument stands a low bottomed high backed chair, and by its side a cradle—evidently an impromptu one—with cane top, and rockers complete.

On the opposite side of the nursing chair is a small work-table—on it a pair of child's socks knitted, one incomplete, with knitting-needle attached, and a ball of yarn. Also an open book. Over the head of the cradle is a scroll, with a hand pointing to the chair—so

☞ MY MOTHER.

Up to this time, although frequently inclined to burst with laughing—we withheld our merriment, shaking it off at signs from the Doctor. "My Mother" started us into a guffaw spite of efforts to control it.

Doctor—Hush! would you ruin all? You havn't seen half the show yet, the best of it's to come. Now Kinnaird, take Paget and Vane out into the passage, make corpses of 'em, and lay 'em out at once.

Exeunt silently by folding-doors—where we enter, Kinniard, Paget and Vane.

"Now," proceeds the Doctor, "I'm going to my patient, and wid O'Donnel's assistance, we'll place him on the couch of repentence and death, and thin I'll proceed to rade him a lecture—which I'll say nothing about—you'll hear it and that's enough. Remember now, every one of you,—and you ladies in particular—not a whisper must be heard during the ceremonies. You can all stand a little outside the doors there—or if you come in a pace or two you wont be seen—only mind your tongues—don't let a word be heard—barring one—and *mum's* the word."

So saying, the Doctor quietly entere Kitt's quarters, while we all dispersed ourselves in the best places and positions we could for silence and light.

A very few moments had elapsed before a gong sounded very low with lengthened pauses between each stroke—proceeding from one of the rooms on Kitt's side.

On the fourth stroke, low and solemn music broke upon our ears, emenating from the opposite side of the hall.

The door of Kitt's apartment opens, and he himself appears, supported by O'Donnel and the Doctor. He (in silk, if not gay attire,) a long loose white silk dressing gown completely enveloping his whole figure—his face and head only excepted—the former miserably pale and woe-begone, the latter surmounted by a comical white cotton night cap.

The Doctor and O'Donnel keeping exact pace with the music in a theatrical manner, bear rather than lead Kitt to the couch.

As soon as he is extended thereon, his head being elevated some two feet above his feet, the couch having about that inclination from head to foot—the Doctor, with finger on lip, motioning silence, stalks ghost-like across to a door on his left, (our right) arriving there, he pauses a moment till he sees O'Donnel has placed himself at a door opposite to him.

A short pause here. Gong and music cease. Silence broken only by low reverberations from the very depths of the late exuberant—now flabby stomach of him of the couch.

Underhill pinches me on a soft spot so hard to engage my attention, 'tis with difficulty I avoid crying out.

A violent *dig* in the short ribs right from the elbow, is my only notice of his *pinch*. The interjection "Ah!" lowly and painfully pronounced by the digged one arises the Doctor's indignation as he stands at his post, and worse still, arises Kitt's body as he lies on his couch.

This interruption is but momentary—silence reigns again—the Doctor's indignation subsides as Kitt's body subsides into its recumbent position.

Before the next action takes place, the following whispers are whispered:

Randy.—"Rajah, as we say in the West, 'I smell a mice.' Don't contradict me, 'tis no use, you have a hand in this mummery. Too much design and preparation here for our Irish friends O'Donnel and Doctor only."

Rajah.—Remember, *mum's* the word, and as a certain Western poet says:

"I know thy thought."

"Hear *his* (Doctor's) speech, but say thou naught!"

Gong and dead march.

At a sign from Doctor and O'Donnel, their respective doors slowly open and enter—Doctor's side—Darby O'Dowd enshrouded in one of the large white hammocks already described, a part of the fringed edges so arranged as to form round the neck a sort of deep turned down collar or tippet.

His right arm bare, obtrudes through a fold of the hammock, and his hand grasps a long white wand. He wears his own livery hat—a very black, very shiny, japanned one, with military cockade on one side, but the usual gold band round the lower part of the crown is covered now by a broad black one, the ends of which are long, stiffened out behind, and trailing from thence to the floor.

Waving his wand, he marshals in twelve mourners (natives) enshrouded in like manner as himself—their heads covered by a close fitting black skull cap, and their faces rendered ghastly pale, being dredged with flour on a slight preparation of gum arabic.

☞At the same time this entry was performing, O'Donnel caused his mourners to march in. Pink costumed exactly in the same style as Darby, hat and all, headed this corps, twelve in number, and similarly attired as the others.

Marshaled by their respective leaders or chief mourners, they march solemnly down in straight lines on their own sides, then facing inwards, right and left, the two chief mourners meet in the centre and touch noses.

Face again, right and left, with military precision, up centre, and followed by their parties march to Kitt's feet. Here performing a solemn genuflexion, they file off right and left, face downwards, and form two lines, one on each side, and outside the stools for the reception of the bodies.

The Doctor and O'Donnel have taken their places on either side of the couch of death, and at its foot.

Said occupant's head wagging from side to side very slowly, seems to ask of his eyes—both very watery, winking, and dull—"what is all this? I don't clearly understand it! Is it my own funeral, or somebody else's?"

His tongue wishing to answer for his eyes, tries so to do, but is too thick and slobbery to emit any articulate sounds.

A sort of gurgling answer may be gathered by persevering ears, somewhat to the following effect:

"Is's-a-dou-ble-fun'l. Th-o-b-s'quies-'fy're mur'-dvic—ms'."

Soberly rendered, reads thus:

"It is a double funeral! The obsequies of your murdered victims!"

And thus it appears, is it inwardly construed by the questioner:

Groans, tears, and a double allowance of head-wagging—fully testifying the fact.

Now Kinniard's voice is heard at our backs: "Room there for the bodies!"

And in the bodies are slowly borne, each stretched full length on a *soft* plank, by eight natives, four to each.

As they pass us, heels first, Paget pulls the sheet from over his face, and says, "I shall wesuscitate befowa my time, and laugh aloud. If I don't, I shall become a weal corpse—commit suicide by self-suffocation."

To give full effect to what Vane *did* as he passed, and not what he *said*—for he said nothing—'tis necessary for you, reader, to observe the Princess is reclining on several cushions, provided for her comfort close to the door, and low near the floor.

Underhill—setting his promise to Vane at defiance—has been for some time evidently sweet upon her. His head is close to hers, he stooping over her so low as to raise his short Alexander's shirt several inches behind, disclosing his tights tightly stretched over his posterior projections.

Vane seeing him thus engaged, and also seeing such an opportunity of making himself understood, and making his meaning felt without a word, seized the opportunity.

Passing on a level, as he lay, with the means of making himself *felt understandingly*, projecting as 'twere towards his hand like the air drawn dagger of Macbeth, like that murderous Thane he mutters inwardly, "Come let me clutch thee!" and nipping between his forefinger and thumb with a vice like, if not a vicious nip, he nips a soft spot on Underhill behind.

A loud and sharp cry of agony!—a bolt upright!—a right about face!—performed at one and the same time, besides a clapping of both hands behind to the soft spot by the owner thereof, surprises us all.

This surprise was not diminished but rather increased by Kinniard's suddenly seizing Underhill by the throat, and swinging him at one swing outside the doors.

The music, which was now more fast, and the shuffling of the feet of the body bearers, it seems, had nipped in the bud the cry of the nipped in the body, and also rendered the sound of that body's removal inaudible to the occupant and attendants on the couch of repentance and death.

Whispered attempts were in course of operation among our party to discover the cause of our late surprise, when they were stayed by the sudden silence—music and motion ceasing.

All eyes were now directed towards the Doctor, who, standing on Kitt's left hand, in a slow and solemn manner, addressed him thus:

"You have made your will?"

Kitt utters a sound, a sort of cross between a groan and a long sob.

This sound is interpreted by O'Donnel, who is acting, it appears, as bottle holder to the floored one, into "I have."

"All your property, real and personal, you do or ever may possess—that is, that may be left to you after your death—you have bequeathed to the heirs of your murdered victims?"

Kitt.—I-a-ve-all. Decid'ly—snuff!

O'Donnel.—Answer "I have, all. Decidedly!" (Then to Kitt, handing him his snuff box.) Here it is.

Kitt (Obliviously).—Wha-tis?

O'Donnel.—What is? Why your snuff-box; you asked for it.

Kitt, uttering a lengthened "Oh," takes the box and an enormous pinch, at the same time scattering a quantity of the snuff on the couch beside him.

Doctor proceeds, "There you go again. On your death-bed, still you must have your luxuries, but make the most of your time, for its growing mighty short, and let me make the most of it, too, and bring ye into a proper state of mind to meet your latter end with comfort.

"O'Donnel, raise him up a piece—so! Now if you've done putting snuff into your eyes, for I see ye haven't the sinse to know where your nose is—maybe you'll favor me by casting 'em this way," crossing over to and pointing at the tub of water and basket of mangoes.

Kitt turns his head in that direction, and the Doctor goes on.

"D'ye see that?—a tub of water and a basket of fruit? That's all it is, and that, as you may here rade, is the sole *casus belli* of your murdering two of your best friends. Yis, of your shedding their blood by quarts—killing 'em dead as herrings. There's their dead bodies now before you to spake for thimselves."

Kitt is here very much overcome; his face falls on O'Donnel's neck, and low gurgling sounds are heard. O'Donnel, quick at interpretation, replies to these sounds by applying to the utterer's lips a tumbler full of the prescription, cold.

As the contents slowly disappear, the Doctor again speaks:

"That's right, take in your physic, and thin take in my discourse. They're both intended to rache the same spot—the spot that's been the death of your friends and will be the death of yourself.

"And I make no bones about it whin I say that that spot is your belly!

"Yis—I say it loudly; I say it without contradiction, religiously and philosophically (lift your hats, ye blackguards)—that spot is your belly!"

The words within the parenthesis were addressed to the chief mourners, Darby and Pink.

This injunction on their part was complied with—they uncovered their heads.

Whether the occupant of the couch and swallower of the prescription considered it necessary to uncover the spot apostrophised to win compassion for it, by its dilapidated and shrunken appearance, or whether he wished to expose it for its deadly dealings, is unknown; but if O'Donnel had not prevented it an *expose* in full of the *belli*-cose member would have been made there and then.

The Doctor, nothing abashed, going on as if he expected the effect his words produced, continues—"Yis—as it is here plainly written"—pointing to the placard—"in Latin, which, as your early education was neglected, you don't understand, I now translate. *Casus belli* reads in English, 'Belly, cause of war!'"

Here this frequently-mentioned part of the human anatomy had like to have been the cause of discovery—for Vane's and Paget's heaved convulsively with suppressed laughter.

The Doctor, quick as thought, prevents an explosion by stepping forward between the bodies and speaking very loudly these words—"Death and damnation!" making them appear a part of the translation.

Thus the English of *casus belli* would read, "Belly—cause of war, death and damnation!"

And thus it appeared to strike the ear of Kitt, who repeated, with sundry groans, "Death and damnation!"

"Exactly!" answers the Doctor, to Kitt's ejaculation. "Death it has been to these two wretched victims before you, and the *other* will be yourself, unless you continue to repint.

"See here, glutton! Kape your eyes on me, and glut your sight wid this. D'ye see it?"—pointing to the scroll above Vane's head—"No, you don't very clearly; but you can't help that. It's the film of death fast closing your eyes that prevints you.

"But you can hear the affecting words—the last words poor Frank Vane ever spoke, and he spaking them wid his mouth full of blood, filled by you, his friend.

"I'll not bother you wid the Latin. It'll be engraved on the white marble headstone over the grave, in gold letters, and underneath will appear, in the same, his last words—which I am going to repate. Listen!

"My mother gave me birth!"

"D'ye hear that? That's a tender line. 'His mother gave him birth!' What have you given him? And what will his poor distracted mother give you if she ever comes across you?—I say, what will she give you?"

Here a hollow voice slowly and solemnly answers, "Pawticulawa fits!"

Having filled with this number a fitting space, more about fits cannot be said here, but in No. 12 the effect produced by the "particular fits" mentioned may be found by the reader, if to read it he thinks fit.

Ladies' Department.

DRESS, ART AND FASHION.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YORK LEADER
BY MRS. PULLAN,
Author of "The Lady's Manual of Fancy Needle-work," &c., &c.

FANCY FAIRS—MODES OF GETTING THEM UP—PROPRIETIES AND IMPROPRIETIES—ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

One of the peculiar features of the coming season is the getting up of Fancy Fairs and other popular amusements for the benefit of various charitable institutions; and having for some years been consulted more or less in the arrangement of such fêtes, especially in London, and witnessed a good deal of management and mismanagement—we venture to think our experience may probably be acceptable to our readers.

A great deal is said for and against Fancy Fairs; their advocates insisting that they spur on the patronesses to industry, induce them to cultivate their taste, and give them pleasant occupation, at the same time affording a greater benefit to trade than if the same amount of money were given directly to such or such a charity. There are, on the other hand, many who consider a Fancy Fair as a mere *Vanity Fair*, with the additional evil of hypocrisy added to the other sins of its patronesses: that keeping a stall is a mere pretext for carrying on a more public and extensive flirtation than can be done under other circumstances: that there is little or no good effected for those who should be benefitted by it, while it affords an opportunity for dissipation and show under the pretext of charity.

As on every other mooted subject, there is a good deal to be said on both sides: there is no doubt that people might give five, ten or a hundred dollars to charity, without seeking to find amusement for themselves while doing so: but we must take poor human nature as we find it, and be glad that we can, even by the bribery of a little amusement, enlist in a good cause the sympathies and exertions of those who would not otherwise interest themselves for us: the really good Samaritan needs, perhaps, no such inducement.

Then again, good is undoubtedly done to a charitable institution by the talking about it,—the general discussion which a Fancy Fair excites. Many become thus acquainted with its objects, who would never, otherwise, have heard of them; and sympathies are excited which would not have been elicited, had the patronesses confined themselves to direct and silent contributions.

Then, again, large sums are actually realized by such means, as it is always understood, (in the Old World, at least,) that the managers and ladies keeping the stalls give not only their services, but their money. A list of the committees and patronesses is published some weeks before, and contributions, both in cash and work, are solicited. These are sent to the general fund, or to any particular patroness with whom we may be acquainted; and as each lady holds herself responsible for the appearance of her stall, and is ambitious of realizing a larger sum from its proceeds than any of her rivals can do—she herself not only solicits contributions from her friends, but expends large sums in making purchases suitable for sale afterwards. It is usual also for the Berlin wool and Fancy stores to allow a discount on goods bought there in quantities for charitable purposes.

It is to be understood, then, at all times, that the Committee undertake certain pecuniary responsibilities, and contribute in actual coin to the success of the project. This is indispensable; and we mention it because at a recent charity concert at the Academy of Music, this principle seemed to be utterly ignored by the Committee.

The contributions most in favor are tasteful, well made specimens of Fancy-work, Drawings and Paintings, Works of Art, and neatly made articles of clothing for the poor. As, however, the object of the temporary store-keepers is to *get money*—honestly, if they can, but to get it at any rate—curious modes of raising the wind are sometimes discovered by the ingenious and ready-witted ladies. For instance, at a great Fair in London for the benefit of one of the Hospitals, appeared, on a certain stand, some elegant little packages, neatly labelled "A compliment to a lady's understanding." Each was sealed, and the price, half a guinea, marked on it. Of course they were bought up rapidly by the gentlemen, who desired, no doubt, to pay a tribute the more flattering because, according to their limited views, it was so rarely deserved.

Imagine how eagerly the recipient would tear open her packet—fancy the giver standing by, equally anxious to know what this graceful compliment might be—and the laugh when, from a covering of pink tissue paper was drawn—a pair of knitted garters!

At the same fair the "Iron Duke" met with a loss, that proved a great gain to the charity. On leaving the stall of one of the Lady Patronesses, where he had been chatting with his accustomed bonhommie, he forgot his umbrella, (a very old and shabby one, by the way,) and had scarcely proceeded five yards before he heard the lady putting it up at auction. The competition was eager enough, and when the Duke found it had realized ten guineas to the fund, he expressed great regret that he had not half-a-dozen to leave behind him in the same way.

A droll incident occurred recently at a fancy fair in Paris. One of the ladies had tried, in vain, to get a gentleman to make a purchase; at length, she tempted him with a very cheap purse, which was netted, and had large stiches in it.

"This thing! why, it will not hold money, I am sure!" replied he.

"Try it—only try it!" responded the lady, holding it up to him open, while he took out of his pocket a handful of gold coins. He slipped them into the purse, and, as he expected, they fell through the holes at the end, not, however, on the table, but into a box which she held underneath. He had already surmised that he was victimized, although not comprehending precisely the manner; and while making up his mind to the loss of his money, resolved to protest against it.

"There, madame, did I not tell you so? I was sure that money put in that purse would be lost."

"Lost, do you say?" she replied, showing him, for the first time, the inscription '*Tronc aux pauvres*' (Poor-box) on the box which held his money. Surely you do not call that *lost* money. Stop, Count! The purse belongs to you. You remember my entreating you to take some tickets for the last benevolent fete, and you refused. Believe me, it is best to do such things *de bon gre*. 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.' *Au revoir!*"

It needs the ready wit and *espieglerie* of a French woman to originate some of these modes of turning the gallantry of the gentlemen to pecuniary account. Last winter a ball was got up by the *Societe de bienfaisance* at Paris, the proceeds being for the benefit of the poor. The ladies met in committee, arranged their plans, communicated them, personally, to each lady who obtained a ticket and voucher from them, and received an assurance of secrecy which, for a wonder, was strictly maintained. When the evening arrived, the ladies, on being solicited to dance, gave, with their consent, the price of the favor, twenty-five francs for a waltz, twenty for a polka, and so on, the quadrille being only ten francs. A select number of the most beautiful women present were permitted to double these prices.

Would not larger sums be raised in this way than by a calico ball? and could not the money be more profitably spent than in purchasing and making up at hap-hazard, ugly and almost useless calico wrappers?

This ball was an incident out of the ordinary course; but in Paris it is the general, if not universal custom, for ladies of high rank to hold the *aumonieres* (alms-bags) after charity sermons. Nothing is more common among the advertisements of Parisian journals than the announcement that a sermon will be preached at such a church, by the archbishop, or some distinguished preacher, and a collection made by Madame la Duchesse de So-and-So, or Madame la Marquise de So-and-So—giving, usually, the addresses as well as names of the ladies, that contributions may be left at their hotels, if circumstances prevent an attendance at church.

They do not go from pew to pew; but stand at the various entrances, so that the congregation, on going out, must encounter their pleading looks, and have the elegantly-wrought alms-bag thrust out before their very faces for their contributions.

The essential to the success of a Fancy Fair, or any other charitable fête, is a well-grounded assurance that the funds so collected will be properly applied. The amount taken at each stall, and for admission, should be announced always before the close of the Fair; and no time lost in accounting, officially, for the money, afterwards. At the last Fair at which we assisted, at Hanover Square Rooms, (taking the stall of Lady Palmerston, who was prevented, by sudden illness from officiating in person,) nearly a thousand pounds were collected during the two days the fair lasted.

Almost as large a sum was raised for the aid of the widows and orphans of the Crimean War, at a fair held in Drury Lane Theatre. On that occasion, by the way, a promenade concert was given in the evening; and Mr. Henri Drayton excited profound enthusiasm and admiration by his magnificent singing of the Marseillaise.

[Written for the New York Leader.]

GREEN ROOM SKETCHES.

THEATRES AND THEATRICAL PEOPLE.

NUMBER XVI.

BY AN HABITUE.

DION BOURCICAULT.

When a scribbler has a great subject before him for consideration and criticism, he naturally approaches it with a respectful and a deferential awe. The reader having, probably, glanced at the name of the illustrious dramatist which heads our sketch, will readily understand the "kindred emotions" with which we undertake our task. To begin at the beginning, we find that Mr. Dion Bourcicault, according to his own account, was born in Dublin, in the year of grace, 1822—malicious persons are wicked enough to think that it should have been written 1802—and was the son of a mysterious "S. Bourcicault," who had very many years before fled from France to the friendly bosom of the Dublin Irish for protection—for what particular cause is not definately stated in the record. Having passed his infant years in the land of St. Patrick, the young B. was, to the great grief of the Dubliners, sent to England, to study the profession of a civil engineer, under the fatherly direction of Dr. Lardner, but being decidedly uncivil in his tendencies, he abandoned Euclid—since which time that celebrated mathematician has never been able to hold up his head, but has sunk into the most pitiable disrepute, having lately been refused funeral honors by the members of Yale College. After this heartless desertion of poor Euclid, he turned his attention to Shakespere; upon which the immortal bard turned uneasily in his coffin, feeling that his reputation as the first of dramatists was in peril, and that "Bourcicault's Dramatic Works," and not Shakespere's, would be, ere long, England's boast and England's pride.

The critical foresight of the great poet was not at fault; for we are told that at the tender age of eighteen, a period when ordinary boys are more interested in marbles and "hop-scotch" than literary fame, the boy Bourcicault burst like a gorgeous and brilliant comet on the London world with the comedy of "London Assurance"—chiefly compiled, according to the critics of the day, from the natural stock of the same article possessed by the author, but also bearing unmistakable evidence of a keen study of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," and other insignificant works. This play was produced at Covent Garden, on the 4th of March, 1841—a day forever memorable in the history of America as well as in that of Great Britain. In America it will be remembered as the day upon which Wm. Henry Harrison entered upon his short career as President of the United States—in England as that in which she first discovered that there lived within her borders a Bourcicault.

During the period which followed the year 1841, to that of 1851, the new dramatist produced "Love and Money." "The Irish Heiress," "Love in a Maze," and many hundred other plays, most of which, we must conjecture, the author keeps quietly slumbering in some unknown locality, as we rarely have the pleasure of seeing them in public. In 1853, having remodelled the English stage, and found that there was nothing further needed from him in that country, he magnanimously turned his steps towards our benighted continent, with a view of building up something like a dramatic taste among the unfortunate race of backwoodsmen who were suffering the drama to languish and die amongst them, all for the want of just such a man as himself. He came, he saw, but unfortunately, Cæsar's victorious boast applies to him no farther. Mr. Bourcicault after his advent among us, began to lecture to instruct the Americans, but the foolish Americans would not be instructed and stayed away from Mr. Bourcicault's lectures. He generously forgave them, however, for this piece of ingratitude, and moreover, announced his intention of doing something for the dramatic art in America. He thenceforth took to the stage as writer, actor and manager. As a writer, he is chiefly noted for clever adaptations and cool appropriations of various well known productions from the pens of English and French dramatists. "The Invisible Husband" tinkered from Benjamin Webster's "Giralda" is a capital instance of his talent for the first, while "Andy Blake," Edward Sterling's "Young Scamp" rechristened, is an astonishing proof of his genius for the latter. As an actor, he is chary of exhibiting his powers, but appears now and then, in a few parts adapted to his capabilities, among which we may mention the "Phantom," and for the representation of which it cannot be denied he deserves great praise. No actor in the profession possesses the *natural* advantages for the proper rendition of this character so well as Mr. Dion Bourcicault; and in other hands it will always be comparatively a failure. This is his *chef d'œuvre* in the way of acting; and it is to be regretted that the piece is in itself so gloomy that it is not a favorite with the public, or we should oftener have the pleasure of witnessing the thrilling exhibition of dramatic power displayed in Mr. B.'s *Phantom*. The peculiar talents necessary for the position of manager of a theatre Mr. Dion Bourcicault unfortunately, or fortunately, we scarcely know which, does not possess. As a financier he is gifted with unusual abilities, and his excellence in this regard is well known and universally acknowledged throughout the theatrical profession. It is only deplored that the results of this "acknowledged talent" does not always appear. In other respects he has failed as a manager; and those under the shadow of whose wing he has speculated and carried on his managerial operations have failed also. For be it known that Mr. Dion Bourcicault has an invincible repugnance to appearing publicly as a manager. His modesty—it must be this—holds him, like the violet, sweetly in shade from the general view, while behind the scenes, it is, alas! well known that he is prime minister, chief cook and bottle washer of the whole concern. It is alleged that it was thus during the mournful campaign at Wallack's two winters' ago, and the public are beginning to surmise that Mr. B. controls the entire managerial wires of the Winter Garden. Since "Chamooni III" made its appearance, and since other interesting little proofs of the Bourcicault mind have loomed up before its gentle vision, this fact is hardly beyond a doubt.

Here then we have Mr. B. as writer, actor, and manager; and it will not be denied that it is a difficult matter to say in which capacity he pleases us best. His efforts in either line have not had that wonderful and powerful influence on the American play-going community which, from his own early anicipations and promises, might be looked for. He has neither built up a standard of dramatic art amongst us, nor has he educated the theatrical taste of the people of the United States to a higher and purer point. It is true that the "Poor of New York," "Jessie Brown," and "Chamooni III," are good enough of their kind, and the two first-named have each enjoyed short seaons of popular favor; but no one, except their author, would claim for them the merit of being models of dramatic taste or genius, or say that they deserved a place on the boards of any well appointed first-class theatre.

Why Mr. Bourcicault has not fulfilled his prophecies, no one can say. He has done his best, perhaps, and the best can do no more. If the public mind has not yet reached the intellectual height of "The Poor of New York" and "Chamooni III," it is not the fault of the gentleman under whose auspices they were produced.

In a certain little notice, written by disinterested parties, we are told that Mr. Bourcicault's demerit as a dramatist is, that he "writes rather from his experience than his imagination." This is to be regretted, if his imagination can furnish anything better than his experience has already given us.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to Mr. B's ability as a writer, for, if you take up one of his dramas, you are carried back to some familiar French or English play-wright, whose name has appeared originally on a similar production, and there is so much more that belongs to Scribe, or some other man, than to Dion Bourcicault, in the matter before you, that he loses the credit of his own performance. But one thing is certain: Mr. Dion Bourcicault, though he has not the subtle genius nor the creative power of the man who wrote Hamlet, nor the poetic beauty of language of Sheridan Knowles, or the originality of a dozen otherwriters whom we might name—has one merit—he is a good translator from the French, and his translations, adaptations, and appropriations form the staple of his dazzling and wide-spread renown as a dramatist.

New Publications.

Leaves from an Actor's Note Book: With Reminiscences and Chit-Chat of the Green Room and the Stage, in England and America. By George Vandenhoff. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1859.

We gave, two weeks since, a very interesting extract at length from the advance sheets of this work, which has excited considerable preliminary attention, and which cannot fail to find an immense body of readers—within and outside of the profession with which it principally has to do. It would be almost impossible to write a book connected with the stage, its incidents and its celebrities—a book unveiling any of the mysteries of the green room and the actors' resort, those unknown lands which seem so rich and so bright to the lookers on who have never stepped within the charmed circle,—it would be almost impossible, we say, to write such a book without making it attractive; and Mr. George Vandenhoff, with his wide and long experience among the leading dramatic celebrities of the age and that which is passing away—with his splendid elocution and the scale of dignity on which he holds himself above most of the vices and failings of the stage—to come at all short of the capabilities of the subject. He has not done so, and "Leaves from an Actor's Note Book" are alike noticeable from the inherent interest of their narrations of incident, their sketches of personal character, and their entire freedom from all that indelicacy which so often mars works of this character. He has not forgotten what too many forget—that even the applause of the dissolute and the reckless cannot compensate for the sending out into the world of a page stained with revolting relations and worse than doubtful witticisms. The world will be glad to meet and will not be willing to lose the glimpses of the great artists who in these pages throw off their tinsel robes and become common people. So far the book is unexceptionably fine and most creditable to the author. But there is a skeleton at nearly every feast as well as in every man's closet; and Mr. Vandenhoff has neither himself been spared the infliction, nor has he spared its readers. The work is seriously marred by a wilderness of quotations—often obtrusive and still oftener unnecessary; it is blemished by a succession of French words and phrases for which there is no excuse, and which would indicate that the writer was a tyro in French literature, instead of being, as he is, an excellent Frenchman; and it is dogmatic and egotistical to an extent which would not have disgraced either Dr. Sam Johnson or the Ettrick Shepherd. In the matter of cool and continued assertion of position, the book is really sublime; and we question whether the printer does not know better than the author how many capital "I's" have been used in its typography. We must remember, however, that these are "leaves" from a "note-book," and that that "note-book" may be supposed to have something to do with the author's life. We could forgive a worse fault, even, for the sake of the virtues to which we have before alluded, and still easier for the sake of a splendid episodical romance which one portion of the volume tells in a few chapters—"Coralie Walton." Shall we not have something more from Mr. Vandenhoff in this latter walk, for which, quite as much as biography or reminiscence, he seems peculiarly fitted?

The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green. By Cuthbert Bede, B. A., with 200 Illustrations. New York; Rudd & Carleton, 130 Grand St., 1859.

If immensity of sale be any test of the success of a book, "Verdant Green" may be set down as one of the very best successes of the century, for "the ninetieth thousand" which this volume modestly bears on its title page tells a story alike of profit to publishers and honor to merry author. The book is quite worthy oven of this astounding success, for it is brimful of that mirth which exhilirates, while it lacks those painful elements into which college and other drolleries are too apt to degenerate. English college life has had many partial expositions, and its serious phases have been sometimes fairly developed. But the droll side has seldom furnished more than short sketches, producing a laugh but no deeper thought. "Verdant Green" has an undertone of consideration"; and in the sketching of the characters of Green himself—simple and easily deceived, but good-natured and retentive of the information dearly purchased; of Bouncer, who played too many "octaves" on the big horn, to pass his examination creditably; of Fosbrooke, who took more pride in his whip than in his really commanding talents, to his own disadvantage; of Charley Larkyns, who hoaxed and chaffed as a pastime, but set himself so closely to the great business of his studies as to surprise all when the time of trial arrived;—in all these we have not only charming pictures for outsiders of life at Oxford, but lessons to students of no mean importance. Dickens has nothing finer in the way of disconnected conversation than the doleful tale of Mrs. Tester about her son "who was in drink to his rewing." Of course very much of the extraordinary success of this volume is to be credited to its crowd of capital illustrations—a grace for which the book is also indebted to the author's hand. May "Verdant Green" sell ninety thousands more!—we have no possible objection.

The Old Stone Mansion. By Charles J. Peterson, author of "Kate Aylesford," "Cruising in the Last War," "Valley Farm," &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut st., 1859.

Mr. Charles J. Peterson is somewhat better known as an editor and publisher, than as either novelist or poet, and yet he has done much to win an honorable name, in both the walks we have named. The "Valley Farm" which he contributed several years ago either to his own periodical or to "Graham,"—was, we well remember, one of the most delightful stories of that period, and we have no more graphic sketches of naval adventure than those which he has given us from time to time. One of them—the death of a boy apprentice at sea, has been copied, we apprehend, by nearly every publication in every country where the English language is spoken—sometimes with the author's name, oftener without it. "The Old Stone Mansion" will add very largely to the reputation of the author, in book form, as it has already done in "Peterson." The interest of the story is absorbing. Few writers have ever hit upon so startling a view of the haunt of the counterfeiter, as that presented in the old mansion; and we know of nothing more fearfully dramatic in the whole range of literature than the fate of Bentley. Some of the character sketching is very able—those of the heroine, Margaret Gray, Talbot and Georgiana being those around which clusters most interest. Without any pretension to "sensation"—this story has the elements of enduring popularity.

The Art of Dancing; Historically Illustrated. To which is added a Few Hints on Etiquette. Also, the Figures, Music, and necessary Instruction for the Performance of the most modern and approved Dances, &c. By Edward Ferrero. New York: Published by the Author, No. 59 West Fourteenth street.

Mr. Edward Ferrero, to whom the fashionable world of New York owes so much for instruction in the polite arts and graces—has here performed no small labor, nor conferred a small benefit. Only a manual of dancing, the book might still have been useful and valuable; but prefaced by a very interesting resume of the history of dancing in all ages and countries, and by terse, pointed, but very kind general reflections on politeness and gentlemanly and ladylike conduct everywhere, we know of few books the perusal of which can more permanently benefit. Drawings and diagrams illustrate the various cardinal movements and positions for the feet, and explicit verbal directions seem to open the sealed mysteries of the dance even to the most obtuse and the most awkward. Closing the book are upwards of one hundred pages of the music of the most fashionable of the modern dances—among which the Lancers, the Empire, the London Polka, the Mazurka, the Redowa, &c., of course hold honorable position. It needs no very strong spirit of prophecy to predict that the book will at once do much to assist the study and practice of the graceful art, and to place Mr. Ferrero still more assuredly at the head of his profession.

The Corner Cupboard; or, Facts for Everybody. Illustrated with one thousand engravings. By the author of "Inquire Within," "The Reason Why," &c. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, 1859.

We have no idea who the author of the two books before named—"Inquire Within," and "The Reason Why,"—may be; but he (or *she*) is certainly a great benefactor to the cause of general intelligence. There are so many thousand things—trifles in themselves, but which go to make up the great sum of human happiness—about which we literally know nothing because each has not the time or opportunity to test all these things for himself;—there are so many of these, we say, that the writer who briefly and succinctly explains them really becomes a public benefactor. A great want was supplied by the two former books named; and the book with the charming homely and domestic name will do still more than either. It is perfectly bewildering to think how many subjects are handled here—from a blood-vessel to a button—from philosophy to pie-crust—from mushrooms to monochrome painting and meteorology. Very well stocked and very varied is the "Corner Cupboard," and many thanks to Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald for the unlocking thereof.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

We really owe this excellent and enterprising paper a word of commendation, which cannot be better paid at any time than now. It has rapidly culminated in interest and value, for months past, till the whole country has grown as much in the habit of looking to *Frank Leslie* to find life-like illustrations of every passing event as to the dailies for telegraph news. In this feature it quite rivals the London *Illustrated News*, and deserves all credit and success. The late illustrations of the Harper's Ferry riot and the Franklin discoveries are especially fine, and have induced these remarks.

