THE PHILLIPS FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—We understand that this invention will be tested for the first time in this City, some time during the present week, under the direction of the President of the American Company, Mr. Whitney. We quote the following account of a trial in Baltimore from *The Sun* of that city:

"A trial of the Annihilator was had in this city on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, in the yard of the Merchants' Hot-tower. The machine is one of several which have been imported by Messrs. Edwards, Sanford & Co., of Adams & Co.'s Foreign Express, and is of what is called the house size, or the smallest manufactured; its cost in England, with a number of charges, being £3. The experiments were under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel M. Shoemaker, Mr. Wm. Peters, and Mr. George A. Rawlings, and were witnessed by a number of gentlemen who had been invited to be present. Several barrels of shavings and chips, saturated with turpentine, and fully ignited, were easily extinguished by the gas thrown from it into the barrel. A further experiment was made yesterday afternoon by Messrs Shoemaker and Peters, in an open lot adjoining the Vulcan Iron Works of Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, in presence of a number of gentlemen anxious to test the utility and efficiency of this important invention. A tar-barrel, thoroughly saturated, and filled with shavings, and dry boards split up, the whole well soaked with turpentine, was set up on end on an iron frame to admit of free draft from below, and ignited; in an instant the contents were enveloped in flame which rose with violence some eight or ten feet above the edge of the barrel.—At a time when the combustion was most intense, and the heat had fairly taken hold of the boards and the sides of the barrel, the instrument was put in operation, and a stream of the gaseous fluid, which was instantly generated, directed upon the flaming pile. The effect was astonishing. Although probably, under the disadvantage of an application in the open air, but a small proportion of the gas evolved by the instrument was actually discharged upon the flame, the whole was extinguished in twenty-five seconds, and nothing remained but the reeking barrel and its black, charred and moistened contents.—Not a spark was to be seen, yet the power of the instrument was not exhausted until some time after it had accomplished its work."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board held a session yesterday afternoon, but no business of particular moment was transacted.

A discussion took place as to an alleged rule adopted by the Committee on Taxes, not to interfere with a tax regularly laid by the assessors, considering that the parties had opportunity to have the Assessors correct it, if wrong. Ald. Miller objected to the rule, the 28th section of the law of 1850 giving to the Supervisors any time within six months full power to correct.

INQUEST BY THE CORONER.—Coroner Geer yesterday held an inquest at No. 179 Eleventh-st., upon the body of Bridget Longham, a native of Ireland, 56 years of age, whose death was caused by congestion of the brain, in consequence of a blow received on the side of her face. From the evidence before the Coroner, it appeared that the deceased was found by her daughter on Sunday afternoon, suffering from an injury on the left side of her face, and that she continued to grow worse until yesterday, when she died. On being questioned by her daughter, as to the cause of the injury, she stated that she had hurt herself, but did not describe in what manner. The deceased and her husband were in the habit of getting intoxicated, and when in that state quarreled, which often resulted in blows between them. A *post mortem* examination was made by the physician, when the whole brain was found to be congested. No evidence being adduced showing that the violence was inflicted by her husband, the Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by a blow received on the left side of the face, causing extravasation and congestion of the brain, and that the said blow was inflicted by the hands of some person to this Jury unknown.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—*Grand Extra Night. Benefit of Mons. Blondin*, on which occasion he will be assisted by the entire Company of the Ravel Family. The entertainments chosen are most attractive. The wonderful Blondin on the Tight Rope. Three Gladiators, Godenski, and Kim-Ka, the two latter in which Gabriel enacts his original comic parts.

EJECTMENT OF PIGS.—One of the residents of Harlem complains that a drunken man invaded his pig-stye on Sunday night, turned out the sow and eight young hogs, and lodged in their straw himself, making so much noise as to disturb the neighbors. He was not discovered by the Police.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Daniel C. Emerson, a young fellow of dashing appearance, was yesterday arrested by Officer Crossett, of the Lower Police Court, as being a fugitive from Philadelphia, where he stands charged with the commission of a forgery. He was detained, preparatory to be sent back for trial. A number of skeleton keys and other burglarious implements were found in his trunk, and he is said to be an expert hotel thief. Emerson is said to be a Bostonian and his father is a merchant of high standing in that city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young Irishman, 18 years of age, named Patrick Hays, apprentice to Mr. Smith, carpenter, at Manhattanville, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the falling of a brick from the top of a new building in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., where he was engaged at work. The Coroner was notified and will investigate the case this morning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Before Judge King—In the case of Charles Adams, sentenced by a Court Martial, and his discharge demanded on habeas corpus, the Judge decided that he is amenable to the imprisonment of Court Martial, although his term of service expired during the term of imprisonment, and remanded him to the custody of the officers of the North-Carolina.

