ing his stay there. After remaining in Washington for some days, he will depart for Richmond, Charleston, and on to New-Orleans, and return by the way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, stopping to pay a visit to an only brother who resides in the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio.

—Mr. Hackett has been playing at the St. Charles Theater, New-Orleans.

—Mr. Booth has been playing with success at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati. His Hamlet is highly commended.

—After one of the representations of the "Reine Topaze," at the Theater Lyrique, Prince Jerome, who was present, sent to Madame Midian Carvalho a magnificent brooch, enriched with rubies and diamonds, as a mark of his satisfaction.

—The editor-in-chief of *The London Times* is said to have the same salary as the President of the United States—$25,000.

—A property, by some believed to be of the amount of $140,000,000 is now held by the law officers of England, in charge for the descendants of a Lawrence, who died without known heirs.

—Mr. Charles C. Perkins has been appointed Lecturer on Art at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Measures are also on foot at Trinity College to establish a Professorship of Music, and thus complete the department of art. Doubtless much of the impulse to this good move has been imparted by another Boston gentleman, Mr. Samuel Eliot, who for some six months past has occupied the Chair of Literature and History in the same college.

— Six negroes of a Mr. Ransom, at Covington, Ky., a few nights since, administered the original *habeas corpus* act upon themselves, and crossed to freedom on the ice of the Ohio River. Mr. Ransom was considered one of the kindest masters in Kentucky, but the negroes preferred to be their own masters, nevertheless.

—*The National Magazine* has a sketch of Douglas Jerrold. We make an extract regarding this popular author in his private and social capacity:

"By this time it is no secret that he is reputed in London literary circles to be the wittiest man going. In grave, downright or discussive conversation, or in eloquent and varied monologue there may be others of our metropolitan men of letters who come up to him, or surpass him; but in the one quality of wit, and, above all, in the facility of instant, pungent, flashing, blasting retort, he is believed to have no equal. Not that he is a peculiarly argumentative or combative man, far less that he is really cynical or ill-natured. His ordinary or spontaneous talk is bright, free, various, anecdotic, fanciful and often very earnest, though still characterized by the play of wit. But the fashion of 'wit-combats,' even among friends, has not yet gone out; and often where there is no difference at all, or where, if there is a difference, it is a perfectly amicable one, something will be said by some one present containing within it the element by possibility of a jest—a jest confirmation, a jest critical, a jest sarcastic, a jest dissolvent, a jest personal to the speaker, or a jest purely arbitrary and fantastic. Then is Mr. Jerrold's moment. A flash, and it is out! Away somewhere among the affinities, ere one could count two; the thing has been caught; a word has been doubled up, an analogy seized on the wing; two ideas that had lain apart since chaos are suddenly brought together; too quickest hearer has it it first; the laugh goes round like a cracker; and, just when the rest are done, the metaphysical Scotchman at the end of the table cries out, 'I see it,' and sends round the laugh again. When the jest is confirmative or fantastic, all are pleased; when it is critical, or sarcastic, or dissolvent, the speaker may go on at the peril of another; when it is personal and no harm is meant, a good fellow will keep his temper. There is, perhaps, no conversation in which Mr. Jerrold takes a part, that does not elicit from him half a dozen of supremely good things of the kind described."

