specting the state of things at Washington, at Albany, and in the City of New-York. There are jobbers in legislative grants and other private schemes hanging about the Capitol of the nation and the capitols of the States, who solicit members of Congress and members of the State Legislatures, and offer to the feeble-minded and the wicked unworthy inducements for their votes. These things, fellow-citizens, must not be allowed to last, for they sap the foundations of our institutions. Corruption must be destroyed or it will destroy the Government.

That there should be men of such unspeakable baseness as to sell themselves as they sell cattle, is bad enough, but that such men should be able so to deceive the people as to reach places of trust, almost surpasses belief. One would think that an honest people would be sure to have honest representatives, but such is either the facility with which we are imposed upon, or such the vice of our plan of election, that we find many of our representatives corruptible, and, what is more, we find, sometimes, that those who have been corrupted are reelected.

Surely these things need only to be known to be corrected. There are two remedies. The first is the election of honest men—this would be certain and complete; the second less certain and complete—legislation. The legislative remedy which promises most success is, first, a different mode of legislation; and second, penalties against what is called "lobbying."

The only mode of legislation which ought to be known in a republican system is by general laws. Special legislation is opposed to our theory and is the source of corruption. Our present Constitution inculcates most strongly the duty of general legislation only, and yet in the last Session the Legislature passed 815 statutes, of which only 106 are general. The rest were purely special, and very many of them ought never to have been passed. Special acts are those chiefly from which pecuniary benefit is derived, and, therefore, the only ones in which there is any motive to corrupt a Legislature. Cease to pass special acts and the services of "lobby agents" will be no longer sought, and the sources of corruption will fail.

And in these cases in which special legislation is resorted to is it not possible to prevent the private soliciting of members? Why should it be any more proper to ask privately a member of the Legislature to vote for your bill than to ask privately a Judge to decide for your side of a controversy? It should not seem difficult to regulate to a considerable extent the soliciting of bills; to require that it should only be in public, before Committees, and to punish all irregular and private applications. We commend this subject first to the electors, in the hope that they will see to the election of honest Representatives, and will watch them when elected; and then to the Legislature, that they will adhere to general legislation, whenever it be possible, and make an effort to prevent the irregular and private soliciting of bills. Official corruption has been most glaring.

In the City of New-York a struggle has been carried on for several years between property-owners seeking to maintain their rights on the one side, and spoilers and plunderers on the other. The struggle is still doubtful. The next election will probably decide whether the city is to be given up to spoil under its present municipal rulers, or whether it shall be saved by the election of a different class of officers. The Democrats, as they choose to call themselves, and as we are willing to call them in contradistinction to Democratic Republicans, have already raised the taxes in three years from less than five to more than eight millions, and are now striving to continue the present corrupt city government, with the Mayor now in office at its head—a man of whom it is difficult to say which most to condemn, his private or his public character. The elections of this Autumn will decide whether the Democratic Republicans shall drive this man from the post he has dishonored, or whether the Democrats shall retain him, with his subservient Aldermen, Councilmen and confederates, to impoverish and despoil that devoted city.

Citizens of the State of New-York, fellow-electors, the choice is before you. You are to determine whether the State shall be governed by a party calling itself Democratic, which believes in the inequality of men and the right of one to buy and sell another, and which, in that part of the State now under its control, presents the worst instance of misgovernment which this country ever beheld; or by the Democratic Republicans, who believe in the equality of men before the law; in the inalienable rights of every human being; in a simple but firm government; in the economical administration of affairs; and who will strive to secure the purity of the elective franchise and the purity of legislation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican party of the State of New-York adheres with indefeasible firmness to the doctrines of the founders of the Republic; that the true end of government is the maintenance of human rights, and the test of a just administration the extent to which it carries that doctrine into practice.

Resolved, That it is a contradiction of terms to call that man a Democrat who believes in the right of one man to enslave another; or to designate that a Democratic Government which carries Slavery wherever it goes.

Resolved, That the State of New-York will never allow any human being to be held in Slavery within her borders unless he be a slave escaped from another State and reclaimed under the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the opinions of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, and the letter of the President to the memorialist of clergymen on the affairs of Kansas, contain doctrines to which the people of this State will never assent, be the consequences what they may.

Resolved, That Slavery and official corruption are the great evils which threaten our institutions; and that the Democratic Republican party will resolutely and persistently struggle against both.