World of Art.

Large and Magnificent Italian Painting, on storage at Williams, Stevens & Williams'. Soon to be exhibited in this city. "Parisina." Andrea Gastaldi. Turin.

> "He pluck'd his poniard in its sheath,
>   But sheathed it ere the point was bare—
> Howe'er unworthy now to breathe,
>   He could not slay a thing so fair—
>   At least, not smiling, sleeping there—
> Nay more: he did not wake her then,
>   But gazed upon her with a glance
>   Which, had she roused her from her trance,
> Had frozen her sense to sleep again—
> And o'er his brow the burning lamp
> Gleam'd on the dew-drops big and damp.
> She spake no more—but still she slumber'd—
> While in his thoughts, her days are number'd."
>
> BYRON.

A grand and classical study upon a large scale, comprising, with the frame, a batteau of some 10 by 8 feet. The same clear and brilliant specialitie of touch is observable that individualizes Augero's pleasing and refined studies; and when once the fact is known that the two artists were confreres in the same atelier, the vraisemblance may not be deemed remarkable. Those acquainted with Byron's inimitable poem of "Parisina" (and few there are who are not)—will find no difficulty in placing the scene, which occurs in the sleeping apartment of the ducal palace.

> "Fever'd in her sleep she seems,
> And red her cheek with troubled dreams,
>   And mutters she in her unrest
> A name she dare not breathe by day,
>   And clasps her lord unto the breast
> Which pants for one away."

What at first strikes the beholder as a gross defect in the drawing—the active elevation of the arms of the sleeping figure is, *en verite*, one of its finest passages. It is at this moment that Prince Azo starts, "As if the Archangel's voice he heard," at catching the name of another upon her lip.

> "And whose that name? 'tis Hugo's,—his—
> In sooth he had not dream'd of this!
> 'Tis Hugo's—he, the child of one
> He loved—his own all-evil son;
> The offspring of his wayward youth,
> When he betray'd Bianca's truth,
> The maid whose folly could confide
> In him who made her not his bride."

This intense dramatical crisis forms the great point of the painting; and so far from being lascivious in its tendency, it bears rather the impress of an awful drama—bold, touching and powerful in execution—carrying its powerful lesson to the conscience from the combined retribution of the sins of the father as well as those of the son. What ultimately was the fate of the miserable Parisina, "whose life bagan and closed in woe," after the miserable Hugo was beheaded, can only be surmised. The proud Azo immured in his iron heart both his own crimes and those of others; and though the names of Parisina and Hugo sounded no more in the castle halls:

> "And Azo found another bride,
> And goodly sons grew by his side;
> But none so lovely and so brave
> As him who wither'd in the grave."

The utter desolation of that proud heart, though his hearth again was joyous, is here eloquently depicted:

> "With all the consciousness that he
> Had only pass'd a just decree;
> That this had wrought their doom of ill;
> Yet Azo's age was wretched still."

The tableau is dazzling, magnificent and fraught with a rich gleam of poesy—underneath which is an icy, subterranean current of horror, mentally bringing home to our hearts the grand moral of this sublime tragedy.

There is vast unity and strength in the conception of the painting, and ease and power in the execution. Gastaldi, the artist, is an Italian, of great merit, whose former works have been highly lauded, and won the Imperial medal. The painting of "Parisina" by unaccountable neglect in the consignment, has lingered out a tardy quarantine at the Custom House, but which delay, instead of proving a disadvantage, is so much in its favor, as time has softly mellowed the tints and blended the harmonious tones until the Titlan-like flesh outgrows from space and shadow that would delight a Rembrandt. As the destination of this *chef d'œuvre* is yet undecided, we shall not fail to inform its numerous art friends and admirers as soon as possible. Like the renowned "Velasquez," "Parisina" is fraught with a romance peculiarly its own.

International Gallery.

The largest and best arranged hall for the exhibition of paintings in this city. As we have before stated, the speciality of the German School is rather that of large and magnificent studies than the small *bijoux* of the French style. "Marauders Flying with a Stolen Flock," by Lachenwitz, has been hung since we last visited the Gallery. The action of the animals is good, but some of them must be very different from the cattle we have here, for the form of their shoulders betokens more of the bison than ordinary flock-cattle. "Domestic Scene," by Schlesinger is very fine. These great studies go a great way in developing the inimitable poetry of home that for some years past Americans have striven hard to smother or exterminate, but as they have found nothing in *le beau monde* more grateful or dignified, they are wisely returning to their *amour propre*. The majority of the paintings of this Gallery have been extensively criticised in the Leader, and it only remains for us to add, that a pleasing variety is constantly set before us by the timely arrival of new works and the judicious re-organizing of the old. We call attention to the magnificent paintings in the ante-chamber, and "Hagar and Ishmael in the Desert." Kohler's "Othello and Desdemona," and Thiel's "Obsequies of Raphael" are proving great favorites and very attractive. Preyer's "Dessert," and the "Inundation" of Meyer Von Bremen are still before the public, perfect jewels in their line.

Dusseldorf Gallery.

Sonntag's "Dream of Italy" shows equally well under gas as daylight. Admirably framed and draped, we forget that we gaze upon the work of man, and in our delicious reverie we dream only of the magic page before us. We have never seen anything more pure, serial and translucent in its nativetints. It seems incredible that such a vision should be the emanation of earthy fragments. The mountains retreat to their proper distance—the water is but the fainter reflex of the luminous concave in a crystal mirror. The foreground is a type, a dream, an artist and a poet's vision of the land of love and song, of empire and renown, now pleasingly mournful in its slow decay. "*Roma! Roma! Roma! non e piu come era prima!*" Seldom can one city boast of such grand specimens of type and scenic painting as Church's "Heart of the Andes" and Sonntag's "Dream of Italy."

"Gone on a Tour." We hear so many enquiries as to the locale of Lessing's "Martyrdom of Huss," Hubner's "Dying Poacher," Achenbach's "Storm on the Coast of Sicily," Steinbruck's "Adoration of the Magi," &c., that we are obliged to publicly answer all enquiries: they are very sensibly making the Tour of America! Pray whose original idea is that! Mrs. Grundy says there is "no *tower* like the *tower* of Europe."

Fact Lightning Pictures.—We noted the other day a decidedly novel art feature in the Dusseldorf. "Diana and her Nymphs," as now hung, receiving a full flood of light upon the faces and busts of the group, is one of the most startling, chaste and lovely paintings we ever beheld, though for years we never liked it; while "Page's Venus," under a comparatively mild regime, grew mythical, distant and poetical. The pieces as then arranged seemingly absorbed the light as a subtle part and parcel of their individuality, and in its reflection was revealed the latent type of their æsthetic nature. Chaste Diana never flinched from the clear, searching, permeating sunlight—while the beauty of Venus Anadyomene was ever enhanced by casting upon it a dim shadow or veil. Some "Hubner's" and other paintings of the collection we were never enabled to accord justice to, merely because their merits were obscured under cross lights. Preyer's inimitable "Fruit Piece" is sensibly improved by the change; while Knaus' "Old Beau" has turned out in a "bran new coat," nobody knows from whence. Such is the magic spell wrought by "House Cleaning Jubilee." *En verite*, it not unfrequently effects wonders, not only in the Dusseldorf, but in the Leader Gallery,—and dusts the cobwebs not only from our ceilings but from our brains also.

A Picture that is "not" at Schaus'.

"Visit of the Queen and Suite to the Arctic ship Resolute."—Simpson.—This grand English painting, surmounted by the British naval escutcheon, was just beginning to be appreciated by the public, when it is most unceremoniously removed. Next time Jonathan must not be so dilatory in expressing his attentions, or Her Majesty must not be in such a haste to make us the parting *conge*. The painting was more remarkable for stern historic treatment and truth to nature, than for magnificent parade and gaudy show, as the cortege were in mourning at the time for a member of the Royal family. We know not to which the meed of praise should be most accorded—to the specialities of naval detail or the admirable specimens of portraiture. Everything upon deck was "ship-shape" for a gala day down to the sailor's clean shirt and the cabin boys' clean face,—who, as Her Majesty treads the scarlet cloth that carpets their deck, are loyally shouting "God Save the Queen."

We call attention to the steel engraving by Parsons, of the steamship Great Eastern, as she appeared at sea under steam and sail. Handsomely painted in two tints it makes a remarkably elegant and cheap engraving of the World's Wonder.

What is he Doing?—In lieu of being urbanely received and pleasingly entertained, we found Schaus beside himself with mechanical arrangements and carpenters; tearing down his gallery in order to enlarge it. What he intends to exhibit is the mystery. If he proposes going to Europe for another "Hubner," —it will be necessary.

We call attention to a superb lithograph of "La Conversation,"—the exquisite crayon drawing by Rosa Bonheur, exhibited at Goupil's. The subject is that of the mute language, and signs of the sheep and goats by whom the Shepherd is surrounded. Though by no means bold, it is in one of those difficult *roles* in which this artist excels all others.

Rosa Bonheur's Chef d'œuvres.

Like the truthful studies of nature which they represent, we never weary of returning again and again to gaze upon their charming execution and elicit their latent poesy. "Los Borriqueros" is extremely fine—the moving figures so magically foreshortened they seem literally to be outstanding from the canvas. We become insensibly interested in the workings of the great mind that elaborated them, and the more we become acquainted the more we sympathise with the great artist, and take her and her wonderful enthusiasm to our heart. The brief sketch of her life, by M. de Bois-Gallais has done much to make us mentally and morally acquainted with one whose talents we adore, whose well-earned fame we may envy without turpitude. The specialite of these works consists in our viewing them again and again, and yet ever like the magic handiwork of nature, discovering some new beauty in them. This, however, we cannot say respecting Power's "Statue of Washington at the Masonic Altar," which once seen is forgotten—or rather, it fails to fill out the niches of the heart and become food for the mind when we are away. Perhaps we are somewhat given to "Hero-worship"—and we clothe *Le Pere de la Patrie* with a more than mortal halo, scorning to consider him save in the climax of greatness; but true it is we never resort to the statue with a desire to visit it again—while the works of Rosa Bonheur sound with their sweet spirit voices from out the busy mart. The latent sweetness of "Morning in the Highlands" can hardly be estimated as a *coup d'œil*. There is a depth of feeling, a sympathy with nature absolutely charming. It is needless to add that these *chef d'œuvres* now admirably hung and lighted, are attracting great attention.

Specialities and On Dits.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

"Page's Venus" is removed to the Academy of Design, while many of the paintings of the French and English Schools are being removed to Philadelphia. Others are on their way to fill their places, so the walls of the Academy will not long remain bare. The universal favorite "The Duel After the Masquerade" is sold, and already *en route* for Baltimore. Many of the smaller paintings have found a ready sale—while Knaus' great picture of "Gipsy Life," and Ary Scheffer's graceful "Hebe" still remain among us. We noted the other day an arrival of a "Summer" among the collection—extremely weird and bizarre in treatment. The French have done themselves infinitely more justice than their neighbors across the channel.

STUDIO BUILDINGS

Church's "Heart of the Andes" continues the centre of great attraction. The long line of carriages in front of the building and the constantly changing crowd resorting thither bespeak the prestige of its immense popularity. It is certainly one of the most sensitively toned pictures we have ever viewed—perfectly magical in its correct accordance with cloud and sunshine.

GOUPIL'S NEW ART GALLERY.

The opening of this new *magasin* of Art still continues to be the theme of conversation, and the new faces we meet in its well lined corridors prove that the populace are on the *qui vive* for every novelty.

A Veritable Amateur.

That renowned virtuoso, Mr. Bryan, has recently returned from Europe, bringing with him some unique and valuable specimens of the early paintings of the Byzantine School. His extensive gallery, though affording few subjects that our artists would do well to copy, yet represents a most valuable exposé of the history of painting from its earliest records down to the present time. A lounging stroll through its corridors is extremely useful in impressing us with the gradual developement of art among different nations; each school represents the individuality of the master spirits of the age.

"The Valasquez."

This celebrated portrait of Charles the First, now returned from Saratoga and at home in its old haunt, the Egyptian Museum, is daily receiving attentions of those from abroad, who are better posted on its celebrity than those at home. Verily, a prophet has no honor in his own country.

Resurrection of Old Paintings.

We call attention to the studio of Mr. Earl, No. 618 Broadway, an English artist, who devotes his attention to the specialite of recovering old and time-worn paintings. Some valuable specimens of his art may be found in the atelier.

Goldbeck's Music Hall.

A Tour through Great Britain and Ireland, being a representation of Photographic Dissolving Views of the famous places in England, Ireland and Scotland. Illustrated by a descriptive Lecture, and accompanied by national music.

Waugh's Italia.

This admirable Panorama still continues to be exhibited—the delight of the old and the instruction of the young.

Penmanship.

The World of Art acknowledges the reception of a choice specimen of Penmanship from W. E. Shader, teacher of Business Writing and Ornamental Penmanship at Jones' Military Counting Room, 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

[Written for the New York Leader.]

THE STRIPES AND STARS.

WRITTEN ON SEEING THE NATIONAL FLAG DISPLAYED IN PROCESSIONS.

BY A. MCC.

Wide spread its length, its folds let fly,
  Come peace or sound of wars,
Like true men sworn, we'll stand or die
  Beneath the stripes and stars!

Stripes, rosy as the silken cheek,
  That proves our virgins fair—
Stars lovely as their blue eyes meek,
  When love has centred there.

And in their form we gazing see,
  Reflected from the sky—
Our queen, our mother, Liberty!
  For whom we live or die.

With trumpet shrill, and drum's hoarse beat,
  We'll circle our abode,
And for our watchword still repeat:
  "Our Country and our God!"

Wide spread its length—its folds let fly—
  Come peace or sound of wars,
Like true men sworn, we'll stand or die
  Beneath the stripes and stars!

Primrose Walk.

A DEPARTMENT OF

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

— Mrs. Partington (nice old lady, and does good "Knitting-Work," but doesn't always keep her engagements, as we happen to have occasion to know) Mrs. Partington has been paying another visit to this city, and thus discourses—very suspiciously, we think, of

GOTHAM AND ITS MORALS.

New York is a fine place to visit, and though a Bostonian may not lose therein one throb of local pride in his own dear city, he cannot lose sight of the fact that Gotham is an immensity, and must give it its due. With regard to the superiority of New York over Boston, as stoutly claimed by rapid editors and those who are influenced by them, the conduct fixes the fact, and, as an old lady used to say when exhorting, in our early conventicle-going days, let every tub stand on its own bottom. New York to a visitor is always new, and an excursion thither twice a year, in the language of commerce, pays. Its trade, its amusements, its people afford constant interest, and one feels on leaving it that he has been investing time to good advantage. Those who have business calls to visit it oftener are fortunate, but we hope excuses are not framed, with business for the pretence, for very frequent visitations, as Satan is very industrious there with the idle, and twice a year is full enough for weak man to pit his frailty against temptation. We merely throw this out as a general hint; thumbscrews would not extort from us anything that would compromise any one. We never ask any questions in New York, and if we come plump upon a friend in the theatre, or any other place, and are introduced to a fair *cousin*, or a *wife's sister*, when we know the introducing party never had a cousin or never was married, what business is it to us if the relative do not seem to be orthodox? we turn away with a more rigid determination than ever to adhere to the golden rule. So if we see some sedate and grave citizen, prominent at home for preaching against theatres and other godless resorts, visiting those places when abroad, we always believe he does it with a view of better understanding the subject upon which he ministers when he gets home, and a breath odorous of alcohol is imputable to the wine-sauce on the pudding or the rum jelly at dessert.

Apropos to the above, though, how exceedingly virtuous New York is at the present moment. One who had been in the great city for three days informed me with tears in his eyes that he was actually distressed to think that there was a chance of his returning to Boston without being led astray, pronouncing the city "fearfully moral."

— Very many who try the experiment of righting themselves for an injury by appealing to the law, run a chance of coming out as the complainant did in the *Phila. Dispatch's* story:

MR. AND MRS. MURTAUGH'S TASTE OF LAW.

Mr. and Mrs. Murtaugh keep a junk-shop in Shippen street. Yesterday morning, Mrs. Murtaugh ordered Mr. M. to get up, make the fire, and place the coffee-pot upon the range. Mrs. Murtaugh recently joined a lodge of strong-minded women, and yesterday commenced a reduction to practice of the first lessons in the art of making an obedient husband. Mrs. Murtaugh heard the order, and refused to obey it. Mrs. Murtaugh said nothing. Mrs. Murtaugh jumped out of bed, seized a broom-handle, divested Mr. Murtaugh of bed-clothing, and so hammered Mr. Murtaugh that he thought he had been in a long sleep, and had woke up a bass drum.

Mr. Murtaugh got up, dressed himself, and rushed to the office of the nearest magistrate to obtain a warrant for Mrs. Murtaugh. About an hour afterwards Mrs. Murtaugh found herself in the Alderman's office, where she was fined five dollars. As the husband is bound for his wife's debts, Mr. Murtaugh was forced to come out with a half eagle. Mr. Murtaugh paid the fine under protest, and was just about leaving the office, when Mr. O'N——, a Quarter Sessions lawyer, tapped him on the shoulder.

"And what the divil do you want?" asked Mr. Murtaugh.

"Five dollars."

"Five dollars! and for what?"

"Defending your wife."

"Defindin' my wife, and excusin' her for murtherin' her husband with a pike pole. An' do you suppose that I'll pay such a bill?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, I'll not then. Sooner than pay such a bill I'd take me life, if I killed mesilf in a strangle."

Mr. Murtaugh left the Alderman's office, while the lawyer immediately commenced a suit for the recovery of that fee. We shouldn't wonder if Mr. Murtaugh had taken a dislike to law, and had entered his last complaint against "that wife of his'n."

— Who has not some time or other had "romance" and "reality" brought into fatal juxtaposition, very much after the manner recorded in

LOVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

She looked so lovely in that "old arm chair,"
  So, graceful in her attitude and air,
  Her features of a classic beauty rare
  To my enraptured vision seemed to wear
  The impress of some nobly hidden care—
  That I determined (how could man forbear?)
    To woo, and try to win her.
  But ere I could my scatter'd thoughts array
  To make with fitting skill my first essay,
  Her "dear mamma" stepped in (just in my way)
  And at her magic voice (confound the day.)
  That pensive countenance grew quickly gay:
  No longer would the sweet enchantress stay;
  She rose, trod on my toes, and rushed away.
  'Twas ecstacy the summons to obey—
    Mamma announced the dinner!

— Very few, who have ever taken a second thought in regard to the construction of our language, but must have winced over the variety of pronunciations given to the different words terminating with "ough;" but we have never seen the inconsistency so oddly thrown into juxta position as in the following

ORTHOGRAPH PUZZLE.

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough, (do)
  They're better than meat for my cough; (cof)
Pray let them be boiled till hot through, (threw)
  But not till they're heavy or tough. (tuf)
Now I must be off to the plough, (plow)
  And the boys, when they've had enough, (nuf)
Must keep the flies off with a bough, (bow)
  While the old mare drinks at the trough. (trof)

— Pretty graphic and intelligible is this description of

WHAT A MORMON IS.

A Mormon is a living paradox. He says grace before a cotillion, swears in his sermons, selects his texts indifferently from the Bible, the books of Mormon, an almanac, or the President's Message, and is perpetually quarreling for the sake of peace. His religion is a joke, and he makes the best story taller a chief of the quorum. He assumes dignities, but has not the slightest respect for them; and the effect of his piety is to put him on a level with the greatest reprobate of the time. In short he is the Latter Day Saint: or in other words the last one you would expect to see. It is not at all certain that he is not the last one you *will* see!

— That must be a delightful beverage, spoken of by one of the Western papers, and even excelling the Chief of Orange's well-known "Jersey Lightning" in efficiency:

"Minie-rifle brandy," killing two hundred yards, off-hand, must yield in potency to "tangle-foot whisky," a drink now in general use. It is made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, boot-legs, and tobacco, and will upset an individual at a distance of four hundred yards from the demijohn containing it. They need a temperance lecturer in that region.

— We are not aware that anything so deliciously and impudently suggestive has been got off during the hoop excitement, as the following in "an exchange:"

A woman in this rig hangs in her skirts like a clapper in a bell, and I never meet one without being tempted to take her by the neck and ring her.

— How accommodating some justices are —those not of the "eye severe and beard of formal cut" order:

A justice in Lafayette, Ind., married a young couple last week, and dated the marriage contract back a few months "to cover an impending accident," as he called it.

La Mountain's Balloon, the "Atlantic," to which he bade so affectionate a farewell, cutting a piece out for remembrance, has been secured by an enterprizing individual, and brought back to civilization. Not the first old friend who has proved less easy to get clear of than was at first supposed.

Bonner's horses are said to be too fast for him, so that he is obliged to employ a professional driver, and even then dare not have them driven at speed enough to keep up to anybody. Who was it won the elephant at the raffle?

Military Matters.

The New State Arsenal.

An inspection of this building was held on Tuesday last, and was attended by quite a concourse of military officers and many of our citizens. From a close observation, we found that John W. Rich, Esq., has completed it in a manner perfectly safe and secure. The roof, which was the cause of the previous difficulty, has been so arranged as to preclude the possibility of mishaps, much less such an occurrence as happened before.

In the acceptance of the original plan, made by Messrs. Backus & Co., we think the Commissioners exercised but little judgment in their adoption for the purposes of an arsenal. The building, with the exception of the roof, has been finished according to the original plan, and we can only say that it illy suits the purpose for which it was created. As for security there is none. There are no parts of the building but could be assailed and stormed before a force could be made available. With regard to this one point, it is a failure: and the squandering of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in so much of an accumulation of bricks and mortar, neither recognised by common sense, nor demanded by the wants of the science.

The building occupies a plot 200 by 100, and is finished to give a space of 186 by 90 feet. The lower floor is designed for artillery, the second for small arms, and the third, being a clear room, for drill purposes. This floor may be deemed the most essential, yet the least convenient.

From the location of this for drill purposes, being situated far from the locality or convenience of our companies, we are disposed to argue, that for the coming ten years it will be but little used. The building is finished. To Mr. Rich is to be assigned the credit of making it safe and secure, and to Messrs. Adjutant General Townsend, Inspector General Bruce, and Commissary General Ward, the credit is to be given of adopting a plan for a building which neither common sense or a proper knowledge of its efficiency required.

Inspection Return of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, N. Y. S. M.

The inspection return of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, N. Y. S. M., Philip S. Cooke, Brigadier General; Wm. R. Brewster, Brigade Inspector, was as follows:

Brigadier and Brigade General Staff	6
Thirteenth Regiment Artillery, (doing Infantry duty,) Col. Abel Smith, field and staff	12
Non-commissioned officers and privates	173
Present	185
Absent	80
Total	265
Fourteenth Regiment, Infantry, Col. A. M. Wood. Present—field and staff	4
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	243
	247
Absent	110
Total	357
Seventy-Second Regiment, Infantry, Col. M. Bennett.—Present—field and staff	10
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	234
	244
Absent	77
Total	321
Seventieth Regiment, Artillery, Col. Samuel Graham.—Present—field staff	9
Non commissioned officers, musicians and privates	306
	315
Absent	74
Total	389
Total force of Brigade	1,358

Tenth Regiment.

We learn that an order has been issued with reference to the consolidation of this Regiment with the Second. What the result will be we do not know, but we are inclined to think that there is but little material in the Tenth that could be made available by the Second. We also learn that the Grays of the Tenth are to be set off as a battallion organization. With reference to this, we have much to say. In our opinion, there is neither law nor justice in establishing so many organizations, where the existing ones are not in a healthy condition. We are disposed to believe that it is gratifying to a Company to be set off, in order to retain their identity, but we can see neither justice or utility in creating new districts, where so much is required to nourish those already in existence.

The Grays of the Tenth are a good Company, but no better than fifty others now existing in the Division, and to give them a special privilege beyond the remaining fifty is to make a distinction without a difference. Aside from this, there is no authority of law that justifies the organization of a Regiment with less than the complement of Companies required by the statute, and until such time as these may be organized, we contend that no organization of the kind is legal.

Commutation.

The receipts from this source for the present year have ceased. The amount collected is $9,158. $4,732 of this has been collected at the office of the Marshal, Mr. John Morris, the remainder paid into the Tax office, under the especial direction and care of a junior clerk of the Receiver. We are disposed to believe that the arrangements and system in the Tax office are not as scrutinizing as they ought to be. $15,000 ought and can be realized from this tax. Where the discrepancy exists we do not know, yet there are sums paid in, which, in the haste of business, or through neglect, (we cannot say which) may have been omitted. The arrangement made by Mr. Morris is an excellent one. He purchases from the Receiver a certain number of receipts, for which he gives his check. These are numbered in such a manner as to distinguish them from those given to the commuters from the Receiver's office. It appears from the return that Mr. Morris has received more of the fund than the Receiver, thereby facilitating the collection. There are amendments to be made with regard to the proper receipt and accounting of this fund, which we think our Legislature would do well to look into. By doing this a fund double the present receipts would be established.

To Correspondents.

L. H. N. is informed, that a Regimental Board is created by the Thirteenth Section of the Act of 1855, and by Section Eleven of the Amendment of 1858 fines for violation of the by-laws of Regimental Boards can be returned to a Regimental Court. Yet, under the section creating the Board, there are no powers delegated to make by-laws or impose fines. In the organization of the Division Board, under the Seventh Section of the Act of 1855, power is delegated to pass by-laws for its government; and, under Section Sixty-two, Uniform Companies may form by-laws, but in Regimental Boards this is overlooked.

In the imposition of penalties under Section Seventy-seven of the act of '55, reference is only made with regard to parades, drills or reviews.

Our opinion is, that an officer is a member of the Regimental Board, as constituted by Section Thirteen; but there are no means provided in the absence of by-laws to punish him for absence, or to compel his presence.

City Guard.

This Company made a large parade on Wednesday, in overcoats and bearskins, as a mark of distinction in honor of their new Captain, Mansfield Lovell, Esq. The corps numbered ninety muskets, and proceeded from their Armory under the command of their Lieutenant to the residence of Captain Lovell, where he received, and subsequently took command of them, proceeding to the Metropolitan Hotel, where they sat down to a splendid repast. At this affair, several of our prominent officials were present, among whom we noticed Colonel M. Van Buren, the Commandant of the Ninth Regiment. The affair was kept up to a late hour, and was heartily enjoyed.

Drill of the First Brigade.

The drill of this brigade was held on Wednesday last at Hamilton Square. The morning was devoted to exercising the First and Third Cavilry, and the afternoon to Infantry—the Second and Seventy-first Regiments. The attendance was anything but gratifying, owing, as we believe, to the late and unpleasant part of the season. We hope our generals will consider this matter, and strive if they can to make things a little more agreeable and productive of good. The drill was a hybrid of dragoons, horse and foot; and there was but little taught and less learned.

Company E, Late Twelfth.

This, the original Continental corps, late of the Twelfth, will parade on the 17th inst., under Captain Carpenter, in an excursion to Paterson, New Jersey. This command has of late received an accession to their ranks, and promise ere a new regimental organization quite a strong company. A service of ten years in an association with this corps, warrants us in saying that there is no better material in the division.

Third Brigade.

We regret exceedingly the delay of General Hall in deferring the parade of his Regiments until the inclement season arrives. Why were these parade not held in the earlier part of the season, before the continued dampness made the ground unpleasant and unhealthy?

General Sandford.

We hope this *efficient* officer will not forget the usual exhibition drills held by him, also the theoretical drills, wherein so much was taught the last year, in thirty minutes' time. We are anxious that our officers may be relieved of anxiety about the amount of duty, and the time it is to be executed.

Prize for Competition.

We are authorized to offer as a prize, the sum of $500 in gold, to the company most perfected in drill, by the first day of June next. The particulars will be stated in our next edition.

The Inspection.

In our last "Typo" made many errors. The Eleventh should have been 460; the Sixth, 272; the Eighth and Ninth should have been infantry. The amount as a total was correct.

Company C Sixth Regiment.

We learn that this company, commanded by Capt. Grimm, has been so reduced in numbers that it will be disbanded.

Business Notices.

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J. MACDUFF, 11 WALL STREET.

If you want to buy a Good Watch, and wish it CHEAPER BY 30 TO 35 PER CENT., than you can obtain it elsewhere, call and examine my stock and convince yourself that, in Price and Quality, it defies competition by any other House, as may be seen from this list of Prices:

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Ladies Gold Hunting Case, 18 carats fine	28,	"	45
Ladies Gold Enamelled Hunting Watches	30,	"	50
Ladies Diamond Hunt'g Case Watch's	50,	"	85
Gold Hunting Anchor Watches	30,	"	45
Gold Hunting English Patent Levers,	75,	"	110

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It is a truly luxurious article.—U. S. Journal.
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A most invaluable invention.—Times and Messenger.
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It is easy, luxurious, cheap. We speak advisedly.—Atlas.
We know them to be just the thing.—Ohio Farmer.
It is universally admired and applauded.—Com. Adv.
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SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS.

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We are the only manufacturers of the genuine New York mills muslin shirts, made to order, at $1 50 each.
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Ten for 25 cents.

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TREDWELL & CO.,
No. 120 Fulton street,
who are experienced in that line, are now prepared to meet the wants of the FIREMEN.

THE ECLETIC MAGAZINE.—This magazine still maintains its high position as the *best* of our monthlies. The November number contains an excellent and finished portrait of Rufus Choate. Its literary contents are indeed a feast to those who can appreciate solid, interesting and beneficial compositions. As one peruses the number it is no longer a problem to him, why the ECLECTIC is such a favored and partial visitor to the family circle. It has fairly earned its present popularity and position, by giving us for a series of years, the best reading for instruction, amusement and preservation, of any Magazine published. It affords us pleasure to render this brief tribute to its many and varied excellencies. It is published and edited by W. H. BIDWELL, Esq., at No. 5 Beekman street.

MESSRS. M. W. KING & SON, BROADWAY.—We take great pleasure in recommending this firm's easy chairs to the public. No one who desires ease and comfort, should be without one of them in his house. They are of every variety, and adapted to every taste. To the invalid they are indispensible; to those in health they are a solace and a luxury. Among their varieties we may name the Pivot Revolving, Recumbent Revolving, Self-acting Extension, Dentist and Invalid Wheel Chairs; also Exercising, Reading, Writing, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs for comfort and convenience. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the excellence of the articles manufactured by Messrs. King & Son, for, as is well known, their work is unequalled by any persons in their line, either on the score of elegance, richness of design, execution, durability or cheapness.

New York Leader.

JOHN CLANCY, EDITOR.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

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GOSSIP WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANK D.—We think your case rather a hard one, but we would advise you to leave if a majority desire it. No good can come of continuing your connection in a company where you are not acceptable to the greater number, and dissolving such connections will be to your own benefit in the end.

PLORATOR.—We have again to request that contributors will not send the same articles to other papers which they forward to us, even if some delay should occur in our using or noticing them. We cannot consent to "go halves" in any article, by however good a writer.

JUSTICE.—Much obliged by the information. Of course we cannot see every poem published in all the city papers. "The Dead" has been some weeks on hand, and the double publication is another of the unpleasant results of *duplicating*.

J. S.—"Drop a Penny in Her Lap," has good feeling, very felicitously expressed—though a little too much at length. Accepted.

☞ Having been compelled to refuse during the week, a number of political notices, we desire to have it understood by our friends that the Editorial Columns of the LEADER are not the medium for the insertion of paid political puffs. We are at all times willing to do full justice to the candidates, but will not permit mercenary considerations to influence this paper in any respect whatever, except under the regular advertising head.

☞ Late last night we received particulars of an extensive and deep-laid conspiracy to defeat Alexander S. Johnson, Democratic nominee for the Court of Appeals. Let every Democrat examine his ballot on the day of election, and be sure that Judge Johnson's name is on it.

STAND BY THE ORGANIZATION.

Tammany Hall was never stronger than it stands to-day before the people of the City and State. Having passed through an ordeal of the severest character—assaulted from without, and with a few men inside willing to take Fifth avenue gold in exchange for surrender,—the Old Wigwam has triumphed over all opposition, and stands to-day in monumental strength the pride and glory of our National Democracy.

Let it go forth from Tammany Hall as an inexorable decree in the coming contest, that traitors to the organization shall suffer political death. With such let there be no compromise—no resurrection except to punishment. Let no man be condemned unheard; but where caught in the work of treachery—engaged in opposing the Organization, or otherwise lending aid and comfort to the enemy, let him have a drum-head court martial, and if found guilty, a short shrift, a long rope and a high gallows, so that the punishment and the example shall go hand in hand. Political crime has no extenuating circumstances.

There are men, it is true, who sell themselves, their principles and influence with a traffic as open as the sale of cattle at the shambles. Let it be the work of every honest Democrat to purge the party of these men: to cast out from amongst us, finally and forever, all traitors who seek to give aid and countenance to the Black Republicans by placing stump candidates in the field against the regular candidates of the party; and who otherwise, directly or indirectly, sustain irregular and bogus organizations.

