Office, $200; E. R. Spooner, $351 45; W. M. Rushmore, B. C. Ripley, J. C. Rhodes, $250 each; A. Z. Smith, A. Lord, W. Wilkie, J. Willis, Wm. Pearsall, O. Sutherland, H. Belmont, $150 each; James Edwards, $100; M. McKenny, $80; Geo. Little, $70 99; W. S. Barber, $39 50; A. Hageman, $4; Jas. Eagle, $14; S. A. Minor, $12 60.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and, when the Board was about to adjourn, Mayor Hall (who is a member of the Board by virtue of his office as Mayor of the city) expressed the propriety of establishing an institution for the care of the vagrant boys, who are daily and nightly wandering about the streets in idleness, and had become a perfect nuisance.

On motion, Messrs. Hall, Howe and Woodward were appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of establishing and institution of the kind suggested.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

FOOD FOR THE POOR—A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your articles on your suffering poor seem to us, at a distance, almost incredible. Can such tales be true in a land like ours? is a question that might be fairly asked. Have you not those among you who, their attention should be called to it, would relieve distress?

In the West there are many, certainly, who, if they are led to think on the subject, would willingly contribute—men who, like myself, are reaping the profits wrung from the suffering by the advance and high prices of breadstuffs, who ought and should give a portion of their unexpected profits. Feeling that an example might lead others to contribute, excuse me if I ask you to select some known responsible person to present the within order on my correspondents in your City, and receive and distribute the same to the *widows of American mechanics, in lots not less than half barrels.* I would prefer that it should be given—if such there are—*to those who suffer, too proud* to let the public know their sufferings—to save that pride so natural to an American. Respectfully yours,

A BUFFALO COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

"Can such tales be true?" Yes, they can be, and are true. And it is true that we have a great many among us who do give relief whenever their attention is called to distress, but they cannot give relief to all, even if they know of all the cases; because this is such a great entrepôt of foreign paupers, who are not too proud to beg, and hence they absorb the charities of those who are not too proud to give.

We doubt not that there are many at the West who, if they knew the facts, would be willing to make as munificent a donation, according to their means, as our Buffalo friend, whose name is withheld at his request, though we feel as though it should be given.

Those who are entitled to a share of the above flour, may address a private note to S. R., TRIBUNE Office; and, after investigation, it will be given to the most needy and deserving.

We commend this example to others, "whose profits are increased by the present distress."

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay Territory, in his journal, dated September 17, writes:

"Dr. Rae has just returned, and has found traces of Sir John Franklin. One of our members here was on this expedition, and has made his family happy by his safe return. His name is Thomas Mastitukwin. I had a long talk with him on the subject. He gave me an interesting account of their journey, and their wintering in a snow-house, where they had six weeks of constant night. In March last they started on the ice to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux; but where they still found the tracks of the musk-ox.

"Sir John and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may be still alive and among the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks were found. The ship was a great god-send to these people, and they now all have good sleds, spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood. Dr. Rae and party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished of hunger."

We copy the above from *The Toronto Guardian.* It is a paragraph calculated to "go the rounds," and it may as well carry a word or two of comment with it. We have no doubt that Mr. Thomas Mastitukwin is an excellent, worthy and veracious man. His being a member of Mr. Hurlburt's mission charge is a guarantee of this, for we know Mr. Hurlburt to be all that a Christian missionary should be. But Mastitukwin's statement varies from Dr. Rae's in two particulars—the falling of the ship into hands of the Esquimaux, and the finding and recognition of Sir John Franklin's body, "with his blanket over him and his gun by his side." These are such accretions as almost unavoidably accumulate upon any marvellous or exciting story orally communicated and spread. [Com.

DISCONTENT AT THE NAVY YARD.—The Commandant of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, having given notice of an intended reduction of wages, for joiners, from $2 50 to $2 25 per day, and for other mechanics in proportion, a meeting of the workmen was held on Saturday evening, to express their indignation. The Chairman, Mr. William Gardiner, was deputed to go to Washington and remonstrate with the Secretary of the Navy.