The petitioner, the Court said, is detained in custody on board the U. S. receiving ship North-Carolina, by virtue of a finding of a Court Martial, which sentenced him to solitary confinement, without irons, on board the N. C., lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for three months, for mutinous conduct on board the U. S. brig Dolphin, and the term of his imprisonment has not yet expired.

The answer says his imprisonment is unlawful, because he has been detained, in pursuance of said sentence, for more than thirty days after the arrival of the vessel in which he served—that the period for which he enlisted expired in April, 1851, the Dolphin being then at sea, and arrived at this port 24th June.

The prisoner relies upon the act of Congress of Feb. 20, 1843, 2th Statutes at Large, p. 745; and the act amended, 5th Statute at Large, p. 153, which provide that when the term expires at sea, the service shall remain till after arrival at port, or after regular discharge, provided latter does not exceed 30 days; it also provides that when the term expires on board a U. S. vessel on a foreign station the party shall be afforded the means to return to the U. S., unless the public service requires his detention; and that he shall be entitled to one-fourth additional pay for time detained after service expires.

The Court considers, agreeably to the case of Wilkes against Dentman, 7 Howard's R., 89, in which the commander of the Exploring Expedition was justified in inflicting punishment upon an individual who refused to do duty after his term had expired, that seaman and mariners are subject to the same regulations after term expires as before, only that they cannot, in ordinary cases, be detained more than thirty days after arrival in port. The prisoner in this case is not detained pursuant to either of the above, but as a convict under the sentence of a Court Martial. By the act of Congress of 1800, two Statutes at Large, p. 45, certain crimes committed by persons in the Navy, subject them to trial and punishment by a Court Martial, and among them that of mutiny, in which sentence can be passed punishable by death or imprisonment, &c. The act provides against cruel or unusual punishment, but there is nothing in the law which limits the duration of the punishment. The case of Walker against Morris, vol. 3, American Jurist, April, 1830, shows that a Court Martial has power any time before the expiration of the thirty days, to try and punish for offenses.

The Judge, after giving his views, (of which the above is an abstract) concludes as follows: "It appearing to me that the said Charles Adams is detained in custody under the sentence of a Court of competent jurisdiction, directing his imprisonment for a period not yet expired, he must be remanded to the same custody from which he has been brought."

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge King.—*Chas. B. Maigne* against *Charles Willets*.—Plaintiff is a printer, and claims to have left a font of Small Pica in the office of which he was foreman. The type was taken by the Sheriff on the old mode of replevin, but said to have been applied on an execution. Verdict for plaintiff, $90 51, being amount.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, *September 8—Before Judge Bebee and Ald. Franklin and Miller.—Trial for Grand Larceny.*—Samuel Jones was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing 11 yards of hair-cloth seating, valued at $59, from John P. Neppert of No. 125 Canal-st., on the 8th day of August. The proof was positive, as he was caught in the act and the cloth was found in his possession. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Plea of Guilty.—George Anderson and John Mulligan, boys, charged with burglary, pleaded guilty to a petit larceny in stealing a silver comb, worth $2, from the house of John U. Underhill, No. 26 West Twenty fourth-st. The plea was accepted, and the boys were sent to the House of Refuge.

Charge of False Pretenses.—Frederick Houck was tried on a charge of obtaining fifty reams of paper, worth $103, from Perose & Brooks, paper dealers of Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., by false representations. The complainants alleged that the defendant represented himself to be the proprietor of a medicine known as Houck's Panacea, and on the strength of that representation the paper was sold to him on a credit. On trial, however, no proof was adduced showing that he was not the proprietor of the medicine at the time of purchased, and the District Attorney abandoned the case. A verdict of not guilty was rendered and the accused was discharged. Adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR.—*This Day.*—CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 527, 480, 533, 535, 536, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 601, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 615, 617, 618.

