of its presumed opposition to the wishes of the People, and demand a verdict thereon at our approaching Charter Election. To this end, let there be one ticket for School Officers in each Ward where such exclusion has been effected or mooted, fairly made up of members of the various political parties, which shall be distinctly and avowedly favorable to the use of the Bible in our Schools as formerly. If the opponents of such use choose to divide, they will; but we should prefer that they, too, would present a common ticket and make the issue as broadly and squarely as possible. Then, if the People vote not to have the Bible read by their children, we have nothing more to say. It will then have been fairly voted out, instead of being clandestinely kicked out. But let politics and personal aspirations be overruled for the occasion, and let us see clearly whether the People do or do not desire the Bible excluded from their schools.

The Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER of this city died in Paris on the 8th inst., in the 63d year of his age. Mr. Butler had been much in public life, beginning with his cashiership of the Washington and Warren Bank at Sandy Hill forty years ago, and ending with the U. S. District-Attorneyship in this City under his life-long friend and patron, Martin Van Buren. Mr. Butler was an ardent and active politician, adhering to what proclaimed itself the regular Democratic organization until 1848, when he fought the battle of Free Soil under the banner of Van Buren and Adams. He returned with the Van Burens to the National Democratic fold and supported Gen. Pierce; but the Nebraska bill revolted him again, and he joined the Republican party and voted for Fremont and Dayton. *The Evening Post* says:

It is with deep sorrow that we chronicle the death of Benjamin F. Butler of this city, which occurred at Paris on the 8th of the present month. When a living example of high moral excellence is withdrawn from the earth, we feel that society has lost something not only of what made it pleasant, but of what made it secure. There is one light the less to guide the infirm steps of those who remain. Mr. Butler was acknowledged to be one of the purest of our public men—one who, though a politician, never allowed himself to forget that he was a Christian—one whose political philosophy was of the broadest and most generous nature, resting on no narrower foundation than the golden rule.

Mr. Butler was born at Kinderhook, on the 16th of December, 1795. He studied law with Mr. Van Buren, the ex-President, and, immediately on being admitted to the bar, became his partner. He soon distinguished himself in his profession, not merely as an able practitioner, but as one profoundly acquainted with the principles which form the basis of our system of law. After having served in the House of Assembly he was appointed one of a board of three to revise the statutes of the State, and reduce them to a methodical and more intelligible form. His associates were John Duer and John C. Spencer. Mr. Butler prosecuted this task to its conclusion, but his associates, we believe, were changed. The Revised Statutes of New-York form an enduring monument of his industry, his acquaintance with the philosophy of law and his synthetical capacity.

Under Gen. Jackson, Mr. Butler was made Attorney-General of the United States—an office which he filled with great ability and conscientiousness. He was afterward, for a time, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Of late years he had withdrawn from public affairs, and devoted himself assiduously to his profession—too assiduously, doubtless, for his health, which, though a good constitution enabled him long to resist the effect of excessive application, yielded at last, and he determined to try the effect of a voyage to Europe and a residence abroad. He sailed in the steamer Arago for Havre on the 16th of October last. That vessel will probably bring back his remains.

He arrived at Havre on the 30th, and after visiting some of the places in its neighborhood, went to Rouen, and thence to Paris, which he reached on the 3d of November. The excitement and fatigue of seeing the marvelous monuments of antiquity which meet the eye of the stranger on entering France, and which make so strong an impression on the traveler from our own young country, proved too rude a trial for his health. A violent attack of diabetes was the consequence, a disease to which he had been somewhat subject, and which now resisted all remedies.

He was not unaware of the danger he was in, and for forty-eight hours before his death expected that event. At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 8th of Nov. he expired, passing to another state of existence as one might be expected to pass who had lived so well and so holily in this.

Mr. Butler took a deep interest in all benevolent undertakings, which will hereafter greatly miss the useful assistance he was so ready to give them. His cheerful and kindly presence will also be missed from our courts of justice, where he set the example of a graceful, unstudied urbanity, which was simply the natural expression of his character, and which won the regard of all who saw him.

CITY POLITICS.