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW SCREW FRIGATES.—The six new United States steam frigates, a part of which are already finished, and the remainder nearly completed, will do much toward establishing for our steam navy a reputation somewhat consistent with American character. The Minnesota, built at Washington, has been constructed by naval parties alone; but the Merimac, built at Boston, and now cruising in the Mediterranean—the Wabash, built at Philadelphia, and now lying off the Navy Yard at Brooklyn—the Colorado and Roanoke, now nearly completed in Virginia, and the Niagara, at this port, are all built or building, more or less, under the contract system. The five first-named are heavy war vessels, about 3,500 tuns each, quite fully rigged, and ordinarily carrying each forty heavy guns. In fact, judging from the Wabash, the only specimen which has yet visited our harbor, the appearance of these ships, when the huge single smoke-pipe is lowered—which they are all enabled to do by an operation similar to the closing of a telescope tube—is not readily distinguishable from that of ordinary first-class sailing frigates. The Niagara is of a different class. In her everything but durability and general efficiency has been sacrificed to secure speed. She is 345 feet in length, the longest war vessel ever built in America, and may be considered a ship of 5,500 tuns burden; she carries only twelve guns, and these are all on the upper deck. Her masts and rigging are comparatively light, but her boilers and engines are adapted to the development of immense power, and great disappointment will be felt should she fail to be by far the fleetest war vessel possessed by any country. She has four very large boilers, of the style patented by Mr. D. B. Martin, the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, each containing six furnaces. The whole contain five thousand upright tubes, each three feet long and two inches in diameter, and mainly through the immensely extended surface of these the heat of the fuel is economically and rapidly conveyed to the water to generate steam. She has three engines, a novel and almost unprecedented arrangement—the whole object being to develope great power without making engines too unwieldy in size. The Wabash has two engines of precisely the same diameter and stroke. The Wabash has two engines of precisely the same diameter and stroke. The diameter of each cylinder is seventy-two inches, the stroke of piston three feet. Both vessels use steam at a pressure of about 15 pounds to a square inch, and employ it condensingly. The Niagara cuts off at two-thirds the stroke; the Wabash, at points variable from 10 to 21 inches, from which coupled with the disproportion in the number of cylinders, the relative powers of the two vessels may be very correctly inferred. The Wabash we may consider a type of the four other steamers, the Merrimac, Roanoke, Colorado and Minnesota. The propeller of the Niagara is of brass, 19 feet 2 inches in diameter, and by a complication of mechanism in the hub the two blades are each capable of twisting about to assume positions more or less oblique, so as to vary the pitch of the screw at pleasure, but only at 24 feet pitch are the surfaces mathematically parts of a true screw, although it is designed to be frequently used at as great a pitch as 32 feet. Tested at dock, she has made 32 revolutions—a very satisfactory performance under the circumstances. The engines are direct acting, horizontal, each being connected to a separate crank forged in the stout shaft. The cylinders are ranged on one side of the vessel, and the condensers, air pumps, &c., on the other. She has two telescopic smoke-pipes, and her guns are all heavy. There are two twelve-inch and ten ten-inch guns, all well adapted for long range, or for throwing hollow shot and shells. The forte of the Niagara will be dealing with a light, swift enemy, or playing upon a heavy and clumsy one at too great a distance to be reached with his guns in return.

The engines of the Wabash are termed harp engines, similar in arrangement to what is known as the steeple engine, but lying horizontal. In general terms, the peculiarity may be described as consisting in an open or skeleton piston-rod, in which the crank has liberty to complete its revolution, impelled by a connecting rod extending to its extremity, which is supported in guides as usual. Like the Niagara, her engines are extremely compact and powerful. There are four Martin boilers, each containing five furnaces. The propeller is 17 feet 4 inches in diameter, with a pitch of 23 feet, unchangeable. Like the Niagara's her propeller is of brass, which metal is not affected by sea-water. To economize steam, the engines of all these frigates are made with only about three-eighths of an inch clearance or space between the piston and cylinder end when at the end of its stroke, and in consequence much ingenuity and care is exercised in preventing damage from the presence of small quantities of water in the cylinder, especially on first starting the engines. The only serious difficulty which has yet been developed in working the Wabash is the heating of her cranks from friction. There are two connecting rods to each crank-bearing, one on each side of the harp, or the open casting which forms a continuation of the piston-rod, as described. The diameters of the crank-bearings, sometimes called crank-pins, are fourteen inches, and the length of each of the two bearings is eight and a half inches, leaving unemployed a space of seven inches on each crank-pin. It is proposed to remedy the heating by increasing the bearing surface, and to this end long brasses or boxes will be extended quite across the intermediate space, giving a total bearing of twenty-four inches in length, which will, we presume, prove amply sufficient. The evil is now very considerable, and necessitates the pouring of a considerable stream of water upon the bearings all the time the engines are in motion, and the result of such a stream poured on rapidly moving parts is very serious in wetting the engine-room.

These frigates are believed to be capable of throwing a greater weight of shot in the same time, and that of the most destructive kind known to modern warfare, than any other war vessels afloat. All, excepting the Niagara, are pierced for sixty guns, and can easily carry them whenever such immense cannonading power is required. The iron shaft connecting the propeller of each with its motive power, is from 130 to 141 feet in length. Each of the pivot-guns weighs, without carriage, about 12,000 pounds, and the total weight of armament of each frigate, exclusive of carriages, is over 300,000 pounds.

THE BERGEN RIOTS.

THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED—A RING-LEADER ARRESTED—NO ONE DEAD YET.

The examination into this riot was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning before Mayor Van Reipen, the Mayor of the City of Hudson. The Montgomery Guard of Jersey City had relieved the Hudson County Artillery as guards about the jail, and under their escort the prisoners were conducted into the Court-House by the special police. The examination was conducted by Mr. J. H. Lyons, Assistant District-Attorney, and by the District-Attorney, J. D. Littell.