OPERATIVES DISCHARGED.—We learn, from *The Lawrence Courier*, that a large number of operatives have lately been discharged from the employ of the Bay State Mills, caused by the general depression of business. That, in one department, (wool-sorting,) where 116 men are generally employed, they have all been discharged, with the exception of seven or eight. Various other departments are being partially stopped, as the machinery becomes free from the yarn and cloth with which they are encumbered. The prospect now is, that about one-half of the works will be stopped for a period.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY AND ARREST.—We learn by telegraph from Montpelier that Mr. Ruggles, Assistant-Postmaster at Northfield, was arrested this morning by Mr. Holbrook, Special Agent of the Department, on a charge of mail depredations. Marked bank bills, sent through the office in decoy letters were found upon him, and in his possession was also discovered a portion of the property of the Post-Office, which disappeared when the office was broken open and robbed some months ago. His examination was in progress this afternoon before Judge Prentiss, of Montpelier. [Burlington Free-Press, 6th.

COMBAT BETWEEN AN ALLIGATOR AND A GAR.—*The Mobile Tribune* relates a fight which took place some time ago in a quiet lake near Choctaw Bluff, between an alligator and a gar, in which the latter singular fish came off victorious, having chawed the leg, and with his sharp teeth cut the throat of his antagonist. We are told the curious fact that the surface for a wide space around was covered with every species of fish and a number of alligators, all seemingly attracted by the noise made by the combatants, and spell-bound in contemplating the conflict.

CITY ITEMS.

FRANKLIN FESTIVAL.—The New-York Typographical Society has made arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of Franklin's birth-day, January 17, by Literary and Musical exercises at the Broadway Tabernacle, omitting the ball and dinner usually given on these occasions. The Mayor will preside, and addresses will be delivered by the Hon. James Brooks, of *The Express*, and R. A. West, of *The Commercial Advertiser*. It is also said that the Rev. Dr. Chapin, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will speak on the occasion. Original odes will be sung by a full choir, under the direction of Mr. George Andrews. Solos will also be sung by Mr. Wm. H. Oakley and others. The Committee add that with the design of making this anniversary partake of a national character, they "intend to insure the presence of distinguished statesmen and public men, prominent members of the press and of the various professions, authors, publishers, officers of public literary institutions, directors of public libraries, and representatives of the educational and benevolent institutions of our City and State." There will be no charge for admission to the Tabernacle on the evening of the celebration, but voluntary contributions will be received in aid of the funds of the Printers' Free Library.

CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Concert for the Poor, to be given on Thursday at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-st., by the company of vocalists lately performing there, promises success from its preliminaries. Certain of the back seats of the boxes are divided off for family use, and these have been disposed of at an advance of more than $1,000 over the regular prices. A very handsome return may, therefore, be expected from the entertainment. It is gratuitously given on all hands. The programme presents some of the admired pieces sung by Mesdames Grisi, Donovan; Signors Mario, Badiali, Susini, &c., aided by a chorus and orchestra.

YOUNG NEW-ENGLAND.—We notice an advertisement in this morning's TRIBUNE, of a Course of Lectures under the auspices of the New-England Young Men's Association, commencing Thursday evening Feb. at Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. E. H. Chapin will deliver the opening lecture, and John G. Saxe, the poem. Succeeding lectures by the Hon. John P. Hale, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. Anson Burlingame, the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.

BREAD-MAKING.—"What do you do with those small potatoes?" said we to a dealer the other day.

"We sell them at about half-price of first quality, to the bakers. They are worth to them about as much as superfine flour."

"How is that?"

"They mix them with flour, and that makes the bread more moist than it would be if composed entirely of flour, and as they sell their loaves by weight, the more water they can be made to contain, the greater will be their profits."

"How will it be with the profits of those who buy the bread?"

"That is their look out. Many persons prefer the potato bread, because it is moist, and never think how much water they are buying at sixpence a pound."

"What proportion of the bread is composed of potatoes?"

"About one-third, I think."

"Do the buyers generally know that they are buying potatoes instead of flour?"

"I reckon not—if they did, I should think they would prefer to buy them raw."

"Then it is getting money by false pretenses."

"Well, no, not exactly, because it makes first-rate bread."

"So it does; but a sixpenny loaf should be made to weigh more than one pound, if made of one-third potatoes and one-fourth water."

"Well, I don't know; you must talk with the bakers."

"So we do." We talk with the Mayor, too. Have we any law to regulate the trade in bread? Or may those who bake for the poor give them just such loaves, made of just such materials, at just such prices as they please?"