No man can plead in palliation that he was ignorant of the consequences of such acts. Organization is the vital principle of political power, and government to the party is as essential as government to the country. Without some rallying point of authority, anarchy and weakness are as certain in the one case as in the other; and we who believe in Democratic principles as necessary to the maintenance of our government and its developement in power and greatness, consider it the highest privilege which can fall to the lot of patriotic men to serve in the grand army, occupying such places therein as may have been duly assigned to us, whether with muskets in the ranks or with epaulettes at the head of a column.

Take our city as an illustration of the necessity for organization and discipline. The County of New York is divided into more than two hundred election districts, each district embracing an average of five hundred voters, showing a total of one hundred thousand citizens vested with the right of suffrage. Two-thirds of this vast army of sovereign rulers are believers in Democratic principles, but one-fifth of the whole force never takes the trouble to make its voice heard at the ballot-box.

Our City is the stronghold of Democratic faith in the State, and constitutes, with organization, an imperial power which holds in its grasp the destinies of the Empire State. With proper exertions, we can send a Democratic majority of thirty thousand votes over the High Bridge, to elect our State ticket and give a death-blow to the Presidential aspirations of the "irrepressible conflict" Demagogue.

We are engaged now in the silent workings of a peaceful conflict—and let us add, a conflict as serious as ever endangered the liberties of a country. Men who would, for their own selfish ends of notoriety, preferment, or the blood-money of the enemy, take positions in our ranks only to betray our strong-holds in the hour of battle, are entitled to no quarter, and their political lives should pay the forfeit of their treachery.

That smaller spawn of traitors who seek to aid the Brown Republicans by dividing the Democratic vote in Assembly and Senatorial Districts, should be put into political pillories, so that their punishment may be as degrading as the mean and dirty work in which they are engaged. Let all such understand that for them there is no immunity from responsibility, and no limit to their punishment. Once a traitor, always a traitor, shall be the judgment against them. There are honest men in the party, faithful, undeviating and patriotic, who deserve all positions of trust and honor which may in future come up for distribution; and let the principle be unvaryingly adopted, that fidelity to the organization is the sure road to party advancement, and that none who prove faithful shall remain without recognition in the future.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES IN SESSION.

As we go to press (one o'clock on Saturday morning) we learn that the Conference Committees of Fifth Avenue and Tammany Hall are now in active session at the Ivy Green—Messrs. Watts Sherman, Arthur Leary, Joel Wolfe and S. L. M. Barlow on behalf of the Fifth Avenue Fizzle-Brigade, while Hon. Wm. O. Jenkins, Hon. Patrick Burns and Hon. C. Beate Radkins appear on behalf of the time-honored Wigwam. There is much excitement outside the Hall of Conference, and Capt. Dowling finds it difficult to preserve order. Wm. O. Jenkins insisted on opening negotiations by a learned and voluminous eulogy of the Constitution; but was interrupted by Mr. Watts Sherman, who produced a protocol recognizing the equality of the Conference members on both sides, to which Mr. C. Beate Radkins offered lengthy, pungent and discursive opposition. *Half an hour later.*—It being found that Hon. John Fitzgibbon is detained from the meeting by a pressing engagement elsewhere, and his three associates, Burns, Jenkins and Radkins not caring to go into a ballot without his powerful voice and vote, the Conference has just this moment adjourned to a large establishment in the immediate neighborhood, where arrangements are being made to wake up Mr. Fitzgibbon, and put him in possession of the facts. A full report of the speeches and diplomatic points will appear in our next issue. *Five minutes to two.*—Mr. Fitzgibbon is awake, but appears disinclined to have matters hurried on him. He says he will require time and full liberty to form a correct opinion.

BROWN AND THE BROWN REPUBLICANS.

We are sincerely happy to believe that Ossawatomie Brown, now lying under sentence of death for murder and treason, is about to receive a lesson of clemency from the very men against whose alleged "ruthlessness and tyranny" he attempted to inflame a servile war. We are glad of this, not so much from any sentimental scruples in regard to capital punishment, as from a conviction that Brown was rather a victim, maddened and hounded on by more cautious fanatics, and merely executing with frenzied zeal the behests of those Higher Law Conspirators—too prudent and timid themselves to take open and bloody part in the "irrepressible conflict" which their whole lives are devoted to inflaming. Let Brown live long enough to know the men against whom he strove to arm a savage race; and he will repent more deeply, through every day of the life they give him, the mad wickedness and folly of his treasonable and slaughterous course. Meantime, we understand that one or more of his associate Prisoners will be surrendered to the federal authorities and brought to trial for high treason under the jurisdiction of the United States. This will avoid all difficult questions of Requisition and State authority; and we may soon hope to have the real originators of this outbreak—Senators, ex-Congressmen and Brown Republicans of every grade—in a position where they will find it necessary, either to explain their conduct to the satisfaction of "twelve good men and true," or suffer the prescribed penalties of convicted treason.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING LAST TUESDAY.

The Ratification Meeting held at Tammany Hall last Tuesday evening, to endorse the State and County nominations, was one of the largest and most spirited Democratic gatherings ever held in the Old Wigwam. The presence of Mr. Dickinson was a proof, happily not needed, of the entire consolidation and harmony of all party interests throughout the State; and the appearance of James T. Brady in the Chair gave augury, let us hope, that in future our able and eloquent friend will resume his proper station and post of prominence in the Democratic ranks. The great Council Chamber, all the ante-rooms and stairways were crowded with representative delegations from all wards and districts in the city: and cheer after cheer went up from men conscious of deserving victory, and determined to conquer all foes. Thousands not able to find room in the building, extemporised minor Ratification meetings in the Park; and a spirit prevailed in every breast, and thrilled through every speech, giving the brightest promise of success to our State and local banners next Tuesday. There cannot be a doubt but that our whole State ticket, and all the nominees of Tammany Hall, will be triumphantly elected.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN BALTIMORE.

The Know Nothings, dominant in Baltimore, turned out last Wednesday in great force, and took possession of the polls opened for the State and City Elections. The Plug-Uglies, the Killers, the Awl-blades, the Blood-tubs, and various other Lodges under appropriate names, and variously armed with deadly weapons, paraded the streets and surrounded every voting-booth, threatening death against any who attempted to vote an opposition ticket, and shooting down in cold blood many citizens who were rash enough to disregard the injunction. Of course, under this energetic system of electioneering, the whole ticket of the rowdy element was elected by a majority somewhat larger than the whole Know Nothing party in that happy municipality. It is expected that the Maryland Legislature will interfere, and set the election aside, on the sufficing grounds of fraud, violence and open terrorism, suppressing the free voice of the citizens. The whole affair was a burlesque on the right of suffrage, and was evidently modelled on the late Mozart attempt, headed by a former Know Nothing, to seize the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse last September.

☞ We hear of no organized movement of the officers of the Revenue Service under Collector Schell, to aid in the coming State election. What measures has Mr. Schell adopted to bring out the influence of the General Government? We fear that his reply will be "Call next week."

☞ We regret to learn by telegraph that the estimable lady of Senator Douglas is in a very critical condition, and that fears are entertained for her recovery.

☞ The "Old Sports of New York" have been compelled to give way to the press of political and advertising matter.

☞ An admirable sketch of Bourcicault, the dramatist and actor, will be found on our inside pages.

THE BIG BALLOON, "City of New York," is inflating at Reservoir Square, and will probably be full in the course of a week or ten days. Her filling is intentionally slow, in order to test the strength of the envelope, and the perfection of the machinery. When filled, the balloon will hold 700,000 feet of gas. All the appliances—boat, basket, engine for boat, &c., are now on exhibition in the tent, and the exhibition is very numerously visited. The time of starting is not yet announced, nor the persons who are to accompany Prof. Lowe.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

If we read aright the signs of the political heavens we are on the eve of the grandest Democratic triumph ever achieved in this city. Like a high-mettled racer, our Tammany Hall friends have been cantering along easily for the past two or three weeks—occasionally, from excess of spirit and strength, indulging in some bad breaks. But now, on the home stretch, the Old Wigwam horse has settled down to steady work, and is making the longest and quickest strides on record. The question is no longer one merely of winning the race, but how far on the wrong side of the distance-post the little Brown-and-Black Pony of mongrel breed can be left.

Dinner caucuses and supper consultations have lost their interest in the more solid necessities of the contest; and the time heretofore spent on these social gatherings has been devoted to the active and energetic labor of organization. Our Brown and Black Republican friends, foreseeing the defeat which awaits them, have shown their teeth during the past week, and already begin to make accusations of foul play—thus indicating that they feel in their mercurial bones the approach of the coming tempest. We tell them that the Democratic ticket is going to run like cholera morbus through a water-melon district; we tell them that good men and bold men have their hands on the ropes of the Democratic Machine, and that all political cripples had better get out of the way.

The great question for this part of the State in other times used to be—What is the news from the other side of Cayuga Bridge? But we tell our friends in other sections of the State to look out for the far-flaming Democratic Fiery-Cross, which will be seen advancing next Tuesday evening from the southern side of High Bridge, located in the vicinity of Spuyten Duyvel Creek.

Two years ago the Democratic party polled forty-five thousand votes in this city on the Supervisor ticket, and this year the vote on the State and County ticket will exceed fifty thousand,—the Brown Republicans and Americans combined never having exceeded thirty thousand four hundred, and that at a time when the Americans were thoroughly organized. But now, in a hopeless condition of paralysis, mutual distrust and demoralization—the Know-Nothings being utterly disbanded—we have no idea that the entire Opposition can bring more than twenty thousand votes to the polls, even with the aid of their own Metropolitan Police.

The candidates on our State ticket have been attacked with much virulence in the *Tribune* and other Brown Republican organs; but the shots aimed against them have fallen far short of the exalted mark. Like paper pellets blown through a child's pop-gun against a coat of mail, the attacks have not even left a trace on the solid armor of public respect and confidence in which these gentlemen stand encased.

Messrs. David R. Floyd Jones, Sandford E. Church and Lyman Tremain, as the leading men of the Democratic forces in our State, have come in for the largest share of this Tribunitial bitterness: and therefore we, who know them, deem it not inappropriate to speak, on the other side, of the personal traits possessed by these gentlemen entitling them to Democratic and general support.

Floyd Jones, candidate for Secretary of State, has been in public life for the last twenty years, and has held positions, judicial, legislative and political—each trial finding him equal to its demands and prompting to still further promotion, until he now leads, by general accord of the party, the State ticket. He is a Long Islander of distinguished family, having their record traced in the most brilliant pages of our State history; is about forty-five years of age—middle height, thin, nervously organized and capable of prolonged intellectual labor; thoroughly experienced in all questions of State policy, and will be found a worthy successor to our friend Gideon J. Tucker, who leaves the office with a well-earned fame.

Sandford E. Church, candidate for State Comptroller, is a lawyer, about fifty years of age, and is a model of the vigorous, painstaking, capable and upright public officer. A large-headed, strong-bodied man, with light hair, blue eyes, and somewhat florid features; on the whole a happy compound of Saxon and German blood. But for an affectation of exalted personal dignity, and the absence of that heartiness which should belong to men of his physique, Mr. Church would be the representative not only of executive strength but of Democratic popularity.

Lyman Tremain, candidate for Attorney General, is perhaps the most warmly popular candidate on the Democratic ticket. He is one who stands out from the common run of men as much in his appearance as in the talents which he has manifested in his public career. He is a man of the people, a natural orator, and has done both yeoman and knightly service in the Democratic cause. Tall, slightly corpulent, and of commanding figure, his features are cast in the pure classic model; his blue eyes are large and prominent, indicating copious language and enthusiasm of spirit; while his height and breadth of forehead, shaded under plentiful brown hair, strongly impress all who see him with the force and argumentative power which he exhibits in the forum.

Alexander S. Johnson, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, is an old resident of this city, where he practised law for many years with distinguished success, in partnership with Judge Hurlbut—the old firm of Hurlbut and Johnson, with their busy offices in the old "Inns of Court" in Wall street, being amongst the best known and most respected institutions of the legal fraternity. Judge Johnson has had six years experience on the Bench of the Court of Appeals, and if his election depended on the Bar, he would have, we believe, the solid vote of the whole profession, irrespective of party. He is a bachelor about forty years of age, who has grown slightly gray in the service, and presents an eminently judicial aspect,—not very high in stature, corpulent and solid, with florid cheeks closely shaven, gray eyes and a general air of good judgment and good digestion.

Isaac V. Vanderpoel, candidate for State Treasurer, need only issue fifty or sixty thousand full-length photographs to secure the suffrages of all the Women's Rights Conventions in the State, as well as the rest of womankind. He has served two years in the office in question, and has proved himself as good an officer as he is a good-looking man—which is the highest praise that need be given him.

Van R. Richmond, Noble S. Elderkin and John L. Lewis, the other candidates on the State ticket, are amongst the most widely known and honored public men within our borders; and if, in their various offices, they equal the public estimate of their abilities, they will prove the most successful public servants enlisted under the banners of the State. Having thus briefly paid our respects to the State candidates, we now return to home affairs.

In our last we referred somewhat at length to our Judicial candidates on the County ticket, and to Messrs McLeod Murphy and Bernard Kelly, the candidates in undisturbed possession of Senatorial nominations. We also published a correspondence then passing between Messrs. R. B. Connolly and P. G. Moloney in reference to the candidacy for Senator in the VIIth District.

That correspondence resulted in the selection by each candidate of five friends residing in the District, to form together a Conference body vested with power to secure that but one Democratic candidate should run in the District. The gentlemen named by Mr. Connolly were Peter B. Sweeney, C. Winning Baker, Esq., John Kerr, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and James Mahoney. Mr. Moloney's friends were Fernando Wood, Governor Patrick Henry, Stephen M. Drew, James Connolly, of the Twentieth Ward, and S. P. Russell. The Conference met at Hank Smith's, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth Avenue, where several hundred of the Unterrified in a high state of excitement, lent their sweet and Molonious voices to the outside harmony. The Council of Ten convened in a private Star-Chamber, electing Peter B. Sweeney Chairman, and Stephen P. Russell Secretary. An anxious sitting of nearly six hours was then had—the proceedings of which remain a sealed mystery, except that it was announced, as the result, that R. B. Connolly had been unanimously agreed upon as the sole Democratic Senatorial candidate. Messrs. Connolly and Moloney being in the vicinity were then waited upon by a Committee and conducted before the Grand Council where both made speeches—Mr. M. gracefully acquiescing in the decision, and Mr. C. accepting with due modesty the honor conferred. The proceedings of this curiously constituted body were received with great enthusiasm by the assembled multitude; and general rejoicing prevailed throughout the city that this District had thus been saved to the Democracy. The last Senatorial majority in this District was about 3,000, so that taking into consideration the increase of population and Mr. Connolly's popularity, it may be safely estimated that he will be elected by at least 5,000 majority. Great praise is due to Mr. C. Hartnedy, of the Seventh Ward, for his active and influential exertions on behalf of his old friend Dick Connolly.

The Sixth Senatorial District has become a sort of political Babel, and all its workers, like those of Shinar's Plain, seem visited with the plague of talking in unknown tongues. [No allusion to any "shiners" supposed instrumental in producing the result.] Through the influence of parties outside of the District, who attended in person and secured the Convention by the vote of one Delegate from the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. Wm. McMurray was nominated, and we sincerely trust that these gentlemen will be equally successful in electing him. We regret to learn that Mr. W. D. Parsons, who probably would have backed down for another candidate, has announced his irrevocable determination to continue in the field until the closing of the polls next Tuesday evening. It is understood that Hon. P. W. Engs, of the Ninth Ward, or John J. Bradley, of the Eighteenth, would, either of them, have secured the united support of the Democracy and thus made sure of a triumphant election. As things are, we hope the best for Mr. McMurray, and he shall have our most active support.

The army of candidates for the Assembly has diminished considerably since our last. In the First District, the battle is waging with great vigor between William Burns, the candidate of Tammany Hall, and Dennis J. Conley, running on a stump. Mr. Burns is exceedingly popular—the proprietor of a hotel in the First Ward, and will, if elected, be a valuable member of our State Councils. We consider his election sure.

In the Second District our old friend Thos. Kivlin is receiving the hearty support of the regular Democracy. With his experience as a legislator, his energy and fidelity to public trusts, Mr. K. would prove a most valuable acquisition to the House, and great interest is taken in his success by our Democratic friends generally. William Welsh, an active and popular young man of the Sixth Ward, is in the field with a strong legion of enthusiastic supporters. The stump candidates are Danl. Leamy and Patrick Craw. The last named, it is understood, will be withdrawn in Mr. Kivlin's favor.

In the Third District the Hon. C. B. Woodruff is re-nominated by the regular organization. He is a young man of good promise, good appearance, and with the valuable trait of always winning in popular contests. His rivals are Isaac Kaylor, Mozart nominee, who will withdraw at the right moment; and our old, eloquent and candied friend, Horatio Napoleon Wild, put forward by the Brown Republicans and Blue Americans. The public are not prepared to swallow this sugar-coated pill.

In the Fourth District the Hon. William C. Gover has again been placed in the field by Tammany Hall. He was one of the ablest and most effective speakers in the last House, and carried several important Democratic measures on the sole force of his eloquence and personal weight. The people will rally round him, and send him back triumphantly to the scene of his former successes. Jas. McCullough, the Mozart nominee, in deference to Democratic sentiment will withdraw in Mr. Gover's favor. D. W. Knevels is the Republican candidate, and ex-Councilman Geo. W. Warner the Whig and American.

In the Fifth District Tammany gives her banner to Wm. L. Coles, whose antecedents and present purposes will handsomely bear the closest examination. He will receive the support of every honest man and anti-corruptionist, irrespective of party. Hon. John J. Shaw is the Republican candidate, a member of the Assembly last year and a very rising member of the Brown and Black party. His integrity and abilities are unassailable.

In the Sixth District Samuel T. Webster is the Democratic nominee and supported also by the Mozart faction. He has been connected for many years with the City Government, is an active member of the Tammany Organization, and will vindicate the wisdom of the party in his district, at Albany. John Commerford, chairmaker and land-reformer, is the candidate of the American and People's Convention.

In the Seventh District, we rejoice to say that Aaron H. Bean will receive the united votes of all the Democrats therein, big and little, curly headed and sore-headed, and we cannot doubt that his election will thus be secured. He is much esteemed by all parties as a merchant, is a clear-headed, able man, and will make a good legislator. Solomon Banta, his Democratic competitor, has withdrawn in his favor. His Brown, Black and Blue Competitor is F. Augustus Conklin, Esq., the member from this District in the last house, and known as the "Chancellor of the Exchequer." Conklin is entitled to the Special prominence of being the most unpopular man ever sent to Albany from this city. His manners are supercilious and offensive to the last degree; and he exhibits on the floor of the Assembly a ludicrous affectation of dignity and importance, which made him "the feature" of last winter's session. If not elected, his loss will be seriously felt by all lovers of the comic and humorous, gravely played.

In the Eighth District the regular candidate is Thomas O'Rourke, who has raised himself by his own honorable exertions, maintaining a good character, possessing industrious habits, and he will prove a faithful and laborious servant of the people. John J. Reilly is the stump nominee, a member of the Assembly in 1857, elected by the regular organization and served his constituents acceptably. We are sorry to see him standing in hostility to those from whom he received former support. George W. Terwilliger is the Brown candidate and will be done brown in short order.

In the Ninth District James P. Dunn is the Tammany candidate and will be supported by the Mozarters. He is an old Hardshell Democrat and now is a weigher in the Custom House. The Brown nominee against him is David R. Jacques, who was the "melancholy Jacques" defeated on a former occasion; and the Americans have put their best foot foremost in the nomination of Hon. Augustus J. H. Duganne, who is also largely endorsed by the citizens, irrespective of party, as a gentleman of genius, probity and great intrinsic worth. Identified with so much having for object the practical good of the community, but for his political proclivities we would rejoice exceedingly to see our worthy friend elected.

In the Tenth District, our friend Hon. James J. Reilly is the ensign-carrier of Tammany Hall, and the flag could not be placed in abler hands. He was the member from this city on the Committee of Cities and Villages in the last House, and most faithfully and ably served the interests of the city of New York. He was author of the able report against the infamous City Charter, so ingloriously defeated last session; is a shrewd manager, devoted to his friends and able to serve them with more than common ability. The report that he resides out of the District has no foundation, as he has resided in that District ever since his marriage, and has taken up his permanent abode therein. James is an exceedingly clever fellow, and it will be a subject of general regret should he be defeated. John Burns is the Mozart nominee, and has great strength amongst the working classes of the District. He is strongly urged by young Mike Dalton, who is a whole team when he gets under-way for a friend. His other opponents are Jos. P. Cooper, Brown, and Joseph Canning, Native, a clever contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine.*

In the Eleventh District John Hardy Esq., is the regular Democratic candidate, and we only wish that the Democracy had more men of his stamp to send to the Legislature as representatives of our intelligence and principles. He graduated from the Free Academy with first honors, and in our judgment is a young man destined to high position in public affairs. Possessing a first class mind, untiring application, great honesty and purity of character, excellent habits and a hopeful spirit,—such a man cannot fail to make his mark in our legislative councils. Against him on the stump is our friend Wm. E. Robinson, who seems to have a fatal proclivity for destroying whatever political prospects his talents and his recent visit to Ireland might otherwise command. Let Richelieu read our article On Standing by the Organization, and apply the penalties therein named to himself. We believe that he already "flags" in the contest, and hope like a true soldier he will fall into the ranks "a-wearing of the green." Mr. C. H. Tucker is the Black, Blue, Brown and Yellow nominee.

In the Twelfth District Andrew Smith, Esq., is the nominee of Tammany and destined to be the representative of this District in the lower Legislative Hall. He is a gentleman of wide popularity in the party, and at the last State Convention came within a few votes of receiving the nomination for State Prison Inspector. The Mozart stump nominee is Wm. Gage, formerly a subordinate of James Furey when that officer was our disastrous Street Commissioner; Gage, however, is not enough of a green Gage to destroy his present and peril his future by running on election day. He will probably accept the place which Mr. John Richardson has offered him for withdrawing. Peter Cooke is the Ossawotamist destined to be done brown in this contest.

In the Thirteenth District, our excellent and active young friend Hon. Peter Masterson is the regular candidate of the Democracy. He is a high-minded, intelligent and faithful man, who will honor whatever station he may be advanced to. We cordially greet our friend Peter, and most heartily wish him success. This is the mournful region most affected by William Henry's death; and if Peter can get the votes of all who now weep for that young man's untimely end, he will be elected by at least 700 majority. The Mozarter is Thos. Cushing, who, we learn, has patriotically and wisely resolved to postpone his claims in Hon. Mr. Masterson's favor. The Brown-and-Black men have not decided definitely, but it is pretty well agreed that Richard Scott, Esq., shall be their standard-bearer.

In the Fourteenth District, the Union Democratic candidate is Theodore B. Voorhies, a young lawyer of fine presence, high cultivation, and a thorough-bred in every sense. He will no doubt, as he deserves, be elected. The Republicans have put up Mr. E. F. Shepherd, and the American man is Colonel John S. Cocks, late of the disbanded Twelfth Regiment, a man of martial fame, pomp and parts.

Fifteenth District, William Harris, Esq., is the regular nominee, and a very good one. He is a somewhat new man in this neighborhood, but we assure his constituents that the more they know of him, the more they will like him. He will give aid in directing our Ship of State, and will always be found at the post of duty when danger calls. Thomas Veitch is the Mozarter against him, but Thomas we fear cannot knock down the prize on this occasion.

In the Sixteenth District, the Tammany candidate is Judge Pearson, better known as the one-horse judge; but his pedigree as a fast candidate would not justify any heavy bets on his success. He has against him that high-mettled Roadster, Harry Arcularius, who is in tip-top condition, stabled and groomed by Deacon Herrick; and as we are privately informed by the knowing ones, Harry is prepared to beat Flora Temple's best time in this race. Believing in blood and bottom, we feel inclined to think well of Harry. The Republicans have put up Walter S. Pinckney.

In the Seventeenth and last of the City Assembly Districts, Uncle George W. Varian is the union candidate for the Democracy. He is an old Knickerbocker who has resided all his life in the District, and is an old-fashioned square-toed Jeffersonian. He is popular with all who believe in honest worth, and will run like fire on the prairies in his District. Uncle George is bound to be elected. Against him is Dr. S. S. Childs, the Brown Republican Representative of last year in the Legislature, but we think he will not find any public duties calling him to Albany this winter.

WHO KILLED THE NABOBS?

A PARALLEL TO THE DEATH OF COCK ROBIN.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR POLITICAL INFANTS.

LIFE, EPITAPH AND MORAL OF THE VERZENAY VIGILANT FIFTH-AVENUE FIZZLE, DONE IN SOLEMN SONG.

WILLIAM HENRY'S MOURNERS AGAIN SHEDDING BRINY TEARS.

Oh who killed the Nabobs?
"'Twas I," said the LEADER,
"You may count me the pleader
Whose words killed the Nabobs!"
And this, gentle reader,
This sheet is the LEADER.

Who first raised the Nabobs?
'Twas Sam, Wolfe and Cisco,
All jolly and brisk, oh!
'Twas they raised the Nabobs,
Who now lie as solemn
And flat as this column.

To whom gave they trouble?
"Oh to me," says the *Herald*:
"My lungs I emperilled,
Inflating their bubble!
'Twas a stiff operation.
Each morning's inflation."

For whom did they do this?
"Oh, for Sam, Wolfe and Cisco,
All jolly and brisk oh!
Who yet have to rue this;—
And a fourth man, quiescent,
Who *by proxies* was present!"

What shroud will best suit them?
"Oh pshaw!" cry the masses
"They are but dead asses—
Just bundle and boot them!
Collapsed, and in flat case
They'll fit in a hat case."

And their grave? "None is needed:
Lock them up with a sermon
In the safe of Watts Sherman,
And leave them unheeded!
We are sick of the trouble
And fuss of this bubble!"

Now, who'll toll the bell?
"I'll do it," said Baldwin
"If properly called on,
I'll toll it out well:—
My last act of devotion
To dead hopes of promotion!"

And who for the Nabobs
A headstone can carve us?
"I'll do it," said Jarvis
"*Hic jacet* the Nabobs!
The stereotyped model
Requiescant in—twaddle!"

Who'll bury the fellows?
"Oh I," answered Ives;
"I, the friend of their lives
Their inflater—their bellows!
Let me, late their teacher,
In death be their preacher."

Who'll give the responses?
"I'll do it," cries Leary,
Brisk, jovial and cheery,
"I'll give the responses!
I am knee-deep in clover
Since their Fizzle is over!"

Who'll turn undertaker?
"I'll do it," said Coleman
A dismal, but droll man,
"I'll play mute and waker:—
But to keep the wake frisky,
Give me snuff, pipes and whiskey!"

EPITAPH.

"They lived—a world's wonder
Of folly and weakness;
But, whipped into meekness,
They caved and went under!
Their Verzenay bubbled,
Their poor brains grew muddled;
Their pamphlet a fizzle,
Their rallies a mizzle;
Their funds a delusion,
Their plans all confusion;
No friends to abet them,
No friends to regret them;
Neglected and scouted,
Pasquinaded and flouted;
With golden pretensions
Of shrunken dimensions,
And headache and sickness—
Oh blame not the quickness
With which—just as fast as Jack Robinson whistled—
The Verzenay-Vigilant Fizzlers have fizzled!"

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

Next in importance to our city canvass and bearing somewhat closely upon it, the contest for the political supremacy of Kings County rises up and demands our attention. We have been pained to see in Kings the same senseless schismatic feeling generated by private feuds, which has attempted to lift its head in the party of this city.

But we trust that this "big majority" County will not forget her devotion to the interests of Democracy and the heavy number of votes which have been placed to her credit account on the Democratic Ledger. She must not allow the "Ossawatomists" to pass safely and victoriously through the opposing fires of the two divisions. Remember, brother Democrats, that every vote cast for the Independent movement is a vote lost to the Democracy and a gain to the Republicans.

We are not personally intimate with the merits of many of the candidates for office; but such as we know, we heartily endorse as men eminently qualified to uphold the dignity of our party. Gen. W. W. Scrugham, of Westchester, the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, we know, is eminently qualified for the judicial ermine, and his election will be hailed with satisfaction by the members of the bar of the Second District on account of his judicial abilities, his judgment and character. John G. Schumaker, the present able incumbent of the office, is the regular candidate for District Attorney; and we hope that the true-hearted Democrats will give such a hearty support to Mr. Schumaker, as will be a sufficient rebuke to Judge Morris for his temerity, in running on a stump. For ex-Judge Samuel Garrison, we can predict safely a sweeping victory. Frank Spinola, for Senator, should not, and must not be defeated. In these times of political corruption, a man of indomitable perseverence and unflinching purpose, is a desideratum—and such a man Senator Spinola has proved himself.

Thomas S. Gardner, the candidate for Senator in the Second district, is one of the most popular young men in the party, and from the enthusiasm of his friends there is every probability of his success. The members of Assembly are well known as active influential party men, and a general rally for principle may be looked for in Old Kings.

For Justice of the Peace in the Third District, we are glad to see our friend Supervisor Edward B. Cadley, on the the "track." This is one of those nominations "fit to be made." Mr. Cadley has large experience and ability, is gentlemanly and affable, a good and sound Democrat, and—what is of most advantage to a candidate—universally known and respected.

The friends of Mr. Lyman had much better withdraw his name as the Independent candidate; for his occupation of his present position before the people will not only aid in defeating Mr. Cadley and electing a Black Republican to the post, but will materially damage Lyman's future prospects in the Democratic organization. Don't listen to Morris, Mr. Lyman! but just be persuaded to withdraw.

We have no space left to review in detail the rest of the candidates, but know they are all worthy of their respective nominations. Act harmoniously, fellow Democrats of Kings! Pull together, and let New York and Kings go up to the "rural districts" with an overwhelming majority for our ticket. It can be done, but only by harmony, unity and concert of action.

WINTERHALTER, the great court-painter, is engaged upon full length portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It is said that he has stipulated for the right to make copies, for exhibition in this country, which has been accorded. The American people, as Winterhalter profitably knows, have no objection to royalty on canvas.

A FREIGHT TRAIN of forty-one cars, on the New York Central Railroad, ran off the track as it entered Albany, on Wednesday night last, owing to ice on the rails, by which the brakes were rendered useless. The locomotive and several cars were smashed. Nobody hurt—by a providence.

THE Dayton *Daily Gazette*, the Black Republican organ of that city, has collapsed, owing to want of patronage and too much Harper's Ferry.

THE YACHT WANDERER has gone to Africa after another cargo of negroes.

☞ The Great Eastern isn't coming: thank providence *that* is settled.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Before another LEADER is issued, the great State of New York will have spoken in her State elections. An indication may be found of her real Democratic strength, and there may not be. The large floating vote composed of Old Line Whigs, Americans and Conservative Republicans, making a reserve vote of 150 to 180,000, may be cast one way or another, split up, or it may go for the Democrats. It is not at all likely to be cast for the Republican candidates. If either the Republican or Democratic Party State ticket is elected entire, the candidate for the Presidency of the same party, be it Republican or Democratic, will win in 1860. If the half and half ticket selected by the Americans at Utica should be elected, it will then become a matter of certainty that neither the Democracy nor the Republicans can carry the electoral vote of this State in 1860, without making a combination with the Americans and Old Line Whigs. The success of the American half and half State ticket would under ordinary circumstances be very damaging to the prospects of W. H. Seward, not so now. The friends of Mr. Seward have complete control of the Republican organization in every State, where that party has a foothold, and his nomination for the Presidency by the Republican Convention is a matter not of expediency but of certainty. He will be nominated, and he will be run in 1860, regardless of consequences. The Republicans say "if we can beat with any body, we can beat with Seward." Nothing will satisfy them to the contrary, but an overwhelming defeat. The John Brown Harper's Ferry affair would seem to be quite sufficient to upset the Republican Party. Not so. Some of the boldest of the Republican leaders boldly uphold the course of Mr. Brown. Preachers and speakers endorse Brown in the pulpit, and should Brown be hung, there will be a great re-action in public sentiment. It will spread far and wide. Brown will be regarded as a martyr, and his death would double the Republican strength in the Free States. If he is mad, he should be locked up. If he is insane, he should be taken care of for the rest of his life—not hung. It would be bad policy to hang Brown just at present. We hope Gov. Wise will not permit anything of the kind to be done now. Brown has deserved death, but he is evidently the tool of more powerful men. He was supported by money contributions from a class. Hanging Brown is merely cutting off a finger, and the whole body of Republican leaders will then go to work to revenge the death of their agent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The popularity of Mr. Buchanan is at a low ebb in his own State. At the recent election, the County of Lancaster—the President's home—cast 11,665 votes; and gave an anti-Buchanan majority of 4,169. There is not another County in the United States that can serve up such a figure. We believe that at the Presidential election in 1860 this good old Keystone State will be found for the Democratic candidate—but, all will depend upon the nominee. If a friend of the President is nominated at Charleston, the State is lost to the Democracy. Of that there can be no doubt. If proof were needed, volumes could be found, but none more to the point than the few lines at the commencement of this article. There is but one name that can carry Pennsylvania in 1860. It is Stephen A. Douglas. If he is nominated at the Charleston Convention, we shall consider this State safe.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President visits the State Department every day, and spends several hours in that building preparing his message for Congress. This is unusual, and we believe Mr. Buchanan is the first President that ever left the White House to go to another building, in order to prepare an Annual Message. Why does he do it?

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Far and wide in the South, many Democratic papers and many leading Democrats, say: "We don't like Douglas, but we had rather support him than a Black Republican." The Southern Democracy are at times a little off the square. They are anxious to support Douglas, because they think he can be elected, and that no other man can be nominated at the National Convention, who can be. Availability is their idea, and their test of the Douglas.