FOURTH WARD—TAMMANY SCHOOL OFFICERS.—The Tammany Fourth Ward Convention met last evening at Rice's, corner of Madison and Catharine streets, and made the following nominations for School Officers: Commissioner—Charles J. Dougherty, liquor-dealer. Inspector—Francis Ryan, liquor-dealer. Trustees—Edmund J. Kelly, liquor-dealer; Thomas Mullen, liquor-dealer; Eugene Casserly, liquor-dealer.

CITIZENS' AND TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.—Quite a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association of the Twentieth Ward, was held last evening in Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Mr. Edward Walker, President, took the chair and made a few remarks relative to the objects of the Association, which he said was to select such men for office as used to fill all the important positions in olden times—men that were honest and who served the city with honor to themselves and advantage to the community.

After the admission of a large number of new members, it was resolved to appoint Committees to attend to the distribution of ballots, &c., on the day of election.

The nominations already made by the Association for Alderman, School Commissioner, School Trustees and Inspector were read, and received with considerable applause. Gen. Wm. Hall, the nominee for Alderman, in response to a call, made a few remarks that, if he should be elected, he would endeavor to do his duty in putting a stop to the system of public plunder which had now been so long and so extensively carried on by our officials; that he was now over 60 years of age, had lived an honest man, and intended to die one. He then impressed upon the Association the importance of nominating the right sort of men for Councilmen, inasmuch as the Senatorial District embracing that Ward elected one-fourth of the entire Board.

Mr. Walker followed with a brief speech, in which he pledged himself, if elected, not only to put a stop to plunder, but also to do all in his power to effect a restoration of the Bible into the thirteen Public Schools from which it had been ejected.

A letter from James G. McAdam, esq., one of the Republican nominees for Councilman of the VIth Senatorial District, expressed his views on the corruption practiced by the city officials, and his intention, if elected, to do his best to effect a reform, and soliciting an indorsement of the Tax Payers' Association. It was referred to the Conference Committee, after which the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening.

A public exhibition of the Grammar Schools of this city is now open at the Cooper Institute, and *free* to all visitors. There will be, during each evening, singing and declamation by the scholars. On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the scholars will give Mr. Cooper a reception in the large lecture room, and in the evening, Mr. Timm and Mr. Vilanova will perform on the Alexandre organ and piano-forte, music selected from the Mendelssohn Union. On Saturday, the medals will be distributed by Mr. Peter Cooper. There will be some public speaking by distinguished men on each evening. The collection of productions is very large and very excellent.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

The Paraguay expedition has already cost an enormous sum, and will inevitably involve still greater expenditures. Naval men here who are familiar with the theater of operations, confidently predict that the expedition will be a failure.

The Administration is greatly perplexed by the complication of affairs in the Gulf, especially by the Spanish demonstration against Mexico. Explanations have been demanded of the Spanish Minister here. Lord Napier and Count de Sartiges are trying to help him out of his embarrassment.

The chief of a bureau in one of the Departments, who has been suspected of being a Douglas man, was called up to-day before one of the Secretaries, and asked if he had subscribed to the fund for the celebration on the reception of Douglas. The soft impeachment was denied.

Senators Trumbull and Dixon have arrived.

The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

From a Special Correspondent.

The issue of the ten million loan, already authorized by Congress, depends on the receipts of the Treasury. If they are abundant, the loan will not be issued; if they are deficient, it will be offered. The probability now is that it will soon be advertised. Of the two millions of Treasury notes whose reissue is authorized, one million has already been reissued.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

It is said the President's Message, and the reports of the Heads of the Departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, are nearly completed. The Postmaster-General has issued an order for a weekly mail from New-Orleans, to connect with the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Antonio line, to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the Memphis Overland Mail to San Francisco.

Secretary Floyd has so far recovered from his recent illness, that he was able to attend a Cabinet meeting to-day.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last, received here, say that a conspiracy was discovered in Campeachy on the 22d ult., which was to have been followed by an outbreak on the following Sunday, when the city was to be sacked to raise resources for the Zulouga Government.

Non-Arrival of the Prince Albert.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 23—10 a. m.

The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway on the 11th inst., has not made her appearance here.

Later from California.