Two prisoners more had been taken at Jersey City on Monday night by the police. One was David Coleman, who is spoken of in the testimony as a ringleader of the Corkonians or Munster men, and the other is Timothy Coughlin. They were followed by a woman who had seen them in the riot, and who pointed them out to Officer Murphy of the Jersey City Police, and he arrested them. They were present, together with all of the injured except Kelly, who is lying at his home in a critical condition.

Michael Phillips testified—I saw a part of the riot on Saturday, at 3 o'clock; I went down to where the shanties were burning; I saw James Donnelly throw things into the fire and say, "Let's burn it all up." I arrested him; I went back and heard one of them say, "Don't be arrested;" when I got Donnelly to jail, he said, "Suppose I did set fire to the shanty—I wish the big shanty was on fire too."

Sidney M. Layton, keeper of the jail, went to the scene of the riot to arrest James Donnelly (who gave his name as Thomas Crosby); I saw him throwing pieces of board into the fire.

John Riley testified—I identify David Coleman as the man I attempted to arrest; I saw him fire his pistol into a shanty; he would not go when I arrested him; James Flannegan was very noisy, and endeavored to encourage the riot; he told Coleman to load again.

Thomas B. Wandall testified—When the engines came in I went with them; saw James Donnelly running to a shanty, and in a few minutes saw it on fire; another man came from another burning shanty, and they two together tried to fire a third shanty.

W. Henry testified—David Coleman was the first man that commenced the riot; he said to them, "Put into Kelly, the Connaught son of a b——h;" Tim Coughlin helped Coleman to strike Kelly.

Edmund Hawkins testified—I saw five or six assaulting James Barnet; I saw David Coleman have a pistol and draw it in the "patch," he fired it off as a sort of challenge, I supposed; this was near the time of the riot; there are about twelve hundred men employed upon the work.

Luke Grimes testified—I saw the commencement of the row at half past 1 o'clock, when going to work; Jas. Barnet was going after a pail of water, and he was assisted by another man, and seven or eight more got into it, and twenty-five to thirty more looked on; I saw this only ten minutes; I went to work; when I came home at night I saw shanties on fire; there were four burned; I ran away; I saw crowds of people around the burning shanties, and heard voices and heard guns discharged. Witness recognized Thomas McMahon as one of the party that assaulted Barnet at 1 30 p. m. [The accused to the witness, "D'ye mind now, y'er on yer oath!" "I live in Reynolds's shanty; I went in about 2 o'clock, and went to bed at 3 o'clock.

Helen Lee, wife of Morris Lee, testified—I live in one of the shanties; my husband is among the prisoners; I was coming home from the store and saw them quarreling; after dark I became alarmed and went into another shanty, and up into the loft with my child; I afterward heard them tearing down the shanty, and I ran out by the door on the other side of the shanty from them, and I heard them crying out, "shoot her;" I do not know who it was; I heard some talk beforehand about this row; I often heard them threatening each other when they had been drinking liquor; I heard it talked outside and in my shanty; I had no boarders; I never heard my husband talking about these troubles, but it was others who called in that spoke of its coming.

Bridget Bracken, wife of John Bracken, testified—The riot commenced by a man getting drunk who knocked another down; I can't tell who they were; I saw David Coleman assaulting Kelly, and Kelly said to Coleman that he should go to jail; Coleman pushed Kelly back, and asked where was his warrant; they then drew out pistols and fired them into the air; one O'Hara and two others were in my shanty visiting me; Mrs. Henry was present; when these three men went out Coleman and Tim Coughlin followed them, and Coleman tripped and knocked O'Hara down, and then he drew a dagger or pistol and stood over him with it; Mrs. Henry and myself ran out and cried out to them not to kill him; afterward witness was assaulted by Coleman and others, and her life was threatened and an attempt made to kill her; she was saved by others; Coleman used an ax in cutting down the shanty.

John Harvey testified—My shanty was the first shanty burned in the riot on Saturday; I saw twenty or thirty men about my shanty before it was set on fire; I saw David Coleman, Murray, the blacksmith, Jerry Delay, Dennis Garvey, Patrick Collins, Patsey Poole among them; at first I saw a man named Eagan knocked down, and David Coleman kicked him; another man also kicked him; then they went to Mr. Henry's shanty and gave it some hammering; they went to Michael Tracy's house and broke it in; they then came to my house; my brother Patrick and myself braced with our shoulders against the door; we found the house breaking in, and we went into the loft; they broke in, and threw the bed over the fire and set fire to the shanty; we stayed up stairs as long as we could for the smoke, and then we came down and fled; they went off to do other mischief; I cannot tell which put the bed on the fire; my sister-in-law, Mary McDermott, was in the house at the time; she could not get up stairs, and she was knocked down and beaten by them; they got into my shanty by breaking into the ends; they threw the broken boards of the shanty across the bed on the fire.