VIRGINIA.

The Hon. A. H. Stuart will be a candidate for nomination by the National Conservative Opposition Convention for President. He will have more strength than the Hon. J. M. Botts, and in order that he may not run behind the immortal Botts, Mr. Stuart has recently addressed the Agricultural Society of Virginia at Richmond. It was a good address, and served a double purpose. 1. To promote agriculture. 2. To promote his own chances politically.

Governor Wise has received many applications already for the pardon of old Brown. He has also received strong letters from his Democratic friends in New York, begging him not to hang old Brown—at least until after the election on the 8th inst.

The Harper's Ferry people are perfectly furious at Governor Wise for censuring them and saying that they ought not to have allowed the Arsenal to be taken. They say they did all that was done—drove Brown and his party into the engine house, and kept them there. They talk of holding a meeting to vindicate the honor of the town.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor Banks is in town, and holds conferences frequently with leading friends in reference to his nomination for the Presidency. The greatest anxiety is felt for the result of our own State election. If the American split (half and half) ticket succeeds, then the friends of the Massachusetts Governor say he will be the nominee of the Republican party. B. F. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, wrote a letter some time ago, which is being terribly cut up in the Southern papers.

KANSAS.

Telegraphic despatches have reached here, dated St. Louis, Nov. 2. They state that a special despatch has been received by the Republicans, that gives the following as the official vote at the recent election in Kansas:

For the Constitution	10,419
Against the Constitution	5,550
For the Homestead Law	8,758
Against the Homestead Law	4,772

NEW YORK.

The American County Convention met November 1st, at 327 Bowery. They adopted James Davis, the Republican nominee for Supervisor.

The National Whig General Committee met on the 1st, at their head-quarters, corner of Eighth street and Broadway. Their Judicial nominations refused to run, viz: Slosson and Bradford, the Whig nominees for Judges of the Supreme Court, and J. W. Gerard, for Judge of Supreme Court. The Whig Committee then adopted the Tammany Judicial nominations, viz: W. H. Leonard, for Justice of the Supreme Court, James Moncrief and A. L. Robertson, for Supreme Court Judges. They nominated C. C. Nott, Republican, for Judge of the Common Pleas, and adhered to their own nomination of F. A. Tallmadge, for Judge of the Marine Court. The Whigs have in the field Willys Blackstone as Supervisor. As they stand alone, we shall be able to discover from the vote of Tallmadge and Blackstone the exact Whig vote in the city. We are of the opinion that it is much stronger than is generally supposed. The Whigs have also nominated candidates in several of their Assembly districts. There are several districts in which Democrats are stumping it boldly against old Tammany. Curiously enough, one of these Democratic stumps in the Eleventh Assembly District, is W. E. Robinson, alias Richelieu Robinson, famous in former years, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

We expected that this city would poll 80,000 votes, but we had no idea that the registered voters would amount to any such number as 100,000. Up to Wednesday night (the last day for registration in the city), the total was as follows:—

1 Ward	2,458	13 Ward	4,056
2 "	512	14 "	2,303
3 "	850	15 "	4,026
4 "	3,320	16 "	4,826
5 "	3,616	17 "	9,135
6 "	3,642	18 "	8,262
7 "	5,327	19 "	3,622
8 "	4,751	20 "	8,562
9 "	6,950	21 "	5,245
10 "	3,774	22 "	5,153
11 "	6,730		
12 "	2,708	Total	99,860

This was up to 9 P.M., and there were four districts in the Fourteenth Ward yet to hear from.

The Black Republicans have had in this city three of their best speakers—Wendell Phillips, of Mass., Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, and the Rev. J. Sella Martin. These speakers go in strong not only for the peculiar Seward doctrine, but they go abolition, treason, blood, anarchy, old Brown, and Southern insurrection with the most perfect looseness. Assuredly such ultraism must react, and ruin the Republicans!

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Banner* states that the prospects of Senator Douglas are brightening in this State. The men who denounced Bell and Etheridge for voting with Douglas on the Lecompton question, are preparing to elevate the same Douglas to the Presidency.

NEW JERSEY.

Both parties are wide awake over the river. Hudson County is the residence of the Democratic candidate, General E. V. Wright, and will give him a heavy vote. There was a large gathering at Newark on last Wednesday night, (Nov. 2d) at Orator Hall, of the New Jersey Democracy. The Hon. William Wright, late U. S. State Senator, (who resides in Newark,) presided. Several of the best New Jersey speakers spoke, including Rodman M. Price, and the ever present General Hiram Wallbridge, formerly a floating member of Congress from New York City. There is one thing quite clear—Jersey Democrats are determined to elect their Governor, and beat the Opposition. We hope they may do it, and give Wright 10,000 majority.

IOWA.

Full returns have been received of the election in this State. S. J. Kirkwood, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by 3,100 majority. Lieutenant Governor is elected by 2,151. Mr. J. Rusch is elected Lieutenant Governor. The Secretary of State writes from the capital (Des Moines) as follows:

"The Senate will stand 20 Republicans to 17 Democrats. The House 55 Republicans to 32 Democrats."

MINNESOTA.

The full returns from this State elect Alexander Ramsay Governor; also Cyrus Aldrich and William Winden for Congress. The Legislature is largely Republican, and this secures the election of a Republican United States Senator. The majority in the Senate is seven, the House 30. Immense exertions were made to effect this result. The Republicans crowded the State for two months previous to the election with their best speakers, and every man in the State received a large quantity of Republican documents.

The Democrats did the best they could, but they did not save the State.

INDIANA.

We have before us a copy of the Indiana *State Sentinel* of the 18th inst. It contains a supplement, and four pages are filled with the names of Democrats in every part of the State, appended to a note of invitation to Judge Douglas to visit Indiana, and address the people on the political questions of the day.

The great opponent of Mr. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, has been speaking at Indianapolis, and it appears to have roused up the Democracy to call out their favorite.

MISSISSIPPI.

Much has been said about the weakness of Douglas in this State. There has recently been a large Democratic meeting at Quitman, in Enterprize Co. It appointed five Douglas men to attend the State Convention, to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention.

ALABAMA.

Governor Fitzpatrick has been called upon to give his sentiments at the present crisis, and his opinion of Douglas. The Mobile *Register*, in alluding to the forthcoming document, says, "What Democrat wishes to play into the hands of the enemies of his faith, who are trying to bring ruin and disgrace on the organization which is its ark and covenant? Every time a Democrat 'pitches into' Douglas, the foes of Democracy rejoice, whether they live in Massachusetts or in Georgia."

MARYLAND.

The election was held on the 2d instant. Of course, there was a grand riot in the city of Baltimore. Several persons were killed. Gangs of bad men assembled at the polls in every ward, and beat, shot, or awled every respectable person who attempted to vote. With such tactics, it is not surprising that Baltimore has gone for the Americans by 18,000 majority! The Rattlers, Plug Uglies, Blood Tubs, Tigers, Regulators, all were on hand early, and commenced to block up the polls. At the 10th Ward, James Jaffen was shot dead. In the 15th Ward, Adam B. Kyle, merchant, 88 Hanover street, was shot dead. His brother, George Kyle, who came to his rescue, was shot, dangerously. In the 14th Ward, Sonny White, alias James Johnson, was shot dead by a pistol ball. He was a notorious rowdy. Two others, named Harris and Duffy, were shot in the legs. Henry Starr, a Reformer, was shot; so was Mr. Stills. Theodore Wodal was badly beaten. Dr. Richardson, a Reformer, was chased by the Captain of the Thunderbolt Club, with a drawn sword. The Doctor had an narrow escape. In the 5th Ward, Felix McCurley was badly beaten; so was a son of the Hon. Joshua Vansant. In the 20th Ward, the rowdies had a swivel, and knocked down everybody that they did not like. In the 12th and 16th Wards, the Baltimore rowdies were aided by armed gangs of roughs from Washington. In the 15th Ward a boy was mortally wounded. He was shot in the heart. This alone will give our readers a faint idea of the lively time our Democratic friends have had in the Monumental City. Mr. W. P. Preston, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the 3d District, was badly beaten about the head with a billy. He was taken to Barnum's Hotel, senseless. The election in Maryland was for a Comptroller in the Treasury, members of the Legislature, and the usual county officers. In addition, six Members of Congress were to be chosen.

We shall not have full returns from the State in time for this issue. In the 3d and 4th Districts, Baltimore City, H. Winter Davis and J. M. Harris, Americans, are both elected. It is said that their respective majorities are more than there are votes in the city! Of course, they will receive certificates of election. In the 5th District, H. W. Hoffman, American, is elected—probably—over Kunkel, Democrat. The three named, Harris, Davis and Hoffman, were members of the last Congress.

In the 1st District, James A. Stewart, Democrat, is re-elected; 2d District, R. McHenry, Democrat, over Webster, American; 6th District, Geo. W. Hughes, Democrat, over Hagner, American. Should our statements be correct, the vote of Maryland in Congress will be equally divided; and in case of the election of President of the United States going to the House of Representatives, the vote would be lost.

LOUISIANA.

We shall have news in our next issue of the State election in this State, which was to be held on the 7th inst. Four members of Congress are also to be elected, and this ends the Congressional election. The House is full when Louisiana makes her selection.

On the 27th the Opposition had an immense meeting in New Orleans. The *Crescent* says "Thousands upon thousands of our best citizens attended it." A paper says if John Slidell succeeds in carrying the election in this State, and gets from Congress the appropriation of thirty millions of dollars, under the pretext of negotiating for the purchase of Cuba, he will elect himself President of the United States by buying the Charleston Convention.

Nearly every officer, from Governor down to Ward Constable, is elected—the Legislature, Secretaries, Auditors, Commissioners, Sheriffs, Tax Collectors, Coroners and State Assessors.

Mr. Moore is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and General T. I. Wells is the Opposition candidate. The latter is personally canvassing the State. Some of the Democratic journals admit that the Opposition will carry New Orleans by 6,000 majority. The Opposition papers say that if this proves true, the State will be carried for the Opposition by a large majority. It will be a close election.

OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Columbus on the 5th of January, 1860. At that time delegates will be appointed to the Charleston Convention. Present appearances indicate that Douglas will have the entire delegation.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.—That beautiful, dreamy season known as the Indian Summer, has come at last, and the earth lies peaceful and lovely in its soothing breath. But let none forget that the bitter blasts of winter will soon be upon us, when we shall need warm apparel to shield us from the frost. If asked where clothing of the best quality, cut and fit can be got at the lowest prices, we should say, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S, 214 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

NEW YORK CLIPPER.—This ably conducted sporting journal has commenced the publication of its new $250 prize story, "The Hebrew Gladiator," by that talented and popular writer, John Cooper Vail. As editor and proprietor of the *Clipper*, Mr. FRANK QUEEN evinces a spirit of enterprise, liberality and tact which should win him golden opinions and returns from the numerous patrons of his sheet throughout the country.

THE GREAT EXCITEMENT over the discovery of the new oyster-bed in the Sound was nothing compared to the *furore* created among the epicures by the delicious style of serving up oysters at the COLLINS HOUSE, No. 279 Hudson street. In addition, all kinds of edibles, confectioneries, &c., of the choicest qualities, are supplied at the most reasonable prices. This house has become the head-quarters of the hungry.

KNOX'S Fall Style of Hat still holds its place at the head of the list as *the* hat par excellence of the season. Graceful, cheap and durable, it is just the thing to top the capital of the human columns and give it an air of comfort and comeliness to be envied by all who have not yet learned where to buy their hats. Remember the corner of Fulton street and Broadway.

AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED, the quantity of Oysters, Ice-Creams, and good things generally, devoured at the MANHATTAN HOUSE, 265 Bowery, during the past week, is truly astonishing to one not acquainted with the immense popularity of the establishment.

Editorial and News Items.

"THE STANDARD" is a new Democratic journal just established by J. R. Delvecchio, Brooklyn, and published at 337 Fulton street. It is weekly, but gives a strong and able support to the Democratic nominees. There would seem to be room for just such a paper as this in Brooklyn, permanently.

STEAMBOAT CHAMPION, running between this city and New Haven, was run down on Wednesday night last, off Mattinacock Point, by the propeller Albatross, and sunk. Three persons—one a fireman—were killed by the accident, the blame of which seems to rest with the Champion.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, M. P., and one of the most distinguished of the English engineers, died: just previous to the sailing of the last steamer. His death and that of Brunel, coming so near together, make a sad mark in the engineering and mechanical world.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, from this port for Aspinwall, took out the immense number of one thousand passengers, of whom two hundred and fifty were troops from Governor's Island to reinforce Gen. Harney, in Oregon.

MORE OF TABLE ROCK is said to have fallen away, so that really very little remains. Goat Island, too, is rapidly retrograding, and the tower threatening to fall. Is all this true?

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ returned to this country last week, by the steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg. It is well understood that she will resume lecturing during the winter.

"THE TREASON OF GEN. LEE" is the title of a new book by George H. Moore, soon to be published by Scribner—in which it is probable that that already ill used General will be worse-dealt with than ever.

PORTER'S *Spirit of the Times* is to be sold, under order of Judge Cole, of the Marine Court, to close the late partnership between Wilkes and Dayton.

THE PEMBROKE COTTON MILLS, Suncook, Nnw Hampshire, were burned on Wednesday night last, with a loss of $130,000.

THE MORNING EDITION of the *Boston Traveller* is to be discontinued.

Fire Department Matters.

[FOR ADDITIONAL FIRE MATTERS SEE SEVENTH PAGE.]

[Written for the New York Leader.]

MACHINE POETRY.

A WARNING.

BY LEMON PEEL.

An Editor's time—all sensible men,
 Will admit is of value when going to press;
Hard at work with his brain—at least with his pen,—
 He objects to intruders, to question and guess.
Just think then of having a stout, clumsy chap—
 With face red and glowing, well polished with wine,
Come staggering in, smelling strong of the tap,
 And spinning long yarns, more funny than fine.

'Twas just so last night—such an intruder came,
 Full of impulse and whiskey and forty things more,
Sat him down in our chair, quite lost to all shame—
 And two hours we suffered this terrible bore.
Now I'll give a warning to all such as he,
 That the thing is played out, as well as the player:
If they cannot come sober when calling on me,
 I'll very politely just boost them down stairs.

Statement of Fires for the Week Ending THURSDAY, OCT. 20th, 1859, inclusive.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
HALLS OF JUSTICE, *Oct. 21, 1859.*

Date. Oct., 1859.	*Time.*	*District.*	*Locality.*	*Description of Property.*
14,	6:45 p.m.	6,	612 Water street.	F'ld l'p ex'pn †§
15,	3:30 p.m.	4,	612 Broadway.	Dwelling house.†
15,	8:03 p.m.	6,	296 Front street.	Rag warehouse.
16,	8:15 a.m.	3,	139 W. 13th st.	Dwelling house.†
16,	2:20 p.m.	7,	P. O. bell.	False alarm.
17,	8:45 p.m.	6,	324 Henry street.	Stable.
19,	7:51 p.m.	5,	405 Broome st.	Chimney.
20,	12:50 a.m.	2,	430 Ninth av.	Stable.*
20,	2:41 a.m.	2,	289 W. 44th st.	Frame building.
20,	2 p.m.	1,	61st st. and 1st av.	Frame building.†
20,	6:12 p.m.	4,	69 Wooster st.	Chimney.
20,	8:04 p.m.	5,	213 Mott st.	Chimney.
20,	6 p.m.	4,	204 & 206 6th av.	Drygoods store.

† Still alarms.
* A man named Charles Fitzsimmons was dangerously burned.
§ A woman and a girl were seriously burned.

STATEMENT OF FIRES FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 27TH, 1859—INCLUSIVE.

Date. Oct.	*Time.*	*District.*	*Locality.*	*Description of Property.*
21,	2:20 a.m.	1,	23d st. and 1st ave.	Coal o'ce&st'ble
21,	7:50 a.m.	4,	88 Seventh ave.	Rosew'd d'r m'fy
21,	4:00 p.m.	3,	26th st.n'r 10thave.	Columbian B'w'y†
21,	10:02 p.m.	2,	484 9th ave.	Frame building.
21,	11:02 p.m.	7,	Mission Place.	Straw bed.†
23,	2:05 a.m.	3,	228 8th ave.	Fancy goods.
23,	11:05 a.m.	7,	127 Maiden Lane.	Paint store.
23,	3:00 p.m.	7,	65 Mott street.	Dwelling house.†
23,	8:10 p.m.	7,	50 Water st.	Storage store.†
23,	10:25 p.m.	2,	270 w. 45th st.	Stable.
25,	4:00 p.m.	3,	313 Bleecker st.	Dwelling house†
25,	4:00 p.m.	7,	458 Pearl st.	Paper h'ng store†
25,	7:30 p.m.	2,	133 w. 41st st.	Fluid lamp ex'n†‡
26,	7:10 p.m.	5,	Frank'n & Elm sts.	False alarm.†
26,	7:25 p.m.	8,	58 Leonard st.rear.	Window curtain†
26,	9:15 p.m.	2,	83 w. 31st st.	Show case m'f'tory

† Still alarms.
‡ A woman named Hinford was badly burned.

STATEMENT OF FIRES FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 3D, 1859—INCLUSIVE.

Date. Oct.	*Time.*	*District.*	*Locality.*	*Description of Property*
28	12:15 p.m.	3	40 Thompson street.	Chair Manufy.
28	10:00 p.m.	2	339 W 43d street.	Match Manf. †
29	1:55 a.m.	3	40 Thompson st. rear	Running old fire.
29	7:50 a.m.	2	210 Ninth ave.	Stable.
29	3:35 p.m.	3	64 Beach street.	Shavings.
30	5.30 p.m.	5	9 Sixth street.	Chimney. †
31	12:00 p.m.	1	22d st. near 2d ave.	Wire fact. †
1	11:30 p.m.	5	194 E. 17th st.	Tenement h.
1	7:10 p.m.	7	101 William st.	Cloth factory.
1	8:45 p.m.	4	572 Broadway.	False alarm
2	7:00 a.m.	3	Foot Canal st.	Ferry house.
2	1:30 a.m.	6	213 Third street.	Dwelling. †
2	7:20 p.m.	7	12 Fulton street.	Dwelling.
3	8:30 p.m.	6	39 Eldridge street.	Tenement h. †

† Still alarms.

A. E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

Let us Think for a Moment.

The Fire Department of the City of New York, having passed through the successive stages of personal opposition and political debauchery, is now in a position whereby its true interest and advancement may be promoted or injured, as the policy of its friends shall decide. For some time past a spirit of radical rebellion against law and order has been gaining ground, and many of those whose duty it should be to denounce this spirit, have by their silence covertly sanctioned it. The Department belongs to no party or individual man, and through partisan action of its members much is to be feared. It is essential that every member of the Department should in his decision on subjects vital to its interests, be guided alone by what would prove most beneficial to the community of which he is a portion, and not permit individual preferences or charitable appeals for sympathy to overrule his judgment. There is too much at issue in the good discipline and government of the Department, to be prostrated by unwise or inefficient officers, or headstrong judgment that seeks to be infallible. The danger to the perpetuity of the Fire Department, rests in the responsible head selected by the firemen themselves; and on this question hangs the destiny of the institution for the future.

Parties or divisions are at all times to be deplored; but if they are evil in any sense they are surely of serious danger in an association like the Fire Department of this city. We are aware that it is impossible to prevent captious and jealous men from organizing against those holding position as officers of the Department, but it is within the power of the rank and file to rebuke this spirit of discord wherever and whenever it discloses itself. Ambitious men, seeking but the power and emoluments of place, have no word of rebuke for lawlessness or flagrant violations of what is due to propriety; and as it has of late become a cardinal point in the creed of candidates for political office to endeavor to use the Fire Department for their selfish purposes, it is nearly time that the conservative men who love the Department for its past history and usefulness, should consider well its present dangerous position. Without discipline there can be no Department; without a proper executive head there can be no discipline. It therefore becomes the duty of every member of the Department to weigh well in his own mind the question,—who will best protect the interests of the Fire Department as its controlling officers? In measuring a matter of so much importance personal considerations should have no weight, and the responsibility of the juryman is the present attitude of every member of the Department. Reward for meritorious service is at all times honorable, but that service must combine with it those qualities of firmness and executive talent necessary to render the Fire Department the most thorough volunteer organization in the world.

For Chief Engineer.

The contest for Chief Engineer being now fairly open, we place before the firemen of New York the following letter from John A. Cregier, Senior Engineer, defining his position on the various topics which have become the principal argument against him since the Chief Engineer subject was broached. It is a manly statement of the case, and certainly must restrain those who have sought to present every act of the Senior Engineer to his disparagement. In the coming election we shall endeavor to be guided for what we honestly believe the best interest of the New York Fire Department, setting aside all friendly feeling toward either of the principal parties in the race, and give alike to those who enter an equal chance where their merits and the welfare of the Department demand it.

NEW YORK, *November 5th, 1859.*

To the Members of the New York Fire Department:

Some years since, in a letter which was at that time published, I announced that I would never allow my name to be used in connection with the office of Chief Engineer. Within the past four months, however, I have been so urgently pressed by many of my friends, whose opinions I respect, and whose friendship I value, to reconsider my determination, that I have yielded to their solicitations and concluded to offer myself as a candidate for the Chief Engineership at the ensuing election—an office which I consider the most responsible of any under the City Government. In thus presenting myself as a candidate for your suffrages, I will not descend to any of the means so well known and so often used by politicians to attain my end, even if by so doing I could secure the office; nor will I insult the intelligence of the Department by relying upon any but such means as would justify the members in a continuance of that confidence which I have enjoyed for so many years, and of which I am justly proud. Any other course should be visited with well merited contempt.

In my connection with the Fire Department I have nothing to regret, for I shall ever retain the consciousness that never, by thought, word or deed, have I attempted to compromise or prostitute the Department to private or political purposes.

My whole life has proved the earnest, deep and abiding interest I cherish for the prosperity, character and efficiency of the Department, and under no circumstances can my feelings toward it be changed.

It has been charged that I am in favor of the employment of steam engines, and that therefore I am in favor of a paid Department. In answer to this I state, without hesitation, that the employment of four or five steam engines, such as the one successfully used by Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8—(the Large Class of Steam Engines I consider unfitted for the service intended)—could be employed with decided advantage to the Department, as in case of large fires they would relieve the men from arduous and long-continued labor; and in this opinion I am upheld, not alone by my own experience, but by many of the oldest and most valued members of the Department.

The Volunteer system is, in my opinion, the only one that can be successfully employed in a city like New York, and I consider the Fire Department, as at present organized, a model for the admiration and example of the world, and I have never expressed an opinion directly or indirectly opposed to this, but always in opposition to a Paid Department. The pride and emulation stimulated by the Volunteer System is, if I may use the expression, its very life blood. Take these away, and you reduce it to a mere machine, and where hundreds are now lost by fires, thousands would fall upon our citizens. In fact so great is the vigilance, so incessant the watchfulness of the Department under its present organization, that in many cases a force sufficient for the extinguishment of a fire is on the ground without the ringing of a bell.

In conclusion, I desire to say I do not present myself as a candidate on the ground or in the belief that the Fire Department owes me something. The Department owes me nothing, but I trust they accord to me fidelity and readiness in the discharge of my duty to the best of the ability I possess. I joined the Department from motives different from those of gain or personal aggrandizement, and whatever may be the result of the ensuing election I shall cheerfully submit to the will of the majority. JNO. A. CREGIER.

Steam-Engine Company No. 8.

The trial of the Steam Engine of this Company at the Fair of the American Institute, gave general satisfaction both to the Company and the builders, and a gold medal of the Institute was awarded. There is no doubt that the engine used by No. 8 is the best steam fire engine now in use, and that good service at fires can be obtained from engines of her build. Yet, there remains much to be done in steam fire engine building before they can wholly take the place of hand engines, or become popular among the mass of firemen. The feeling against the use of steam fire engines is fast becoming lost, except among those who use the clamor, once popular, for their own ends, or as an argument in favor of some aspirant for official honors, yet, among the most rabid of the anti-steamers, a disposition to avoid any argument on the subject exists, which shows plainly that the feeling is more of a personal nature against those who use steam, than any fear that it can interfere with the present organization of the Fire Department.

In regard to the Company who were the first to place a steam engine in practical service, we can safely say that no better friends to a Volunteer system can be found in any Company in this city, and we honestly believe that they would be among the first to object to any interference with the rights of the firemen. There are many privileges firemen claim that would not be accounted as such in many other places. The privileges of growling at others is accorded, but the privilege of dictating how others shall perform fire duty, and what kind of apparatus they shall use, we consider a little beyond the line of courtesy.

We do not believe that either the Common Council of this city or the Insurance companies, or any other dreaded body of men will force a steam fire engine on any of our companies; and we doubt much if one quarter of those who are anxious to give steam a fair trial will succeed in getting them. We can now have fifteen fire companies in this city who would run steam engines provided they could get them from the city. If steam fire-engines are no better than hand engines they will soon fizzle out of themselves: and if they are an improvement they must come into general use. The aim of every true fireman should be, and generally is, to get the best machines to work with. The spirit of the firemen is to save property; and the most effectual way of doing it should be used. There are too many firemen in this city who look upon fire duty as a source of fun and excitement. In fact, over one-half of those who join the Department do so for the excitement it produces, and it requires a few years of hard service in a steady company to remove this desire for excitement. When the re-action takes place, then they begin to be firemen indeed, and do duty for the good they may do their fellow citizens. To those who are opposed to steam we say, Gentlemen, let it blow itself off—and then, if you live long enough to see the end of it, you can rub your hands and laugh at the foolish fellows who tried to use it; or if it does succeed you can go in for a steam engine with a better grace.

Work for the Fire Department.

Since the appropriation has been exhausted and the Street Commissioner been compelled in compliance with the charter to refuse his sanction to the orders of the Chief Engineer, many engine builders and others have continued to finish such jobs as have been sent to their shops, on mere verbal order of the Chief, supposing that the custom of former years would be adhered to and their bills paid in the arrearages. We have been authorised by the Street Commissioner to state that all work done on such terms is contrary to law, and will not receive his sanction, and that the parties must look to those giving the orders for payment of their claims. These builders have been notified directly of the course the Department intended to pursue in the matter; and with the facts before them it is strange that they will persist in working on such slight chances of payment. The work already done on such doubtful authority, amounts to some thousands of dollars, and we can assure the workmen that the chances for pay will be much lessened by a continuation of their work.

Until the extra appropriation is passed, no work can or will be ordered except in extraordinary cases, and these must come from the head of the Street Department. To expect the Common Council to endorse any such illegal acts, is expecting too much. They have already been overrun with such applications, and the builders should profit by the lessons of last year, when nearly twenty thousand dollars of extra work for the department was charged in the arrearage account, and payment made with the understanding that they would be careful in future for whom they worked. Some of the builders—those who suffered to some extent last year, refuse to do work, and rightly so; and it is for the benefit of those who have not yet been put through the first course of lessons to those who work for the city, that we give this information.

Gulick Hose Company No. 11.

The members gave a reception to their friends on Thursday evening, and an opportunity to inspect the beautiful hose carriage recently built for the company by Mr. Williams. The reception was well attended, and the pleasure of the visit was manifested on every face present. Hose Company No. 11 is one of our best companies, with a full roll of active members, and enough of the honoraries to give impulse to the younger portion. Their carriage is one of the finest in the city, and no expense or care has been spared to make her rank among the best. It was first shown to the public on the last parade. The boxes and hose-reel are of rosewood, finely polished and ornamented with silver mouldings, and the name and organization of the company in raised silver letters; the wheels are painted blue and gilded; the iron work of the running gear and springs are highly polished. The lamps were made by Devoursey, and are a fine specimen of his work; there are three of them—two side lamps and a beautiful signal lamp in the centre, on which the likeness of ex-Chief James Gulick is very nicely engraved. The silver plating on the ends of boxes and tongue is very heavy, and the carriage as a whole is equal to any we have seen. The company are in a prosperous condition, and we hope they may continue to improve.

Officers of the Fire Department.

David Millikin, Esq., has determined not to accept the Presidency of the Department, and consequently a change will be made in the offices of President, Vice President and Secretary. We hear of no candidates for the Presidency, except Mr. William A. Woodhull, nor the Vice Presidency, except the present Secretary Mr. Wickham. For Secretary, in case of the promotion of the two above named gentlemen, Mr. James F. Wenman, Representative of Hose Company No. 5, and Charles T. Curtis, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, are named. In their choice of Secretary, the Representatives usually have an eye to the promotion of the gentleman selected, and it is as well to keep the fact in mind. The succession in office has been the custom for years, and has a good effect on those holding the subordinate positions, at the same time fitting each man for the office he is called upon to fill. These offices are simply posts of honor, and those who have creditably served the department in the more arduous fire duty, should be best entitled to them. We have no doubt but the Representatives will choose deserving candidates.

Meeting of the Board of Foremen.

A meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen was called on Thursday evening at Firemen's Hall, when a series of resolutions were adopted relative to the death of David C. Broderick, the Board agreeing to turn out on the occasion of the funeral obsequies to take place on Sunday, No. 13, and attend an oration to be delivered at the Academy of Music. There was not a very good attendance at the meeting, owing to the short time given to issue notices, and but little interest was manifested by those who were present. The Board of Engineers had a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the Foremen, to consider an invitation extended them to act as marshals on the occasion. The invitation was accepted, and the Board agreed to turn out as citizens. It is understood that the Department are to be in citizens' dress, with the badge of the Company, and the officers to carry their trumpets draped in crape. The resolutions will be found among our fire notices.

Stoves and Coal.

Our correspondent "Lemon Peel" was rather personal in his reflections on cold weather last week, as the gentlemen who have charge of furnishing heating apparatus to the fire houses were already at work. It done no harm, however, and to those who have not yet been supplied, we give the agreeable information that the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Mr. John Richardson, has been hard at work in the stove business. His men have worked night and day to get stoves in every house, and perhaps by this time all are fitted out.

☞ We have been waited upon during the week by several members of the Fire Department of Brooklyn, in relation to the statement made in the LEADER that Aldermen Henry R. Pierson, while in the Board, voted for a paid Fire Department. By reference to the proceedings of the Brooklyn Common Council on April 30, 1858, we find Alderman, and now candidate for Senator, Henry R. Pierson voted in the affirmative on the ordinance establishing a paid Fire Department in Brooklyn.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

For the first time in some months, we dropped in at the meeting of the Fire Commissioners on Thursday evening, and listened to the case of Engine Company No. 50 vs. Engine Company No. 29. It was the same recital of wrongs inflicted and aggressions received and denied, and the result will probably be dismissed—the same as in seven-eights of the cases before the Board. The Board sit in the same little room, with the same number of attendants, lookers on and witnesses, listen to the same mixed up hash of evidence, part truths and plenty of the other material, ask the same questions, receive the same kind of answers, and know almost as much after an hour's close examination of a witness as they did after the first ten words were spoken. It must really be a great pleasure to be a Fire Commissioner! The universal satisfaction of knowing that one has made life long enemies of both complainants and defendants, is certain to one who has sworn to justly try all cases, and seemingly to turn all mankind or firemankind against him, a great step in advance to perfection. This week has been devoted to the examination of complaints and petitions. One of the great features of the week has been the re-organization or re-instatement in the department of Engine Company No. 5, and Hose 49. Both these Companies now stand as if there had been no complaint against them, the whole proceedings being annulled.

We are glad that the case of Engine 5 has terminated in this manner. They have ever been foremost in active duty, and could not be readily spared from the lower part of the city. The case of No. 49 has been energetically carried on by Jacob L. Smith, their foreman, and if any man is deserving credit for hard work to save his company, that man is Jacob.

The fact of the engines Nos. 29 and 50 having been placed under lock and key by the Chief Engineer, has created a great and deserved sympathy for the companies. It was one of the most outrageous actions ever perpetrated by an engineer, no more reason existing for such an act than there is to lock up the wooden fireman for turning his coat from drab to black on the firemen's parade. The complaint was made by one company against the other, and after the affair had happened some days, the engines were carted off, disgracing both companies, many of whose members knew nothing of even a complaint being made, by or against. The following is the business of the week, as reported by the clerk:

BUSINESS OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE LAST WEEK.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS, FIREMEN'S HALL,
NEW YORK, *November 4th, 1859.*

The complaint of Engine Co. 50 vs. Engine Co. 29, was investigated on Monday and Thursday evenings. No decision rendered.

The complaint of Engine Co. 28 vs. Hose Co. Co. 61. Dismissed.

The complaint of H. Jones, Hose Co. 34 vs. Wm. Flinter, of same company. Dismissed.

The petition of Chas. A. Childs, Engine Co. 31, in relation to his time. Granted.

The petition of John A. Roberts, Hook and Ladder Co. 13, in relation to his time. Denied.

The Board re-instated in the Department Engine Co. 5 and Hose Co. 49, which places them in the same position as if no former resolution in relation to their disbandment had been passed. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Firemen in the Assembly.