How much water can be sold for bread, is a question that the City authorities should know, and tell the City poor.

We have before us a creditable statement of a man who boiled one pound of No. 2 hominy four hours, and until all the water was absorbed. It was then cooled, and weighed *nine* pounds; yet it was sufficiently hard to bear up a four-pound weight.

Suppose one pound of flour had been added to this, and baked into a well-done loaf, it would have, probably, weighed full eight pounds—three-fourths of which would be pure water.

There is another use of potatoes in bread—they make it appear light, notwithstanding its specific gravity. Potatoes take on the vinous fermentation quicker than flour, and sometimes that passes into acetous state, which the bakers correct with bi-carbonate of soda, or lime-water, still adding weight without any addition of nourishment. Lime-water is not objectionable; it is only so that we should be induced to buy it at sixpence a pound, because the baker puts it in his sour flour or potato-bread, to make us think it is sweet.

Prof. Liebig advises the use of one pint of lime-water to every five pounds of flour. The lime-water should be prepared by dissolving lime in water to a point of saturation, and letting it settle and then bottling for future use. With this lime-water, use pure yeast, and you will have light, healthy bread. With saleratus, used largely, you will not have wholesome bread, disguise it as you will. In using lime-water, add it first to the flour, then add pure water and yeast, and you will have better bread than you can obtain from any preparations of carbonate of soda and cream of tartar.

Wheat divested of all its bran does not contain enough of the health giving ingredients, particularly of phosphate of lime, to satisfy the demands of nature.

Bread should be more thoroughly baked than it is usually, and not eaten warm from the oven.

Dry bread should never be thrown away. By soaking and reconverting it into dough, it can be again baked into excellent bread. It is of such materials that the delicious tea rusk are made. Dry bread also makes most delicious puddings. Bread of fine flour is too much eaten. We recommend farmers to have their wheat ground more coarsely, and only take out a portion of the bran. They may also add corn or rye meal, with advantage to economy and health. It will be also economical in the country to add potatoes. It is not so in the City. And it is not quite honest either to sell them to us at the price of superfine flour bread.

CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The choice of seats at the Concert to be given on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., for the relief of the Poor of the City of New-York, at the Academy of Music, was sold at auction yesterday noon, by Messrs. Foster, of No. 41 Broad-st. Many persons were kept away by the inclement weather, yet there was a fair attendance at the sale, and the bidding was quite spirited.

The premiums and purchasers of the proscenium boxes, first-circle boxes and second-circle boxes, were as follows:

Premium	PROSCENIUM BOXES.
$138	Double box A H, on the stage, south side, will hold 12 persons—Miss Coutts.
136	Double box K L, on the stage, south side, will hold 12 persons—Jos. Sampson.
106	Double box C D, first circle, south side, will hold 16 persons—F. R. Fowler.
50	Double box E F, first circle, south side, will hold 16 persons—Charles Gould.
115	Double box M N, first circle, north side, will hold 16 persons—Friend to the Poor.
70	Double box O P, first circle, north side, will hold 16 persons—B. H. Field.
5	Double box G H, second circle, south side, will hold 16 persons—N. Russell.
5	Double box I J, second circle, south side, will hold 16 persons—Mr. Howe.
10	Double box Q R, second circle, north side, will hold 16 persons—Mr. Butler.
5	Double box S T, second circle, north side, will hold 16 persons—Mr. Bailey.
	BOXES—FIRST CIRCLE.
$5 00	Box 19, will hold 5 persons—Mr. Bailey.
10 00	Box 17, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Southworth.
10 00	Box 15, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Wells.
15 00	Box 13, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Whitney.
20 00	Box 11, will hold 10 persons—Mr. Whitney.
20 00	Box 9, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Whitney.
35 00	Box 7, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Butler.
35 00	Box 5, will hold 8 persons—Mr. Atherton.
25 00	Box 3, will hold 8 persons—Mr. Benkard.
28 00	Box 1, will hold 10 persons—Mr. Dashet.
22 50	Box 2, will hold 10 persons—Mr. Warren.
25 00	Box 4, will hold 8 persons—Mr. Brain.
25 00	Box 6, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Large.
25 00	Box 8, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Wood.
17 50	Box 10, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Sands.
25 00	Box 12, will hold 10 persons—Mr. Hoffman.
20 00	Box 14, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Crolenia.
7 50	Box 16, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Cliff.
10 00	Box 18, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Myers.
5 00	Box 20, will hold 5 persons—Mr. Myers.
10 00	Box 22, will hold 7 persons—Mr. Rabe.
	BOXES—SECOND CIRCLE.
$5 00	Box 9, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Pritchard.
5 00	Box 7, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Pritchard.
1 00	Box 5, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Lawrence.
1 00	Box 3, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Dasher.
1 00	Box 1, will hold 4 persons—Mr. Lawrence.
1 00	Box 2, will hold 4 persons—Mr. Dasher.
1 00	Box 4, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Brown.
1 00	Box 6, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Ferris.
1 00	Box 8, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Ferris.
5 50	Box 10, will hold 6 persons—Mr. Hoople.
2 00	Box 12, will hold 7 persons—Mr. Lasham.