STATED SESSION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, SEPT. 8, 1851.—*Present*—Morgan Morgans, Esq. President; Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, Smith, Ball, Hawes, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin, Dooley.

The President being absent on roll-call, on motion, Ald. Sturtevant was appointed President pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions.—By Ald. Griffin, Petition of H. N. Holt & Co. for the privilege of erecting a balcony in front of store No. 9 Counties-slip, which was, on motion, referred to the Street Commissioner.

By Ald. Miller, Petition of Leonard L. Johnson and others, for the repairing of 7th-st. between Avenues C and D. Referred to Committee on Streets.

By Ald. Shaw: Petition of Ann Jay to have a certain gore of land in Canal-st., re-deeded to her—which was, on motion of Ald. Britton, laid on the table.

By Ald. Cook, Petition of H. P. Shaphoff and others to have the Liberty Pole at the junction of Division and Hester-sts., removed—referred to Committee on Streets.

By Ald. Ball, Petition of F. A. Tallmadge and others to have the lot on the corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av fenced in. Whereupon Ald. Ball presented the following resolution, viz: *Resolved*, That the lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th av. be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner—which was, together with the petition, referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Ald. Smith, Petition of Daniel C. Kingsland and Cornelius R. Sutton for permission to bridge over the water foot of Charlton-st., S. N. R.—referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Ald. Dodge, Petition of John Bruce for the remission of several assessments on his property—referred to the Committee on Law Departments.

By Ald. Delamater, Petition of members of Engine Co. No. 10 for a new Engine—referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Ald. Britton, Petition of Thomas Suffern and others for a sewer in Pearl-st. from John to Fulton-st.—referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same, petition of M. G. Lane to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. Referred to Committee on Salaries and offices.

By the same, petition of Peter Gould for correction of tax. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Dooley, petition of Daniel Gallagher, for payment of balance of moneys due on certain contracts. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same, petition of John C. Parker and others, for a pier at the foot of 79th-st., E. R. Referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Ald. Chapman, petition of Samuel H. Cornell and others, for a Sewer in Duane-st., from the crown between Hudson and Greenwich-sts. to the North River. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Ald. Griffin, petition of D. B. Allen, for the exclusive use of the northerly half of Pier No. 2, North River. Whereupon Ald Griffin presented the following resolution, which was adopted, viz: *Resolved*, That the exclusive use of the northerly side of pier No. 2, North River, be and the same is hereby, granted to D. B. Allen, Esq., for the use and occupation of the line of Steamships running between this City and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua.

By Ald. Shaw—Petition of Daniel F. Stewart for aid to develope a knowledge of the resources of America in Europe with a view to promote Emigration. Referred to Committee on Art and Sciences.

By Ald. Sturtevant, Petition of I. G. Hamilton and others, to have the proceedings relative the extension of Albany-st. discontinued, whereupon Ald. Sturtevant presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That all proceedings on the subject of opening and extending Albany-st. be suspended until after the Committee have reported on the remonstrances that have been presented.

Which was, together with the remonstrances, referred to Committee on Streets.

By Ald. Britton, Petition of R. W. Martin to have taxes paid in error upon Nos. 462 and 464 4th-st., refunded, whereupon Ald. Britton presented the following resolution, viz:

Whereas it appears by the annexed receipts that R. W. Martin has paid the taxes on property Nos. 462 and 464 4th-st. XVIIth Ward for the year 1843 twice, and the amounts thus received were duly paid into the City Treasury as appears by the certificate of the first Clerk in the Tax Office, therefore

Resolved, That the Controller draw his warrant in favor of R. W. Martin for the sum of $86 59, being the tax and interest paid by him in error on property Nos. 462 and 464 4th-st. XVIIth Ward for the year 1843, and charge the same to the account of "Errors and Delinquencies," and the receipt last given be filed in the office of the Controller.

Which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin and Dooley—19.

By Ald. Smith, petition of members of Hose Company No. 19, for a Fire Hydrant in front of their house—whereupon Ald. Smith presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a fire hydrant be placed in Greene-st. near the house of Hose Co. No. 19, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the sum of $65 be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay for the same—which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin, Dooley—19.

Resolutions.—Ald. Bard presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to pay John Mace the balance due on his bills for the funeral expenses of Lieutenants Mumpton and Boyle, and that the sum of $334 64 be appropriated therefor.