Resolved, That we are firmly opposed to all partial and monopoly-favoring legislation, holding that the State should abstain from appropriating the public moneys for private or local purposes; we are in favor of a prompt return and faithful adherence to the policy of promoting and protecting the interests and property of the State in everything consistent with the preservation of the Commonwealth from the burdens of severe taxation or heavy indebtedness, insisting upon the firm enforcement in the administration of the Government of the Jeffersonian policy, economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened; and we pledge our unyielding opposition to the schemes and appliances of the lobby power in legislation, whereby corrupt members and the avaricious and profligate of different parties unite to speculate out of class legislation, or to plunder the public treasury by excessive bounties for alleged services and extravagant appropriations for personal or illegitimate objects; and we insist upon a constantly pure and enlightened State policy, the passage of none but just and necessary laws, and uncompromising firmness and integrity on the part of every servant of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the practice of Railroad Companies in giving free tickets to members of Assembly and other officers cannot be too strongly condemned; and we urge upon the next Legislature the passage of laws which shall put a stop to the practice.

Resolved, That the monstrous frauds at elections which have lately been perpetrated, particularly in the City of New-York, demand the most earnest attention of the Legislature, which is bound by the highest consideration to go to the root of the evil and pass whatever laws may be necessary to put an end to it.

Resolved, That the electors of the State are earnestly invited to be watchful of the men whom they offer as candidates for office, that they be both capable and honest, proof against false doctrine and corrupting influences from whatever quarter.

A SPURGEON IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: We have a Spurgeon among us in the person of the Rev. Mr. Corbit, of the Cherry street M. E. Church! I, a stranger in the city, have visited him for three Sabbath evenings, last past, and having heard Mr. Spurgeon preach, have no hesitancy in pronouncing Mr. Corbit his equal in eloquence and duplicate in style. Hundreds unable to gain admittance last evening, and near three thousand attentive listeners, uncomfortably packed together, give evidence of an excitement fast increasing relative to his wonderful powers of eloquence, his fascinating style of delivery, and the astonishing effect of his words. I respectfully ask your attention to these statements.

Most respectfully, HENRY FELLOWS,
Of Manchester, England.

Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 21, 1857.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Having noticed my name in THE TRIBUNE among those who acted as agents for the sale of the *Venus Miscellany*, I wish to state that my name was used by parties without my knowledge or consent, and that I never had any connection with the sale or circulation of that paper. THOS. L. BAYLIES

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 19, 1857.

PERSONAL.

—Col. Jefferson Davis has been obliged to relinquish his remaining appointments for the campaign in consequence of illness.

—Gen. L. P. Crary, of Menasha, Wis., died at his residence on the 13th inst. He was one of the first lawyers of the State, and a distinguished Democratic politician.

—Gov. Rencher, the newly appointed Governor of New-Mexico, was in St. Louis last Sunday, on his way to Santa Fé, with his family. He will be escorted by mounted troops.

—Gen. Henderson, formerly a Senator in Congress, from the State of Mississippi, and been for some years in the practice of the law in New-Orleans, died at Pass Christian, on the 16th inst., in the sixty-second year of his age.

—The Hon. J. Z. Goodrich of Stockbridge, whose opposition to Mr. Banks manifested itself in a long letter some weeks ago, has, in a shorter epistle, come out in his favor. He was converted by Mr. Banks's speech at Worcester.

MAINE.—Returns from 378 towns and 74 plantations in Maine give Morrill (Rep.) 53,891 votes, and Smith (Dem.) 41,044. Morrill's majority, 12,847. There are 192 small towns and 17 plantations to be heard from.

DEATH OF AUGUSTE COMTE.