It is very seldom we dabble in political matters, particularly in the Fire Department columns of this paper; but when firemen are named for office, we can do no less than give them a lift, no matter to what political party they belong, or what creed they adopt. Peter Mastersen, foreman of Engine Company No. 33, is a candidate for the Assembly, in the 13th Assembly District. He has spent one winter in Albany, and will, without doubt, look to the interest of the Fire Department. John J. Reilly, of Engine Company No. 6; Delancy Knevals, of Engine Company No. 2; D. J. Connolly, of Hose Company No. 18; Walter Pinckney, of Hose Company No. 22; Christian W. Woodruff, of Engine Company No. 14, and John J. Shaw, of Hose Company No. 5, are also in the field. The Department will no doubt be well represented this winter.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE is what all the world is after; and it is not only the sign of No. 99 Bowery, the cheapest and most extensive Carpet Emporium in the city, but it is what is constantly flying in that direction and lighting in friend ANDERSON'S money till. The eagle is an intelligent bird and selects its quarters with admirable discretion, but not more admirable than are Mr. ANDERSON'S selections of carpet goods and his liberal and enterprising way of doing business. Remember No. 99 and the Golden Eagle.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

PAPERS PENDING BEFORE HIS HONOR THE MAYOR FOR HIS APPROVAL.

FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[None.]

FROM THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Resolution to pay Cornelius Driscoll $100 for injuries sustained by his horse falling through pier foot of Roosevelt street. Passed Councilmen 25th July; Aldermen 24th October, 1859.

Resolution to permit William Laimbeer to connect a brick drain with sewer in East Twenty-fifth street. Passed Councilmen 24th October; Aldermen 27th October, 1859.

Resolution to increase the salary of the Messengers to Board of Tax Commissioners. Passed Councilmen 30th June; Aldermen 27th October, 1859.

Resolution to pay the bill of Dr. G. McAllister for medical services. Passed Aldermen 4th October; Councilmen 27th October, 1859.

Resolution to pay the bill of Dr. A. N. Gunn for medical services. Passed Aldermen 20th June; Councilmen 27th October, 1859.

Resolution to pay bill of Dr. W. C. Hunter for medical services. Passed Aldermen 8th September; Councilmen 27th October, 1859.

Resolution to pay the bill of Dr. S. P. Vondersmith for medical services. Passed Aldermen 8th September; Councilmen 27th October, 1859.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to assign to Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 a temporary location, S. E. corner Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth street. Passed Councilmen 31st October; Aldermen 31st October, 1859.

Resolution and preamble in relation to re-leasing the Ferries of the Union Ferry Company. Passed Councilmen, October 27; Aldermen, October 31, 1859.

Resolution and ordinances authorizing the issue of $125,000 Central Park Stock. Passed Aldermen, October 20; Councilmen, October 23, 1859.

Resolution to remove from Harlem Park, corner One hundred and twenty-first street and Third avenue, the building used as a market thereon. Passed Councilmen, July 11; Aldermen, November 3, 1859.

Resolution to build sewer in Nineteenth street from Eleventh avenue to Hudson river. Passed Aldermen, October 3; Councilmen, November 3, 1859.

Resolution directing the Comptroller and Street Commissioner relative to roof of New Tompkins Market. Passed Aldermen, November 3; Councilmen, November 3, 1859.

Resolution confirming proceedings of Fire Commissioners in Document 582, on expulsions. Passed Aldermen, October 20; Councilmen, November 3, 1859.

Resolution relative to the grade of Worth street. Passed Aldermen, October 10; Councilmen, November 3, 1859.

Resolution to build a sewer in Sixth avenue, from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth streets. Passed Aldermen, October 3; Councilmen, November 3, 1859.

PLACES OF HOLDING THE POLLS.

The following are designated as the places in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

October 17, 1859.

FIRST WARD.
First district, at No. 32 Greenwich street.
Second district at No. 52 Greenwich street.
Third district, at No. 116 Greenwich street.
Fourth district, at No. 13 Cedar street.
Fifth district, at No. 101 Broad street.

SECOND WARD.
First district, at No. 8 Theatre alley.
Second district, at Burling slip.

THIRD WARD.
First district, at No. 206 Fulton street.
Second district, at No. 45 Robinson street.
Third district, at No. 81 Warren street.
Fourth district, at No. 3 Hudson street.

FOURTH WARD.
First district, at No. 11 Jacob street.
Second district, Shakespere Hotel, corner of William and Duane streets.
Third district, 18 New Bowery.
Fourth district, 87 Cherry street.
Fifth district, 45 James street.
Sixth district, 51 Cherry street.
Seventh district, 63 Madison.

FIFTH WARD.
First district, 123 Franklin street.
Second district, 24 White street.
Third district, 33 Leonard street.
Fourth district, 4 Beach street.
Fifth district, 183 Duane street.
Sixth district, 367 Greenwich street.
Seventh district, 74 Laight street.
Eighth district, 472 Canal street.

SIXTH WARD.
First district, 10 Chambers street.
Second district, Sixth Ward hotel, cor. Centre and Reade streets.
Third district, No. 28 City Hall Place.
Fourth district, 123 Leonard street.
Fifth district, 82 Centre street.
Sixth district, 7 Mulberry street.
Seventh district, 47 Bayard street.
Eighth district, 86 Elm street.
Ninth district, Atlantic Garden, corner of Elizabeth and Walker streets.

SEVENTH WARD.
First district, 63 East Broadway.
Second district, 99 Madison street.
Third district, 173 Cherry street.
Fourth district, 99 Henry street.
Fifth district, 209 Madison street.
Sixth district, 19 Jefferson street.
Seventh district, 328 Cherry street.
Eighth district, 682 Water street.
Ninth district, corner of Gouverneur and Division streets.

EIGHTH WARD.
First district, 64 Wooster street.
Second district, 66 Thompson street.
Third district, 5 Clark street.
Fourth district, 52 Dominick street.
Fifth district, 490 Greenwich street.
Sixth district, 142 Mercer street.
Seventh district, 141 Laurens street.
Eighth district, 144 Varick street.
Ninth district, 181 Varick street.
Tenth district, 203 Varick street.
Eleventh district, 305 Spring street.
Twelfth district, 113 Charlton street.

NINTH WARD.
First district, 672 Greenwich street.
Second district, 462 Hudson street.
Third district, Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton streets.
Fourth district, 12 Christopher street.
Fifth district, 15 Seventh avenue.
Sixth district, 48 Hammond street.
Seventh district, 32 Fourth street.
Eighth district, north east corner of Ninth avenue and Thirteenth street.
Ninth district, 18 Fourth street.
Tenth district, 4 Bethune street.
Eleventh district, 96 Perry street.
Twelfth district, 697 Greenwich street.

TENTH WARD.
First district, Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.
Second district, 73 Allen street.
Third district, 74 Ludlow street.
Fourth district, 52 Essex street.
Fifth district, 59 Allen street.
Sixth district, 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.
First district, 185 Stanton street.
Second district, 229 Stanton street.
Third district, 273 Stanton street.
Fourth district, 90 Lewis street.
Fifth district, 79 Houston street.
Sixth district, 6 Avenue C.
Seventh district, 7 Avenue C.
Eighth district, 249 Third street.
Ninth district, Union Hall, corner Avenue C and Fourth street.
Tenth district, 185 Lewis street.
Eleventh district, 89 Avenue D.
Twelfth district, 215 Sixth street.
Thirteenth district, 343 Eighth street.
Fourteenth district, 121 Avenue D.
Fifteenth district, 416 Tenth street.
Sixteenth district, 385 Tenth street.
Seventeenth district, 13 Dry Dock street.
Eighteenth district, 199 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.
First district, at P. McGann's, Bloomingdale road, near Ninety-sixth street.
Second district, Jonathan Sutton's, east side Third avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets.
Third district, at James McCusker's house, One hundred and Sixteenth street, one door west of Third avenue, south side.
Fourth district, at William Mansfield's, northwest corner of One hundred and twenty-fourth street and Third avenue.
Fifth district, northwest corner of Manhattan street and Broadway.
Sixth district, northwest corner of One hundred and fifty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, house of William Harris.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
First district, 38 Suffolk street.
Second district, 30 Attorney street.
Third district, cor. Broome and Pitt streets, house of Wm. Hastings.
Fourth district, 111 Broome street.
Fifth district, 7 Goerck street.
Sixth district, 34 Mangin street.
Seventh district, 14 Suffolk street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
First district, 129 Crosby street.
Second district, 21 Prince street.
Third district, 42 Prince street.
Fourth district, 179 Elizabeth street.
Fifth district, 6 Marion street.
Sixth district, 174 Grand street.
Seventh district, 200 Mott street.
Eighth district, 83 Elizabeth street.
Ninth district, 143 Mott street.
Tenth district, 41 Howard street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
First district, 124 Amity street.
Second district, N. E. corner Sullivan and Bleecker streets.
Third district, 191 Mercer street.
Fourth district, 129 Waverly place.
Fifth district, 115 Eleventh street.
Sixth district, Meilbaum's barber shop, 3 West Eleventh street.
Seventh district, northeast corner of Washington place, in the University.
Eighth district, 70 Bleecker street.
Ninth district, 148 East Tenth street.
Tenth district, 68 West Thirteenth street.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
First district, 72 Seventh avenue.
Second district, 102 Seventh avenue.
Third district, 166 Seventh avenue.
Fourth district, 223 Seventh avenue.
Fifth district, 302 Eighth avenue.
Sixth district, 260 West Seventeenth street.
Seventh district, 109 Ninth avenue.
Eighth district, 98 Tenth avenue.
Ninth district, 166 Ninth avenue.
Tenth district, 295 West Twenty-fifth street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
First district, corner of Rivington and Bowery.
Second district, 382 Houston street.
Third district, 164 Suffolk street.
Fourth district, 33 Second avenue.
Fifth district, 5 Sixth street.
Sixth district, 4 Stuyvesant street.
Seventh district, 111 Third avenue.
Eighth district, 208 East Thirteenth street.
Ninth district, 208 First avenue.
Tenth district, 147 First avenue.
Eleventh district, 111 Avenue A.
Twelfth district, 515 Fourth street.
Thirteenth district, 315 Houston street, corner of Avenue A.
Fourteenth district, 268 East Thirteenth street.
Fifteenth district, 164 Eleventh street.
Sixteenth district, 96 Avenue A.
Seventeenth district, 137 1-2 Third street.
Eighteenth district, 186 Second street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
First district, 238 Sixth avenue.
Second district, 346 Sixth avenue.
Third district, 70 1-2 West Twenty-fourth street, south-east corner of Sixth avenue.
Fourth district, 130 Third avenue.
Fifth district, north-east corner of Seventeenth street and Third avenue.
Sixth district, S. E. corner of Twenty-second street and Third avenue.
Seventh district, 313 Third avenue.
Eighth district, N. W. corner of Fourteenth street and First avenue.
Ninth district, 228 East Eighteenth street.
Tenth district, S. W. corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue.
Eleventh district, N. W. corner of Twenty-third street and First avenue.
Twelfth district, S. E. corner of Seventeenth street and First avenue.
Thirteenth district, S. E. corner of Twentieth street and First avenue.
Fourteenth district, S. E. corner of Twenty-third street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.
First district, 606 Third avenue, at Eagan's.
Second district, 150 Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues.
Third district, at the house of Edward Parcells, in Sixty-first street, between First and Second avenues.
Fourth district, at the Ramble, corner of Seventy-first street and Third avenue.
Fifth district, at Stacom's, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-fifth street.

TWENTIETH WARD.
First district, 296 West Twenty-seventh street.
Second district, 310 West Twenty-ninth street.
Third district, 337 1-2 Tenth avenue.
Fourth district, 286 West Thirty-sixth street.
Fifth district, 430 Tenth avenue.
Sixth district, 196 West Twenty-seventh street.
Seventh district, 226 West Thirty-sixth street.
Eighth district, 188 West Thirty-eighth street.
Ninth District, 278 Seventh avenue.
Tenth district, 305 Seventh avenue.
Eleventh district, 121 West Thirty-first street.
Twelfth district, 189 West Thirty-third street.
Thirteenth district, 398 Seventh avenue.
Fourteenth district, 455 Seventh avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
First district, 461 First avenue.
Second district, 391 Third avenue.
Third district, 492 Second avenue.
Fourth district, S. E. corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue.
Fifth district, 566 Second avenue.
Sixth district, S. E. corner of Thirty-eighth street and Second avenue.
Seventh district, 744 Second avenue.
Eighth district, 554 Third Avenue.
Ninth district, 472 Third avenue.
Tenth district, 445 Fourth avenue.
Eleventh district, 380 Fourth avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
First district, 624 Eighth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.
Second district, 161 West Forty sixth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway.
Third district, West side Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, about fifty feet south of Fifty-third street.
Fourth district, 248 West Forty-second street, between Ninth and tenth avenues.
Fifth district, East side of Eleventh avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, house of T. Nolans.
Sixth district, 691 Ninth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.
Seventh district, West side of Seventh avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, twenty-five feet south of Fifty-seventh street.
Eighth district. S. E. corner of Tenth avenue and Seventy-ninth street.

VETO MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to pay Theo. S. Nims for services as clerk to committees of the Board of Aldermen, 1859:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, *Oct. 15, 1859.*

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return the resolution adopted by your honorable body directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Theodore S. Nims for one hundred and twenty-five dollars for clerical services to the committees on streets, lands and places, and railroads, from January 1 to July 1, 1859.

I have returned heretofore other resolutions providing for fees to those who performed duties as secretaries to the committees of the Common Council, for the reason that I do not believe that any legal power exists with such committees to employ clerks or secretaries without the consent of the Common Council first had thereto. Besides, it has been customary heretofore for the clerks in the employ of the Corporation in either Board to perform the duties required as secretaries to committees of the Common Council, and which I consider to be a part of their duties, as much so as to attend at the meetings of the Board, or at the office of the clerks thereof.

If the committees could employ one clerk or secretary, they might two or more, and thus increase the expenses in the matter of conducting the City Government without control, and in violation, I believe, of the spirit and letter of the charter.

I have accordingly for these reasons returned the paper without my approval to your honorable body.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

FIRE NOTICES.

☞ **Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8.** At a meeting of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, held at the Engine house, No. 91 Ludlow street, November 1st, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On the occasion of the parade of the New York Fire Department, October 17th. 1859, we were the recipients of many favors at the hands of our numerous lady and gentlemen friends along the route. And

Whereas, We do highly appreciate and feel extremely grateful for the very kindly feeling thereby evinced towards us, particularly by the ladies, And,

Whereas, In view of the above facts, we deem it our duty to make some acknowledgement of the warm and friendly feelings, as exhibited towards us on that occasion, as it does also afford us a great deal of pleasure so to do. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks are hereby tendered to the numerous ladies who. at the residence of John Barry, Esq., presented us with such an abundance of magnificent wreaths, bouquets, &c. To the Misses Jane and Catherine Gaines, for the extremely beautiful basket of flowers; and our other lady friends too numerous to mention, for the continual shower of wreaths. bouquets, baskets of flowers, &c., which rained down upon us during the whole line of march.

To our lady and gentlemen friends from Portchester, for the beautiful and tastefully arranged wreath, and the magnificent pyramid of flowers so handsomely fitted to the smoke stack of our Steamer, and the numerous bouquets, baskets, &c., lavished upon us by them.

To our Brother Firemen, for the very kind and courteous manner in which they recognized and greeted us while countermarching.

JOHN C. HOOPER, }
JAMES GRADY, } Committee.
JAMES H. CARPENTER, }
ROBERT C. BROWN, Foreman.
RICHARD H. OGDEN, Secretary.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Board of Engineers** and Foremen, held at Firemen's Hall, on Thursday evening, the 3d inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the members of this body, since its last meeting, have learned with profound regret of the death of the Hon. David C. Broderick, of California, who, though a citizen of a sister State at the time of his death, was to us from a lengthened association of time past an endeared exempt member of the New York Fire Department, to which service a large portion of his early manhood was devoted. As a fireman we knew him to be as faithful as he was fearless.

Resolved, That the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New York Fire Department mournfully unite with their fellow citizens in deploring the loss our common country has sustained in the death of the distinguished Senator of California and the Exempt Fireman from New York. As an associate, he was in all respects entitled to our confidence and regard.

Resolved, That we, as a body, will cheerfully unite with our fellow citizens in any public demonstration that may hereafter take place, in which we with others can publicly testify our appreciation of the worth of the man, the Senator, and the Statesman, David C. Broderick.

Resolved, That we attend in a body at the funeral obsequies and oration, to be held at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, on Sunday, November 13.

HARRY HOWARD, Chairman.
JAS. E. WENMAN, Sec.

☞ **Cataract Engine Co. No. 25.**—At a special meeting of Engine Company No. 25, held at the Engine house on Monday evening, October 24th, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in his Providence to remove from this world our beloved and esteemed member. Thomas Dyke, who departed this life on the 24th October, be it therefore

Resolved, That it is with feelings of sorrow we received the sad intelligence of the decease of our late associate.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the afflicted family of our deceased friend in their melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem to the memory of our late comrade, the usual badge of mourning be worn for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the Sunday Mercury and the New York LEADER.

H. S. POWERS, Foreman.
CHAS. MCCORMICK, Secretary.

☞ **Alert Hose Co. No. 41.—At a Meeting** of Alert Hose Co. No. 41, held at the carriage-house the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Warren Hose Co. No. 33, for their kindness in escorting us to and from the line of parade of the New York Fire Department, on Monday the 17th of October, 1859.

Resolved, That the same be published in the New York LEADER and Sunday Mercury.

SAMUEL W. WEBB, Chairman.
GEO. W. BAIRD, Secretary.

☞ **The Active and Exempt Firemen** of New York, and other friends of CONKLYN TITUS, Esq., are invited to attend a meeting on Monday evening next, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Brooke's Assembly Rooms, Broome street.

W. Wells Wilson,	Jas. L. Miller,
John S. Giles,	Henry B. Venn,
Thos. Laurence,	John Kettleman,
Tobias Laurence,	Clark Vanderbilt,
Ald. J. T. Henry,	Wm. P. Daniels,
Chas. G. Corley,	J. C. Gazlay,
Chas. Banta,	J. J. Morrissey,
James Milward,	And others.

☞ **Broderick Obsequies.—The Com**mittee of Arrangements respectfully announce to the friends of the late Senator David C. Broderick, that the funeral solemnities will take place in this city on Sunday, November 13th, 1859.

The Delegates from the various Fire Companies who desire to participate, are requested to notify the Secretary at the house of Howard Engine Company No. 34 as soon as convenient.

SAMUEL RADCLIFF, Chairman of Asso'n.
JOHN P. FLENDER, Chairman of Delegates.
JOHN MACK, Secretary.

☞ **At a Meeting of Paulding Hose Co.** No. 57, held November 1. 1859, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to the officers and members of Liberty Engine Company No. 50, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished on the evening of the Second Triennial Parade of the Department.

H. F. DODER, Sec. SAM'L. MOORE, Foreman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Great Wonder of the Nineteenth Century,**
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.,

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood: and has also restored my hair, which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ **Intelligence Worth Knowing.**—When age has brought on physical debility in either sex, or when youthful indiscretion produces impotency,

BRONTE'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS,

in the form of pills, will in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. It is a fact that a large portion of the community is afflicted with disease of the procreative system, which are allowed from delicacy to wear away the constitution, when a radical cure is at the door. It is this fact that makes it philanthropy to make known Bronte's Magical Invigorator as a sure and immediate cure, causing a complete restoration of the animal functions, doing entirely away with the disappointment arising from incapacity to perform the requirements of nature. Bronte's Invigorators act with magic on the debilitated system, and while the barren rejoice, the fireside is surrounded with a smiling offspring. To the married or single in every physical exigency this unrivalled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired.

Price $1 per box, or six for $5.

Sent by mail by inclosing one dollar to F. R. ARNOLD, Sole Agent for the United States, Station B. New York Post-office.

Sold at 274 Greenwich street, 61 Bowery, corner of Canal; 374 Grand street, corner of Norfolk; 205 Bleecker street; 193 Third avenue; 179 Sixth avenue 19 Eighth avenue, and corner of Canal and Varick streets; and in Brooklyn at Mrs. Hayes', 175 Fulton street.

☞ **Ask for Lediard's Morning Call.**—

Be sure to ask for

LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.

The popularity of this fine

TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER

has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.

The public and the trade are therefore cautioned to ask for Lediard's Morning Call, which is unequalled for its agreeable taste and fine medicinal qualities.

As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.

It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.

For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general excellence.

No family should be without it.

Travellers and yachtsmen will find it a most agreeable addition to their stores.

LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL,
Tonic, Diuretic and Anti-Dyspeptic,
is a
LIQUEUR HIGIENIQUE D'APRES RASPAIL.
For sale by druggists, liquor dealers, &c.
Wholesale depot 37 South William street.

[Written for the New York Leader.]

THE WORK COMPLETE.

BY BOHEMIAN.

On yon canvas, rich with brilliance color only can impart,—
Works an artist, with his wondrous skill and almost magic art.
Pale is his face, his lips are thin, his blue eye shows the glaze
Of weary labor, sleepless nights and spectre-haunted days.
He murmurs as he works: "My picture—soon, ay soon 'tis done!
And all my toil shall well repay this triumph I have won!"
Forward he steps—he reels and falls—his work indeed is done,
And slowly oozing from his lips the warm life-currents run.
Still stands that wondrous picture, with its tints of life to mock
The dead hand that created it! Hark! sounds the postman's knock,
And gliding through the panel falls a letter on the floor:
The dead hand lying there shall break the red seal never more!
What though it brings relief—a father's pardon to his son?—
Too late! too late! In this dull world the painter's work is done.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

EXPENSES OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of the Police Commissioners in the cartage, examination and repairs of ballot boxes, and the purchase of new ones, if necessary, for the November and December elections, and also for printing notices for the same, and charge it to "Election Expenses," the bills incurred to be submitted for payment to this Board.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 18, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILLS OF W. H. ARTHUR & CO.

Resolved, That the bills of Wm. H. Arthur & Co., amounting to two hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents; Wm. D. Roe & Co., amounting to sixty-five dollars and five cents; Banks & Brothers, sixty dollars and twenty-five cents, and of Root, Anthony & Co., amounting to fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents, for books and stationery furnished the county, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same from the appropriation for "Stationery."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF E. A. WOODWARD.

Resolved, That the bill of Elbert A. Woodward, for serving notices to the Inspectors of Registry, be audited and allowed at thirty 45-100 dollars, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "Election Expenses."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF PETER MONEGHAN.

Resolved, That the bill of Peter Moneghan, amounting to three hundred and twenty-eight 85-100 dollars, ($328.85) for repairing books in the Register's office, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same from the appropriation for "Stationery."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF GEO. H. CLARK.

Resolved, That the bill of George H. Clark, amounting to one hundred and thirty-four 33-100 dollars, for additional work in Printing and Binding the Tax Laws, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same from the appropriation for 'Printing and Advertising.'

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILLS OF WM. H. YATT AND OTHERS.

Resolved, That the bills of William H. Hyatt and others, for extending the tax in the various Receivers' Books for 1859, be audited and allowed as follows, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same from appropriation for "County Contingencies."

W. H. Hyatt, Second Ward	$ 20 55
F. P. Conway, Fifth Ward	99 77
C. D. Birdseye, Seventh and Tenth W'ds	70 09
James Anderson, Ninth Ward	63 65
James J. J. Kiersted, 8th and 12th Wards	119 43
John G. Seefe, Eleven and One, Vol. 19	148 67
Francis Webb, Sixteenth Ward	65 62
Chas. H. Quail, Eighteenth Ward	76 11
Wm. Quail, First Ward, Vol. 22	82 75

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILLS OF NEW YORK GAS CO.

Resolved, That the bills of the N. Y. Gas Company for gas furnished the New Court House and Recorder's office up to August 1, 1859, be audited and allowed at one hundred and eighty three 87-100 dollars, and the Comptroller directed to pay them from appropriation for "Fuel, Supplies," &c.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF A. T. STEWART & CO.

Resolved, That the bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., amounting to one hundred and twelve 61-100 dollars, for carpeting for the Court of Special Sessions, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "Fuel, Supplies," &c.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF WILLIAM DIMOND.

Resolved, That the bill of William Dimond, for iron railing furnished for the fitting up of the office of District Attorney, be audited and allowed at seventy-three 50-100 dollars, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "Fuel, Supplies," &c.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF JOHN C. COVEL.

Resolved, That the bill of John C. Covel, amounting to thirty-five dollars for medical services rendered at the First District Police Court during 1859, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from the appropriation for "County Contingencies."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 18, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 19, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BIBLES FOR SUPREME COURT.

Communication from Supreme Court, with a requisition for six bibles for use of said Court. Referred to Committee on Printing and Stationery, with power.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 25, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 27, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF BANKS & BROTHER.

Resolved, That the bill of Banks & Brother, amounting to two hundred and fifty-three dollars for five thousand copies of the Registry Law, with Scott's Instructions, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from the appropriation for "Election Expenses."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 25, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 27, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF JAMES GALWAY.

Resolved, That the bill of James Galway, for painting rooms of the Marine Court, be audited and allowed at three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "Fuel, Supplies," &c.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 25, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 27, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILLS OF G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.

Resolved, That the bills of G. S. Humphrey & Co., amounting to fifteen hundred and eighty-three dollars and nine cents, for carpeting furnished for the Marine and Superior Courts, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay them from appropriation for "Fuel, Supplies," &c.; the said payment to be in full for carpeting furnished the county up to October 21, 1859.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 25, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 27, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILLS FOR COPYING.

Resolved, That the bills for copying the various Receiver's book for 1859, and at the following amounts:

Nelson D. Thayer, First Ward, seventy-six dollars and fifty-six cents.
Gilbert Palmer, Second and Thirteenth Wards, one hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-nine cents.
M. P. Mussey, Fourth Ward, fifty-six dollars and forty-six cents.
F. P. Conway, Fifth Ward, seventy-three dollars and forty-seven cents.
Charles D. Birdseye, Seventh and Tenth Wards, one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-three cents.
James J. J. Kiersted, Eighth Ward, ninety-one dollars and fifty cents.
William Quail, Ninth Ward, one hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-six cents.
John G. Leefe, 11th and 1st vols., Nineteenth Ward, three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-four cents.
J. B. Pollock, Fourteenth Ward, forty-six dollars and twenty cents.
James G. Hunt, Fifteenth Ward, ninety-five dollars and forty-three cents.
Francis Webb, Sixteenth Ward, one hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-eight cents.
Elbirt A. Woodward, Seventeenth Ward, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and nine cents.
Joseph Butterfield, Eighteenth Ward, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-six cents.
Charles F. Randolph, Twentieth Ward, two hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight cents.
William Quail, 1st vol., Twenty-second Ward, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-one cents.
A. S. Dusenbury, personal tax books, two hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-two cents,

—be audited and allowed and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "County Contingencies."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 25, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 27, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILLS OF DR. BEECH AND OTHERS.

Resolved, That the bills of Doctors Wooster Beach and others, for making post mortem examinations during the quarter ending September 30, 1859, be audited and allowed, as follows:

Wooster Beach, ninety-five	$95
Timothy Babb, ten	10
Chas. A. Gallagher, one hundred and five	105
Stuart White, twenty-five	25
Charles Phelps, fifteen	15
Clarence Cameron, five	5
H. C. Chalmers, five	5
M. Christie, five	5
Charles P. Russell, fifteen	15
Charles Haasa, five	5
David Little, five	5
P. Nolan, twenty-five	25
Wm. H. Elliott, five	5
Henry Draper, five	5
Henry N. Fisher, five	5
W. J. Jones, thirty-five	35
J. J. Hull, five	5
Chas. H. Tenney, fifteen	15
D. E. Marston, five	5
Christopher Weltje, five	5

And the Comptroller directed to pay thm from appropriation for "Coroners' Fees."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 25, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 27, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

STOCK OF ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Resolved, That the valuation of the capital stock of the St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company, for 1859, be reduced from one hundred and fifty-thousand dollars to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, the latter being the amount upon which they are liable to pay tax upon personal property.

PROPERTY OF THOMAS SPOTTEN.

Resolved, That the valuation upon the personal property of Thomas Spotten, for the year 1859, be reduced from three thousand dollars to one thousand dollars.

PROPERTY OF DR. THOMAS BOYD.

Resolved, That the valuation upon the personal property of the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Boyd, be remitted for the year 1859.

PROPERTY OF GEORGE GORDON.

Resolved, That the valuation upon the personal property of George Gordon, assessed at 96 Fulton street, for the year 1858, be remitted.

PROPERTY OF JOS. A. VOISIN.

Resolved, That the valuation upon the personal property of Jos. A. Voison, assessed at 18 South William street, for the year 1859, be remitted.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 25, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 27, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and Stationery cause to be printed the necessary number of tickets for and against the Constitutional Amendment authorising a loan of $2,500,000 for the completion of the Canal, in accordance with Chap. 271 of the Laws of 1859, and that said tickets, when so printed, be sent to the head quarters of the Democratic and Republican Committees, and such other parties as may require them, and that the sum of $800 be and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

OFFICE OF COUNTY BUREAU.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorised to draw his warrant for twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500), being an equitable proportion of the expense of altering and repairing the Office occupied by the County Bureau in the Hall of Records, and the same be charged to the appropriation for "County Contingencies."

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for an amount not to exceed $500, for furniture, &c., purchased for the use of the County Bureau, and charge the same to "Fuel, Furniture and Supplies."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF JOSEPH DARLING.

Resolved, That the bill of Joseph Darling for expenses incurred in arresting William Jones and Margaret Sheridan, for the murder of James McGee, be audited and allowed at thirty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "County Contingencies."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF CHARLES BROWN.

Resolved, That the bill of Charles Brown, for meals furnished Jurors at Court of Sessions, be audited and allowed at twenty-five dollars, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "County Contingencies."

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BILL OF WM. DEVOE & CO.

Resolved, That the bill of Wm. De Veau & Co., twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents; Root Anthony & Co., twenty-eight dollars, and John J. Bloomfield, twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, for stationery furnished the County, be audited and allowed, and the Comptroller directed to pay them from the appropriation for "Stationery."

Adopted by Board of Supervisors, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

ROOMS FOR SURVEYOR, &C.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to hire the front room and small room adjoining, on the second floor of house No. 6 Centre street, for the use of the Surveyor of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, at a rent not to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Resolved, That the bill of John Kelly, for official services as Sheriff during the quarter ending September 30, 1859, be audited and allowed at eight thousand and thirty-eight dollars and thirty cents, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from the appropriation for.

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

TO REGULATE THE PAVING OF SIXTH AVENUE.

Resolved, That the contractor for paving Sixth avenue, between Carmine and Forty-second streets, with square block pavement, be and is hereby directed not to pave that portion of the avenue between the outside rails of the Sixth Avenue Railroad, but to continue only the paving of the avenue between the outside rails and the curbs on either side of said Sixth avenue, in accordance with the contract.

Resolved, That the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company be, and they are hereby authorized and permitted, at their own expense, to pave the space between and within the outside rails of their said road, with small cobble stone, and are hereby directed to keep the same in good order and condition, all of which to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and are hereby requested and directed to cause the aforesaid resolutions to be carried into effect.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor Oct. 27, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

TO THE MEMORY OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

Whereas, Having received melancholy tidings of the death of the Hon. David C. Broderick, formerly of this city, and late a Senator from the State of California; and recognizing in him one of those upright, able and distinguished citizens, whose death is a common loss to the whole country: therefore

Resolved, That we view with painful and profound regret the circumstances which led to Senator Broderick's most untimely end; and while we grieve at the result, we also deeply sympathize with the personal friends of the deceased in the irreparable loss which they, with the country, sustain.

Resolved, That as observers of Senator Broderick's public and private career in California, and also in the Senate of the United States, we are not unmindful of the frequent and chivalrous manner in which he, even at the risk of life, defended on all occasions the honor of this city and its citizens, and we feel we would be wanting in justice to his memory as well as duty to ourselves, did we not now express our sense of his virtues and services, and thus record our deep sorrow for his loss.

Resolved, That being informed that a committee of citizens, in connection with a committee of the Fire Department, are making arrangements to testify, in some conspicuous manner, the sense of the public at Senator Broderick's death, we will take part in any properly conducted ceremony for that purpose, on due notice being furnished us when our presence is required.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 14, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

TO FLAG THIRD STREET.

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Third street, north side from and including opposite No. 347 in said Third street, to the corner of Lewis street, be flagged where not now already flagged, and the curb and gutter stones be reset therein where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 3, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 6, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 7, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

DONATION TO AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. A. Hankins, President of the American Female Guardian Society, for the sum of $2,000, that amount being duly donated to the said A. F. G. Society, to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 27, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Sept. 29, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 13, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

FOR PAVING DEY STREET.

Resolved, That the pavement of Dey street, from Broadway to Greenwich streets, be repaired forthwith, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 10, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 14, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

SALARY OF CHIEF JUSTICE OAKLEY.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Thos. J. Oakley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for the whole of his salary up to January 1, 1858, from the date of the last payment previous to his decease.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 6, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 10, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 13, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

GAS MAINS IN ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be, and they are hereby directed to have gas mains laid in Forty-seventh street, from the Eleventh avenue to the Hudson river, without delay.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 10, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 14, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

GAS MAINS IN FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be and they are hereby instructed to cause the mains to be laid in Fifty-second street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 10, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Aug. 14, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

HOUSE FOR HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY 7.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to re-advertise for proposals for building a house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, of Harlem, and return the same to the Common Council for confirmation.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 15, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

TO FILL SUNKEN LOTS.

Resolved, That the sunken lots confined within the limits of 129th street and Manhattan street, the Eleventh avenue, 133rd street and the Hudson River Railroad, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the property thereon be assessed therefor, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Sept. 26, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 21, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

COAL FOR THE CORPORATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with award of contract for furnishing 1,500 tons of coal for the City of New York.

Confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 8, 1859.
Confirmed by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 22, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

GAS MAINS IN FORTY-FIRST STREET.

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be, and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Forty-first street, from the Tenth to Eleventh avenues, without delay.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 26, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 14, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

TO REPAIR PUMP IN SHERIFF STREET.

Resolved, That the pump in Sheriff street near Broome be repaired under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 21, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

PETITION OF EDWARD GALLAGHER.

Resolved, That the Petition of Edward Gallagher for correction of tax, be referred to the Comptroller with power to adjust the same.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 24, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 25, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

BILL OF C. W. PACKHARD, M. D.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to draw his warrant for $15 (fifteen dollars) in favor of Charles W. Packhard, M. D., in full for bill hereto annexed, and take in receipt therefor and charge it to its appropriate account.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 22, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

TO REMOVE RAILS OF SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD.

Resolved, That the Second Avenue Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to have their rails between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, in Second avenue, removed from the curb to the centre of the avenue forthwith.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 24, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 25, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

CROTON WATER MAINS IN EIGHTY-THIRD STREET.

Resolved, That the Croton Water mains be laid in Eighty-third street, between avenue A and Second avenue, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 24, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 25, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

GAS MAINS IN SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be, and they are hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid, and street lamps lighted in Seventy-first street, between Third and Fifth avenues, forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 21, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

TO COVER PUMP IN PITT STREET.

Resolved, That the pump in Pitt street, near Broome street, be covered over under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 21, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

FENCE ON THE BATTERY.

Resolved, That the fence on the Battery, from its present terminus be extended to the river, and the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take such Iron Railings as there is deposited in the Corporation Yard to finish the above-mentioned fence.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 8, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Sept. 29, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 1, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

SUNKEN FLOAT FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET.

Whereas, There has lain a sunken float in the slip at the foot of Whitehall street for a long time past, and as such float is severely damaging the base of the U. S. Barge building, therefore be it

Resolved, That the sunken float now lying in the slip at the foot of Whitehall street, be removed by the Street Commissioner without delay.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 24, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 24, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 25, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

PETITIONS OF MCMURTIE & KING.

Resolved, That the petition of McMurtie & King, for correction of erroneous tax, be referred to the Comptroller with power to adjust the same.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 22, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

HOUSE FOR HOSE CO. 43.

A communication from the Street Commissioner with award of contract for building a house in 121st street, for the use of Hose Company No. 43.

Confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 8, 1859.
Confirmed by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 20, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 22, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

PETITION OF C. B. ROBERTS.

Resolved, That the petition of Calvin B. Roberts, for correction of tax be referred to the Comptroller with power to adjust the same.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 22, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Sept. 26, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 1, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO RAISE ADDITIONAL FUNDS BY A FURTHER ISSUE OF "THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK OF THE YEAR 1854," FOR CONSTRUCTING A NEW RESERVOIR, PURCHASING LANDS, AND EXTENDING THE "CROTON WATER WORKS."

§ 1. In addition to the sum of one million twenty-nine thousand and one hundred dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New York of the year 1854," heretofore issued, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue, from time to time, as the same may be required for payments on account of the "Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir," on the terms and conditions hereinafter specified, a further sum not exceeding eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand, nine hundred dollars, being the remainder of the amount of said stock, authorized by chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and chapter 24 of the laws of 1857.

§ 2. The said stock shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

§ 3. This said stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be awarded and issued to the highest bidder, therefor, after being advertised in the usual manner for the period of thirty days.

§ 4. No proposal or bid made for the purchase of said stock, so advertised, shall be opened before the day specified in the advertisement therefor, and no proposal for such purchase, at a rate less than the par value of said stock, shall be accepted.

§ 5. The money received for said stock shall be paid to the Chamberlain, and be applied by the Comptroller exclusively to the purpose specified in the 4th section of chapter 342 of the laws of 1854.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS OF ELECTION.

Resolved, That Daniel Eagan be, and he is hereby appointed an Inspector of Election in the Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of John Eagan, lately appointed, and who refused to serve as said Inspector.

Resolved, That the parties hereinafter named be, and they are hereby appointed Inspectors and Canvassers of Election for the following Election Districts of the Eleventh Ward, viz:

Inspectors.

Fifth District—Gilbert Weeks, Alex. Robb, Daniel C. Smith.
Sixth District—James H. Brennan, Edward C. Vitt, Joseph Southworth.
Seventh District—Philip Ekartd, Charles Frazer, Wm. H. Lyons.
Eighth District—Thomas Abbott, Jacob Schneider, Charles Winthrop.
Ninth District—Richard H. Bishop, John Davidson, Wm. Gray.
Tenth District—James Coleman, John Huff, Joseph Little.
Eleventh District—Benjamin McFarland, Edw. D. Biggs, John Ludlow.
Twelfth District—Charles E. Lowe, Levy Cohen, F. A. Goetze.
Thirteenth District—John D. Murdock, James R. McGuire, R. S. Benger.
Fourteenth District—Tunis D. White, John Donnelly, John Duke.
Fifteenth District—James Mason, Patrick McGuire, James Pearson.
Sixteenth District—John F. Riley, Michael Cunningham, J. Davenport.
Seventeenth District—Frank Smith, Daniel Kelly, J. G. Beck.
Eighteenth District—John Brady, B. Gebhardt, A. Muller.

Canvassers.

Fifth District—John O'Neill, Nelson Spratt, Hamilton Wade.
Sixth District—Samuel S. Acker, Andrew R. Jackman, John D. Concklin.
Seventh District—John Roth, Henry Hemming, Chas. Freshman.
Eighth District—Lorenzo Oberle, John E. Waite, Jeremiah Lugar.
Ninth District—Thaddeus B. Glover, Jedediah Miller, Cyrus Schoonmaker.
Tenth district—Daniel A. Bostwick, John Cornell, John Steinfeldt.
Eleventh district—William Sanders, Charles T. Leviners, Francis Marion.
Twelfth district—Frederick W. Loew, Henry Decker, James Wanzer.
Thirteenth district—Michael Reardon, Jacob Krocck, A. Gerk.
Fourteenth district—James Campbell, William Tooker, Edward Selleck.
Fifteenth district—John Mason, James Hughes, Edward Stanley.
Sixteenth district—James Clark, Anderson McDevitt, Gilbert Hellfield.
Seventeenth district—Bernard Hanley, Thomas Gilligan, George Stoll.
Eighteenth district—Lewis Schlamp, Bernard Carroll, Peter Hammond.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 31, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 31, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

Resolved, That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed inspectors of election and district canvassers for the various election districts of the Fourteenth Ward, viz:

Inspectors.

First district, Thomas McGuire, William Cunningham and James Lockstam.
Second district, Thomas Lynch, Bernard Higgins and George Lee.
Third district, Michael Burke, John Eagan and Nicholas Farmer.
Fourth district, Michael Corcoran, George Cassiday and Andrew Canary.
Fifth district, Peter Dawson, Edward Wilhelm and Edward Carland.
Sixth district, Robert M. Jeffries, Albert Ostrander and William Palmer.
Seventh district, John Collins, Augustus Briede and William Coles.
Eighth District, Henry Granson, Owen McParlin and William McCauley.
Ninth district, David Garthwaite, George W. Backer and Nicholas Mooney.
Tenth district, James Mulligan, Patrick L. Quinn and Henry Kean.

Canvassers.

First district, John Cunningham, James Cartey and Augustus Barry.
Second district, William G. McLaughlin, John Wetmore and James Kelso.
Third district, Daniel Callahan, Edward Higgins and Francis O'Riley.
Fourth district, Patrick Cunningham, John Cavanagh and John McKeon.
Fifth district, Joseph Murphy, Cornelius Scully and James Canfield.
Sixth district, Hugh W. McDonald, Thomas O'Connor and Patrick Hogan.
Seventh district, Jefferson Brown, George Debenham and James McElearney.
Eighth district, John McHenry, Peter S. Geratz and Owen Campbell.
Ninth district, Henry R. Roome, Edward McNamara and Patrick Boyle.
Tenth district, Henry P. West, John M. Brown and John Doyle.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 24, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 27, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 29, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

GRADE IN FIFTY-THIRD STREET.

Resolved, That the grade of Fifty-third street, between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues, be altered in accordance with the black line drawn on the accompanying profile, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 10, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 27, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

REGULATING, &C., SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth street, between Second and Third Avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Sept. 26, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 27, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR HOSE CO. 38.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to purchase of Alfred Cooper and others, for the use of Hose Company No. 38, the house and lot 130 Amity street, near 6th Avenue, at a price not exceeding $7,500, and that the building now occupied by said Hose Co. be, and the same is hereby assigned for the use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, in addition to the one now occupied by them.

Resolved, That so soon as the purchase of lot No. 130 Amity street shall be completed, the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for suitable alterations to the house upon said lot, to adapt it to the use of Hose Company No. 38.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 13, 1859.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 27, 1859.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! Hair Dye!!!

WM. A. BACTCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and best in the World! Harmless and Reliable!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
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☞ The Functional Derangements incidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESEMAR. No. 1.

Read "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES;" it explains everything. To be had of the author, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker street, four doors below McDougal, N. Y.

Price 25 cents, sent free of postage. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin street, N. Y.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, corner of Pine apple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

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ROBERT M. PATRICK
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE ABOVE
CELEBRATED SAFES, AND PATENT POWDER
Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also
Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-Board or
Parlor Safes, for Silver Plate, etc.
DEPOT—63 Murray street, corner College Place,
New York.
[Formerly 192 Pearl street,]
Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

☞ L. Miller's Celebrated Hair Invigorator, warranted to
CURE BALDNESS.

Restore gray hair to its original color, cure scurf and dandruff, impart to the hair an unequaled gloss, cause it to curl, and
CURE ALL CUTANEOUS DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Sold (in large bottles, only 25 cents) by dealers everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 56 Dey street.

☞ Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.
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BENJ. M. & EDWARD A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
NO. 13 BEEKMAN STREET
CORNER OF NASSAU,
First street above the Astor House, on the opposite side of, and four doors east of the Park,
NEW YORK.
IMPORTERS OF COGNAC BRANDIES,
FROM OTARD, DUPUY & CO., HENNESSY, PINEY, CASTELLON & CO.,
and other houses of the highest reputation, and Sole Proprietors of the celebrated Brandies, of their native proof and flavor.
COGNAC, VINEYARD OF CHATEAU-BERNARD
EXPORTED FOR W. & CO.,
NEW YORK.
SUPERIOR VINEYARD, VIEUX COGNAC.
CHATEAU-BERNARD, MAGNA CHARTA, &c. &c.
SCHEIDAM AND OLD HOLLAND GINS,
JAMAICA AND WEST INDIA RUMS,
IRISH AND SCOTCH MALT WHISKEY,
OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA,
MADEIRA,
PORT AND SHERRY WINES,
CHOICE FAMILY CLARETS, HOCK AND GERMAN WINES,
From the oldest established Houses in Europe—all of which have been ordered and selected with a view to their purity and medicinal use.
ALES AND PORTER,
Direct from the Brewers in England and Scotland.
CIGARS
Imported for our own Trade from the best Shippers in Havana.
TOBACCO.
Agents for the first description of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. Many styles made to order, and which are highly esteemed in the South and West. Also a large stock of medium and low grades.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES.
PREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.
B. M., E. A. W. & Co., are the exclusive owners of this Wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at present imported.
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK, }
EDW. A. WHITLOCK, }
FRED. K. HAVERSTICK, } B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.
OLIVER W. DODGE, }
HENRY M. CAMMEYER, }

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W. H. ARTHUR & CO.,
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STATIONERS,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, PRINTERS, AND LITHOGRAPHERS.
Offer for sale a complete assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY AND PAPERS, comprising every article required in the
OFFICE, BANK, OR COUNTING ROOM,
Consisting in part of English, French and American Papers; Drawing and Tracing Papers Envelopes, Plian, Adhesive or Cloth Lined, in great variety; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens; Bronze, Ebony, Glass, Porcelain and Wood Inkstands; Porte-folios; Pocket-books; Porte-monaies; Rosewood, Mahogany or Leather Portable or Traveling Desks; Notarial and Copying Presses and Stands; Writing and Copying Inks; Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c:
ACCOUNT BOOKS
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PRINTING,
Bill Heads, Bill of Lading, Shipping Receipts, Custom House, Law and Commercial Blanks, and every description of Job Printing executed with accuracy and dispatch.
LITHOGRAPHIC CHECKS,
Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange; Certificates of Stock Bonds and Coupons, &c., and every description of Lithographic and Copper Plate Printing.

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JAMES DONNELLY,
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26th street and 2d avenue,
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Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh and Broad Mountain Coals for Family use, carefully screened and full weight guaranteed in all cases. Lump and broken Coal for Manufactories and Public Buildings. Liverpool and Cannell Coal constantly discharging in prime order.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, authorized to take acknowledgments of Deeds and other instruments of Writing, and to administer oaths and affirmations, to be used in all States and Territories. Notes and Drafts protested, and Passports obtained at short notice. Office, during the day, at No. 151 Bowery, South-east corner of Bowery and Broome st.; and from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m., at No. 92 Lexington avenue.

AUCTION NOTICES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY MILLER & M'EVILY,
OFFICE, No. 28 PINE STREET.
The subscribers, in addition to their Real Estate sales, are prepared to attend to the sales of Household Furniture, Stocks, Bonds, Ships, Steamboats, and all kinds of personal property.
MONEY obtained on Bond and Mortgage.
Houses rented, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the county of New York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN H. BLAUVELT, late of the city of New York, widow, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Knox & Mason, Number 111 (one hundred and eleven) Broadway, in the city of New York, the subscribers place of transacting business, on or before the seventeenth day of April next. Dated the 8th day of October, 1859.
JOHN M. MASON, } Administrators.
o8 6m ISAAC L. BLAUVELT, }

ESTATE OF WALDRON B. POST, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WALDRON B. POST, Jr., late of the City of New York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, No. 59 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of March, 1860.
Dated the 23d day of September, 1859.
s24 6m JAS. M. BROWN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASHER P. HAMLIN, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau street, in the city of New York, on or before the 5th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 25th day of June, 1859.
SAMUEL S. HAMLIN,
HENRY R. DE WITT,
je25 6m Administrators, Cum Test.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS LAY, late of the city of New York, and of the city of Paris, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Fort, at No. 15 South William street, in the city of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next, (1860).
Dated New York, the 7th day of September, 1859.
JAMES BENKARD,
EDWARD FORT,
Executors of the Will of Lewis Lay.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS GRIFFITH, late of the city of New York, grocer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John T. Wilson, No. 270 Washington street, in the city of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1859.
JOHN T. WILSON, }
ELIZUR WARD, } Administrators.
JOHN H. GILBERT, }
jy9m6 REBECCA M. GRIFFITH, } Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STANBURY FUNK, late of the City of New York, Sea Captain, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Samuel R. Mabbatt, No. 187 Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next. Dated New York the 16th day of August, 1859.
SAMUEL R. MABBATT, } Executors.
a20 6m HENRY L. RITCH, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK McCORMICK, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 29 Beaver street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1859.
JAMES McCORMICK, Administrator,
BRIDGET McCORMICK, Administratrix,
au27 6m of Patrick McCormick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HICKS, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Samuel Hicks, No. 90 Beaver street, in the city of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next. Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1859.
FRANCES HICKS,
EDWARD F. SANDERSON.
HENRY W. HICKS,
jy23 6m SAMUEL HICKS,
Executrix and Executors of John Hicks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the city of New York, on or before the 22d day of March next. Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1859.
HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s17 6m EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA MEDERER, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of S. K. & F. B. Wightman, Esqs. No. 195 Bradway, in the city of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of February next. Dated, New York, the Sixteenth day of August, 1859. THOMAS T. DEVAN,
a20 6 mo Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTONIO MATCOVICH, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Butcher, No. 252 Water street, in the city of New York, on or before the third day of April next.
Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1859.
JOHN H. BUTCHER, Executor.
s24 6m MARGARET MATCOVICH, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HOWARD FURMAN, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of Francis B. O'Connor, No. 47 Beekman street, in the city of New York, on or before the 5th day of April next.
Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1859.
s24 6m WILLIAM H. FURMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLOTILDA SMITH, late of the City of New York, Widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, Room No. 6, No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of December next. Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1859.
HENRY J. CULLEN, } Executors.
j4 6m HENRY A. MOTT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated, New York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR, } Administrators.
je4 6 HENRY H. SEWELL, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FLOYD, Jr., late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Alexander W. Bradford, No. 6 Wall street, in the city of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1859.
au27 6m JULIA W. FLOYD, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 59 Canal street, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of April next.
Dated New York, the 23d day of September, 1859.
sep24 6m JOHN C. WILSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of Kingston, Jamaica, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of J. Coit, No. 11 Wall street, in the city of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next. Dated New York, 14th day of October, 1859.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Administrator,
o22—6m with Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN MOORHOUSE, late of the City of New York, Grocer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 2 Grand street, in the city of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next. Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1859.
au20 6m MARY ANN MOORHOUSE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LYNCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 292 Sixth avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March next. Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1859.
s10 law 6m LAURA LYNCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI COHEN, late of the city of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward P. Clark, No. 128 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building, in the city of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.
Dated New York, the tenth day of June, 1859.
je 18 6m JOHN MICHAEL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY ST. JOHN SMITH, late of the city of New York, Engineer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of E. Seeley, Esq., No. 61 Wall street in the city of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next. Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1859.
j11 6m SARAH S. SMITH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, late of the City of New York, boot and shoemaker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Stilwell & Swan, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1859. MARY ANN HEALY,
je18 6m Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIPPO MINORE, late of the city of New York, tailor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 105 Bleecker street, in the city of New York, on or before the 5th day of Decembe next. Dated New York, the 30th day of May, 1859. THOMAS SADLER, Executor.
je4 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL LOWERRE, late of the City of New York, widow of James Lowerre, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William Lowerre, No. 79 Warren street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1859.
WM. LOWERRE, }
RANDOLPH LOWERRE, } Executors.
o1 6m SEAMAN LOWERRE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM BERGEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus S. Bergen, No. 123 Avenue D, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of July, 1859.
RUFUS S. BERGEN, } Executors.
jy30 6m JOEL S. OATMAN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McKEON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of William Apgar, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of January next.
Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1859.
[jy15 6m] ISRAEL C. PURDY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 Beekman street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.
Dated, New York, the eighth day of July, 1859.
jy9 6m JAS. S. ANDERSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JOHNSON, late of the city of New York, liquor dealer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of February next. Dated New York, the sixth day of August, 1859.
a13 6m HENRY P. TOWNSEND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHEBE DODGE, late of the city of New York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence at Kingsbridge, in the city of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New York, the 2d day of June 1859. [je4 6m] JOHN P. DODGE Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Francis C. La Croix, No. 413 Broadway, in the city of New York, on or before the Eighteenth day of January next.
Dated New York, the 8th day of July, 1859.
FRANCIS C. LA CROIX, Administrator.
jy9 6m ANN L. UNDERHILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JACKSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence. No. 48 Macdougal street, in the city of New York on or before the fourteenth day of January next. Dated, New York, the sixth day of July, 1859. SAMUEL JACKSON,
jy9 6m Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. MOTLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 148 Front street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next. Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1859.
a7 6m JAMES T. BARKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA M. BEAMAN, late of the city of New York, sea captain, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 257 South street, in the city of New York, on or before the 26th day of December next. Dated New York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
j11 6m GEORGE W. ROSEVELT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC NEWTON, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of John C. Hewitt, at Pier No. 16, North River, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next. Dated New York, June 18, 1859.
WILLIAM KELLY, } Executors.
JOHN C. HEWITT, }
je25 6m HANNAH H. C. NEWTON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST H. WINZER, late of the city of New York, Druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, either at 97 Cedar street, at the store of Ferdinand Blancke, or at the residence of Henry Johnson, No. 79 Bowery, in the city of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next. Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1859.
FERDINAND BLANCKE, } Executers.
ja11 6m HENRY JOHNSON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, (widow of Elihu Townsend,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William R. Nevins, No. 66 Wall street, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of December next. Dated, New York, the 27th day of May, 1859. GEORGE TOWNSEND, Executor.
m 28-6m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in Twenty Minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

ALSO,
SANFORD'S
FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflamatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

Price, Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EDMUND JONES & CO.,
STATIONERS,
and PRINTERS,
and BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
26 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.
Dealers in all articles of
STATIONERY
required for Banks, Insurance Companies or Merchants, consisting of
DE LA RUE & CO.'S,
AND
KENT MILLS
writing papers; envelopes, plain or cloth-lined, of every quality and size; Gold Pens and Holders; Steel and Quill Pens; Inkstands of every variety; Mahogany and Leather Portable desks; Notarial, Seal and Copying Presses and Stands; Writing, Stamping, Marking and Copying Inks; Portefolios; Pocket-books; Portemonnaies; Backgammon Boards, Chess, Cards, &c:
ACCOUNT BOOKS
of superior paper, made and ruled to any pattern:
PRINTING
of all descriptions, in colors or plain.
LITHOGRAPHIC, STEEL and COPPER PLATE printing of Checks, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Certificates of Stocks, Coupons, &c.

JOHN C. TUCKER & CO.,
(Successor to Van Wagenen & Tucker.)
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FANCY AND HEAVY GOODS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
AMERICAN HARDWARE,
60 Dey and 180 Greenwich streets,
Corner of Dey,
New York.
JOHN C. TUCKER,
THOMAS SMITH, Jr.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS,

MEDICAL.

PROCLAIM THE VIRTUES OF DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS
THROUGHOUT THE LAND AND TO ALL THE INHABITANTS.

Certificates from the most eminent Physicians testify to the Virtues of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

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Incipient Consumption Cured by Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

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WEAK LUNGS CURED BY Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

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WEAK STOMACHS CURED BY Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

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GENERAL DEBILITY CURED BY Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

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DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS for Purifying and Enriching the Blood are unsurpassed.

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TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!
TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!
TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!
TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

NONE WHO TRY THEM
WILL DOUBT THE EFFICACY OF
DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

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THEY ARE DELIGHTFUL TO THE TASTE.
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Go and Try Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, if only once, and your verdict will be a new lease of life.

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Go and Try Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, if only once, and your verdict will be a new lease of life.

The Medicinal Properties of these superior WINE BITTERS, as an Alterative, Tonic, Strengthening, and Curative Agent, for removing disease from the human system and restoring it to soundness and vigor, surpass any other preparation of the kind ever yet offered to the world. Dr. DODS, during years of trial, has fully tested their virtue on the sick and afflicted, and can truly say, that his immense and well known success in curing diseases has far transcended his most sanguine expectations—diseases, too, that had for years baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and Europe.

These well-known facts have aroused the friends of Dr. DODS, whom he has cured of their various ailments, and who have induced him to engage in the extensive manufacture of these truly wonderful WINE BITTERS, so pleasant to the taste, and that work like a charm. They are now offered to the sick and afflicted throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let the public be solemnly assured that this is no humbug, no catch-penny medicine, but a noble reality, that is destined to survive the wreck of ages, and stand unshaken so long as suffering humanity shall require sustaining aid and timely relief.

In order to effect this desirable end, thousands of dollars are invested in the enterprise, and the proprietor is now ready to supply orders, at wholesale or retail, to any part of the United States, the British Provinces and Europe; and also to supply Steamships, Steamboats and Vessels in New York harbor. All vessels, in every port, should keep a supply on board, to protect them in the day of danger; and every family should keep it constantly on hand.

These BITTERS, for the cure of
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WEAK LUNGS,
WEAK STOMACHS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
and for
PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD,
are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial.

The Wine itself is of a very fine quality, pure, and of very superior strength, warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these BITTERS are TONIC and ALTERATIVE in their character, so they not only strengthen and invigorate the whole system, but give a FINE TONE and HEALTHY ACTION to all parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth.

They are also excellent for DISEASES and WEAKNESS PECULIAR to FEMALES, where a TONIC is required to BRACE and STRENGTHEN the SYSTEM. No lady subject to lassitude or faintness should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS not only CURE, but PREVENT disease; and in this respect are doubly valuable to the persons who may use them. They are a safeguard against CHOLERA, FEVER and AGUE, YELLOW FEVER, and diseases in general, and are destined to become
THE MEDICINE of the AGE.

They only require a fair trial, and no other recommendation, as thousands of certificates from various sections of the United States could be given.

WE WILL MERELY GIVE THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE TO INDIVIDUALS here in our own midst, whose reputation is above suspicion, to prove all, and even more than we can utter. They authorize us to say, that the WINE BITTERS of Dr. DODS are as agreeable to the taste as they are efficient in action. As the patients referred to belong to New York and Brooklyn, where the Doctor has long practised, so they may be personally consulted as to particulars by those who feel interested.

MRS. THEODORE FREEMAN, 285 Gold street, had an affection of the lungs, poor blood, and what physicians decided to be a Disease of the Heart, and said she could not live three months. She is now well—owes it to Dr. DODS' WINE BITTERS, and the free use of the Bufftine.

MRS. CHEESEMAN, 24 Garden street, had Consumption of the Blood—was in constant pain—had become emaciated and helpless—her case considered hopeless—had an internal abscess, which was opened the sixth week of Dr. DODS' attendance. It discharged, in a few weeks, six quarts of matter. She is now well.

MRS. FROTHINGHAM, 109 Hicks street.—Her sister, living at her house, was nearly gone with Consumption—emaciated and confined to her room—was given up to die. Dr. DODS cured her. She is well.

For sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD,
Sole Proprietor.
Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y.
And BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
No. 13 Park Row, N. Y.

For sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD,
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Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y.
And BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
No. 13 Park Row, N. Y.

None genuine without the signature of J. BOVEE DODS stamped on the cork, and Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS blown in the glass.

Price $1 per bottle. A liberal discount to the trade, and orders promptly supplied.

For sale by Druggists generally.

Fire Gossip

AT

HOME AND ABROAD.

A considerable amount of interest will be found in the following, from "Tocsin," Chicago—especially to the "steamer men":

CHICAGO, *Oct. 30th*, 1859.

DEAR LEADER:—On the 21st inst. a steamer, built by Messrs. Lee & Larned, at the Novelty Works, arrived in this city in charge of Mr. Larned. It is similar in style to the Hope of Philadelphia, calculated to be drawn by hand, being light and as easily managed as a first class hand engine. If this be accepted by the city, it will make in all six steam fire engines connected with this Department, all of which, with the exception of the latter, are drawn by horses. Of their efficiency I will have something to say at some future time.

Last Monday the new steamer, under the supervision of Chief Engineer Harris and other officials, was brought out for trial, in charge of Engine Company No. 1. They took water from a hydrant, and in exactly eight minutes from the time of touching the match, commenced throwing water. A 1 inch nozzle was first used, through which a distance of 203 feet, horizontally, was attained. A 1 1-4 inch nozzle was next tried, through which it played 216 feet. Two streams, through 7-8 inch nozzles, were then tried. The distance played through these was not measured, but I should judge about 190 feet. The playing was done through one length of hose, with a gentle breeze in their favor, and with an average of about 110 lbs. of steam. In the afternoon it was taken to the river, at the foot of Washington street, to test its capabilities in playing from suction, where it was thought to have done much better, having played through a 1 1-4 inch nozzle across and beyond the river—the river at this point being about 180 feet wide, would make the distance played about 222 feet. It was again tried on Friday. Steam was got up in a few seconds less than 10 minutes, when she began playing. The greatest amount of steam obtained was 140 lbs., being about 24 minutes from the time of lighting the fire, at which time a stream through a 1 inch nozzle was thrown to a height of about 150 feet. Her horizontal playing on this occasion, with 140 lbs. of steam, was not as good as on the previous trial, doubtless owing to the wind not being so favorable, and to her playing through 400 feet of hose. As a whole, I think she gives general satisfaction, though not doing so well as expected.

There is a little excitement here among the "fire laddies," occasionally. Last evening while on my way up town, and when in the vicinity of No. 1's house, the bell struck for the Fifth District. I stopped to see them roll the engine. The first "round" was hardly over before she was in the street. Seeing but few men on her, I "jumped in" to give them a "lift." We got along towards the Clark street bridge at a pretty good "gait" ahead of everything, when "Long John's" hose cart was seen bearing down upon us. The boys pulled strong, but horse-flesh will tell. By the time the bridge was gained it was along side, and as it would not be very healthy for men on the rope to cut off a huge cart with over six feet wheels, with a 2,000 lbs horse attached, it went by with a buzz. The next thing was to keep ahead of the Long John (steamer). We took the track the other side of the bridge, and made tracks in very lively style—too lively for me—for after going some half mile further, I found that something was the matter with my "respiratory apparatus," so I took a back seat on a corner hydrant, to watch the exciting contest and to ponder on the *weakness* of humanity—my legs for a subject—having formerly considered myself one of the fast trotters on the firemen's race course in New York—the Russ—I was somewhat surprised in my giving out, but consoled myself on reflecting that this being my first run with the machine in more than two years, I must be a little "rusty."

I had but taken my seat when a Hook and Ladder Truck went flying by, dragged by a horse, after it came a horse carriage pulled by about a dozen men, next at a killing pace came two of those big outlandish horse hose carts, drivers' whips, and horses legs looking like chain lightning—a pretty tight race. In hot pursuit of these, went thundering along the steamer "Long John" drawn by four large and powerful and fast horses, all hands mounted on the Engine. On the Engine is carried a large head light, such as is used on locomotives, which are very useful on a dark night.

Now came the most exciting part, which was a race between two steamers. Coming up the cross street on the corner of which I had stationed myself, was the "Atlantic," about the same distance on the Main street was approaching at a rapid rate, the steamer "Enterprise." They came out side by side. They appeared to be about an equal match—four horses, men mounted on engine and tender, each party bound to beat. All hands, bystanders, and engine men sent up a "war-whoop," the drivers' whips flew, and they "went in" regardless of expense. How it came out, I do not know, the last I saw of them, each held their own. Imagine two locomotives in hot pursuit of some eight frightened horses going down Broadway side by side, leaving two streams of fire on the grounds over which they pass, and you can form some idea of the race, which I cannot do and be brief. But I have occupied too much space already, so will close.

Yours truly, TOCSIN.

"J. K." who writes us from Hudson City, sends us the following account of a sermon recently preached to the firemen there, which seems to have taken the shine out of the celebrated effort of Brother Corbitt at the Academy of Music:—

HUDSON CITY, N. J., *Nov. 1st*, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—I this summer left the city of New York, to reside in a city in its vicinity. In that State where the "Noble Chief of Orange" resides—not in his locality, but in a city which bears the name of the noble river which divides the State of New York from this Foreign Country of which I am at this present time an inhabitant. Having had some experience in fire matters in the city of New York, of course I took some little interest in fire matters in this city of Hudson, on Bergen Hill. The Department consists of a Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, and about 125 active members: they have 2 Engines, 1 Hose Carriage, and 2 Truck Companies. On Sunday night last, I had an opportunity to see the men composing the Department, and I must say that I never witnessed a more respectable body of men than was gathered together on that occasion. It was on the occasion of a sermon, delivered at request of the Department, by the Rev. A. L. Brice, Pastor of the Methodist Church at Hudson City, a young and talented minister who on this occasion acquitted himself nobly. Having heard several sermons delivered before firemen, and the grand "Sermon of Sermons," at the Academy of Music, this one in my opinion eclipsed anything that I had ever heard in its appropriateness to firemen. His text was taken from Exodus, the language of Moses to the Israelites, "Go now you that are men, and serve the Lord." Having explained the occasion in which his text was used, he proceeded to give interesting details of the burning of the London Bridge, the large fires in London, Cairo, Constantinople, Moscow and other cities of the Old World, and then recurring to the various fires in the cities of the United States, the great fires in 1835 in the City of New York, and dwelling considerably on the great fire of 1845, in which he paid a high compliment to the firemen of the city for the energy, zeal and courage displayed on that occasion, and mentioning those who sacrificed their lives at that time. He then recounted some of the daring deeds displayed in the saving of life, and although no names were used yet our friends, Mount and Garside, were recognized in the incidents narrated, and impressed upon the persons who so willingly risk their health and life to "Go now and serve the Lord." He then in beautiful language described his feelings in visiting the Firemen's Monument of Greenwood, where reposed those noble spirits, and thought that if such men of energy and courage were members of the Christian Church, with what zeal they would work in the cause, and what a manifest change it would make in the religious sentiment of the community. But I must close, feeling that I have already trespassed too much upon your space, by saying that no man could command the attention of firemen or acquit himself with more ability, than the Rev. A. L. Brice did upon this occasion. Yours, J. K.

The communication from "20 Hose," Brooklyn, comes late this week; but it has some specialities well deserving of notice:

BROOKLYN, W. D., *November 2d*, 1859.

DEAR LEADER:—Fires in this district are extremely scarce: in fact, so much so that when they do come we will be entirely unprepared for them—an instance of which I may mention. On last Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out in Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, in Carroll street, South Brooklyn, and Engine Companies Nos. 19 and 22, and Hose Companies Nos. 3 and 8, were at work nearly two hours, and the City Hall Bell never was rung. What a commentary on the faithful watch-dogs of the city? I suppose that the ever faithful and vigilant Metropolitans were, as usual, in the arms of Morpheus, and the Bell-ringer sank to sleep in the consciousness of having done his duty when he rang the Hall Bell in the middle of the night for a fire on Staten Island. But really, Mr. Editor, for a city of its size, Brooklyn is the worst regulated, in regard to fire alarms, in the States; there is only one look-out in the whole of the Western District, and, besides the Hall, two District bells, one on the Second and one on the Fourth District station houses. These bells are rung—when they are rung—by the policemen in the station house.