Ald. Chapman presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, viz:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of premises Nos. 62, 65, 76, 84, 85, 90, 92 and 108 Read-st. be repaired and curb and gutter reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Ald. Chapman presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, viz:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of premises Nos. 50, 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 71, 73, 83, 85, 89, 91, 95, 97, 99, 103, 113, 119, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 141, 145 and 147 West Broadway, be repaired and curb and gutter reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Streets, in favor of repairing sidewalks in front of Nos. 34, 36, 38, 60, 62, 64, 78, 82, 94, 96, 96, 98, 98½ and 100 Fulton-st., with resolution and ordinance therefor; which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin and Dooley—17.

Of the same, in favor of repairing sidewalk, corner of Greenwich and Laight-sts., with resolution and ordinance therefor—which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin and Dooley—18.

Of the same, in favor of repairing sidewalks in front of Nos. 4, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., Nos. 93, 95, 97, 69 and 69½ Franklin-st., and Nos. 36 to 36½ Lispenard-st., with the resolution and ordinance therefor—which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin and Dooley—17.

Of the same in favor of repairing sidewalks in front of Nos. 13, 16, 18, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 38 West-Broadway, with resolution and ordinance therefor—which was adopted on a division—viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Delamater, Franklin, Conklin and Dooley—16.

Of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of returning the assessment list for regulating 42d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. to the Street Commissioner for reexamination—which was adopted.

Of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of organizing a Hook and Ladder Company, to be located in 24th-st., which was adopted.

On leave, Ald. Conklin presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, viz:

Resolved, That 31st-st., from 3d to Lexington-avs., be paved. Also, Lexington-av., from 30th to 36th-sts. Also, 33d-st., from 4th to 3d-avs. Also, 32d-st., from 4th to Madison-av. Also, 5th-av., from 30th to 40th-st.; under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Reports Resumed.—Of the Committee on Streets, in favor of paving Broadway, between Whitehall and Fourteenth-st., with the Russ pavement, where it is not already laid, which was on motion of Ald. Cook, laid on the table.

From his Honor, the Mayor.—A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Governors of the Alms House in relation to the present condition of Potters Field, which was referred to the Special Committee on the subject of Potters Field.

On leave, Ald. Franklin presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to assign to the Hose Company recently organized, to be located in Mott-st., the number "50;" and so much of the resolution heretofore passed giving said number to a new Hose Company in 48th-st., be rescinded, and they be designated by some other number; which was adopted.

Ald. Conklin moved that the Board do now adjourn, which was carried.

Whereupon, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, 9th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.—Yesterday being the Seventh Anniversary of the Union Blues, Capt. Burnett, that company proceeded to Staten Island to celebrate the day at target practice.

The Steuben Guards, of Williamsburg, passed through this city en route for East New-York, also for the purpose of target firing. Both companies were accompanied by excellent Bands of Music.

The Sarsfield Guards, Capt. Johnston, with a numerous assemblage of invited guests, proceeded to Hastings on a pic nic excursion.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—This body held its annual meeting at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock. A large number of delegates from the various local Associations were present, and perhaps an equal number of other ministers being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members. Delegates were also present from the General Associations of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois, and from the General Conventions of Vermont and Wisconsin, and from the General Consociation of Rhode Island. The meeting was organized by the selection of Rev. Tertius S. Clarke, Moderator, Rev. E. B. Parsons, Scribe, and Rev. Wm. M. Richards, Assistant Scribe. The afternoon of Wednesday was devoted to the important business of hearing reports on the state of religion in the churches. No general revival of religion had pervaded the churches; but a state of harmony and growing prosperity and constant enlargement was reported.

In the evening the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of Clinton, on "the Church of the living God, which is the pillar and ground of the *truth*"—the preacher endeavoring to demonstrate the unity of the church in the world,—that this unity is real though invisible,—that it belongs to no particular organizations of Christians, but embraces Christians in all organizations, and even outside of all organizations—that its exhibition of, and correspondence to, the truth, is the grand criterion of a true church, and that dependence on any forms or organizations to the disparagement of this principle, is rather evidence against the pretense of any so-called church.

On Thursday morning, after voting thanks to the preacher for his sermon, and resolving to publish it in pamphlet form, and in *The Independent*, the Association appointed its next annual meeting at Canandaigua.