(By the Tehuantepec Route.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

The steamer Quaker City has arrived here, with Isthmus dates of the 17th inst. and the California mails of the 5th inst. She made the passage in 63 hours.

The Quaker City, on the outward passage, crossed the bar at Coatzacoalcos in fourteen feet of water, and sailed up to Minititlan in splendid style, where an immense crowd met the steamer Suchil, which proceeded up the river with the mails and passengers and reached Suchil at 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst. The mails and passengers then proceeded on to Ventosa. The total running time from New Orleans was 78 hours.

The steamer Oregon would sail on the 19th inst. for Acapulco, connecting with the Panama steamer in plenty of time for the mails of the 27th of October, which reached Ventoza in good time.

The California mails of the 5th inst reached Ventoza on the evening of the 14th; reached Suchil on the 16th, and Minititlan at 12 o'clock the same night.

The trip from New-Orleans to California can be made in less than twelve days.

Everything was progressing well on the Isthmus. All but 25 miles of this end of the road was in good running order, and would be all right in two weeks. Twenty coaches were running.

It is proposed to open a new route via the river Taltepec, which will cut off seven miles of the worst part of the road and shorten the distance to 100 miles.

There is plenty of water at the Coatzacoalcos Bar, and no difficulty is experienced at Ventosa. It is quite as good a harbor as Valparaiso.

The Isthmus is very healthy. Mr. Lozere, President of the road, is a passenger on the Quaker City, but will return immediately to spend three months on the Isthmus.

The Liberal party are still in possession of the Isthmus, notwithstanding the intrigues of Zulonga. Six of the followers of the latter were publicly shot at Tehuantepec on the 6th inst.

At Tobasco the Liberals were uppermost, and had taken the steamer Guerrero.

Heavy rains had taken place in California. The weather was very cold, and there was much snow on the mountains.

Business was reviving. The Circuit Court had granted an injunction, forbidding the New-Almada Quicksilver Company to work the mines, claimed by the United States, the value of which are immense.

A suit had been instituted in the U. S. District Court against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying an excess of passengers. The damages were laid at $136,000.

The Fraser River adventurers were fast returning.

A Society had been formed for encouraging emigration to Spanish America and to Sonora.

A large party of emigrants had arrived at Los Angelos from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

Excavations for a United States foundery had been commenced at Mare Island. It is to be the largest in the Union.

At San Francisco real estate was advancing, and better times were generally looked for.

Thomas O. Larkin, a pioneer citizen of California, and once United States Consul, is dead.

The news from Oregon says that Col. Wright had returned to Dalles and that the troops were to be concentrated at Vancouver for a new distribution by Gen. Harney. Col. Mansfield had completed his inspection.

The Walla Walla Indians were troublesome in Washington Territory.

The Sandwich Island News says that the whaling fleet in the Arctic and Behring Seas and in Bristol Bay had done poorly, and better elsewhere.

The steamship Sonora sailed from San Francisco with two millions and a quarter in gold and 650 passengers.

Some excitement existed in San Francisco in consequence of the reported murder of four Americans in Gadsden Territory, by the Mexican authorities, a representation of which, made by a Mr. Ainsa, a survivor of the outrage, had been sent to Washington by this mail.

The South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

The message of Gov. Allston to the Legislature of South Carolina was delivered to-day. The message is conservative in tone, concise and well written. It calls the attention of the Legislature to the duty of electing a United States Senator, in the place of Senator Evans; refers in terms of congratulation to the progress of the railroads and other internal improvements of the State; recommends the investment of Southern capital more in Southern improvements and less in Northern securities; refers in terms of disapproval to incendiary resolutions against Slavery by the Free-State Legislatures, declaring such resolutions undeserving of a response, and exhorting the States to cultivate moral virtues, industrious domestic habits, and to observe scrupulously all the Federal obligations.

He then refers to the recent slaver cases as presenting in strong relief the devotion to law and order of the people of South Carolina, but expresses regret at their occurrence as productive of unwonted excitement. He questions the propriety of interfering in such a manner with the commerce of the inhabitants of Cuba, and expresses the belief that while the Navy of the United States may under the Constitution be charged with preventing a slave-trade between the coast of Africa and our own shores, it is policy to let foreign nations regulate their own affairs and enforce their own police. The remainder of the message is confined to State policy, recommending, with other things, a repeal of the usury laws.