John Harvey, jr. (son of the previous witness), testified—At about 6 o'clock I went out where the men were quarreling; Thomas Murphy, David Coleman and Patsey Poole were among them; there were about 25 of them were quarreling; Thomas Murphy told them to follow him, and he would be the first man to break into the shanties; they went to burning Mr. Henry's shanty; they then came back to Hanley's shanty; Coleman had a pistol in his pocket, but nothing in his hand; they threw stones; they went next to Michael Tracy's shanty, and smashed that in; they came next to my father's shanty; they broke in, threw the bed across the stove, and set fire to the shanty; there were 25 or 26 of them; as they came up they said, "This is Harvey's shanty, let us smash it;" my aunt was beaten in the shanty so badly that she could not walk out, and my uncle carried her out; I saw two or three strike her; they struck her with butts of guns and with stones and clubs; they said, "Clear out, you Connaught b——h;" they then went off to the other shanties; I did not follow them; the first I saw of this riot they were gathered in a shanty talking.

Mary McDermott (the woman who was beaten in Harvey's shanty—she is elderly and feeble in appearance, and was badly cut) testified—I lived in Harvey's shanty; heard Murray say to the others, "Come on, and destroy Harvey's shanty;" she testified to their putting the bed on the fire, and to their beating her; they struck her over her head with a club, and over her back with a gun. [She could not identify any of the prisoners as those who took her bed from her and threw it upon the fire, or struck her.]

Dr. B. F. Mulford testified—I am a physician, and reside at Hoboken; I attended several on Saturday night who had been injured; they were Vincent Kenna, James Flannegan, James Kelly, Mary McDermott, and twenty more whose names I have not got; they were cut, shot and bruised; Kelly is stabbed—his case is the most serious; several others are serious; Kelly is stabbed under both arms; under the left arm the wound penetrated the lungs; the wound under the right arm is a flesh wound; I probed the wound under the left arm to the depth of four inches; his condition has been very critical up to the present time; I told him that the probabilities were that he would die; he appeared to be impressed with that belief; he told me that he saw a person named O'Reilly during the afternoon on Saturday attacked by these rioters, and he went to O'Reilly's assistance and was stabbed; Kelly says he does not know who stabbed him; Flannegan is next to Kelly, the most seriously injured. [He was in Court.] All whom I attended stated that they were not engaged in the riot.

At this point a number of guns and pistols of various descriptions, taken from the shanties, were brought into Court.

Jacob Van Winkle (a lad) testified—I know the nature of an oath; I saw James Donohoe setting a shanty on fire; he was alone; it was burned down; I saw him throw stones into another shanty; others were with him when he was throwing stones. I saw others knocking in shanties with axes, but was not near them.

Charles Duke testified—I reside in Hudson City; I assisted the Mayor in making arrests; we found two guns, two pistols and a slung-shot in Farrel's shanty; there were seven men there, and we arrested them. [He identified some of the weapons in Court as those then taken.]

Henry B. Beaty, Sheriff of Hudson County, testified that when he heard of the riot he called out the military, and proceeded to make arrests; of all whom they thought had been engaged in the affray, we got a double-barreled gun from Reynolds's shanty; I do not know who burned the shanties, nor do I know of any person who was engaged in the riot.

Margaret Conly, a young girl, testified: I live in one of the shanties; Mrs. Henry came out and got into a dispute with me, and she had a tommy-axe, or I don't know what it was, or an axe or hammer, and she swore she'd knock hell out of half of the men; I didn't see anything else of the riot, but Mrs. Henry took up a first cousin of mine, sitting over there; that's all I know.

Thomas Hamilton testified that he assisted in making arrests, and they took fire-arms out of Farrell's shanty, and out of other shanties.

John H. Platt testified he was not present at the riot, but assisted afterward at taking prisoners and fire-arms from shanties, as sworn to by previous witness; I saw Kelly yesterday; he told me he was on his way to his shanty and he saw Capt. Jack Riley knocked down; Kelly was at the end of Bird's shanty; he asked who struck Riley, and some fifteen persons assailed him, and while knocked down on his knees he was stabbed three times; the man who stabbed him was a tall man, with heavy whiskers, and wore a red shirt, and his name was Coleman; Kelly said he could identify the man that stabbed him; yesterday I took over Coleman and two others, and Kelly said he had seen him, but he was not the man who stabbed him; on our way back Mr. Henry came up and pointed out this Coleman as the man who stabbed Kelly; Kelly told me that there were other men by the name of Coleman on these works.