Among the reports of delegates to other ecclesiastical bodies, that of the delegates to the General Assembly (New School) attracted general attention on account of the proposition of Prof. Hopkins, the last Delegate to this body, to discontinue this correspondence, because the treatment, last year, by the General Association, of questions at issue between the two bodies respecting church policy and church extension, was offensive to the representatives of Presbyterianism. Some sharp remarks were made, but the kindest counsels prevailed. The delegate of the Assembly, Rev. Dr. Cox, was received with distinguished regard, and responded, fraternally, to all the Christian feeling expressed toward his church. The Association defined its position in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association will be happy to maintain a correspondence, by an interchange of Delegates, with any ministerial or ecclesiastical body, holding substantially the same doctrinal views with those set forth in its own articles of faith.

Resolved, That in the view of this Association, such an interchange of courtesies supposes no obligation upon either body to refrain from the discussion of any topics, or the adoption of any measures relative to its own local and denominational interests.

In the afternoon, the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Rev. Mr. Kedzie, of Michigan, preached the sermon, and President Blanchard, of Illinois, and Rev. Mr. Powell, of New-York, officiated at the table. In the evening, Rev. Mr. Blanchard, President of Knox College, Ill., preached a sermon. Friday morning was chiefly occupied in disposing of an overture from the Ontario Association, respecting a plan for the formation of a Congregational Union, which should embody the whole Congregational interest of the country. This topic opened a wide range of discussion, embracing the relation of the Churches to Slavery, to the American Home Missionary Society, and to other denominations, and especially to the Presbyterians, with whom the Congregationalists cooperate, and with whom there is supposed to be some competition, especially in the Home Missionary field. The Association resolved that it was not expedient at present to form any such *permanent* organization, but in view of existing circumstances they

Resolved, That this Association respectfully suggest to Congregational ministers and churches in this country, the propriety of holding a General Convention, to consider the relations of the Congregational church polity to Home Missions, and generally to the spread of the gospel in this country.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with Congregationalists in other States, in relation to the time and means of calling such a Convention, to co-operate with similar committees that may be raised in other States, and in any event to issue a call for such a Convention in the spring of 1852.

Rev. J. P. Thompson, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Rev. Dr. Lansing were appointed that committee.—Other matters of less general interest occupied the attention of the body. Their whole proceedings were adapted to make the impression that this Association, and the churches and ministers represented in it, are occupying a wide and important field of usefulness.

DEATHS.—The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City of Brooklyn, for the week ending Sept. 6, 1851:

DISEASES.		DISEASES.		DISEASES.	
Abscess	2	Diabetes	1	Inflamma'n brain	3
Casualty	1	Diarrhea	3	Inflam. bowels	3
Cholera	1	Dropsy	1	Inflam. of Lungs	2
Cho'era infantum	3	Dropsy in head	3	Jaundice	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Dysentery	3	Malformation	1
Congestion brain	1	Congestive Fever	2	Marasmus	6
Congestion lungs	1	Scarlet Fever	5	Old Age	1
Consumption	3	Typhoid Fever	1	Small Pox	2
Convulsions	3	Typhus Fever	1	Still Born	3
Croup	2	Hooping Cough	1	Teething	3

Males, 30; Females, 34; Adults, 12; Children, 52; Total, 64.

SUN STRUCK.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, as a laboring man named Michael McMahon was engaged in laying down gas pipes in Livingston-st., near Hoyt, he suddenly fell to the ground insensible from the effects of *coup de soleil*. Officers Quin and Gilmore, of the Third District, conveyed the man to the City Hospital, where every assistance was administered, but his recovery was extremely doubtful.

IMPUDENT ASSAULT.—On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, as a stanger in the city, named McVey, was going down Atlantic-st toward the South Ferry, he was accosted by an ugly-looking customer, who took the liberty of catching him by the coat for the alleged purpose of inquiring whether he had a knife or fire-arms about him. The stranger not knowing but that the fellow might be a watchman, replied that he had not, when he was immediately struck down. The police came up at the time and arrested the ruffian on a charge of attempted highway robbery. Yesterday morning, however, he was brought up, when he gave his name as Thomas Joyce, and was convicted and fined $10 for the simple assault.