The entire amount of premiums (in addition to the price of tickets) amounted to over $1,000.

BREAD FOR THE POOR AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Five-Points Mission (site of the "Old Brewery") acknowledges the receipt of $497 04, in addition to that published in THE TRIBUNE of the 6th inst.

A musical entertainment, for the benefit of the "Five Points House of Industry," (Rev. Mr. Pease's,) will be given at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Wednesday (this) evening, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Andrews. Many of the professional and amateur vocalists of the City have generously volunteered their aid on this occasion. The entertainment promises to be one of more than ordinary attraction.

MORE HELP.—The handsome donation of eighty-three dollars, for the benefit of the Poor, was recently received by the Rev. L. M. PEASE, of the FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, accompanied by the following letter:

CITY GUARD ARMORY, 632 Broadway.

REV. L. M. PEASE: *Dear Sir*—A few members of the City Guard, feeling the urgent necessity for action rather than words, in order to relieve the distress of the poor of our City, beg you to accept the inclosed, eighty three dollars to assist you in your work of benevolence. I have the honor to remain, yours very respectfully, THOS. T. FERRIS, Captain,

New-York, Jan. 1, 1855. On behalf of the Donors.

DONATIONS FROM FLOUR-TRADERS.—The members of the Corn Exchange have just given $4,000, in cash, for the poor—$3,200 for New-York, and $800 for Brooklyn.

DONATIONS.—A Visitor of one of the poorest districts in the City would be glad to receive contributions of clothing, suitable for either men, women, or children, from the readers of THE TRIBUNE. By sending word to J. Barry, No. 62 Catharine-st., they will be called upon at their residence for their contribution.

EIGHTEENTH WARD RELIEF COMMITTEE APPEAL.—The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, at a public meeting on the 3d inst., appointed the undersigned an Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor. We have entered upon our duties, and elected Valentine G. Hall our Treasurer. We have appointed experienced agents, who are ready to devote themselves to the work, so long as the necessity exists, and your charity supplies the means. These means will be carefully expended, under our daily supervision, and in no case without personal examination. Our office, for the present, is at No. 3 Everett House, Fourth-av., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts. Donations will be received there, by an agent, every day and evening of this week, or by either of the undersigned, and acknowledged through the public papers. Women and Children are starving at our doors, and the helpless cry of naked, unclothed, unsheltered Poverty, pleads for Mercy at your hands. Your donations should be sent in without delay.

VALENTINE G. HALL,

16 Grammercy-park, Twentieth-st., Chairman and Treasurer.

Peter Cooper, corner Lexington-av. and Twenty-second-st.; Wilson G. Hunt, Clarendon Hotel; Wm. K. Strong, No. 40 Union-place; Wm. W. Stone, No. 27 East Twenty-second-st.; Henry H. Elliott, No. 16 East Seventeenth-st.; Norman White, No. 1 Gramercy-park; Cyrus W. Field, No. 64 East Twenty first-st.; Charles Burdett, 35 East Twenty fourth-st.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The workingmen of the City of New-York, this day assembled in the Park, have resolved to march, orderly and peaceably, in procession through the City on to-morrow (Wednesday)—to start from the Park at 10 o'clock A. M.—for the purpose of awakening public sympathy in their behalf; not, however, with the desire of getting charity doled out to them, but for procuring work as soon as possible. The Committee respectfully request you will have the goodness to notify this in your issue of to-morrow morning. Signed on behalf the Committee.

Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855. WM. B. ROCHE.