John Farrell testified—I live in the shanties; I was going out of the door of Michael Gillooley's when I was shot; it was about 6 o'clock; I saw Edward Hogan beaten by several persons; I do not know who shot me; I went immediately to New-York.

Edward Gogan testified—I was on my way from Gillooley's shanty, where I board, to the officer, at about 5 o'clock, to get my pay, and I was assaulted by four or five men who beat and kicked me badly; I went for officers, and could find none, and went to the Mayor, and could get no satisfaction; I have heard that Coleman was one of the men who beat me. [Witness identified David Coleman as one of those who beat him.] I went from the Mayor's to Dr. Hornblower's, and got my wounds dressed.

Dr. D. J. Green of N. Y., corroborated the testimony of Dr. Mulford, as to the wounds of Kelly; he believed that Kelly's chances of recovering are about one in fifty.

Bridget Grimes testified—I was in Tracy's shanty when it was assailed, the windows broken, and guns put across the window; I saw David Coleman and others break into Hanley's shanty, and then they came to Tracy's shanty where I was and broke into it; they then went to Harvey's shanty and broke into it and burned it.

Ann Hanley, wife of John Hanley, testified—I saw Barnett taking the shirt off Carty, but they were going to and fro, and I didn't see a blow, good or bad, given, nor a thump, at all; I didn't see any man strike a blow, good or bad; and I saw a crowd, and I just ran to attend to my own house, and that's all; my house wasn't burned at all, but it was broke in; but I don't know who it was that broke it at all; sure I had a small place to put in my own head; I put the two childer in barrels, and it was a small place I had to mesel; and when they were over, I ran away with the childer, and divil the hap'th but the green grass and the stones did I see at all, at all; and that's all of it.

Charles Clinton, of Hoboken, testified that he came to Hudson on Saturday night in command of the Highwood Guard, and made certain arrests.

Several other witnesses were sworn, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The examination was adjourned until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

CITY ITEMS.

CONCERT AND BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR ITS OWN BENEFIT.—The friends of the Academy of Music, who are legion, may be reminded of the grand promenade concert and ball which is to come off there this evening, for the benefit of the institution. Duplicate orchestras and bands are engaged. Extensive additions are made to the decorations. A full committee of ladies and gentlemen are in charge of the ceremonies. See advertisement.

CONCERT OF THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION AT DODWORTH'S ACADEMY, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—The Second Concert of the second season of the New-York American Music Association, or Society Mainly for the Advancement of Native Art, will take place as above on next Friday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock. The following artists will assist: Mrs. E. G. Bostwick, soprano (who has kindly consented to sing in quartet, by special request); Miss C. M. Sheppard (her first appearance), soprano; Mr. H. C. Timm, pianist; Mr. Wm. Mason, pianist; Mr. Candido Berti, pianist; Mr. X. Kiefer, clarionetist, and Mr. Charles A. Guilmette, basso—together with a vocal quartet party and full chorus. Of the compositions to be presented, eight are by native Americans, two by naturalized foreigners, and one (No. 7) is by a composer who has never visited this country.

The United Temperance meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening will present great attractions.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Historical Society held a regular meeting last evening in the Chapel of the University, the Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair. A short but interesting sketch of the life and character of Chief-Justice Marshall was read by Mr. J. C. Underwood, the Virginian exile.

WORKINGMEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Workingmen's and Mechanics' Republican Association held a meeting at its rooms last evening, Mr. C. K. Ingles in the Chair. Resolutions protesting against the absorption of the public lands by railroad monopolies were supported at length by Messrs. Ryckman and Fairman, and unanimously adopted. Songs by a glee club enlivened the occasion.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Committee was organized on Monday night by the election of Judge George W. Pearcey as Chairman, and M. N. Jones as Secretary. A Finance Committee of seven was chosen as follows: George W. Blunt, Chairman; George J. Cornell, James Kelly, J. A. Stevens, jr., Washington Smith, John J. Silcocks, Thomas Little.

The German Republican General Committee held a regular meeting on Monday evening, at No. 226 Grand street, the Vice-President, Aaron Frank, in the chair. The chief business of the evening was the election of the Standing Committees, which resulted as follows: Finance Committee—Messrs. Brill, Letzeiser and Lazar; Committee on Resolutions, &c.—Messrs. Schramm, Lueders and Bartsch; Business Committee—Messrs. Kirchner, Fuchs and Tzschirner; Executive Committee—Messrs. Brasklow, Maligaon, Willmann, Standan and Thum. The officers are ex-officio members of these Committees. After the discussion of other matters, on which no definite action was taken, the Committee adjourned until Monday next, at the same place.