In the death of Auguste Comte, which is announced by the last foreign arrival, Europe has lost one of its most profound and independent thinkers, and science a cultivator surpassed by none in passionate devotion to truth, in earnest sincerity of research, or in boldness and tenacity of grasp, if not in comprehensiveness of vision. We are not the followers of Comte, as a philosophical teacher. His system, in our opinion, labors under palpable and important defects. His method was wanting in lucidity, his range of intuition was comparatively limited, and his style of exposition was as remarkable for the absence of symetry, as for its stringent demands on the intellectuality of the student. But we honor Comte for his lofty scientific aims. He was intent on reducing the pursuit of truth to a practical reality. He sought to harmonize the acquisitions of ages by clearing away the rubbish from the products of wisdom. It was his task to undertake the analysis of error, to develop the law of its genesis, and to drive it away from the field of scientific research. In the sphere of physical facts, the Positive Philosophy of Comte presents a clue of inestimable value to the explorer of nature. Beyond that limit, its earlier aspects were marked by a desolate negation of the ideal. Its later attempts to inaugurate religion and sentiment exhibit an erratic play of fancy, rather than a sober conviction of spiritual realities. Still, the influence of Comte will be deeply felt in the intellectual development of the age. It was long before he found fit appreciation, but he did not taste of death until he had commanded the homage of great and noble minds among his cotemporaries.—The details of Comte's life are extremely meager. We have recently published a description of some of the most interesting passages in his history, which many of our readers will remember. Comte was born, Jan. 12, 1798, in Montpellier, the beautiful city in the south of France, which has long been famous as the resort of American and British invalids in quest of health. At the age of sixteen he entered the Polytechnic School in Paris, and for the rest of his life made that city his permanent residence. He early exhibited a decided predilection for mathematical studies, and in 1832 became a teacher in that branch of science at the seminary in which he had been educated. The germs of the Positive Philosophy, with which his name is identified, were published as early as 1820, in a periodical of which he was one of the collaborators. After the Revolution of July, 1830, he formed an intimacy with the St. Simonians, and for some time was imbued with admiration of the brilliant discoveries which they claimed for their master. But Comte was not the man to embrace the system of another mind. He boldly followed his own course of inquiry and deduction, of which he presented the first fruits to the world in the "Positive Philosophy," the first volume of which was published in 1839, and has since been succeeded by several others. Upon the divulging of what were considered, under the scientific etiquette of his time, as audacious speculations, he lost his position as a public teacher, and for several years depended for a support on giving private lessons in the rudiments of mathematics. Of late, a few of his disciples in different countries, unwilling that the powers of so great a man should be wasted in such humble labors for a livelihood, had secured to him an annual stipend which sufficed for the modest wants and simple habits of a philosopher.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The following is a much fuller and more complete list of Lecturers before Lyceums, &c., than we were able to present last week. It embraces the names of many only known to us by report:

ALGER, the Rev. WM. R., Boston, Mass.
ALCOTT, Dr. WILLIAM A., Auburndale, Mass.
ALCOTT, A. BRONSON, Walpole, N. H.
ANDERSON, T. D., Roxbury, Mass.
BEECHER, the Rev. HENRY WARD, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BEECHER, the Rev. CHARLES, Galesburg, Ill.
BEECHER, the Rev. THOMAS K., Elmira, N. Y.
BELLOWS, the Rev. HENRY W., D. D., New-York City.
BENJAMIN, PARK, New-York City.
BROWN, the Rev. ANTOINETTE L. (Blackwell), Newark, N. J.
BROWN, BROWNLEE, Newburgh, N. Y.
BALCH, the Rev. WILLIAM S., New-York City.
BURLEIGH, WILLIAM H., New-York City.
BUCHANAN, Dr. J. R., Cincinnati, O.
BROWN, Prof. WM. SYMINGTON, Boston, Mass.
BOUTWELL, the Hon. GEORGE S., Groton, Mass.
BIRNEY, WILLIAM, Cincinnati, O.
BLODGET, LORIN, Philadelphia, Pa.
BUNGAY, GEORGE W., Ilion, Herkimer County, N. Y.
BURCHARD, the Rev. J., Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y.
BOOTH, HENRY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
CHAPIN, the Rev. E. H., New-York City.
COOK, CLARENCE, Newburgh, N. Y.
COGGESHALL, W. T., Cincinnati, O.
CURTIS, GEORGE W., New-York City.
CLARK, BENJAMIN C., Boston, Mass.
CLAPP, WILLIAM W., jr., Boston, Mass.
CLARK, the Rev. THOMAS M., Providence, R. I.
CLARK, the Rev. RUFUS W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CUSHING, the Hon. CALEB, Newburyport, Mass.
CHESTER, ANSON G., Syracuse, N. Y.
COX, S. HANSON, D. D., Attica, N. Y.
DOUGLASS, FREDERICK, Rochester, N. Y.
DIX, WILLIAM G., Boston, Mass.
DEWEY, the Rev. ORVILLE, Sheffield, Mass.
DEXTER, the Rev. HENRY M., Boston, Mass.
DENISON, the Rev. C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
ELDER, Dr. WILLIAM, Philadelphia, Penn.
EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, Concord, Mass.
FROTHINGHAM, the Rev. O. B., Jersey City, N. J.
FARNHAM, Mrs. ELIZA W., New-York City.
FOWLER, Prof. JOHN W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
FOWLER, Prof. HENRY, Rochester, N. Y.
FERNALD, WOODBURY M., Boston, Mass.
FONTANA, Sig. G. B., Boston, Mass.
GODDARD, WILLIAM, Cincinnati, O.
GODWIN, PARKE, Roslyn, Long Island.
GILES, the Rev. HENRY, Bucksport, Maine.
GANNETT, the Rev. EZRA S., D. D., Boston, Mass.
GILMAN, ARTHUR, Boston, Mass.
HIGGINSON, the Rev. THOMAS W., Worcester, Mass.
HOPKINS, the Rt. Rev. Bp. JOHN H., Burlington, Vt.
HOLLAND, Dr. WILLIAM, Springfield, Mass.
HOSMER, WILLIAM H. C., Lewiston, N. Y.
HITCHCOCK, Prof. EDWARD, Amherst, Mass.
HOPKINS, the Rev. Priest. MARK, Williamstown, Mass.
HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, Boston, Mass.
HASKELL, DANIEL N., Boston, Mass.
HOLLAND, the Rev. F. W., East Cambridge, Mass.
HEDGE, the Rev. F. H., D. D., Brookline, Mass.
HENSHAW, J. SIDNEY, Utica, N. Y.
KING, the Rev. T. STARR, Boston, Mass.
KNEELAND, Dr. SAMUEL, jr., Boston, Mass.
LORD, the Rev. JOHN, Stamford, Conn.
LORING, JAMES S., Boston, Mass.
MAYO, the Rev. A. D., Albany, N. Y.
MAY, the Rev. SAMUEL J., Syracuse, N. Y.
MINES, the Rev. A. M., Boston, Mass.
MARBLE, M. M., Boston, Mass.
MONTI, Prof. LUIGI, Boston, Mass.
MELVILLE, HERMAN, Pittsfield, Mass.
MANN, Prest. HORACE, Yellow Springs, O.
MITCHELL, DONALD G., New-Haven, Conn.
NEAL, the Rev. ROLLIN H., D. D., Boston, Mass.
NEAL, JOHN, Portland, Maine.
NOYES, Dr. JOHN O., New-York City.
OSGOOD, the Rev. SAMUEL S., New-York City.
PARKER, the Rev. THEODORE, Boston, Mass.
PIERPONT, the Rev. JOHN, Medford, Mass.
PHILLIPS, WENDELL, Boston, Mass.
PARKER, EDWARD G., jr., Boston, Mass.
PHILLEO, C. W., Hartford, Conn.
PEABODY, the Rev. Dr. A. P., Portsmouth, N. H.
QUINCY, JOSIAH, jr., Boston, Mass.
REYNOLDS, the Rev. E. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
ROCK, Dr. J. S. (colored), Boston, Mass.
ROSE, Mrs. ERNESTINE L., New-York City.
SNERR, EMANUEL V., Boston, Mass.
SMITH, Dr. J. V. C., Boston, Mass.
SMITH, ELIZABETH OAKES, New-York City.
STARK, WILLIAM, Manchester, N. H.
SAXE, JOHN G., Burlington, Vt.
SEELYE, J. H., Schenectady, N. Y.
SOLGER, Dr. R., Boston, Mass.
SUMNER, GEORGE, Boston, Mass.
STONE, the Rev. A. L., Boston, Mass.
SHILLABER, B. P. (Mrs. Partington), Boston, Mass.
STONE, the Rev. THOMAS T., Bolton, Mass.
SHACKFORD, the Rev. CHARLES C., Lynn, Mass.
THOMPSON, the Rev. JOSEPH P., D. D., New-York City.
TIFFANY, OSMOND, Springfield, Mass.
THOMPSON, JOHN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
THOREAU, HENRY D., Concord, Mass.
TODD, the Rev. JOHN, D. D., Pittsfield, Mass.
THOMPSON, the Rev. JAMES W., D. D., Salem, Mass.
TILTON, WARREN, Boston, Mass.
UNDERWOOD, F. U., Cambridge, Mass.
VINTON, the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS, New-York City.
VAN SANTVORD, C., D. D., Greenwich, N. Y.
WINTER, WILLIAM, Cambridgeport, Mass.
WILLARD, the Rev. JOHN B., Still River, Mass.
WILDER, GEORGE D., Brookline, Mass.
WALKER, the Rev. JASON F., New-York City.
WAINWRIGHT, J. HOWARD, New-York City.
WHIPPLE, EDWIN P., Boston, Mass.
WARDNER, the Rev. N., Plainfield, N. J.
YOUMANS, EDWARD L., New-York City.

POLITICS IN MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. PAUL, M. T., Sept. 17, 1857.

The Slave-Drivers' Convention to nominate State officers, Congressmen, &c., for the new State of Minnesota, adjourned last night after a session of two days. There were as many candidates for the various offices as there were members of the Convention. With such a number of disappointed aspirants, it was not surprising that the Convention broke up without enthusiasm, and that the members separated in bad humor. I send you the ticket nominated. It is, emphatically, a weak ticket, and it is certain to be beaten. St. Paul has made a big grab on the nominations. The candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Treasurer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and one member of Congress, either live at St. Paul or within twenty miles of there.