India-Rubber Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

This morning, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, his Honor, R. C. Grier, granted injunctions at the suit of Horace H. Day, and also against the five following parties, to wit: Myers, Claghorn & Co.; B. C. Godfrey & Co.; Simon Sobbermat; Shadrach Hill; and Ashley & Strange, restraining them and each of them from the further making or causing to be made, or using or causing to be used, or selling or causing to be sold, in any manner, any shirred, or corrugated, or elastic India-rubber goods, or any braided, woven, cemented or sewed fabrics, vulcanized according to the specifications of the letters patent, without the license of the plaintiff, who is the exclusive owner of the patent privilege. The Goodyear patent having been previously established, the only question was the identity of process and proof of infringement, which being duly made to the satisfaction of the Court, injunctions were issued, as above stated.

The Weather.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

Snow has fallen here to the depth of fifteen inches since yesterday.

CHESTER, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

The snow here is seven inches deep, and is still falling.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

A severe north-easterly gale and heavy rain storm has raged here all day, causing an unusually high tide. In the lower portions of the city many wharves were covered, and numerous cellars flooded, but no serious damage done.

The Cahawba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday Nov. 22, 1858.

The steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived here to-day. She brings no news of importance. Sugar was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced. Freights were inactive. Exchange was dull.

The North Carolina Legislature.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

Messrs. Bragg and Clingman were nominated by a Democratic Caucus of the North Carolina Legislature, at Raleigh, last night, for United States Senators—Mr. Clingman for the short term and Mr. Bragg for the long one.

Boston Mayoralty Nomination.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

A Convention of temperance people, last night, nominated the Hon. Josiah Quincy, jr., for Mayor of this city.

Three Schooners Ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

The schooner Rebecca K. Knight, of Port Republic; the schooner R. G. Dorter, of Mayslanding, and the schooner Excelsior, of Bridgeton, all bound to Philadelphia, came ashore three miles south of this place at daylight this morning. They lie within about 300 yards of each other.

Navigation of the Canal.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

Boats move with difficulty in consequence of the snow packing in the bottom of the Canal.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—HOGS unchanged and rather easier; sales 7,000 at $5 25@$6 50; the leading price for those averaging 200 to 210 lb being $6 50@$6 60. The market closed heavy and with a slight decline in prices. The receipts last week were 65,000. Mess Pork heavy at $16 75. Bulk and Green Meats declined ½c. WHISKY advanced to 24½c. Other articles generally unchanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT very dull at 60c. CORN steady at 57c. SHIPMENTS to Buffalo: 2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bush. Wheat. RECEIPTS: 800 bbls. Flour, 18,500 bush. Wheat, 4,100 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23—6 p m.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls at $4 50 for superfine Illinois and Wisconsin, $5 12½@$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canada, $5 75 for double extra. WHEAT is in pretty good demand for milling and the market for Winter firm; Spring dull and heavy; sales of 50,000 bush. at $1 10 for red Ohio, $1 20 for prime white Indiana; included in the sales were 20,000 bush. Spring on private terms, supposed to be at 73c. CORN dull and nominal at 63c. BARLEY do. at 60@65c. RYE held at 65@70c. OATS firm at 50c. WHISKY at 23c. DRESSED HOGS $5 50@$6. RECEIPTS—440 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush Wheat.