ANOTHER CONFIDENTIAL OPERATION.—One of our watchmakers was yesterday cheated out of a $100 watch, by the arts of a rogue who pretended to be the captain of a ship. This individual gave his name as Capt. William Moulton, of the ship Chaos. He selected a watch, and said that he had not the money about him, and requested the lady, who had charge of the jewelry establishment, in the absence of her husband to send down to his ship, and he would then pay the $100. Accordingly, two of the boys accompanied this pretended captain to the ship Chaos. The pseudo captain went on board, and inquired of the mate where the captain was. He was told that he had gone to Philadelphia. He then swaggered around the deck of the Chaos. The boys from the jewelry establishment thought that, sure enough, he was a live captain. He then gave one of the boys an order on some fictitious firm in South-st., and told the other boy to go with him, and to bring back the change—$40. The confidence man then slid, and the boys were soon back to the ship, inquiring for the captain. The swindle was then discovered, but the bird had flown. The real captain just then returned from Philadelphia.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION IN TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Wm. Dunn, the engineer who was injured by the explosion of a boiler in the carpenter-shop of Mr. Stevens, No. 50 West Twenty first-st., on Monday night, died, yesterday morning, at the residence of his friends, No. 76 West Twentieth-st. Coroner O'Donnell was called yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body, which was commenced, but not concluded, at a late hour last evening.

THE LATE ALLEGED POISONING CASE.—John Nuhn, charged by a Coroner's Jury with having recently caused the death of an unknown woman by administering to her hydrocianic acid, was yesterday brought before Coroner Gamble for examination, but, by advice of his council, refused to answer any questions that were put to him, and was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The name of the deceased is still unknown, and it is thought by some that she was a relative of the accused.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a disturbance took place at the porter-house on the corner of Broadway and Forty-first-st., between a party of men, when one of them, named E. E. Martin, was dangerously stabbed with a dirk-knife. The Twentieth Ward Police were called in and arrested John E. Caper, Bernard Daly and Joseph Butterworth, who were taken before Justice Davidson and committed to await examination. Martin was conveyed to his residence, much exhausted from the loss of blood.

A NEW MODE OF OPENING SAFES.—As Mr. Wm. Springer, private watchman, was patroling his beat, about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, he discovered the basement door of the store No. 132 Chatham-st. open, through which burglars had entered, and were endeavoring to open a safe by cutting through the outer coating of iron, and displacing the inside filling. On the approach of the officer, they effected their escape through the back part of the premises.

PERSONAL.—The following are among the arrivals at the principal hotels yesterday:

At the HOWARD HOTEL—The Hon. Joel White, Norwich, Conn.; Col. Greer, Montreal; Dr. Louis Williams, Pomfret, Conn.; C. B. Grinnell, Boston; Major T. B. Gates, Albany; Dr. C. H. Budd, Philadelphia; Gen. G. L. Perkins, Norwich; A. F. Hasbrouck, Annapolis; Gen. Gaines, Mobile; Mr. Wade, Toronto; Capt. Thos. Skinner, Steamer Roanoke; G. Farley, Boston; Daniel S. Dexter, Pawtucket, R. I.; Edmund Brown, Petersburg, Va.; James Bashford, Lynn; Henry Hobart, Jr., Abington, Mass.

At the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL—Lieut. J. S. Robbins, Albany; Capt. G. S. Jennings and lady, Rochester; Rev. H. Colley, Hon. W. Hatch, Springfield, Mass.; Hon. B. R. McAlpine, Col. J. Flint and lady, Lieut. J. S. Hobbie and lady, Rochester; J. Taylor, Cincinnati; A. Elwin, Virginia; J. F. McMullen, Baltimore; Lieut. L. Metcalfe, U. S. A.; W. G. Barney, Indiana; W. J. Armitage, Rochester.

At the ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—J. M. Forbes, Esq., Boston; Gen. O'Donnell, Baltimore; Dr. Chas. Taylor, Michigan; J. C. Cast, U. S. Army; M. Adonies, Gouverneur; C. C. Converse, Jamesville, Ohio; John S. Keys, Concord; D. McInnes, Canton; Capt. Barnes, Springfield; C. B. Kirby, St. Louis; A. James, Dutchess Co.; D. F. Warren, Buffalo; G. P. Baldwin, St. Louis; A. H. Gravis, Troy; W. Watson, Albany; A. J. Danby, Utica; John Stokes, Esq., Philadelphia; J. McCrady, Charleston; S. R. Van Duzen, Newburgh; Thos. Beekman, Kinderhook; Geo. C. Hubbell, Hudson; S. W. Dyde, Michigan; J. H. White, Boston; A. B. F. Pond, Schoharie.