The candidate for Governor, H. H. Sibley, is an old Indian trader, and was the first delegate to Congress from Minnesota. He has until recently borne a good reputation in the Territory, but his active participation in the late revolutionary bogus Constitutional Convention (having acted as President of that rump concern); his connection with the Fort Snelling swindle, made ostensibly by his brother-in-law, *Steal*; his proprietorship in the Wabashaw Land Company, an interest antagonistic to the Half Breeds, all conspire to render him a candidate without strength with the masses. Ex-Gov. Ramsay, the Republican candidate, must beat him handsomely.

The candidates for Congress are men of neither fame nor reputation. Becker is a brother-in-law of Rice, the late ultra Pro-Slavery delegate to Congress, who wants to go to the United States Senate, and by the aid of his relative in the lower house be able to arrange his speculative legislation. Paspins, another candidate, is a United States land officer, who has feathered his nest out of the poor settlers. He is also a member of the Wabashaw Land Company, and is charged with prostituting his office in the adjustment of the Half Breed claims. He will get but few votes on the Half Breed tract. The other candidate for Congress is named Cavanaugh, who was never heard of before, and probably never will be again.

The candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court are all moderate men, and without reputation as lawyers.

The platform is thoroughly doughface and Pro-Slavery. If the State shall be carried by the party that nominated this ticket, Minnesota may be considered as reliable for the Slave Power, in every emergency, as South Carolina. Rice and Shields will go to the United States Senate, and two more devoted Pro-Slavery men do not live in the limits of the Slave States. Bully Gorman wants to go to the Senate, and is stumping the Territory for that purpose; but he is too odious, even for the slave-driving Democracy of Minnesota to get any office whatever.

Notwithstanding the weakness of the Pro-Slavery ticket, there will be an unheard-of effort to elect it. The biggest fight, however, is to be on the Legislature. The South understands the importance of having Pro-Slavery United States Senators from our new State, and it is understood that large amounts of money have been raised in South Carolina and Georgia in order to secure that object. Rice is a protégé of Toombs and Douglas, and they regard his election to the Senate as a matter of the utmost interest to the Slave Power. Douglas and Orr of South Carolina have been up here to arrange this matter. The principal reliance of the party for success is upon fraudulent votes. Its success in polling one thousand illegal votes at St. Paul last Spring has emboldened the leaders to such an extent that they will now undertake almost anything.

The Republican ticket is a strong one in every respect, and the friends of Free Territory are active and determined. They are not yet prepared to see Minnesota virtually become a Slave State and a sort of appendage to Georgia and Mississippi. The following are the tickets of the respective parties:

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.
Election on Tuesday, Oct. 13.

For Governor.....ALEX. RAMSEY of Ramsey Co.
For Lieutenant Governor.....JOHN C. IDE of Wasseca.
For Congress.....M. S. WILKINSON of Houston. / HENRY A. SWIFT of Nicollet. / CYRUS ALDRICH of Hennepin.
For Chief Justice, Sup. Court...H. R. RIGELOW of Ramsey.
For Ass. Justices, Sup. Court JOHN M. BERRY of Rice / H. A. BILLINGS of Fillmore.
For Secretary of State.....L. K. STANSARD of Chisago.
For Auditor of State.....A. P. LANE of Anoka.
For Treasurer of State.....FRANK MANTOR of Dodge.
For Attorney General.....GEO. A. NOURSE of Hennepin.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court...ALEX. B. RUSSELL of Scott.

TERRITORIAL NOMINATION:

For Delegate to Congress.....CHAS. McCLURE of Goodhue.

PRO-SLAVERY STATE TICKET.

For Governor.....HENRY H. SIBLEY, Dakotah.
For Lieutenant Governor.....W. HOLCOMBE, Washington.
For Secretary of State.....FRANCIS BAUSEN, Brown.
For State Auditor.....WM. F. DUNBAR, Houston.
For State Treasurer.....G. W. ARMSTRONG, Ramsey.
For Chief Justice of Sup. Court...LAFAYETTE EMMETT, Ramsey.
For Ass Justices of Sup Court ISAAC ATWATER, Hennepin. / CHAS. E. FLANDRAU, Nicollet.
For Attorney-General.....JOHN M. BERRY, Winona.
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....J. J. NOAH, Ramsey.
For Representatives in Cong. GEO. L. BECKER, Ramsey. / WM. W. PHELPS, Sibley. / J. M. CAVANAUGH, Fillmore.

TERRITORIAL NOMINATION.