We are requested to correct the erroneous report that the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. are among the parties engaged in erecting Berdan's Automatic Oven in this city.

We are happy to learn, however, that the four ovens are in progress and will be erected here without delay. We also learn that contracts have been made for the erection of two ovens in Boston, two in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore, and one in Chicago, and that parties are negotiating with the patentee for the oven for several other cities.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. McCallum, General Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, who is at the break at the Delaware River, we are informed that everything will be in readiness for the passage of trains—both passenger and freight—this (Wednesday) evening.

Huntington, the forger, has been advanced in the State Prison. He does not do any more manual labor. Nailing up bedsteads, which he has been engaged at, has given way to literary business. He is now about preparing himself to keep the books in the office of Mr. Woodruff, the contractor. Mr. Huntington has earned for himself the respect of the officers of the Prison by obeying to the very letter every rule of the institution, and performing all the Prison duties regularly and with alacrity. Genius will maintain its character wherever it may be. The gentleman was an A No. 1 maker of paper when in Wall street, and he still holds to the rule that what is worth doing is worth doing well.

NEW-ROCHELLE MOVING FOR INCORPORATION.—A very large meeting of citizens of New-Rochelle was held at the Town Hall in that village on Monday evening last, the 16th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of applying to the Legislature for the passage of an act of incorporation for that village. Thaddeus Davids, esq., was called to the Chair, and J. D. Comstock was appointed Secretary. L. D. Miller, esq., addressed the meeting, at some length, on the subject, and suggested the propriety of applying to the Courts for a charter under the general act of 1847—inasmuch as it would be quite improbable that the Legislature would act upon a charter, if it should be presented, at this late period of their session. A motion, offered by R. H. Coles, esq., "that it is expedient that the Village of New-Rochelle be incorporated," was carried almost unanimously. On motion, a Committee of nine was appointed to obtain information in reference to boundaries and the course to be pursued in carrying out the objects of the meeting; and Josiah Le Count, George Case, William Baber, Joseph E. Ayres, John G. Horton, Thaddeus Davids, John T. Fisher, Samuel P. Ayres, and J. M. Kissam were appointed such Committee. Upon the well-known enterprising spirit of those gentlemen it is believed that they will act efficiently and promptly in the matter; and should they be sustained in their suggestions, as it is believed they will be, a general systematic improvement will be commenced and carried out in the village that will insure its future prosperity.

Mr. E. Meriam states that the contributions for the relief of the Widow Jones and her five children amount to $1,232 11, of which the English Board of Trade have contributed £20; $50 has been paid to the widow, and the remainder invested in a house and lot in the village of Barnegat, for the widow and her family. The price of the premises was $1 400, leaving a balance of the purchase money of $200 to be provided for. The widow intends to support herself by taking boarders, and the daughters will open a millinery shop. Mr. Meriam says: "I have consulted with several of our "friends, and they advise that the balance be increased to $400. This will pay the $200 balance of "purchase money, and leave $200 for the widow and her "daughters to commence the boarding-house and the "millinery shop. To accomplish this good work, "which commends itself to the kind hearts of the benevolent, I shall to-day endeavor to raise this amount, "and for that purpose will call on such of our citizens "as I know take a pleasure in such kindnesses."

ANOTHER MAN MISSING.—Wm. F. DeCarran left his boarding-house, No. 372 Fourth avenue, on Friday, 13th inst., and was last seen in Wall street at 2 o'clock the same day. His personal appearance is as follows: Five feet 10 inches in hight, sallow complexion, dark brown hair and eyes, thin whiskers under the chin. He was near-sighted and wore spectacles; was dressed in a dark blue overcoat, narrow silk spotted vest and light brown pants; he is a German by birth, and speaks English fluently, but with a German accent. Any information will be thankfully received by his friends at Thompson Hall, No. 372 Fourth avenue.

PAY YOUR FARE.—A great improvement has been adopted by most of the city stage lines—that is, to receive the fare as soon as the passenger enters. The change is then made while the stage is in motion, and thus a very great amount of time saved, and the annoyance of having the stage stop at a dead halt, when a passenger gets out, long enough to hand up his fare, and perhaps give change for a bill. But this is not the only improvement. They have abandoned the quarter-cent shave, which it used to take a whole cent to satisfy. A half dime and one cent will now pay the fare; and if you put up a quarter, you get nineteen cents change. This comes of getting rid of the old Spanish coin, and will work a desirable improvement, and become popular as soon as people get used to it.