ADDITION TO THE "CITY OF CHURCHES."—Dr. Bethune's Church (Reformed Dutch) on Brooklyn Hights, Pierrepont st. is well advanced and will be finished and dedicated before the close of Autumn. Its architecture (we quote from *The Courier*) is a beautiful combination of several of the classic styles. It represents two fronts, the principal one of which is located on Pierrepont-st., the other on Munroe-place, the former has for its facade, projections of five feet from the flanking sides, composed of four pilasters on pedestals which support the pediment and all the parts that appertain to the Roman Corinthian Order: the tower and steeple are located on Monroe-place, as, also, is a large doorway and vestibule through which access is had to the lecture room or chapel on the first floor, and by an easy flight of stairs, to the Sabbath School room and Trustees rooms, on the second floor. Both fronts are of brown stone, from Conn & Baldwin's quarries near Newark, New-Jersey. There is a lot on the corner twenty-five feet by one hundred, on which a parsonage is to be built. The two fronts will appear to form two distinct designs. The architect has therefore, for the convenience of erecting a steeple connected with a church edifice which has for its predominant features details of classic architecture, introduced a style which strikes the beholder as being peculiarly adapted to structures of steeple form, and which avoids the unsightly and inconsistent application of a steeple astride a portico form of front. The design of the steeple is singular in form and details, and to some extent original, but when it is finished it is believed that it will be free from any inconsistent or distorted features. The extension of the building is of the Roman Corinthian order, and contains ten columns and twenty-four pilasters standing upon pedestals. The ceiling is formed of longitudinal and transverse segmental arches, over and on the cross of which stands a dome thirty-six feet in diameter, resting on pendentives. The segmental arches, pendentives and dome are highly ornamented with large and bold pannels and rich mouldings. The interior is to be lighted by plates of glass four feet by five, and three-eighths of an inch in thickness, fitted in the roof, through which the light passes, and is conveyed by inner plates of glass fitted in the pannels and segmental arches to the interior. Each plate has an ornamental register by which the temperature of the atmosphere within is regulated; there are also a large sky-light and a ventilator in the dome and six ventilators under each gallery, through which impure air may pass that cannot find its way to the nave, all of which are under the control of the sexton at one place. The pulpit or chancel of this edifice is decidedly unlike that of any other yet erected in this country, the peculiarities of which, as well as of the lighting through the roof, were suggested to the architect by Dr. Bethune. Its prominent feature is that the chancel is formed of and on a stylobate of about four feet in hight, on which stands an inner temple-like portico, rising to the full hight of the entablature at the base of the ceiling. This temple, or portico, is ornamented with heavy and rich drapery, falling tastefully from behind the columns and pilasters, and separating about six feet from the tops of the columns, giving passage to a stream of light from an aperture above, curing the day, and from gas burners ingeniously arranged, at night, in such a manner as to throw a halo around the speaker while in the position of addressing the audience, which cannot fail of giving a most pleasing effect to the entire chancel and its locality. The entrance to the pulpit, or temple, is constructed in such a manner as to conceal the pastor, when entering, from the view of his congregation until he arrives beyond the columns and drapery of the temple. The gas lights are applied on the abacus of the columns and pilasters, and so arranged as not to expose the burners or flame to the view, except at the most distant points. The organ presents itself in the form of a screen, very highly ornamented, and directly connected with the main wall of the front end of the nave. It is being built by Messrs. Hall & Labaugh, and is designed to be very powerful and of the first class. The entire edifice, when finished, will have cost between $50,000 and $60,000. The architect is Lefevre, of New-York, and this edifice will not prove inferior to his best work, Trinity not excepted. This is about the fortieth church of which he has been the architect.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular weekly meeting of this body took place last evening, Ald. P. G. Taylor, President, in the chair. Among the business brought before the Board is the following:

Citizens' Union Cemetery Association.—A petition was presented from citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, stating that there is a tract of 26 acres of land belonging to an association of respectable people of color, situate in the IXth Ward of the city, which they are desirous of converting into a Cemetery for burial purposes, and pray the Board to take such action in the premises, as will enable them to use and occupy the said tract for the above purposes, under the title of the "Citizens' Union Cemetery Association."

Additional Firemen.—A resolution was adopted allowing an addition of ten members to Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.

School-Houses.—A Resolution was adopted refusing to pay for building or repairing any School house destroyed or injured by fire, unless such house be insured by order of the Board of Education.