For Delegate to Congress.....W. W. KINGSBURY, St. Louis. MINNEISKA.

P. S.—One Dr. Graham of Virginia, a confidential friend of Secretary Floyd, is a party to the Fort Snelling swindle, and is now East, having a map got up. Where is John Letcher?

FIRES.

FIRE IN EIGHTH STREET.

Last night, at 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the four-story brick building No. 135 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall, occupied by Mr. Shepherd Plympton as a dwelling. The fire was first discovered by Eugene Plympton, a son of the occupant, who alarmed his father. The family and a friend who happened in at the time attempted to extinguish the fire, but, having to carry water in pails from the basement to the third story, were unable to do so. Perceiving that their exertions were useless, they gave the alarm, which was promptly responded to by the firemen, who speedily extinguished the flames, not, however, without considerable labor. Mr Plympton, with his family, had just moved into the house, and had only one or two rooms in order, beside the front parlor. The fire originated from a defect in one of the gas-pipes, such defect being the result of negligence on the part of some gas-fitters who had been at work on the premises during the day. The open space between the lath and plaster and the outer wall had become filled with escape gas, and a slight explosion ensued upon a lamp being taken into the second story room.

The building was damaged to the amount of $1,500. Insured. Mr. Plympton's furniture was damaged by water to the amount of $500. No insurance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The benefit of Mr. W. Corbyn, the excellent man-of-business of this establishment, will take place to-morrow (Saturday) evening, for which occasion Antoine and Jerome Ravel, and the favorite danseuse, Signoria Rolla, together with every member of the ballet troupe and pantomime company, have volunteered their services. Other dramatic and vocal artists have also tendered their aid, so that a comedietta, a concert, a grand ballet and a pantomime will all be given. See advertisement.

GEORGIA BEATITUDES.—The Georgia papers tell the following with characteristic unction: A lady, formerly a resident of Georgia, very much discontented with Mississippi life, and longing to return to her native land, was shouting at camp-meeting last year, and became so excessively happy that she exclaimed, "Glory to God, *I feel like I was in Georgy!*"

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Relief Committee met again yesterday at 1 p. m. in the Underwriters' room, Insurance Building, Wall street, P. PERRIT, esq., presiding.

A donation of $50 was awarded to a French lady, and $100 to a lady with two children.

The PRESIDENT stated that Capt. Richardson had already began to inquire into the circumstances of the relatives of the crew of the Central America. He could be seen daily by those concerned at the Seamen's Bank, corner of Wall and Pearl streets. Capt. Badger and Mr Fraser assist in the inquiry.

A man going to Wisconsin was voted $25, and a Mr. F. $100, being the amount which he had given to Capt. Johnson, of the brig Ellen.

A note was received from Mr. Stuart, of Wallack's Theater, tendering, on behalf of himself and Miss Heron, the proceeds of one night's entertainment to the fund. Accepted, with thanks.

The following additional donations were yesterday reported:

Vyse & Sons	$100	Smith & Lough	$10
J. B. Weir	50	Kreisley & Ward	10
Little, Aldon & Co.	50	P. M. Suydam	10
Chamberlain, Phillips & Co.	50	S. H. Matteson	5
Hye Bros.	25	Cash, per Mr Root	10
Arthur Bunnell & Co.	25	Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	50
S. G. Hodgkins	25	Naylor & Co.	50
A. C. Marshall	20	Cash	5
R. C.	20	Cash	5
Hargraves, Smith & Dickinson	10	B. T.	10
To No. 25 Cliff street	10	Horsfman, Bro. & Allen	20
Robert H. Berdell & Co.	25	Van Vleck, Read & Drexel	75
J. H. Bower & Co.	100	Hy. A. Coit	50
T. G. & A. Rowe	25	J. Warren & Son	25
C. H. Shipman & Sons	100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	100
Eli White & Sons	50	Eugene, Kelly & Co.	100
Jas. H. Behan	50	Sidney Brooks	100
Stephen Whitney	100	George A. Leavett & Co.	10
Chas. H. Ward	15	Campbell, Hall & Co.	10
Vandevoort, Dickerson	25	H. B. Butter & Co.	20
Bruce & Cook	20	D. Appleton & Co.	50
Cash	1	Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	25
Robt. Carter & Bro's	100	Brush & Co.	25
E. Morgan	100	Ed. Lambert & Co.	50
Whitlock, Kellogg & Carter	25	Norton, Jewett & Blanchy	25
Eastman & Lloyd	25	Cash	10
Cash	25	Cash	5
Hy. A. Kelly	25	M. L. & Z.	10
Howell, Harrison & Co.	25	Cash	1
H. E. Dubbiee & Co.	25	Dubois & Vandervoort	50

Total.....$2,061
Previously reported.....11,469
Total.....$13,501

Adjourned to 6 p. m. this day.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.—Ald. JOHN CLANCY, President.