ALBANY, Nov. 23—6 p. m.—FLOUR in fair demand; sales of 1,600 bbls, including a lot of extra Ohio, at $5 30. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 17@19@$10 lb. No sales of WHEAT or RYE. CORN neglected; Western Mixed at 72@73c. OATS in good demand and prices firm; sales of 11,500 bush. light Chicago at 46c measure; 42,000 bush. Canada East at 53c. weight. No improvement in BARLEY; sales of 13,000 bush. Canada West and Jefferson County, a portion in store, on private terms; a sale of Prime at $1 12, and 1,200 bush. do. Saturday last, on private terms. WHISKY—Sales of 100 bbls State at 22½c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 23—6 p. m.—The weather is wet and disagreeable, and the market for FLOUR and GRAIN inactive. There is some inquiry for WHEAT, which is held at about 75c. for Chicago Spring, and $1 14@$1 15 for good Red Winter Ohio. CANAL FREIGHTS nominally: Flour, 35c.; Wheat, 8½c., and Corn, 8c. THROUGH SHIPMENTS have about closed for the season. LAKE IMPORTS—17,300 bushels Wheat, 3,900 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 9,600 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT: sales to-day 2,000 bush. at $1 30 for Southern Red, and $1 40@$1 45 for do. White; Western White, $1 42. CORN dull at 62@63c for old Yellow. WHISKY dull at 23@24c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT is firm and unchanged. CORN firm; old White 65@90; new Yellow 64@65c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY firm at 24c. for Ohio.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, the market closing firmer for the higher grades and easier for the lower ones. Southern Red WHEAT $1 25. MOLASSES 29½c. PORK buoyant and advanced 12½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—COTTON sales, 13,000 bales, at 11@11½c for Middling, for which the market closes firmer; the sales of the last three days add up 31,500 bales, and the receipts 41,000, against 36,000 for the corresponding week of last year. FLOUR buoyant and advanced 25c.; sales at $5 ⅌ ℔. BACON firm at 8½c. for shoulders and 9½@9¾c. for sides. FREIGHTS: Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16@¾d., and to Havre 1¼c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 107@108.

MOBILE, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales at 11c for middling, the market closing quiet.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Sales to-day 1,900 bales, at unchanged prices.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—COTTON without change; sales to-day, 1,800 bales.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION—[OFFICIAL.]

CONGRESS.

Districts.	Opp.	Dem.	Ass.	Districts.	Opp.	Dem.	Ass.
I.	Nixon.	Wall'r.	Jones.	IV.	Riggs.	Hayler.	—
Cumberland	1,966	1,585	414	Sussex	2,789	2,111	....
Cape May	492	253	411	Passaic	1,941	1,714	....
Atlantic	798	520	148	Morris	3,050	2,645	....
Salem	2,130	1,442	316	Bergen	836	1,816	....
Gloucester	1,384	716	714				
Camden	1,517	1,150	1,754	Total	8,606	7,986	....
					7,986		
Total	8,274	5,345	3,742	Riggs's maj.	620		
	5,345				Pennington.	Wortendyke.	—
Nixon's maj.	2,929			V.			
II.	Stratton.	Wall.	—	Essex	7,471	5,855	....
Burlington	4,847	2,863	....	Hudson	2,657	2,376	....
Monmouth	2,199	2,875	....	Union	1,505	1,441	....
Mercer	3,246	2,679	....				
Ocean	1,209	450	....	Total	11,646	9,664	....
					9,984		
Total	11,471	8,767	....	Penn's maj.	1,862		
	8,767			TOTAL VOTE.			
Stratton's maj.	2,704			Dist.	Opp.	Dem.	
III.	Adrain.	Pat'son.	—	I.	12,076	5,345	
Hunterdon	2,527	2,947	....	II.	11,471	8,767	
Middlesex	3,247	2,433	....	III.	9,713	9,257	
Warren	5,410	2,139	....	IV.	8,606	7,986	
Somerset	1,579	1,767	....	V.	11,646	9,664	
Total	9,713	9,257	....	Total	53,512	41,018	
	9,257			Opposition majority in the State			12,184
Adrain's maj.	456						

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE—A FIGHT BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN KELLY AND JOE COBURN.—The Second is the smallest Ward in the city, and the quietest. It abounds, however, in stores, wholesale and retail, and in manufactures, great and small. With liquor and dining saloons, it is more than abundantly supplied. "Fancy" men and "men of muscle" generally ignore it, because it can collect at best, less than seven hundred votes. But yet, a few men, professors of the manly art, condescend to visit it. Two of them did so yesterday—Australian Kelly and Joe Coburn—who are matched to fight at an early day in Canada, in accordance with the rules of the English P. R.