The Second District bell, in York street, is generally rung when all the other bells have stopped, and very often in case of a fire, is not rung at all. Public safety, as well as the private pocket of the firemen, who have to pay for every fire they miss, demand that something should be done to amend the present system. If I recollect right, some time ago a committee was appointed by the Fire Department to petition the Common Council to have more fire alarm bells in the city; which matter was referred to the Fire Department Committee, and which never was reported on. On Thanksgiving Day, November 24, Engine Co. No. 3 intend visiting Paterson, N. J., by invitation of Engine Co. No. 3 of that place, and returning the same day. I have heard that on the same day Engine No. 4 will go over to Laird's pole, and show what she can do in the squirting line; there may be other Companies who intend doing the same thing, but I have heard of no other. Next month the election for Assistant Engineers will take place. All the old board, with the exception of John J. Green, are again candidates. I have not heard of any new names, but suppose there will be the usual number, twenty or more. More of this anon. Yours truly, 20 Hose.

Our Philadelphia correspondent, "States," in sending the following enquires whether we did not receive a description of the reception of Constitution Hose last week? Certainly not: we received nothing that we did not publish. Our readers will please understand, however, by this, that such a description was written. The omission is of less consequence, meanwhile, from the full description given by our Brooklyn correspondept "20 Hose":—

PHILADELPHIA, *November 1st*, 1859.

DEAR LEADER—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Monday evening the 24th ult. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Chief Engineer to furnish a list to the Board at its next meeting, giving the length of time suspended companies have been out of service, and the amount deducted from the appropriation to such companies, with a view to asking Councils to appropriate the amount so deducted to the Association for the relief of Disabled Firemen.

The Cohocksink Hose Company dedicate their new house to-morrow evening with speeches, a supper, &c.

Wm. Traywood, a member of the Shiffler Hose Company, was buried on Friday afternoon. The Company attended in a body.

The Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, left the city yesterday at 12 o'clock, on a visit to Harrisburg. Their uniform consisted of drab coats and pants, red shirts, New York hat with red front, and glazed fatigue cap. The West Philadelphia Engine Company No. 22 left for the same place at 4 o'clock. They will have a gay time, there being a grand parade and dedication of an Engine House in the State capitol. Yours truly, STATES.

ENGINE BUILDERS, ETC.

GRENOBLE FIRE HOSE, MANUfactured of the finest HEMP, without SEAM; also COATED HEMP FIRE HOSE—Patented December 14, 1858—same manufacture, coated inside and outside, with a preparation for its preservation

These hose are both specially adapted for the use of Fire Engines and Force Pumps, Mills and Manufactories, Steamboats and Railroads, Hotel and Garden uses, and also for all Hydraulic purposes.

Their advantage over other Hose are their lightness and cheapness, costing about ONE HALF the price of leather hose, with the same durability.

The coated Hose is recommended for Fire Departments in cities, and also wherever it is continually exposed to heat, steam and dampness, as in the hold of steamboats, on locomotives, &c., &c.

The uncoated Hose is a trifle cheaper, and is efficiently suitable for the use of Fire Engines in towns and villages, for Force Pumps, and in Mills and Manufactories, &c.

Certificates of their efficiency from the Washington and Brooklyn Navy Yard Engineers; New York, Jersey City, and other Engineers of Fire Departments, Agents of Mills and Manufactories, Manufacturers of Fire Engines and Force Pumps, &c., &c., can be examined at the office of, and for sale in quantities to suit Purchasers, in sizes from 1 to 7 inch in diameter, by CHS. LENZMAN,

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
54 Cedar street, N. Y.

None Genuine but that marked with Trumpet and name of Patentee.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.,
SILSBY, MYNDERSE & CO.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
ROTARY STEAM FIRE ENGINE,

with which they challenge the world, as to portability, time of getting at work, low pressure of steam used, quantity of water discharged, and distance forced. There are now 5 of these machines in use in the City of Chicago, and 2 in the City of Boston, Mass. Are now making to order machines for four different cities. Third class engine weighs about 7,000 pounds, and forces a 1½ inch stream 200 feet, or two 1-inch streams 180 feet, or one 1¼-inch stream 240 feet, with a steam pressure of from 40 to 60 pounds. Generates a working pressure of steam in from four to six minutes from cold water.

ALSO, HOLLY'S PATENT ROTARY ENGINES, AND ROTARY PUMPS,
In great variety, acknowledged to be
THE MOST POWERFUL FORCE PUMP IN THE MARKET.

This Pump has no valves or packing, and is the most simple, durable, and effective Force Pump in use, as numerous certificates in our possession will prove.

Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants.

SILSBY, MYNDERSE & CO.,
Island Works, Seneca Falls, New York.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE.—Great improvements having been made in the manufacture of our
VULCANIZED RUBBER HOSE,
Combining strength, firmness, and flexibility, which warrant us in asserting it to be superior to any other made. It is furnished in lengths of fifty feet, and of any size and strength required.

It is warranted never to become stiff by cold, and not to be affected by heat at 300 degrees Fahrenheit. It never, like leather, requires oiling, and is much less in price.

This is the only manufacture of Hose that will stand for STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

We refer to the Fire Departments of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other principal cities.

NEW YORK
BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY.
JOHN H. CHEEVER, Treasurer,
37 & 38 Park Row, nearly opposite the Astor House.
New York.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
The undersigned invite the attention of ENGINE and HOSE COMPANIES,
And all others interested in Fire apparatus, to our
LIGHT STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
Designed especially as a substitute for the Hand Engine, and capable of being hauled and managed by any ordinary Company. They are furnished with our Patent Annular Boiler, and Cary's Rotary Pump, giving them much greater power in proportion to their weight than any yet brought before the public. Our lightest Engine,
WEIGHING ONLY 3200 POUNDS!
Is guaranteed to throw at steady work
AN INCH STREAM 180 FEET,
And will throw a 1¼ inch stream a good working distance. Larger sizes, weighing 5000 and 7000 pounds, and performance increased in proportion. We offer also our celebrated Self-Propelling Engines, dispensing with horses, tender, &c., and of unequalled power in throwing water. For full information apply to us at the Novelty Iron Works, New York.

LEE & LARNED,
Steam Fire Engine Builders.

ABRAHAM VAN NESS & CO.,
BUILDERS OF
FIRE ENGINES,
HOSE CARRIAGES,
HOOK & LADDER TRUCKS.
And all other implements for extinguishing fires.
NO. 151 ESSEX STREET.
New York.
All repairs done at the shortest notice.
ABRAHAM VAN NESS.
J. L. HAWKINS.

WILSON'S FIRE CAP EMPORIUM
AND MANUFACTORY,
135 BOWERY.

Fire caps of every style and patteren, Leader Jackets, Fire Buckets, Deck Covers, Plain and Patent Leather Belts, together with all the articles used by Fire Companies, got up in the neatest and cheapest style, and with the utmost dispatch, by the undersigned at his old established and well known depot. Companies at a distance from the city can have pattern caps and frontispieces furnished them, and all orders from parties abroad attended to with the most scrupulous care and at the earliest moment. Having for many years been engaged in the business, and employing none but competent and experienced workmen, every attention is paid to the wants of customers. Also a general assortment of Coach, Gig, Wagon and Cart Harness, Trunks and Valises.

WILLIAM WILSON, Agent,
No. 135 Bowery.

FIRE CAPS! FIRE CAPS!!
The subscribers desire to announce to the Fire Departments of New York and other cities, that they have established a
FIRE CAP MANUFACTORY
AT
NO. 142 GRAND ST.,
(North side, near Broadway.)
Where every description of work in their line will be promptly furnished, and finished in the best style. Both the subscribers have had much experience in the manufacture of such goods, and fully understand their business.
BELTS FOR BASE BALL CLUBS, &c.
ANDERSON & JONES.
May 20th, 1859.

MANUFACTURE OF MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S CAPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—H. T. G., from his long experience in the above business, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders.

Fire Buckets, Leader Jackets, Deck Covers, and all articles used by Engine and Hose Companies, furnished at the shortest notice. Pattern Caps sent to Companies at a distance when required. Banners and Flags provided for Fire and Military Companies, and designs Furnished. All orders attended to with the utmost dispatch.

HENRY T. GRATACAP,
143 Grand street, N. Y.

FIRE ENGINES.
JOSEPH PINE,
formerly of the firm of
PINE & HARTSHORN,
No. 52 Marion street,
Is prepared to execute orders, from city or country, for every variety and style of fire apparatus, with promptness and dispatch, and with the well-known fidelity to order and contract for which the old firm was always known. New York, May 14th, 1859.

FIRE ENGINES.—
C. E. HARTSHORN,
Formerly of the firm of
PINE & HARTSHORN,
119 and 121 Walker Street,
is prepared to execute orders from City or Country, for every variety and style of Fire Apparatus, with promptness and dispatch.
New and Second Hand Apparatus on hand.
NEW YORK, August, 1858.

JOHN H. SICKLES,
BUILDER OF
FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, AND HOOK AND LADDER TRUCKS.
NO. 8 LAFAYETTE PLACE,
(Between Great Jones and Fourth street), New York.
New and second hand Fire Engines constantly on hand, and for Sale upon accommodating terms.

WILLIAM JEFFERS & CO.,
PAWTUCKET,
RHODE ISLAND
Build
FIRE ENGINES
From $600 to $3,500.
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

1858 HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT. 1859
391 Broadway. M. H. CHAMBERS, 391 Broadway.
Has opened a Fine Stock of
JEWELRY FOR PRESENTS,
consisting of
FINE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from $10 to $150.
FINE CORAL, LAVA, CAMEO, ENAMELLED and PEARL SETTS.
Fine Fob, Neck, Vest, Band, and Chatelain CHAINS.
Fine Silver Plated SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS.
Fine BAND BRACELETS, plain and engraved.
391 Broadway. M. H. CHAMBERS, 391 Broadway.

ROBERT M'GUINNESS,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
No. 5 DEPEYSTER STREET,
is now prepared to do any work in his line at
REASONABLE PRICES
and
TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Offices and Stores fitted up with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice.
☞ Do not forget the number
5 DEPEYSTER STREET,

A. J. GARVEY, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER,
52 Third Avenue, above Tenth Street,
Architectural Ornaments in Plaster for the Interior Finish of Buildings, Enrichments suitable for the finish of Fire Companies Meeting Rooms.
PLATES OF DESIGNS
furnished. Orders carefull packed.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING.

J. G. WILSON,
GAS FITTER
AND
BLUMBER,
21 CENTRE STREET,
NEW YORK.

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBING,
ROBERT G. BROWN, House, Ship and Steamboat Plumber, 78 EAST BROADWAY, corner of Market street, and corner of South Seventh and Fourth sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
WATER CLOSETS,
COPPER, LEAD AND IRON BATHING TUBS.
COPPER BOILER RANGES,
WASH BASINS, SHOWER BATHS,
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
constantly on hand or made to order. Stores and Dwellings fitted up in the best manner. Repairs promptly executed either in the City or Country, at the lowest rates.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT, and Fall River, by the splendid and superior steamers METROPOLIS, EMPIRE STATE, and BAY STATE, of great strength and speed, particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Fall River and Old Colony Railroad a distance of 53 miles to Boston, only.

Leave Pier No. 3, N. R., near the Battery.

The steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., touching at Newport each way.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., touching at Newport each way.

These steamers are fitted with commodious state-rooms and every arrangement for the security and comfort of the passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at Fall River, proceed per steamboat train, reaching Boston early on the following morning, or may remain on board, and take the accommodation train at 6¼ o'clock, A. M., and reach Boston about 8¾ o'clock, A. M.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line, between Fall River and Providence, daily, except Sundays.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by an express freight train, &c., &c.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3, North River, where state-rooms and berths may be secured. Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for. For further information apply to

WILLIAM BORDEN, Agent,
Nos. 70 and 71 West street.

NEW YORK TO GUTTENBURG,
BULL'S FERRY, TILLIETUDLUM and FORT LEE.
FARE..............10 CENTS.
On and after June 26th, the Steamer
FLORA,
Captain W. HAWES,
Will leave New York for the above places,

From foot of Spring street. A. M.	P. M.				From Fort Lee. A. M.		P. M.	
Mon....9	1½	4	7		Monday..7½	10½	3	6
Tues....9	1½	4	7		Tuesday..7½	10½	3	6
Wed....9	1½	4	7		Wed......7½	10½	3	
Thur....9	1½	4	7		Thurs......7½	10½	3	
Friday.0	—	4	—		Friday....7½	—	—	
Satur...9	1½	4	7		Saturday.7½	10½	3	6
Sun ...8½	11	3	7	—	Sunday ..6	9½	1	6

The Flora will land and receive passengers at Twenty-second street, North River, on the 9 and 1½ up trips, and the 6 down trip.

On Sunday will land and receive passengers at Twenty-second street on the 8½, 11 and 3 o'clock up trips, and the 6 o'clock down trip.

FORT LEE, TILLIETUDLUM, BULL'S FERRY and GUTTENBURG offer peculiar attractions to parties making Excursions into the country for social enjoyment, Pic-Nics, &c. They are spots noted for rural beauty, and they are well provided with places of entertainment.

☞ The steamboat FLORA can be chartered on FRIDAYS by Sunday-Schools or Select Parties on her route.

To those engaged in business during the greater part of the day, the trip leaving Spring street at 4, and Fort Lee at 6 o'clock P. M., offers peculiar inducements for a delightful sail of ten miles up the Hudson.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, September 21st, 1859, trains will leave Twenty-sixth street station, New York, as follows:
7:45 and 11:00 A. M. 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. for Williamsbridge.
12:30 and 5:00 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre streets.
4:00 P. M. for Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M. (mail train) for Albany.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5:30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
5:00 and 7.00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. from White Plains.
6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1:00 and 3:40 P. M. from Williamsbridge.
9:15 A. M. (mail train) from Albany.
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From SEPT. 5, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers street station as follows:
Express Trains, 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
For Hudson, 3:30 A. M.
For Sing Sing, 9.45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M., and 1:15 P. M.
For Tarrytown, 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.
Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st streets.
Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M.; and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays, at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via PANAMA RAILROAD:
REGULAR SAILING DAYS—5th and 20th of each month.
CAUTION!!

So many frauds and impositions of various kinds have been lately perpetrated on travelers bound to California, that the subscriber, the ONLY authorized Passage Agent for passage by the U: S: Mail Line, *via* of Panama, in the City of New York, feels it his duty to caution all persons seeking passage to California, that

TO AVOID IMPOSITION,
they must be careful to find the TRUE OFFICE of the steamers of the
U. S. MAIL LINE via PANAMA RAILROAD,
as no other office in New York is authorised to engage passage:

The Companies have only ONE office in New York, which is at 177 WEST STREET, corner of Warren street, fronting on the North River, at the head of the Company's wharf.

OBSERVE MY SIGN OVER THE DOOR:
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.
New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!!
The following
MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!
WILL BE DRAWN BY
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
At Wilmington, Delaware, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners appointed by the Governor.
DELAWARE LOTTERY!
CLASS No. 570,
Draws on Saturday, Oct. 29th, 1859.
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$100,000!

1	Prize of.........	$50,000	100	Prizes of....	$1,000
2	Prizes of.........	20,000	170	"	500
2	"	10,000	65	"	100
2	"	6,000	65	"	75
2	"	5,000	65	"	60
2	"	4,000	65	"	50
2	"	3,000	4,810	"	40
2	"	2,000	27,040	"	20

32,396 Prizes amounting to.......$1,186,786
Nearly One Prize to Every Two Tickes.
WHOLE
TICKETS, $20; HALVES, $10; QUARTERS, $5 00.
CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES in the above scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:
Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets..$299 00
" " 26 Half " .. 149 50
" " 26 Quarter " .. 74 75
" " 26 Eighth " .. 37 37
SPLENDID SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN
EACH WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER.
Class 576 Draws Wednesday, November 2, 1859.
Class 588 Draws Wednesday, November 9, 1859.
Class 600 Draws Wednesday, November 16, 1859.
Class 612 Draws Wednesday, November 23, 1859.
Class 624 Draws Wednesday, November 30, 1859.
Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets.
78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$40,000.

1	Prize of..........	$15,000	189	Prizes of.......	$275
1	"	10,000	65	"	100
1	"	5,000	65	"	80
1	"	4,000	65	"	50
1	"	2,464	130	"	30
1	"	2,000	4,745	"	20
30	Prizes of..........	1,500	27,040	"	10
60	"	500			

32,396 Prizes.....................Amounting to $589,589
WHOLE
TICKETS, $10; HALVES, $5; QUARTERS, $2,50.
CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES in the above Scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday, will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:
Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets..$149 50
" " 26 Half " .. 74 75
" " 26 Quarter " .. 37 37
IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,
Enclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a Printed Drawing, certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent with an explanation.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post-office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

All prizes of $1,000, and under, paid immediately after the drawing, other prizes at the usual time of forty days.

OUR SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,
Class 47,
CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000!
Draws on SATURDAY, November 19, 1859.
Whole Tickets, $20—Halves, $10—Quarters, 5.
☞ Orders for Tickets or Certificates, in the above Schemes, to be directed to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Augusta, Georgia.
or WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
☞ The drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries are published in the New York Herald and New York Times.

CONNER'S UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, Nos. 29, 31, and 33 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.—TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The undersigned beg to inform the trade that they have recently issued their
NEW QUARTO SPECIMEN,
and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, as well as to all who patronise their Foundry.

In it will be found a new series of Faces, from PEARL to PICA, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated series of
SCOTCH CUT FACES.

The FANCY TYPE department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scrips and Bordering are now for the first presented to the Printing Public, and are the productions of the best American and European artists.

An entire New Series of German Faces, both for Newspapers and Job Printing, of a very superior style, is now completed and for sale.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping in all their branches. Type copper-faced to order.

The metal from which our Type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of Machine Press Printing.

They beg to return thanks for past favors, and to solicit a continuance. Their well-known liberal manner of doing business for the past thirty years, is a guarantee to new patrons of their disposition and ability not to allow themselves to be surpassed for fair dealing, whether orders are by letter or otherwise.

N. B.—Proprietors of Newspapers are requested to insert the above three times, provided they will trade out three times the amount of their respective bills in materials of our manufacture, and forward us one copy of the paper containing the advertisements.

JAMES CONNOR & SONS.

P. WEIRICH & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of FIRE LADDERS,
Corner of First avenue and Fourth street, New York.
Masons supplied with Scaffold Poles and Mason Horses, Indian Gutters, &c.

HOTELS & DINING SALOONS.

PUTNAM HOUSE, NOS. 357, 359, 361 FOURTH AVENUE, between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh streets, opposite
HARLEM RAILROAD MARKET.
LAWRENCE R. KERR, Proprietor of this popular
LODGING HOUSE AND DINING SALOON,
is prepared to accommodate citizens, travelers and business men with pleasant lodgings, and meals at all hours, in a style equal to any other establishment in the city. He would call attention to the following extensive and economical

BILL OF FARE.

BREAKFAST AND TEA.			
Beef Steak..............	7c	Wheat Cakes............	6c
Pork Steak..............	7c	Buckwheat Cakes........	6c
Veal Cutlets............	7c	Fried Eggs.....each....	3c
Mutton Chops............	7c	Boiled Eggs....each....	3c
Lamb Chops..............	7c	Poached Eggs...........	12c
Ham and Eggs............	10c	Broiled Mackerel.......	13c
Fried Ham...............	13c	Milk Toast.............	9c
Fried Sausages..........	7c	Dry Toast..............	6c
Fried Fish..............	7c	Fried Potatoes.........	3c
Fried Clams.............	7c	Coffee or Tea..........	3c
Fried Eels..............	7c	Cocoa.....per bowl.....	6c
Porterhouse Steak.......	25c	Coffee and Cakes.......	6c
Tenderloin Steak........	15c	Extra Bread............	3c
Sirloin Steak...........	13c	Brown Bread............	3c
Broiled Chicken.........	25c	Bread and Milk.........	9c
Fish Balls..............	7c	Rice and Milk..........	9c
DINNER.			
Roast Beef..............	7c	Beef Soup..............	6c
Roast Lamb..............	7c	Roast Turkey...........	15c
Roast Veal..............	7c	Roast Goose............	15c
Roast Pork..............	7c	Roast Duck.............	15c
Corned Beef.............	7c	Roast Chicken..........	15c
Corned Pork.............	7c	Chicken Pie............	13c
Pork and Beans..........	7c	Chicken Fricassee......	13c
Meat Pie................	7c	Lamb Chops.............	13c
Pot Pie.................	7c	Pork Steaks............	13c
Clam Pie................	7c	Fried Eggs.............	—
Boiled Fish.............	7c	Beef Steak and Onions..	—
DISHES COOKED TO ORDER.			
Sirloin Steak...........	13c	Raw Oysters............	13c
Tenderloin Steak........	15c	Stewed Oysters.........	13c
Porterhouse Steak.......	25c	Fried Oysters..........	13c
Broiled Chicken.........	25c	Pickled Oysters........	13c
Veal Cutlet.............	13c		
DESSERT.			
Plum Pudding............	6c	Plum Pie...............	6c
Suet Pudding............	6c	Peach Pie..............	6c
Bread Pudding...........	6c	Mince Pie..............	6c
Rice Pudding............	6c	Custard Pie............	6c
Indian Pudding..........	6c	Apple Pie..............	6c
Apple Dumplings.........	6c	Cranberry Pie..........	6c
Farina Pudding..........	6c	Lemon Pie..............	6c
Tapioca Pudding.........	6c	Pumpkin Pie............	6c

Brandy, Wine, Porter, Ale, &c.
Lodgings, 25 cents per night. Open at all hours.
LAWRENCE R. KERR, Proprietor.

OSCAR FLORENCE'S
PRIVATE SUPPER ROOMS
AND
RESTAURANT,
No. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner of Houston Street.
Private Entrance, 580 Houston street.

These rooms are fitted up in the best possible manner, and the *cuisine* is unsurpassed.

The subscriber has endeavored to make his establishment the best in the city, and is confident that he has succeeded.

Private parties can be well accommodated.

His stock of liquors will challenge criticism.

Any article or attention that can be found in a first class restaurant can be had.

GOOD IN EVERY RESPECT!
GOOD LIVING!
GOOD LODGING! GOOD SMOKING!
All persons anxious to realize these advantages, will do well by paying a visit to the
GREEN STREET HOUSE!
Situated at No. 31, in the above vicinity, near Canal street. There the best Havanas, the best Liquors, and the best Fare are always on hand. At the same time, the facilities for reading the
JOURNALS OF THE DAY,
and other Periodicals, are ample; the Rooms appropriated to that purpose being
LARGE, PLEASANT AND AIRY!
THE SLEEPING APARTMENTS
are also arranged with every care for the
COMFORT OF THE OCCUPANT!
Who may enjoy as much ease, quietness and retirement therein, as he could possibly find in the
MOST FASHIONABLE
HOUSES ON THE AVENUES!
It being the aim of the Proprietor to combine the
EXTREME OF EXCELLENCE
Along with the
UTMOST ECONOMY OF PRICE.

THE OLD COFFEE AND CAKE SALOON, of No. 19 Beekman, near Nassau street, NOTICE to the Coffee Drinking Public, that I am located permanently at
No. 19 BEEKMAN STREET,
Where I will always be happy to supply the masses with
COLD CUTS
In addition to my regular
BILL OF FARE,
I have opened an Oyster Saloon, where the best oysters can always be had, in every style.
COFFEE AND CAKES,
Boiled Ham, Tea and Crullers, Pies of various kinds, Corned Beef, Boiled Eggs, Pork and Beans, Pickled Tongues, &c. &c.
N. B.—Open from 5 a. m., till 9 p. m.
THEO. UDELL, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
400 BROADWAY, COR. OF WALKER ST.
GEO. M. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.
The subscriber having again assumed the proprietorship of this fashionable House, has been at great expense in refitting, and is now open for the occupation of guests.

Mr. Sherman feels grateful to his former patrons, and will spare no pains to merit the continuance of a discerning public. Everything is replete with neatness, comfort and economy. The House is in a central position, convenient to strangers visiting the city from all sections of the country.

Splendid Bathing Rooms, and a fine Barber's Shop is attached to the House. Attendance prompt in every department.

FERRIS & LEGGETT'S HOTEL & DINING ROOM, No. 42 CHATHAM Street, opposite North William, and near Chambers street. This popular Dining Establishment, which has been established over thirteen years in this central location, enjoys the patronage of the first class of persons, being located near the City Hall, the law courts and offices. No pains or expense have been spared in the arrangement, to supply the choicest viands and delicacies of the season, which are served up in a comfortable and expeditious manner, at moderate prices. The saloon will be found worthy of its long established reputation. Connected with the establishment is a fine Reading Room. Rooms to let by the week.

E. G. FERRIS,
F. A. LEGGETT.

WILLIAM WILSON,
71 LIBERTY STREET,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
IN
WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.
☞ Country and Family orders supplied.

THE ADRIATIC.—
463 HUDSON STREET.
The old established and well-known public place has recently been thoroughly re-fitted in the most elegant manner. As a quiet resort, where can at all times be found the finest qualities of Old and New Ales, Wines, Liquors and the best importations of Segars, it cannot be excelled.

The European and California papers received by every Steamer, and are always on file.

ALEXANDER MASON.

WILDEY'S FIREMAN'S HALL
RESTAURANT,
Nos. 140 and 142 Mercer street.
Refreshments of all kinds. Ales, wines, liquors, cigars of the choicest brands.
☞ Private rooms for supper parties are attached to the premises.

THOMAS C. BURNS,
NAUTILUS HALL,
TOMPKINSVILLE,
STATEN ISLAND,
FIRST LANDING

FOUR MILE HOUSE.—
Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street
HARRY ARCULARIUS.

FURNITURE.—CHEAP AND GOOD!—CHEAP AND GOOD!
Those in want of Furniture will find their interests subserved by purchasing at the store of
N. A. SUTTON, No. 101 BOWERY,
his stock being one from which everybody can make a suitable as well as profitable selection, consisting of every variety, among which may be mentioned
SPLENDID MAHOGANY PARLOR SETS,
ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT PARLOR SETS,
FINE MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS,
WARDROBES, DRESSING BUREAUS,
EXTENSION TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.
Don't forget 101 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—BILLIARD TABLES—PHELAN'S Improved Billiard Tables and Combination Cushions. Protected by letters patent, dated
February 19, 1856. December 8, 1857.
October 28, 1855. January 12, 1858.
The recent improvement in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific Billiard Player as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any Billiard Table. Salesrooms 786 and 788 Broadway, N. Y. Manufactory Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby street, between Broome and Spring streets.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

BEEBE, HALL & SANDS,
PAPER DEALERS,
27 BEEKMAN STREET,
New York.
BOOK,
PRINTING,
AND
WRAPPING PAPERS.
A large assortment at the lowest market prices.
STRAW PAPER FOR SHIPPING,
STRAW BOARDS, &c., &c.

LIVERY STABLES.—
The finest turnouts in the city may be obtained at
BRADLEY & CO.'S STABLES
CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE AND EIGHTEENTH STREET,
AND
NOS. 8 AND 10 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET,
Between Madison and Fifth avenues.
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No. 2 ASTOR PLACE, 2 doors from Broadway, N. Y.
P. S. Local Agents wanted.

ONLY THREE MINUTES.
Knowing your time to be valuable, I have condensed my address so as to occupy but three minutes (time profitably spent) in reading it through. I desire to call your particular attention to the best article of the kind in the market:
DR. BRUNON'S
CELEBRATED BITTERS.
The pleasantest beverage one can drink, and truly a valuable family medicine.

THIS ARTICLE is made from PURE BRANDY, and medicated with the very best vegetable drugs, and needs only a trial to convince you of its superiority as a beverage or medicine. In the first place this Bitters is not prepared by a Quack Doctor, but by that eminent European and Philadelphian practitioner, Dr. F. BRUNON, whom you all know is one of the ablest physicians in the United States. His reasons for bringing it before the public are that, knowing from the thousands of cures effected (having used it in his private practice for the last twenty-five years both in Europe and the United States), that the article he offers you will not fail to give satisfaction. He hopes to enjoy from its manufacture that *otium cum dignitate* which his present active practice precludes, and trusts his name alone will enable you to exempt it from the class of quack nostrums that fill our papers with flaming advertisements.

For DIARRHŒA and DYSPEPSIA it has not its equal in the known world, and it will cure FEVER and AGUE, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, INWARD PILES, DEBILITY, and all diseases arising from the stomach, more quickly and certainly than any remedy ever yet brought before the public, besides which it is the best tonic extant.

My three minutes have expired, and I must release you, hoping to see you, at your earliest convenience, and if not disposed to invest FIFTY CENTS, it will afford me great pleasure to have you call at my office and take a glass with me (GRATIS,) which you will find as pleasant as anything you ever drank, and will at the same time enable you to test it, by your own experience at my expense. The ladies are particularly invited to pay me a visit, as they will receive polite attention, and will find this remedy particularly efficacious in cases of nausea or sick headache.

N. B. Gentlemen can find the Bitters at all bar rooms claiming respectability in this and other cities. Be sure and get the name right—BRUNON.

GEO. W. WHITE, General Agent,
Depot, 616 Broadway.

Also, agent for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, the only remedy for Epileptic Fits.
I only ask a Trial—Sold in large bottles—FIFTY CTS.

HEAVY SILVER PLATED
FIRE
TRUMPETS,
AT THE
MAUFACTURER'S WARE-ROOM,
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 JOHN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The public are respectfully informed that, after a preparation of many months duration, the directors are enabled to announce
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
(Music by Verdi; the Poem by Eugene Scribe.)
FOR MONDAY NEXT NOV. 7.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will be produced at the Academy of Music.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By Signor Hannibal W. Caylo, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Monsieur le Roy, costumier of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumier from the principal theatres in Italy.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS and PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
The Princess Elena.......................Mme. Colson
Arrigo.......................................Sig. Brignoli.
The Governor of Monforte..........Sig. Ferri.
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators...........Sig. Junca.
SECONDARY CHARACTERS
by Madame Morra, Signors Muller, Rubio, Ouinto, Zimenes, Crouza, Panfi, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor, Signor MUZIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Wallack.
HOUSES CROWDED
FAST MEN! FAST MEN!!
FAST MEN!!!
30,000 PERSONS
HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED IT!
To-night (SATURDAY) and MONDAY,
FAST MEN
and
GOING IT BLIND.
AN INTERESTING NOVELTY IS IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
Manager.............................Mr. E. EDDY.
Fourth Week of
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Whose brilliant and artistic personations are nightly received with crowds!
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In RORY O'MORE.
Rory, with song and jig..............Mr. B. Williams.
Kathleen..................................Mrs. B. Williams.
To conclude with a Powerful Drama, in which the Irish Boy and Yankee Girl will appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 5th,
Last time of the
MARBLE HEART,
With its splendid cast.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 7th,
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Played in London over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
Cast with the full strength of the Company.
Dress Circle Seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Allen & Boniface.............................Lessees.
T. W. Meighan..........................Acting Manager.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 1859.
The entertainment will commence with
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
To be followed by a new peculiarity, illustrative of the career of
HON. D. C. BRODERICK,
and entitled
THREE ERAS IN THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN;
OR,
THE FIREMAN, THE SENATOR AND THE VICTIM!
After which the Drama of
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
To conclude with
JACK SHEPPARD,
With Mrs. Drew, Miss Annie Senter and Miss H. Lang as Jack Sheppard.
The Broderick piece on MONDAY, with a new Drama by POOLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Prop'rs, Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY, Nov. 5th 1859.
Positively the
LAST TIME of the GREAT MORAL DRAMA
OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
With the talented little
CORDELIA HOWARD,
and her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD,
In their original characters,
With the Protean Farce of
OLD AND YOUNG,
And the Historical Drama of
ROB ROY.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th, 1859.
AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
GEO. CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS.
GEO. CHRISTY......................Stage Manager.
R. M. HOOLEY....................Business Manager.
S. C. CAMPBELL..................Musical Director.
Will make their appearance at the above TEMPLE of the MUSES, which has been fitted up, regardless of expense, with New Stage, Proscenium, Drop Curtain, Scenery, &c., &c., for the express purpose of bringing out, in rapid succession, an unlimited number of new and original Farces, Burlesques, Operas, Comedies, and Tragedies, as performed only by
GEO. CHRISTY
and
HIS STAR TROUPE.
The Programme will embrace an entirely new selection of Songs, Solos, Duetts, Choruses, Dances, Plantation Scenes, &c., concluding EACH EVENING with a VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE.
Price of Admission..........................25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Front seats invariably reserved for Ladies. Gentlemanly ushers will be in attendance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—
SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. T. HADAWAY
PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
MONDAY—AFTERNOON—THE WRECK ASHORE EVENING—HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY—MARRIED AND BURIED.
TUESDAY AFTER-NOON—MARRIED AND BURIED. EVENING—HONESTY THE BEST POLICY, and MARRIED and BURIED.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING—HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS—THE RIVAL PAGES and MARRIED AND BURIED. EVENINGS—THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST and THE RIVAL PAGES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST. EVENING—THE FOUNDLING.
A full length wax figure of OSSAWATAMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his SON at Harper's Ferry; the ARAB GIANT, 7½ feet high; and 22 years of age; TRUNK of a TREE from the MOUNT OF OLIVES; the HAPPY FAMILY, two LIVING SEALS, &c., are among the curiosities now embraced in this establishment.
Admittance, to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents extra.