MISFORTUNES COME DOUBLE.—The Erie Road lost a bridge in the late freshet, at Narrowsburg, which stopped the stock trains. By unloading and driving 22 miles over a plank road, across a common road bridge, the stock could be reloaded and sent forward again by a delay of only a day or two. The bullocks came round very well; but unfortunately for the sheep, "poison ivy" grew by the roadside, which the sheep ate and died. One man lost 53 head, and he wanted the Railroad Company to pay him the price the live ones sold for. We believe they made good the actual loss. So they did the loss upon a lot of mutton, detained until it was "so near gone" it sold for three cents a pound.

FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. J. Craft of Marlborough, Ulster County, was knocked down on the 15th, while on his way home, and robbed of his watch and $150. He has since died from the effects of his cuts and wounds. The highwaymen have not been discovered.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—At the stated meeting of the Executive Committee on the 16th inst., the Rev. Dr. Knox in the chair, the receipts for ten months had been equal, within $600, to the same months of last year. Correspondence had been had with our several Foreign Mission Boards, and in view of the various applications received from foreign stations, $2,500 were appropriated for missions of different denominations in China; $1,300 for Siam, Assam and Burmah; $2,000 for Northern India; $2,700 for missions in Southern India; $3,900 for the Armenians, Nestorians, Syria and Greece; $1,500 for France, and $3,600 for Germany, Italy and other countries of Europe—making, in all, $18,000, which is to be remitted before April, 1, when the Society's year ends.

BURGLARY.—The store of Colton & Goodspeed, No. 82 Pearl street, was entered on Monday night by burglars, who forced off a panel from the front door. No goods were missed, the object of the burglars appearing to be to effect an entrance into the safe, which bore evidences of their fruitless efforts. The First Ward Police knew nothing of the burglary until yesterday morning.

THE LATE BURGLARY IN CHURCH STREET.—A German named John Ehrich was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the late burglary at the silk store of Wilson, Wrigley & Jennings, corner of Church and Duane streets. It appears that the accused was seen in the neighborhood of the store a short time before the burglary was discovered, and it was alleged that he was the owner of the horse and wagon which the burglars left when they decamped; but Mr. Moses R. Gildersleeve of Brooklyn has since identified the team as his property, and says it was hired of him on Sunday by a person calling himself Crowell. Ehrich was held for examination.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—John Ramey, jr., said to be a farmer, living in the Town of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., was yesterday brought to this city by Officer Dickson, of the Sixth Ward Police, to answer a charge of false pretenses preferred against him by a clerk in the employ of Mr. Seneca McNeil, merchant, of No. 358 Washington street, who alleges that last Spring the accused obtained from Mr. McNeil goods on credit to the amount of $300, by falsely representing that he was the owner of a farm in Goshen worth $2,000, which goods have never been paid for. After the accused was arrested he made an attempt to escape from the officer, on horseback, but was overtaken, and in a scuffle which ensued between them had his face considerably cut and bruised. He was committed to await examination.

ALLEGED CRUELTY OF A TEACHER TO A BOY.—Mr. John S. Anderson, principal of Ward School No. 31, in Monroe street, was yesterday brought before Justice Osborn, to answer a charge of assault and battery upon a boy 14 years of age, named James Fitzgerald. The lad makes affidavit that while he and some others of the scholars were about descending a flight of stairs, the teacher came behind them and struck him several powerful blows upon the head with a rattan, causing several rashes. Mr. Anderson denies the truth of the allegation. The charge will be investigated.

FATAL FALLS.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday, at No. 161 Worth street, upon the body of Catharine Sherwood, a woman of intemperate habits, who, on Monday evening, fell down a flight of stairs at that place and was instantly killed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 34 years of age.

A man named Frank Snyder, a framer, while engaged, yesterday afternoon, on the new building corner of Broadway and Pearl streets, fell to the pavement and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Wm. Smith, a young man, was arrested by Policeman Keefe of the Chief's Office, charged with feloniously passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Exchange Bank of Providence, R. I., in payment for a cap, at the store of John J. Silcocks, No. 186 Canal street. The character of the bill was not ascertained until after the accused left the store, but the following day Mr. Silcocks met him in the street, when he admitted having passed it. He was taken before Justice Brennan and locked up, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE.—Ann McDonald, a widow woman, lately keeping a porter-house at No. 50 Worth street, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from, as is alleged, the effects of violence inflicted upon her by two negroes, who, it appears, went into her place, knocked her down with brickbats, and otherwise assaulted her. One of the negroes has been arrested, and Coroner Perry will investigate the case to-day.

[Advertisement.]