Petitions of sundry persons, for correction of tax were referred; also petitions to have Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Fifty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, repaired.

Resolutions.—By Ald. WILSON, directing the Water-Purveyor to put in good order Pearl and Stone streets, between White hall and Wall streets, and all other streets in that locality.—Laid over. From the Councilmen, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to publish the law relative to foreign fire insurance agencies in this city.—Laid over.

Reports Adopted.—To pay bills of doctors for services at the Third, Fifth and Sixth Ward Station-Houses, amounting to $111. To have hydrant placed in front of Hose Co. No. 6.

The Cleaning of Bulkheads and Piers.—A communication was received from Russel Sturges, President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, notifying the Common Council, Street Commissioner and Superintendent of Streets of the filthy condition of certain piers and bulkheads—viz: on the East River side, Piers 28, 29, 31, 40, 41, 51, 45 and 54, Bulkheads between Beekman street and Peck slip and piers 27 and 28.

The same stating a condition requiring immediate cleaning and repairing, and in pursuance of an "Act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, the Common Council are required to clean and repair them forthwith. In case of neglect or refusal so to do, the Commissioners appointed by the said Act will cause the work to be done at the expense of the Corporation."

The communication was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Election Districts.—The President announced Aldermen Adams, Banta, Coulter, Fullmer and Owens as the Special Committee on the new Election Districts. The Report on this subject from the Councilmen was referred to the same.

Reorganization of Departments.—The President announced the special order of the evening—the report and ordinance reorganizing the Finance Department and its bureaus. The Ordinance defines the duties of the Controller under the new Charter as already shown. The Controller is allowed seven Clerks on the Department of Finance, to be denominated Auditor, Redemption Clerk, Assistant Auditor, and the Clerk to the Controller. The bureau in the Department are that of the City Revenue, Receiver of Taxes, Clerk of Arrears, Deposit and Disbursement, and the Auditing Bureau. The duties of each are particularized, and are under the direction of the Controller who shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts. The Bureau of the city Revenue will have a "Superintendent of market rents and fees" to attend to the selling of manure, the revenue arising therefrom, to grant permits, transfer butchers' stalls, and fix the rents of the same. This Superintendent can appoint competent persons to act as Inspectors of Manure. The Bureau is also to have a Clerk to the Collector of City Revenue, and six assistants, to be called Deputy Collectors of City Revenue. The Bureau of Receiver of Taxes is allowed six clerks and a messenger. The Bureau of Clerk of Arrears, five clerks and a messenger. The Bureau of Deposit and Disbursement, the chief officer of which is the Chamberlain, shall have two clerks. The Chamberlain must give sureties in $200,000 for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. The Auditing Bureau is allowed two Assistant Auditors to aid the chief officer, who is called "Auditor of Accounts."

Ald. FULLMER moved that the document be laid on the table. He as one of the Committee, had not considered the subject, and might want to make a minority report. He thought that if the Committee were called together again to examine the matter, they might discover some things in the report that would lead to a great deal of mischief. So far as he was concerned, as one of the Committee, there had not been fair play shown, and he hoped the report would be laid over to give him time to prepare a minority report. This motion was carried.

The New Avenue.—Ald. WILSON moved to take up the special order—the report in favor of a new avenue to relieve Broadway. The paper was nearly read, when

Ald. HOFFMAN moved to suspend, and make the paper the special order for the second Monday in October.

Ald. TUCKER opposed this, and wanted to see the subject disposed of.

The motion to lay over was lost, and after the reading.

Ald. WILSON moved the following as an amendment to the original report:

Resolved, That Church street be extended and continued in a direct line and of the same width through to Liberty street, and that Trinity place be extended to Battery place and widened on the west side so as to be of the same width as Church street; that said widening and extension take place on the 1st of May, 1858; and that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That Cortlandt place be extended in a direct line of the same width to where it intersects Greenwich street; and that said extension take place on the 1st of May, 1858; and that the Counsel to the Corporation carry the same into effect.

Ald. WILSON then moved for the adoption of the majority report, with this amendment.

Ald. TUCKER moved to adopt the minority report, advocating Wooster street and West Broadway. He contended that this route would add immense improvements in the western section of the city, as well as afford the greatest relief to Broadway. Ald. Wilson's route he thought, in going through Church street, would be too near Broadway to answer the purpose. He had consulted property owners and other citizens on the subject, and they were all in favor of Wooster street and West Broadway. The first route proposed, beside doing other damage, would cut away some of the Hospital buildings.