Police and Fire Departments.—A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking for the passage of an Ordinance defining the duties of policemen while at fires, which was referred to Police Committee. There has been considerable trouble of late between the Firemen and the Police. The former complain that the latter are over officious, and often interfere with them while in the legitimate discharge of their duties.

Cattle in the Streets.—A resolution was adopted requesting the Chief of Police to direct the policemen under his department to cause all neat cattle, horses, &c., running at large in the public streets to be driven to one of the public pounds and delivered in charge of the keeper thereof.

Policemen and Firearms.—A resolution was adopted that the expediency of prohibiting the use of firearms and other dangerous weapons by policemen be referred to the Police Committee for report, some action being considered necessary.

Gas.—The Counsellor of the Board has been directed to enter into a contract with the Williamsburg Gas Company to light the streets of the Seventh Ward, and such portions of the Eleventh Ward as are not already lighted by the Brooklyn Gas-light Company, as the Council may direct, according to the terms and conditions proposed by the former company, which are $5 per 1000 cubic feet. The price charged by the Brooklyn Company is $8 12½ per 1,000 cubic feet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[COMMUNICATION.]

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE. By Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M. A. 1 vol. Crown quarto, 1,400 pp. New-York. Samuel Houston, 129 Nassau st., 1851.

Though we have on several occasions expressed our favorable opinion of this edition of the Bible, yet we take pleasure in giving the following brief notice from the pen of a clergyman, whose judgment our friends may rely on:

This is, without exception, the most elegant and desirable Family Bible which has yet been printed, and should be in the hands of all who desire the good Book published in a lasting and durable form. It combines advantages possessed by no other edition of the present day. The plan includes notes not extended nor of a critical character, but judiciously explaining, in a few words, such parts as are likely to answer the inquiries of ordinary readers, improved readings thrown into the text and inclosed in brackets to distinguish them; the metrical form of the practical passages and books; beautiful pictorial illustrations of Eastern manners and customs referred to in the Bible; the Chronological order of the subjects; new headings to the Chapters; and Questions to assist in family reading. Besides the above peculiar features there are several others, among which are the marking of certain passages in thick brackets, which, easily catching the eye, will enable the reader to omit some portions which may not be always adapted for profitable perusal before the young or ungodly. The printing, binding, &c., are extremely elegant.

The Great Hurricane at the South—Further Particulars.

We learn that the hurricane which swept with such fury over Florida on the 22d ult., extended south to the West-Indies. The steamship Georgia encountered it on the 28th, in the Maraquana Passage, on her outward voyage to Jamaica and Chagres, from this port. It is described as a terrible gale. She laid to upward of forty hours under the lee of the island, but all her sails were blown away, and her topsail yard was lost. The Georgia, after the gale, made several feet of water before she put into Jamaica.

The British Royal Mail Steamer Great Western, on her way to St. Thomas, met the hurricane in the Mona Passage. She was knocked down upon her beam ends, shipped several heavy seas, carried away her wheel-house, and was several hours in imminent danger of being lost. She was greatly damaged.

The loss of vessels and lives in the West Indies, by wrecks, it is expected, is very great. Many vessels must have been lost at sea that will never be heard from.

The hurricane was felt at Jamaica, but not so severely as in other islands, so far as information has been received.

The island of Porto Rico has suffered greatly. Most of the plantations are utterly ruined beyond resuscitation for one or two years. Thousands of cattle and horses and other animals were killed, and many persons lost their lives. The plains were inundated, and in the vicinity of the mountains worked into immense gullies, by the force of the torrents. A gentlemen who visited the mountains on Porto Rico, to view the surrounding country of one of the most fertile regions, describes it as one entire scene of destruction and desolation, by the winds and waters.

The hurricane was not felt in Chagres. We stated, on yesterday, that it was believed the gale had not reached Key West and the southwestern coast of Florida. We believe our informant may have been mistaken, and that we may receive, in a few days, distressing accounts from that region of wrecks and losses of life. The sea on the coast of Porto Rico, and on the Gulf Coast, at St. Marks, Apalachicola, and Cape St. Blas, by the accounts already published, rose several feet higher than has ever before been known, and it must have affected the Keys and southern coast. It appears, also, that the steamer Union felt the gale in the Gulf Stream, on the eastern coast of Florida, off Cape Carnaveral.