DIAPHANEOTYPE, colored in Oil, an entirely new style Photographic picture, pronounced by Artists and Connoisseurs the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" of the Photographic Art. Made only at the "ROOT" Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, cor. Franklin-st. Artists, Amateurs and the public are invited to call and examine specimens on exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS—PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES. The cosmo il fast establishment of the world. Visitors to the city are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors; No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DE VENAGE & CHARLES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEON DE VENAGE.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1857. EDMUND C. CHARLES.
CHARLES'S LONDON COURTAL DEPOT is removed to No. 460 Broadway, at which location I shall carry on the business as heretofore. EDMUND C. CHARLES.

[Advertisement.]

NEW INVENTION IN PICTURE-MAKING.—Colored PHOTOGRAPHS, 6x8½, for only One Dollar. MINIATURES, 10c. Two Thousand taken daily, five at once. These are extraordinary Works of Art. HOLMES, No. 289 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

OLD FOLKS AT HOME TWICE TO-DAY.—They repeat this exceedingly interesting and attractive prize drama at BARNUM'S MUSEUM THIS AFTERNOON and THIS EVENING. A better or more useful dramatic production never has been presented.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st. New-York.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Edward J. Teuen, residing at No. 207 Pearl street, shot himself with a pistol on Monday evening last. He was conversing with his wife at the time, and explaining how a neighbor named Savage had killed himself about a year since, suited the action to the word and discharged the contents of the pistol into his brains. He lingered for several hours before he died. He was sickly and unable to work more than three days in a week, and being fearful that he should come to want, grew desponding and killed himself. He leaves a wife in destitute circumstances, but no children.

POLICEMEN DISCHARGED.—The following policemen have been dismissed in conformity with the resolution of the Common Council, which reduces the force about one-third:

FIRST WARD.—Geo. L. Andrews, Aaron L. West, Patrick McKinney, Thomas Heffin, Stephen Coyle.

SECOND WARD.—John Angus, John Fulton, Geo. S. Brainard.

THIRD WARD.—Alex. Barr, Andrew Drake, Geo. D. Riche, Geo D. Billings, Jeremiah Laut, James Ryan, Jeremiah Murphy, Samuel Hubbs.

FOURTH WARD.—Edward Phillips, Thomas Bryant, Horace Brown, John Vanderhoef, Gordon K. Hyde, Alvah King.

FIFTH WARD.—John Decker, Smith Hall, Albert Washburn, John Adams, Gilbert Valentine.

SIXTH WARD.—Benj. Reed, Joseph Larkin, George Taylor, Patrick Walsh.

SEVENTH WARD.—Thos. W. Johnson, Martin Bobee, Thos. Shepherd, Henry Jewdett, Martin W. Folk, M. Conklin.

EIGHTH WARD.—Michael Howland.

NINTH WARD.—John Dunn, John Wilson, John Farrell, Samuel Smith, Andrew J. Lyon.

TENTH WARD.—Jas. W. Kirby, John Halliday, John Norton (resigned), Milton Holbrook, Peter Stoothoff, Henry Humphrey, Jas. J. Dowd.

ELEVENTH WARD.—George Bowers, John G. Brown, A. T. Dodge, Robert Fraser, Ezra Hyde, Lewis Applegate, Wm. Carman.

TWELFTH WARD.—Nicholas Connell, John Boyd, Walter Cullen, Martin Sheckler, John Gilligen.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—W. T. Marsh, Austin Armstrong, Lyman Beals, Robert Viner, Benj. Noyce.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Michael Eagan, John McElroy, James Gallandat, Edward Johnson.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—Dennis Young, George Conner, Daniel Jenkins, Samuel Kelly, Michael Malone, Peter Lowe, Francis Lavanne.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Robert Fairchild, A. C. Tanner.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—John Sembler, Charles Moore, Paul Cornwell.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met at the County Jail yesterday afternoon Sup Lindsey in the chair. Dr. C. A. Van Zandt, jail physician, applied for an increase of salary. His yearly stipend is now $300. The subject was referred to the Committee on Accounts. A communication was received from the Keeper of the Penitentiary, stating that the number of prisoners on the 31st ult. was 116 males and 55 females; total, 171. During the month 61 were committed and 50 were discharged. The remonstrance against increasing the powers of the City Court was adopted, and after the transaction of some ordinary business the Board adjourned for two weeks.

ALDERMAN OF THE SEVENTH WARD.—An election for Alderman of the Seventh Ward took place yesterday, and although much interest was manifested, there was no disturbance or disorderly proceedings of any kind. The candidates were Edward Rowe, Democrat; Stephen Crowell, Republican; and George Walsh, American. Mr. Rowe, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a decided majority. This makes the Board of Aldermen a tie—19 Democrats to 19 Opposition.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Catharine Glacken fell down dead in her room, in Conklin's alley, on Monday evening, caused by apoplexy. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict in accord