Ald. WILSON argued that his plan was the best, and to the contrary he found that citizens and property-owners on the other route did not approve of it. The property-owners were opposed to widening those streets.

Ald. BLUNT said the Board should not hurry through either of these reports, until the opinions of the property-owners on the different routes were heard. He wanted to see petitions come in here from citizens and property-owners before any such action should be taken. The project would cost the city, for Commissioners, &c., $5,000 before anything could be done towards the work, and the project, involving as it would eight or nine millions of dollars, should be moved in very carefully.

Ald. MCSPEDON said he favored the majority Report, but under the circumstances—the different opinions expressed, and the variety of routes proposed—he hoped the subject would be laid on table until it could be rendered more complete and satisfactory.

Ald. JACKSON thought the reports and resolutions did not agree with the maps and diagrams, and he wished to have the matter laid on the table until the subject could be rendered complete. The motion to lay on the table was carried.

Ald. WILSON moved to take up the resolution appropriating $336 to pay the expense of getting up the map of the new avenue, attached to his report.

Ald. TUCKER opposed this, as the Committee incurred this expenditure without authority, and the Controller could not legally pay it.

Ald. BLUNT also opposed the resolution. It was all wrong for Committees to incur expenses without first having authority in a resolution from the Common Council.

Ald. OWENS was in favor of paying the claim. The Committee he thought could not have done their duty without the maps. The question was finally put and the resolution carried.

Steamboat Landing.—Ald. STEERS called up the report for the removal of down-town Steamboat landing, which motion was lost by 11 to 8.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board held its regular meeting on Thursday evening, Jonas N. Phillips, the President, in the chair.

Petitions Referred.—Of Jacob Vanderpool and others, to have Fifty first street, between Second and Third avenues, graded.—To Committee on Roads. Of Dr John Galvin, for compensation for medical attendance at the Seventh Ward Station House.—To Committee on Police.

Of the Board of Fire Commissioners, to amend the ordinance relative to the salary of their messenger. To Committee on Fire Department.

A proposal was received from George Hayward, to supply maps of the city and environs. Referred to the Committee on repairs and supplies.

Resolutions.—To pay Olcott Rhines for services as map-clerk in the Street Department for July and August, at the rate of $1,100 per annum, he having been appointed by the late Joseph S. Taylor. Adopted.

Reports.—Of Committee on Wharfs, Piers and Slips, in favor of granting permission to W. W. Fox and others to construct a pier at the foot of Twenty first street; adopted. Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, recommending the passage of a resolution to pay no more money to Smith and Bellows for lighting the upper part of the city with oil; to Committee of the Whole. Of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of paying D. T. Valentine $130 for three new flags for the city. To the Committee of the Whole.

Papers from the Board of Aldermen.—To authorize the American Charged Steam Company to test their new invention or Charged Steam-Car on one of the city railroads. Adopted.

To pay $330, being expenses incurred by the Special Committee on the Jackson snuff-box. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BOOLE moved to reconsider the vote taken on the resolution to pay Olcott Phines. He said that Mr. Devlin had appointed a Mr. Ames to fill the same station, and that Mr. A. had recovered judgment for his pay.

Mr. OTTARSON said he would like to know how Mr. Boole voted when the resolution was before the Board.

Mr. BOOLE said that he had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. B. REILLY thought that both of the appointees should try the Courts to settle the question.

Mr. BULTEEL was in favor of the reconsideration. Mr. Rhines does not say whether he was reappointed by either Conover or Devlin. There was an injunction against every member of the Board except himself, and he thought that the previous action of the Board in this matter was illegal. He supposed that the reason the injunction was not served on him was on account of his unworthiness.

Mr. CRANE moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. BUSTEED called for the previous question.

The ayes and noes were taken on laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

The PRESIDENT announced 26 ayes and 16 noes. This he declared lost for want of a necessary vote, on the ground that on the final action of a bill requiring 31 votes, it would take the same number of votes to reconsider it.

Mr. REILLY appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BULTEEL thought that it was an assumption of authority on the part of the President to decide as he had. No rule of the Board warranted him in so doing.

The Chair was sustained by a vote of 26 Ayes and 16 Nays.

Mr. BULTEEL rose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to talk on the question which had been but a moment before decided.

Mr. OTTARSON called him to order.

Mr. BULTEEL said that there were gentlemen in the rear who had a feeling against him and blackguarded him.

He was interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Mr. BULTEEL insisted that he rose "to a question of privilege," and he wished to be heard. He wished to talk on the subject that had just been before the Board. There was a disposition in some members