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BALLS,
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LECTURES,
FAIRS, &c.
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161 CROSBY STREET.
CLASSES are now forming for GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
Lessons in SPARRING, by C. F. Ottignon.
FENCING, by Professor L. Muller, from Paris.
N. B. The Sparring Rooms are removed from Broadway to the Gymnasium.
Pupils who have received Lessons in Broadway, will hereafter receive them at the Gymnasium, 159 and 161 Crosby street.

BALLS AND FESTIVALS.

LINDSEY BLUES BALL
INDEPENDENT CORPS.
APOLLO ROOMS.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1859.
Tickets to be had ONLY of the following members of the Company:—

John N. Wilsey,	Wm. H. Day,
Wm. H. Rogers,	Josiah McCord,
John W. Harway,	Charles Clark,
George Lawes,	Eugene F. Roberts,
Peter D. Braisted, jr.,	Aquila N. Clark,
George Woodward,	Charles Anderson,
George Kramer,	Samuel C. Hinman,
Alex. F. Roberts,	David Eames,
Frank A. Silva,	George F. Tait,
James Lindsey,	E. M. McGann,
Frederick Albeck,	Chas. E. Child,
Joseph H. Tooker,	Edw. J. T. Dalton,
James Brown,	Wm. G. Olvany,
James S. Smith, Jr.,	Adolph Gorullo,
George A. Dougherty,	William Bishop,
Thomas Brown,	Samuel Wilson,
John A. Wilsey,	George Bodenmiller,
Wm. J. Florence,	Walter Caapman,
Joseph Gilmore,	Thomas McCormick,
Joseph I. D. Lawrence,	George Desoye,
W. Anderson Waydell,	Thomas Claspby,
John T. Toal,	William Hammill,
Thomas West,	Andrew J. Graham,
Theodore P. Wheeler,	John Green,
C. S. Grafulla,	Henry White,
Thos. R. Turnbull,	M. G. Graham,
Edgar A. Roberts,	Albert T. Finley,
Thomas Price,	George Hyatt,
George Scheffmyer,	T. Scheffmyer,
Alexander May,	D. Brodie.

ALERT HOSE.—SEVENTH
GRAND SOIREE
OF
ALERT HOSE CO. NO. 41,
will be held at the
APOLLO ROOMS, 410 BROADWAY,
on
MONDAY EVENING NOV. 7th, 1859.
SAMUEL W. WEBB, Foreman.
GEO. W. BAIRD, Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
BALL
OF JACKSON ENGINE COMPANY No. 24,
will be held at the Apollo Rooms, 410 Broadway, on Thursday Evening, Nov. 17th, 1859.
Tickets, $1—which can be had of any of the members, or at the door on the evening of the ball.
GEORGE HENDERSON, Foreman.
JOHN CLENDENING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF EAST
River Engine Company No. 17, will be held at the Apollo Rooms on Monday evening, November 21st, 1859. Shelton's Quadrille Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets One Dollar.
A. A. DONALDS, Chairman.
G. B. GLAISER, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—UNITED STATES
Lodge, No. 388, meets in future on MONDAY EVENINGS, at their Lodge rooms, corner of Forsyth and Broome streets. JOHN WHITE, N. G.
JAS. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Post Office Notice.**—The Mails for EUROPE, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

$250 PRIZE STORY.—
THE
HEBREW GLADIATOR;
OR,
THE LAST OF THE MACCABEES.
A tale of the Arena, of Magic, and Revenge, in the first century. Written expressly for the "New York Clipper,"
BY JOHN COOPER VAIL.

This is one of the most startling and brilliant romances that has ever been placed before the American public, full of thrilling incident, plot and counterplot, from beginning to end. The scenes are laid at that period of the world's history when Rome had arrived at the highest pinnacle of power, and her dominion stretched from the snows of Scythia to the scorching sands of Egypt. And yet, with all her pomp and power, the imperial city, numbering a population of seven million souls, according to the ablest historians, was a vast charnel house of debauchery and crime. There was a famine of virtue and a feast of infidelity during the sway of the infamous Caligula, the imbecile Claudius, and the monster Nero. The populace followed in the wake of their rulers, and there was scarcely such a word known in Rome as female chastity. Messalina, the wife of Claudius, gave herself up to the embraces of common porters and brawny gladiators, and while her husband alone thought her chaste, she was known as the most common of courtezans in every brothel of Rome. Julia, the daughter of Titus, and Agrippina, the mother of Nero, were like examples of intrigue and infidelity. Their names might be blotted from the pages of history did we not need such examples to prove how detestable the female sex may become when lost to every sense of virtue.

The accounts of the Arena and Amphitheatre, as given in the story of the Hebrew Gladiator, are strictly correct, as told by the best historians of all ages; and the fancies of the author can everywhere find their parallels in real life. The serpent monster of Lybia, eighty feet in length, introduced into the Arena through the capricious whim of the fair Sabina Poppea, has its fac simile in the terrible Python, described by the historian Livy, that kept the Roman army at bay for several days at the river Bagadra in Africa. The bait of a bull and rhinoceros was actually given for the amusement of the populace by Pompey the Great. The sea fight at Actium was mimicked at Rome by Julius Cæsar, and scholars are aware that paid courtesans fought naked on the sands of the Arena, to please the fevered fancies of Heliogabalus, Caligula and Nero.

The mysteries of the magic art were practiced in the first century by cunning adepts throughout Syria and the Roman province of Thessaly. The terrible feats of Simon Magnus, in casting out devils, and awakening the dead to life, are scarcely credible of belief: but they are vouched for by the authors of the age, some of whom are men of wit and understanding, and we are forced to ponder if there was indeed a time when men had the power to tamper with unholy things. The Dance of the Dead and the magic banquet at which the Hebrew Gladiator recognizes in the Sidonian goddess, Astarte, his long lost sister Ruth, raised from the tomb by the awful spells of the foul sorcerer, is one of the most thrilling episodes in this unique and wonderful story. Sister and brother have sworn eternal vengeance on the Roman, and well and faithfully they keep their vow; the sister, in her life renewed, fulfils her destiny in making a still greater criminal than herself in the monster, Nero; and the vengeance of the brother does not cease until enwrapt in fire on the temple of Jerusalem, he shouts his last defiant war-cry—"Death! death! to the Roman!" All these things are faithfully described in the $250 prize story, "The Hebrew Gladiator," commenced in the NEW YORK CLIPPER of Nov. 5, and for sale by all news dealers at four cents per copy.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.
PORTRAIT EMBELLISHMENTS.
THE LATE RUFUS CHOATE.
EIGHTY PORTRAITS IN THREE VOLS. OF 1859.
We invite the attention of all the lovers of choice reading to The Eclectic, its rich and varied contents, and its beautiful embellishments.
A fine portrait of Rufus Choate adorns the November number. Brilliant embellishments are in hand for 1860.
1. The Eclectic, as a Monthly Magazine, of 144 pages, double columns, has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishment.
2. Its letter-press is made up of the choicest articles, selected from seven British Quarterlies and nine British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.
3. The Eclectic, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies. The price of them is $7. The price of the Eclectic, for the same, is only $5, while the prints in the Eclectic are worth alone $5 more.
4. The variety, richness, and affluence of The Eclectic articles in all the departments of literature and popular science, both instructive and entertaining, stamp it as the best Magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.
5. Every number of The Eclectic is splendidly embellished with one or more portraits or prints. Six of the numbers this year have double plates, worth more alone than the price of the number.
6. The Eclectic has acquired an established character as a standard work among literary men. It finds a place in many libraries.
(From Ex-President Fillmore, Buffalo, Dec. 24, 1857.)
I have taken The Eclectic from its commencement as the best selection of foreign periodical literature which I have been able to obtain. I think the selections are judiciously made, and the work is very valuable.
MILLARD FILLMORE.
(From Hon. Edward Everett.)
BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1859.
I concur in the highly favorable opinions of The Eclectic Magazine which have been expressed by many eminent persons and in several leading journals. I have read it for three years, and find its contents judiciously selected, so as to present a great variety of instructive and interesting matter, and afford a fair specimen of the current literature of the day.
EDWARD EVERETT.
The twelve numbers comprise three volumes of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes, and embellishments. Price, Five Dollars. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery.
A specimen number, with Portrait or Portraits, will be sent prepaid, for 42 cents, remitted in postage stamps.
Address, W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman st., New York.

GREAT REPUBLIC FOR NOVEMBER.
The Great Republic Monthly for the present month is as varied and interesting as its predecessors.
Among the first articles are:
THE DROWNED MARINER. By Elizabeth Oakes Smith.
THE FIRST BLOOD OF THE REVOLUTION.
SEVEN YEARS IN YE WESTERN LAND.
REMINISCENCES OF THE GRAND ARMEE.
THREE SCORE AND TEN.
THE WILDTHORNE MANUSCRIPTS. Etc., etc.
Single copies 25 cents.
Subscription, $3 per year.
For sale everywhere.
OAKSMITH & Co.,
Publishers, Nos. 112 and 114 William st.

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THE CORNER CUPBOARD;
OR,
FACTS FOR EVERYBODY.
By the Author of "INQUIRE WITHIN," "THE REASON WHY," etc.
Large 12mo, 400 pages, Cloth, Gilt Side and Back. Price $1.00.
ILLUSTRATED WITH
OVER ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.
Embracing Facts about—I. Things not generally known. II. Things that ought to be known. III. Things worth knowing. The food we consume, the clothes we wear, the house we live in, and Facts from the Arts and Sciences as well as from Literature, Manufacture, Commerce, Anatomy, Physiology, the Garden and Field. The whole forming a complete Encyclopædia of Useful Knowledge.
Whether in the Parlor or the Kitchen, the Chamber or the Boudoir, at Home or Abroad, it may be very appropriately called the
FAMILY'S READY ADVISER.
Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann street, N. Y.
Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of One Dollar.

READ LEOLA;
Or, THE MYSTERIOUS RANGER.
A TALE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.
IN THE NEW YORK SUN.

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IN THE NEW YORK SUN.

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THE ART OF DANCING.
HISTORICALLY ILLUSTRATED
by
EDWARD FERRERO.
to which is added
Hints on Etiquette—The Figures, Steps, and Necessary Instruction for the Performance of the most Modern Dances.
ALSO,
103 PAGES OF APPROPRIATE MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.
For Sale at all Music and Bookstores in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City.
The trade supplied on application to
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Will offer at retail November 7th,
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RICH SILK and VELVET ROBES,
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MERINOS,
PLAIDS,
POPLINS,
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CALICOS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
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UNDER GARMENTS,
GLOVES,
MUSLINS,
and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
of every description.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
and other
SHAWLS.
Also, from Auction,
40 per cent. under cost of
IMPORTATION.
SILK and VELVET ROBES.
SILKS BY THE YARD.
SHAWLS, MERINOS,
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At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY.
HUDSON BAY SABLE.
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SLEIGH ROBES.
THE MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
507 and 513 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE Friends of Governor P. G. MOLONEY, held at N. Fisher's, 120 East Fortieth street, on Tuesday Evening, November 1, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we, as National Democrats, are in favor of a full, free, and perfect representation of the people in all Nominating Conventions emanating from the Democratic party, and are ready and willing at all times to abide by the decision of a Convention that properly reflects the sentiments and wishes of the masses of the Democracy. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Members of the P. G. Moloney Association, although regretting that our friend failed to secure the nomination from a Conference Committee, fairly apportioned; yet, nevertheless, as consistent Democrats, we will cheerfully support the nominee, Richard B. Connolly, for the position of State Senator.

Resolved, That we highly approve and applaud the disinterested and highly magnanimous course taken and pursued by Governor P. G. Moloney, in bringing about a reconciliation, and by so doing securing to the Democracy the Seventh Senatorial District.

Resolved, That we hope such generosity and self sacrifice will not be without its effect throughout the County of New York.
CHARLES HENRY, Chairman.
CHARLES W. SMYTHE, Sec.

THIRTEENTH WARD GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.
A Ratification Meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY, November 7th, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the Clinton Garden, Nos. 126 and 128 Clinton street, to ratify candidates.
Committee:
J. Seebacher, T. German, A. Glahn,
J. Hildenbrand, J. Deger, P. Miller,
P. Hasenfus.
P. MERKLE, President.
M. L. PINSWANGER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
For Beautifying, Puffing, Curling,
For Beautifying, Puffing, Curling,
For Beautifying, Puffing, Curling,
Dressing, Softening, Smoothing, Glossing,
Dressing, Softening, Smoothing, Glossing,
Dressing, Softening, Smoothing, Glossing,
Laying and Setting the Hair.
Laying and Setting the Hair.
Laying and Setting the Hair.
Imparts a Silky Gloss and Softness.
Imparts a Silky Gloss and Softness,
Imparts a Silky Gloss and Softness,
And at same time a stiffness.
And at same time a stiffness.
And at same time a stiffness.
As you dress the Hair so it remains.
As you dress the Hair so it remains.
As you dress the Hair so it remains.
Try it and then judge.
Try it and then judge.
Try it and then judge,
It's the beau ideal of the Toilet.
It's the beau ideal of the Toilet.
It's the beau ideal of the Toilet.
A perfect Gem! A perfect Gem!
A perfect Gem! A perfect Gem!
A perfect Gem! A perfect Gem!
For Ladies' and Childrens' use.
For Ladies' and Childrens' use.
For Ladies' and Childrens' use.
For the Beauty, Fashion and Respectability.
For the Beauty, Fashion and Respectability.
For the Beauty, Fashion and Respectability.
The Toilet—the Toilet—the Toilet.
The Toilet—the Toilet—the Toilet.
It's a first-class article.
It's a first-class article.
It's a first-class article.
Delightful—Delightful—Delightful!
Delightful—Delightful—Delightful!
Delightful—Delightful—Delightful!
It should be in every Family.
It should be in every Family.
It should be in every Family.
It's the best preparation
It's the best preparation
It's the best preparation
For the Hair—for the Hair
For the Hair—for the Hair
In the World
In the World
In the World
In the World
In the World
In the World.
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LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
Envelopes, plain or cloth-lined, of every quality and size; Gold Pens and Holders; Steel and Quill Pens Inkstands of every variety; Mahogany and Leather Portable desks; Notarial, Seal and Copying Presses and Stands; Writing, Stamping, Marking and Copying Inks; Portfolios; Pocket-books; Porte-monnaies Backgammon Boards, Chess, Cards, &c.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
of superior paper, made and ruled to any pattern.
PRINTING
of all descriptions, in colors or plain.
LITHOGRAPHIC, STEEL and COPPER PLATE printing of Checks, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange Notes, Certificates of Stocks, Coupons, &c.
WILLIAM D. ROE,
PETER MONEGHAN.

DON'T LAY DOWN YOUR CARPETS!
HOTEL KEEPERS! DON'T LAY DOWN YOUR CARPETS!
STEAMBOAT OWNERS! DON'T LAY DOWN YOUR CARPETS!
JANITORS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS
DON'T LAY DOWN YOUR CARPETS!
PATERFAMILIES
WHO ARE TRAVELLING FOR PLEASURE,
SEND THIS "TELEGRAM" TO YOUR HOUSE-KEEPER.
DON'T LAY DOWN YOUR CARPETS;
UPHOLSTERERS! DON'T LAY DOWN ANY CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS OR MATTING,
WITHOUT USING
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET L
USE IT IN CHURCHES,
" " HOTELS,
" " PRIVATE HOUSES,
" " PARLORS,
" " BEDROOMS,
" " READING ROOMS,
" " BANK PARLORS,
" " INSURANCE OFFICES,
" " LODGE ROOMS,
ANYWHERE, EVERYWHERE, IN EVERY PLACE WHERE CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, AND MATTING ARE USED.
'Tis the cheapest and the best: it preserves the Carpets and prevents them from wearing out, and adds a rich appearance to the
LOWEST PRICE CARPETS.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent for
The N. Y. Carpet Lining Co.,
62 Warren street.

"Corruption Rioting all Within" can be rooted out and expunged from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR," Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer from early indiscretions, should delay not a moment to read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker street, New York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the interest money, secured by a mortgage, dated the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, executed by "The Lackawanna Railroad Company" to Peter A. Hargous, Benjamin T. Reed and William B. Clymer, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages in and for the County of Luzerne, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book No. 11, page 80, on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1855.

And whereas, The said interest has remained due and unpaid for the period of sixty days since the same became due and payable according to the term of said mortgage, and the bonds therein mentioned, that is to say, from the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

And whereas, Five of the bona fide bond holders, to whom interest and principal secured by said mortgage, are due and unpaid as aforesaid, have, by application in writing to the undersigned, desired these proceedings to be had,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the real and personal estate, rights and franchise therein described will be sold at public auction, at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the fifteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

The said mortgaged property is described in said mortgage as follows: All those the following described coal lands, situated in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania aforesaid, one parcel thereof containing seven hundred acres, situated in the township of Blakely in said county, and described as follows, to wit: Being a tract of land surveyed in the warrantee name of Benjamin Bell, and containing four hundred acres, more or less, and three hundred acres of a tract of land, surveyed in the warrantee name of Thomas Bell, being the north-westerly end of said tract, being the same land conveyed to the said Company by Benjamin T. Reed, Wm. Jessup, John Torrey, Wellington H. Tyler and Benjamin Hunting, as by their several and respective deeds duly recorded, reference thereto being had will more fully appear; also all those certain tracts of coal lands, situate in Carbondale Township in said county, one thereof surveyed in the warrantee name of Norman Lee, containing four hundred and thirty four acres, more or less; also one other tract, surveyed in the warrantee name of Benjamin Ryan, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other of them being the west half of two adjoining tracts, surveyed in the warrantee names of Elizabeth Clark and John Clark Jr., and together containing four hundred acres, more or less, being the same lands which Thomas Meredith and the executors of Maria Meredith, by this deed duly recorded, granted and conveyed to the said Company, excepting, nevertheless, and reserving from this mortgage such lands upon the Benjamin Bell, Thomas Bell, and Norman Lee tracts, as have been, or hereafter may be, surveyed and located as town lots, and sold or to be sold as such sales, not to include the coal under said lots. Also excepting twenty-six acres of the surface of said lands, sold and conveyed to Samuel R. Meredith, situated in said Norman Lee tract.

Also, all the engines, machinery, coal screens and fixtures, erected and being or to be erected upon said lands; also all the rolling stock, engines, machinery, coal cars and other cars used and being or to be used in and upon said Railroad; also, the Railroad of the said Company, constructed and to be constructed in the said county of Luzerne, together with all the corporate franchises of the Company, as secured by the charter of the said Company. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, rights, liberties, privilege, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the reversion remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.
Dated, October 24th, 1859.
P. A. HARGOUS, }
B. Y. REED, } Trustees.
WM. B. CLYMER, }

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, No. 271 BROADWAY.—Notice is hereby given to the relatives and next of kin of ANDREW WILLIAMS, late of the city of New York, seaman on board brig Sampson, a native of Sweden, deceased, and who is alleged to have died intestate, that the effects of the said intestate in the hands of the Public Administrator, will be administered and disposed of by him according to law, unless the same be claimed by some lawful executor or administrator of the deceased, by the 5th day of December next. Dated New York, Nov. 4th, 1859.
THOMAS C. FIELDS,
n5 4w Public Administrator.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, No. 271 BROADWAY.—Notice is hereby given to the relatives and next of kin of HENRY GASLER, late seaman on board the ship Express, deceased, and who is alleged to have died intestate, that the the effects of the said intestate in the hands of the Public Administrator, will be administered and disposed of by him according to law, unless the same be claimed by some lawful executor or administrator of the deceased, by the 22d day of November next. Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1859.
THOMAS C. FIELDS,
o22 4w Public Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Rosenthal, late of the city of New York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Fincke and Lapaugh, Counsellers at law, No. 35 Wall street, in the city of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next. Dated, New York, the 21st day of October 1859.
o22 6m JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH FIELD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of Field, Morris, & Co., No. 200 Fulton street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of May next.
Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1859.
RICHARD FIELD, Executor.
SARAH H. FIELD, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against URIAH H. JUDAH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 240 West Forty-eighth street, in the city of New York, on or before the twenty sixth day of March next. Dated New York, the fifteenth day of September, 1859.
s24 6m REBECCA ANN JUDAH, Executrix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINANT'S BILLIARD TABLE
ESTABLISHMENT.
The oldest and most extensive manufactory in America. No. 71 Gold street.
WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BILLIARD CUSHION, PATENTED AUGUST 19, 1858.
The best cushions in use, and the only real improvement of late invention.
The advantages presented by Winant's Patent Compound Spring Billiard Cushions are, 1st. The cushion is the lowest one extant, thus enabling the player to strike the ball with a horizontal cue. 2d. It is the most lively and durable cushion in the world, because of the insertion in the rubber of a flexible metallic spring, thereby imparting the greatest elasticity possible to be attained. 3d. In consequence of its lowness and flexibility, the ball cannot wedge, and will not die out against the cushion, nor is it subjected to the false motion found in other cushions. 4th. The cushion is suited alike to the amateur and scientific billiard player, and is the only one on which true angles can be made. Warranted free from all the faults found in other billiard cushions. Patent cushions applied to old tables at short notice and at reasonable rates. Billiard tables made to order in a neat and elegant style. Everything in the line furnished at 10 per cent less than any other establishment in the city.

THE GREAT PHELAN BILLIARD
TABLE QUESTION SET AT REST—H. W. COLLANDER vs. WM J. SHARP.—This suit, involving the substantiality of the patent for the so-called
PHELAN'S COMBINATION CUSHION,
was decided on the 25th May, 1859, in the U. S. Court; Wm. J. Sharp, the defendant, Billiard Table manufacturer, having clearly shown that the exclusive right claimed had no real existence, and is therefore null and void.
Wm. J. Sharp continues to manufacture, and have on sale at 148 Fulton street, as usual, Billiard Tables, with cushions well known to be superior to any in use, where he invites inspection and challenges competition.

BOAR'S HEAD SIX CORD SPOOL
COTTON.
W. EVANS & CO. DERBY.
Superior to any ever imported in Strength, Smoothness, and elasticity, for
MACHINE OR HAND SEWING.
Warranted 200 Yards.
Certificates from some of the best judges in the United States.
"We have tried Evans & Co.'s Boar's Head Sewing Machine Cottons, and find them excellent."—Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 505 Broadway.
C. CARVILLE, Sole Agent,
186 Fulton street.
Retail, J. DALRYMPLE, 841 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.—
JOHN H. STEELE,
FIRST CLASS ACCOUNT BOOK
MANUFACTURER,
No. 41 PINE STREET.
Particular attention paid to Job Ruling.

A. LANGE, MANUFACTURER
OF
GILT MOULDINGS,
ORNAMENTED
PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES,
206 William street,
Corner of Frankfort, N. Y.
Re-gilding done at the shortest notice.
☞ All plain Gilt Frames can be cleaned by simply applying a sponge and water.

THE "EXPRESS."
No. 101 NASSAU STREET,
(Adjoining Herald office.)
ALLEN CONREY. Conductor.

H. HOMER, MACHINIST.
Dealer in New and Second-hand
TOOLS AND MACHINERY.
All kinds of Blacksmith and Housesmith work done and Jobbing in general.
No. 5 ELIZABETH STREET, New York
(Back of Bowery Theatre.)

THE BANNER PAINTER OF THE AGE!
JOSEPH H. JOHNSON
312 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK.
Every description of ornamental painting executed in the finest style of art. Original Designs for Banners, Medallions, Coats of Arms, and the highest branches of Art designed.

DANIEL B. TAYLOR,—
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau street,
NEW YORK.
UNITED STATES DISPATCH AGENT,
and
AGENT FOR OBTAINING PASSPORTS.

EMPIRE STOVE AND KITCHEN
FURNISHING STORE.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Kitchen, Parlor, Store and other Stoves. Also a large assortment of House-furnishing articles, consisting of tin, sheet iron, wood, willow and Britania ware, cutlery, &c. Manufactures and keeps always on hand all kind of Fire Signals, Lanterns, Trumpets, &c. EDWARD MARRENER,
225 3d ave. bet. 19th and 20th streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31st, 1859.
To the Sheriff of the County of New York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon Tucker;
A Comptroller, in the place of Sandford E. Church;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tremain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpool;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russel F. Hicks;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the first Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief;
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.
One Justice of the Marine Court, in place of Albert A. Thompson;
Two Supervisors, in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter P. Voorhis;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271 of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."
CHAPTER 271.
AN ACT to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three fifth being present.
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.
SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.
SEC. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.
SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of the State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the Treasury under this section, shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.
SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenue of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.
SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State, at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be endorsed: "Constitutional loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State" and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 31, 1859. }
I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
All the proprietors of the public newspapers of the City and County of New York are hereby requested to publish the above once a week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment. Dated New York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary of the State.
Resolved, (if the Assembly concur), That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:
From and after the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four judges who may then be in office, by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, an election shall be held, at which two judges of said court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty. The term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the thirty-first day of December following, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall, by law, appoint a different day, one judge of said court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the thirty-first day of December, next after such election. Four judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or inability to serve, of any judge or judges, the Governor may appoint one or more justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.
Section seven of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:
The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the justices of the Supreme Court shall receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished at less intervals than once in six years; the provision made for such compensation, by act of the Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall apply to judges and justices then in office, as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.
Section fourteen of article six of the Constitution is amended as follows:
The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.
Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN SENATE, February 10, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, March 19, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Assembly,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS
amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification.
Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section one, of article two, of the Constitution of this State be amended, by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate, of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and encumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."
Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that, in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, March 23, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
IN SENATE, April 8, 1859. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.
SATE OF NEW YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of such original resolutions.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at our city of Albany, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. GIDEON J. TUCKER,
Secretary of State.

ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.—
COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS,
CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS, ETC.,
ENGROSSED IN SPLENDID STYLE,
EMBLEMATIC, ETC.,
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
BENJAMIN F. BRADY,
No. 195 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, N. Y.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the following petition has been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Streets, to wit:
For the paving of Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Madison avenues, with trap block pavement, one half at the expense of the city and one half at the expense of the property owners benefitted.
The following resolution was also referred to the same Committee, viz:
For the paving of Whitehall street, from Bowling Green to State street, with trap block pavement, where not already paved.
The following matters presented to the Board of Councilmen, were referred as noted, viz:
Petition for a Sewer in Forsyth street, between Broome and Delancey streets. Referred to the Committee on Sewers.
And a resolution for the laying of cross-walks in 118th street, at the intersections of Avenues A, First and Second.
All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Thursday, Nov. 10th, 1859.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, Oct. 29th, 1859. n5 1t.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For building sewers in East Broadway, from Gouverneur street to and through Grand and Columbia streets, to Broome street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of East Broadway, from Gouverneur street east, both sides of Grand street, between Sheriff and Columbia, and both sides of Columbia street, between Grand and Broome; on the south side of Division street, between Gouverneur and Scammell streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office, Board of Assessors, New Court House, Nov. 4th, 1859. n5 5t

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For building a sewer in Seventh avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of said Seventh avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, Basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court House, Nov. 4. 1859. n5 5t

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For building sewer in Forty-first street, between Madison and Fifth avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Forty-first street, between Madison and Fifth avenue. Also east side Fifth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32, Chambers street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court House, Nov. 4, 1859. n5 5t

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For building a sewer in Forsyth street, between Grand and Broome streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Forsyth street, between Grand and Broome streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court House, Oct. 14, 1859. o15 5t

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Thirty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, with trap blocks or Belgian pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of said Thirty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office, Board of Assessors, New Court House, Oct 14, 1859. o15 5t

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposal for Sewer in Suffolk street," will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14th, 1859, 12 o'clock M. (At which hour the bids will be publicly opened, and the contract awarded, subject to confirmation by the Common Council).
For the construction of a sewer in Suffolk street, from the sewer in Houston street to the Crown between Houston and Stanton streets.
The plan of the work can be seen, and specifications for the same obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, November 2, 1859. n5 2t

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every MONDAY, at the Office of the Board of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers street, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All persons interested are notified to be present.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEO. STARR,
Committee on Assessments.
I. MERCH HENRY, Sec. o8 1t

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Nov. 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Any parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets.
T. S. NIMS, Secretary. n5 1t

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Finance of the Board of Councilmen will meet at No. 5 City Hall every Thursday, at 8 o'clock P. M., until further notice. W. W. VALENTINE,
ALEX. FREAR,
W. H. BULTEEL,
ie18 tf Committee on Finance.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
THORN'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COPAIBA AND SARSAPARILLA.
Possesses advantages not enjoyed by any other medicine for the cure of Sexual Diseases; and which must, with an enlightened public, render it assuredly highly popular, and a desideratum long sought for in the medical world. It needs no confinement or change of diet. In its improved form, that of paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient.
It has acquired the utmost fame in almost every part of Europe; it has been examined, approved of, and sanctioned by the faculty of medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the profession. Prepared by J. B. THORN, Chemist, London, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOHN A. TARRANT & CO., sole agents for the United States, 278 Greenwich street, New York.
As the above valuable preparation has been extensively counterfeited by unprincipled parties in the United States, as a protection against imposition,
PURCHASERS WILL OBSERVE A CIRCULAR LABEL BURNED IN UPON THE BOTTOM OF EACH POT OF THE GENUINE, IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS:
J. B. THORN,
CHEMIST,
LONDON.
JOHN A. TARRANT,
NEW YORK,
SOLE AGENT
FOR THE
UNITED STATES.
The stamp around each pot will also bear the name of the proprietor and the United States agent
DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
will observe on each Dozen Packages the following label:
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
The increased reputation and great demand for Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla have been inducements for others to offer imitations of this valuable medicine. Venders are particularly warned of this fact, that they may be on their guard, and not dispose of any impure article, calculated to injure their reputation, and destroy the merits of their original preparation: to obviate which the subscriber (successor to James Tarrant, by whom it was first introduced into the United States,) has attached his signature to this caution, to counterfeit which is forgery. JOHN A. TARRANT.
☞ OBSERVE THE ABOVE PRECAUTIONS, AND ADDRESS ORDERS TO JOHN A. TARRANT & CO., Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich street,
Corner of Warren street, New York.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New York, October 28, 1859.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delevan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this city, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre street, until the 12th day of November, 1859 at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, by the Board of Councilmen, September 12, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, September 26, 1859, to wit:
Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this city, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tunnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain, and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavenger's carts. Such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchways and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of Ten at night and Sunrise in the morning.
The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offense. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.
All proposals or bids received to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock; to be of the tonnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be re-advertised and re-let, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.
The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.
Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
o29 3t. DANIEL E. DELEVAN, City Inspector.

STREET DEPARTMENT, NO. 39 PARK ROW.—To BUILDERS.—Proposals enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, November 3, 1859.
For building a house in 125th street, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7.
For flagging, re-flagging, setting and re-setting the curb and gutter stones in Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For flagging four feet wide in 114th street, between Third avenue and avenue A.
And in 129th street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide in Fiftieth street, from Broadway to Sixth avenue.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide in Fifty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging four feet wide in Fifth avenue, between 124th and 125th streets.
For fencing vacant lots bounded southerly by Thirty-eighth street, easterly by the Fourth avenue, and northerly by Thirty-seventh street.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates, if deemed for the interests of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amounts of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New York, Oct 22, 1859.
o29 1t G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby; that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For flagging in front of Nos. 63, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Carmine street.
Also in Thompson street, in front of No. 111.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Carmine street, known by the Street Numbers 63, 65, 67, 69 and 71, and by the Ward Map Numbers 1,525 and 1,526. Also on Thompson street known by the Street Number 111, and by the Ward Map Number 1,161.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office, Board of Assessors, New Court House, Oct. 22d, 1859. o29 4t

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For flagging north side of Prince street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets.
Also, north side of Hammersley street, between Hudson and Varick streets.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the north side of Prince street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, known by the Ward Map Numbers 1154 and 1159. Also on the north side of Hammersley street, between Varick and Hudson streets, known by the Ward Map Number 1315.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court House, Oct. 22, 1859. o29 4t

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For flagging, &c., in Jackson and Scammell streets, between Cherry and Water streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of said Jackson and Scammel streets, between Cherry and Water streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office, Board of Assessors, New Court House, October 22, 1859. o29 4t

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For building a sewer in Fifty-first street, from the sewer in the Ninth avenue to a point 250 feet east of the said Ninth avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-first street, from Ninth avenue to a point 250 feet east.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office, Board of Assessors, New Court House, Oct. 14, 1859. o15 5t

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For regulating and paving, with trap block pavement Forty-fourth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Forty-fourth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.
Also, on the east side of Broadway and west side of Sixth avenue, from a point half way between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, to a point half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court House, Oct. 14, 1859. o15 5t

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York, I do hereby offer a REWARD of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection of any person VOTING or attempting to vote ILLEGALLY; or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this city on
TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next,
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
New York, Oct. 28, 1859.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received by the Corporation of the village of Yonkers, at the Clerk's office, on or before Monday, the 31st of October inst., for the grading, curbing, guttering, &c., of Buena Vista avenue, Hercules street, Hawthorne avenue and Ludlow street, in said village. Specifications of the work and blank proposals may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the village. The work will require about twelve thousand lineal feet of curb and gutter, and about thirty-three thousand cubic yards of earth excavation.