It seems that the first accounts which reached us conveyed no adequate idea of the destruction caused by the hurricane in Florida, as the following letter to *The Tallahassee Republican* will show:

APALACHICOLA, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1851.

I sit down to one of the most painful tasks of my life—to depict to you the scene of destruction and suffering our town has just been visited by. We have just had our annual gale, and a more terrific and destructive hurricane has never been known on our coast. On the night of the 22d, about 11 o'clock, the wind blew hard from S. S. E. and the tide rose over the wharves, and by daylight was in the streets. I came down town at 12 o'clock at night. At 2 o'clock in the morning the tide was still rising. At daylight, although the tide was within two feet of the sidewalk, the wind lulled, and it was generally thought that the worst of the gale was over. At sunrise the wind freshened, and from that time the tide rose with fearful rapidity.

The wooden sidewalk was first undermined, and in spite of chains and ropes floated away. I will not attempt to tell you fully of the destruction I witnessed on Saturday, the 23d, the gale continuing the entire day. At 5 o'clock A. M., the wind changed from S. E. to S. W., the tide being at its hight. It was in Market-street, in the porches, and the scene around was one vast sheet of water. The whole point was a scene of confusion and distress. Judge H——, whose house is out of town, found his house surrounded by water, and saved himself and family by getting from the second story window. Judge S——'s house was prostrated. Several other residences were blown down or undermined by the sea. The promenade was overflown, and is now a perfect pond. The Presbyterian Church was blown down flat; the windows and doors of the Episcopal Church are down. Of the chimneys and fences and palings, few are standing in town.

Several warehouses and other tenements are blown down, and others have been moved by the flood and wind. The beech has receded several feet in some parts of the point. Irishtown is a perfect wreck. I cannot describe it differently. The old brick agency of the Charleston Bank, at the corner of Center-st. and Water, is razed to the ground. The P. D. warehouse is blown through; part of the Exchange is gone; the Dog Island light is gone, as also the Cape St. Blas light. Five or six lives were lost at Dog Island. A ship in the East Pass, supposed to be the British ship John Bryan, is high and dry ashore. The steamer Falcon, on the ways at Old Woman's Bluff, was washed off and blown across the bay to Penhook Point, in the woods.

A Spanish brig was wrecked at the Haulover near Cape St. Blas, and seventeen lives were lost; the rest of the crew are in the city. She was loaded with fish, onions, &c., and bound from St. Jago to Havana. Samuel Smith, who was on board the brig Saratoga, wrecked in 1844, and was the only one saved, was drowned. Six or seven thousand sacks of salt, in store, owned by Liverpool houses, are entirely lost. The John Bryan had 2,700 bales of cotton for Liverpool on board, insurance effected chiefly in New-York. The steamer Magnolia is supposed to be lost. The shore is strewn with trees and drift wood, and pieces of wrecks.

Advices state that the hurricane extended up the Apalachicola river on both sides. The plantations on both sides of the river for thirty miles are laid waste. At Mariana and in its vicinity many houses were blown down, and others unroofed. Gin houses and screws are generally blown down, and fences destroyed. The storm extended up nearly to Macon, Georgia, though the damage is not so extensive and severe in the interior. At Bainbridge, Georgia, or at Chatta, (the junction of the Chattahooche and Hart rivers,) the damage was very great. Some lives were lost by houses falling upon them. The sugar, tobacco, and cotton crops are injured very greatly. Not one-half of the ordinary cotton crop will be saved.

The Tallahassee Sentinel contains still further particulars, which we subjoin:

In Tallahassee the Capitol was injured, the tin roofing of the porticoes torn off, a window blown in the Representative hall, and general misfortune among the glass. Bond's warehouse, (brick) unroofed and blown down. Wilson's "Exchange" building, tin peeled off, unroofed, and timbers of the roof scattered in all directions. City Hotel, piazza partly blown down. Miller & Brohaw's large stables, east half untinned. McMullin's corner, occupied by Messrs. Clark & Bestwrick, as stores, partially unroofed.

The brick and slated building occupied by Messrs. Kindon, half unroofed, and very badly injured. R. Hayward's new store-houses, partly untinned.—Clark's new carriage shop, badly injured. Bryant's store, piazza blown down. Richardson's store untinned. Feikell's store untinned and roof started.