At the ASTOR HOUSE—C. B. Waite, Chicago; H. M. Blodget, Savannah; W. Cushing, Mass.; T. Homer, Boston; J. F. Jackson, Alabama; C. R. Babbitt, Rochester; R. S. Wilson, Chicago; C. B. Johnston, Boston; E. J. Minor, Chicago; W. Blanchard, Boston; S. Howland, Auburn; J. S. Stewart, Trenton; E. A. Dickinson, Mass.; J. H. Clark, Providence.

At the METROPOLITAN HOTEL—The Hon. Wm. Kelley, Pa.; Charles Thompson, F. A. Hawley, W. A. Wilder, H. S. Bradley, Boston; John C. Powell, St. Louis; Col. Campbell, Schenectady; J. E. Nichols, Providence; Geo. Savery, Salem; H. G. Thompson, Enfield; F. Dexter Tiffany, Worcester; W. F. Anderson, St. Louis; Col. C. J. Cheeney, Tennessee; E. W. Brown, Mo.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY—WAVERLY-PLACE. REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1854.—Whole number of patients, 744. Attended at their houses, 311; attended at the Dispensary, 433. Males, 297; females, 457. Born in Ireland, 413; United States, 277; England, 14; Scotland, 9; Germany, 15; other countries, 14. Cured or relieved, 676; died, 5; sent to Hospital, 2; vaccinated, 61. Of the above number, 22 are still under treatment. The number of prescriptions put up was 1,146; least number on any day, 30; greatest number on any day, 82; average number per day, 71.

ARREST OF A YOUNG FUGITIVE.—James Morris, a youth ten years of age, was yesterday arrested by Officer Hamslin, of the Third Ward, charged with having recently robbed Mr. George Ross, of Lafayette, N. J., of $90. The prisoner was formerly a loiterer about Washington Market, but a short time since was taken into the employ of Mr. Ross, from whose house he ran away after having robbed him, and came to this City, when he called upon a Mr. Tracy, who is connected with the Newsboys' Lodging House in Fulton-st., in whose hands he left the money for safe keeping. He was taken before a magistrate and detained, preparatory to being sent to New Jersey for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Two females, named Ellen Thompson and Sarah Hagin, got into a quarrel yesterday at No. 42 Leonard-st., when the latter seized a razor and with it inflicted a severe wound upon the person of her adversary, insomuch that she threw a tin cup at her head, which breaking caused a deep gash. The accused was arrested and locked up by Justice Bogart to answer.

A colored woman named Jane Chesaborough was arrested yesterday for throwing a lighted camphene lamp at Elizabeth Chambers, also colored, scalding her upon the head, from the effect of the lamp, and severe burns on the neck and face, from the fluid which escaped from the lamp and took fire. The accused was committed by Justice Bogart for trial.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Sergt. Jourdan and Policeman Riley, of the Sixth Ward, early yesterday morning arrested two Germans, named Wm. Hoover and Carl Tether, having in their possession a number of blankets marked "A B. Schermerhorn, Boston," "Lady's lot of sheets, spoons and forks, a mantle clock, &c., which are supposed to be the proceeds of a burglary. Some of the articles had the word "Yonkers" marked upon them. The prisoners were committed to await examination. The goods can be seen at the Sixth Ward Station House.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Mary McCormick, late a servant in the family of Wm. H. Van Mater, of Maspeth, Long Island, was yesterday arrested in this City, charged with having recently robbed the house of her employer of a gold watch and clothing, to the value in all of $125. She confessed her guilt, and was locked up by Justice Welsh for trial.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—An Englishman named Wm. McLane was yesterday arrested by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward Police, charged with having, on the night of the 1st inst., broken into a grocery on the Five Points, and stolen therefrom $6 and some cigars. The accused was locked up by Justice Bogart to await examination.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented in Europe their new process for fixing photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings and at a trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life-size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 16 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size PHOTOGRAPHS, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

DR. HUNTER ON AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT. NO. III.

To the Editor of The National Democrat:

SIR: In continuation of the series, I purpose, in the present letter, to explain the symptoms and proper treatment of Sore Throat, improperly called "Bronchitis."

The organs of respiration comprise not only the lungs, which lie within the chest, but also the windpipe, which conveys the air from the throat. The mouth and nasal passages terminate in one common cavity called, in popular phrase, the Throat, and in professional, the Fauces. The throat, or fauces is that cavity which is seen, on looking into the mouth when the tongue is depressed, below and behind the curtain of the palate. From the center of the palate a little point is seen hanging down toward the root of the tongue; this is the Uvula. On either side of the entrance into the fauces, and immediately behind and below the outer margin of the curtain of the palate, are two glands—the Tonsils.

Now, these several and distinct parts are all liable to disease; and it is well that the sufferer should know to what kind of disease. First, then, we are exposed in some manner, and take cold. If this settles on the mucous membrane of the nose, causing the nostrils to be stuffed up, the eyes to overflow with tears, and a dull pain to be felt over the region of the forehead, the complaint is called a "cold in the head," or Catarrh. If the mucous membrane of the fauces is the seat, it is called a simple Sore Throat. If the tonsils become affected, then the complaint is called a Quinsy. The symptoms and treatment of Catarrh were considered in my last letter.

OF SORE THROAT.

Sore Throat is a general term used to designate several forms of disease of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and also of the mucous glands scattered over its surface. In ordinary Sore Throat, occasioned by a cold, there is simply redness, and slight puffiness of the membrane, which subsides after a few days, and leave the parts affected in their former condition. This occurs to most persons during each winter, but is thought of so little consequence as scarcely to deserve attention. Not so in the second case, however, for each attack leaves an increased liability to a recurrence, and lays the foundation of chronic diseases. It is imperative that all these cases should be promptly treated, by the use of warm Emollient inhalations from a proper instrument, the tubes of which are capable of directing a large volume of vapor into the throat, without effort on the part of the patient.

But simple sore throat does not always terminate in this satisfactory manner. All the unpleasant symptoms gradually disappear, leaving the patient, as he supposes, in perfect health, but soon he becomes conscious of a harrassing titillation, producing a desire, two or three times a day, to clear the throat. This is probably not perceptible to himself, but is noticed by his friends. After some few months this disposition increases, and is attended by a desire to swallow, the patient feeling something (to use a familiar phrase) "sticking in his throat."

On looking into the throat, under these circumstances, granulations of various sizes will be seen studding the membrane and causing it to appear rough and uneven. At times these exist in irregular patches, but commonly they are regular in shape, and each granulation is distinct. Should the disease progress, the mucous follicles of the larynx also become involved, and then we have a hoarseness of the voice, with frequent and vexatious attempts to clear the throat. At these times a thick, sticky kind of mucus is forced off with considerable difficulty.

In the treatment of Chronic Sore Throat, the usual resource to bleeding, purging, alteratives and counter-irritation only weakens the constitution and renders the malady more inveterate. Gargles, too, are of little value. In defiance of such means, the irritation proceeds slowly, but surely, toward the larynx till at last the sufferer learns that it is but a short step from an ordinary Sore Throat to a confirmed Consumption.

The condition of the mucous membrane in Sore Throat is precisely similar to that of the mucous membrane of the nose in Chronic Catarrh, and the same treatment is applicable to both diseases. Astringent and soothing inhalations are employed three or four times a day, for fifteen minutes at a time, by being supplied with proper prescriptions, and the inhaling instrument, the patient is able to use them at his own house. In addition to the inhalations, the "showering syringe" mentioned in my letter on Catarrh, again becomes a valuable assistant. With this instrument, we are able, in the most delicate manner possible, to make application to every part of the fauces without the pain produced by the common practice of pressing a sponge against the inflamed surface. There is no suffering occasioned by these applications. Under this simple and direct treatment, this disease, so great an affliction to thousands is cut short in from one to three months, and often in half that time.

When this disease, slightly noticed at the beginning and soon acquired, has passed, as it invariably does, where not arrested, to the lungs, involving the bronchial tubes, applications to the throat are always fail, unless conjoined with alterative and astringent inhalations. No solid or liquid medicine ever finds its way below the division of the windpipe, and rarely more than two and a half or three inches below the epiglottis. The disease, below the lowest point to which applications are ever made by the whalebone and sponge is by far the most serious, and yet here, where we rely on these applications alone, it proceeds through its several stages as certainly as though no treatment were adopted to arrest it. This is no imaginary picture. Nearly one half of the Consumptive cases under my care in this city have been previously treated for "Disease of the Throat," by application of "nitrate of silver," and, as they assure me, not only without benefit, but with a decided increase to their mental distresses.

At the present moment I have several patients suffering from clearly marked Consumption, who attribute their disease of the throat to "Burning their Throats." These facts are mentioned merely to show that treatment as to illustrate the failure so much to remove this treatment as to illustrate the failure and disappointment which must always occur when the diseased surface is not fully reached by the remedy employed; and this I conceive to be impossible by any other means than inhalation.

The term Bronchitis is very commonly applied to diseases of the throat, and this error is kept up by the folly of medical writers, in using the term not in its proper, but in its popular signification. Recent books, issued from the American Press, have assisted in no small degree to perpetuate this error. Bronchitis is a disease of the bronchial tubes, which ramify in every direction through the substance of the lungs. Bronchitis is, therefore, a disease of the lungs, and until those who use the term to designate disease of the throat, can discover bronchial tubes in the throat, they will find it difficult to justify so great a perversion of the common sense of the term.

In conclusion, I think it necessary to state, for the information of the numerous parties who have addressed me on the subject, that it is not necessary for patients residing in the country, or in distant cities, to undertake a long, tedious and expensive journey, to avail themselves of the advantages of Inhalation. All that is requisite is a careful description of the symptoms of the case, either written by the patient himself, or by his attending physician, whose cooperation in administering the treatment, and in marking its effects, I am most happy to have on all occasions.

In my next letter I shall consider the treatment of "Enlarged Tonsils" and "Elongated Uvula."

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't serv't,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

No. 128 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.—The National Poultry Society, that won so much popularity last year by its wonderful display of rare and valuable Fowls, has decided to hold its Second Annual Show this year at the same popular place, viz: BARNUM'S MUSEUM. From the 15th to the 20th of January is the time fixed upon, and we hazard little in asserting (judging from the interest attending the Show last year) that the forthcoming exhibition will be one of the prettiest ever witnessed in the country. It will have attractions for every age, condition and taste. There is to be no extra charge for witnessing it.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Persons who are suffering, or suspect they are laboring under a disease of the Throat and Lungs, are informed that physical examinations are made of these organs daily at the New-York Lung Institute, and correct charts given of the nature, character and probable result of their disease. Treatment (when required) by INHALATION. No medicine given into the stomach.

GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D., No. 6 Bond-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MR. JOHN R. SCOTT AT BARNUM'S.—How wonderfully this popular actor has improved his style and refined his performances since he has been at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. He is now eminently intellectual. His Uccolino, played this afternoon and this evening, is a masterpiece of genius.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BELFAST, ME.—On Saturday morning, 30th ult., a fire was discovered in the wooden building, on the corner of Main and Highe-sts., owned by Gov. Crosby, and occupied on the lower floor by H. H. Hase, clothing dealer, and N. Wiggin, shoe store; the second story by J. C. Thompson, as a furniture salesroom, and by Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Hase as workshops. The wind was blowing fresh from the north-east, and the fire soon communicated to the wooden building on High-st., occupied by S. B. Gilliam, painter, and Daniel Howard, grocer; in the second story was the workshop of Mr. Thompson. It next spread to the house occupied by Josiah Mitchell, and owned by T. A. Cunningham, formerly of this city, but now of Baltimore. This last building was not entirely consumed.

The loss is nearly as follows: Gov. Crosby, building $2,000; insured for $1,200. H. H. Hase, $1,000; insurance $1,500. N. Wiggin, loss $2,500; insurance $1,600. S. B. Gilliam, $200; no insurance. D. Howard, $1,000; no insurance. J. C. Thompson, loss $1,000; insurance $800. J. D. Rust, loss by injury to furniture of New-England House, $900; insured. The loss to Mr. Cunningham is about $1,000; amount of insurance not known. [Belfast Free-Press, 4th.

MASONS IN TEXAS.—Holland Lodge, No. 1, was instituted at Houston on the 27th ult., with Geo. Morgan as W. Master; Benj. A. Batts, Senior Warden; and Wm. And