They drank and talked, and drank and talked again. Words exciting were passed as free as drinks intoxicating, and finally Mr. Kelly charged Mr. Coburn with being a liar. Blows followed, and a terrible rough and-tumble fight of about six minutes duration ensued. Quiet being restored, it was ascertained that Mr. Kelly had come off second best. The police were called and arrived just as all was over. Coburn retired and Kelly remained behind, confident that he would lick his man in the real fight soon to take place.

FRENCH THEATER.—On Thursday evening a good bill will be offered at the French Theater, No. 585 Broadway. Four pieces are named, and Mlle. Juliette, Madame Talbot and other popular artists participate.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

The Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia, yesterday left the Brandreth House at 9 o'clock, proceeding to the House of the American Engine Company, where their steam fire-engine had been housed since her arrival. After a short time had been spent here, the engine was hauled into line and taken to the Park for the purpose of testing her ability. She was in charge of her builder, Joseph Parry, and George W. Holloway, Assistant Engineer. Although the weather was most unpropitious, the front of the City Hall, as well as other places within the inclosure, was filled with curious spectators.

The engine was stationed at the west end of the Hall, for the purpose of getting her supply of water from the cistern in that portion of the inclosure. Steam was raised in nine minutes, and in twelve minutes the engine commenced to work, throwing a solid body of water, through a 1½-inch tube, a distance of nearly 200 feet, with only 70 pounds of steam. A stream through the same pipe was thrown about 30 feet above the flag-staff upon the west end of the building. Two streams through inch nozzles were thrown a distance of about 175 feet, with the same head of steam. The engine works very steadily, and without that jerking or oscilating motion so apparent in most steam fire-engines. She weighs about 6,000 pounds, and cost nearly $4,000. Her performances elicited frequent bursts of applause from the citizens present, and frequent acclamations of delight from the firemen themselves. A steam engine—such as will soon be introduced into the New-York Fire Department—will be of immense benefit in extinguishing fires and in preventing extensive conflagrations. There is no tire in it—its iron muscles are unwearying—as long as the fire is kept up, a constant and powerful stream of water is thrown where it can be most effective.

It was designed by the Hibernia Company to give a trial of the engine in Brooklyn in the afternoon, but owing to the fact that she had to be shipped for Boston, that part of the programme was omitted, and the Company, headed by a large delegation from "Big Six," proceeded to Brooklyn by the Fulton Ferry. On the arrival of the boat on the opposite side of the river the Company were met by a large delegation from the Brooklyn Fire Department. A long route, much too long, considering the muddy streets and the tired condition of the men, was passed over, after which the Company partook of a collation at Gothic Hall.

The appearance of so many of the good things of life had a tendency to mollify the tired "Hibernians," but still Col. Page, President of the Company, spoke some plain words in reference to the extent of the march. He said that if he had been informed of the design of the Brooklyn firemen to pass through so many streets, he and his Company would have remained in New-York; but as they had at last reached a stopping place, he thanked God for it. After the collation the Colonel made another speech, which was much softer in its tone, and concluded by thanking the Brooklyn firemen for their kindness and hospitality. After repeated cheers, the Company took up their line of march, and returned to the city at an early hour.

BANQUET AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

In the evening, the Philadelphians were entertained by the "Old Guard," composed of the exempt members of the Fire Department, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. D. T. Milliken, President of the Board of Representatives of the New-York Department, welcomed them in a neat speech, to which Col. Page responded on behalf of the Philadelphia company in appropriate terms.

The company then entered the banquet hall, where they were welcomed by the Chairman, James L. Miller, Esq., in the most hearty manner—Col. Page again returning thanks on behalf of his Company. Among the guests at the festival, were the Mayor, Zophar Mills, John S. Giles, Jonas N. Phillips, Philip W. Engs, James Kelly, Wm. M. Tweed, and other gentlemen prominently connected with the firemen of New-York. The banquet was got up in excellent taste, nothing being omitted that could please the eye or gratify the palate. During the festivities Dodworth's Band occupied the orchestra. After dinner came the toasts, which were honored with an enthusiasm peculiar to firemen. First came

The President of the United States.

2. The Governor of the State of New-York.

3. The Governor Elect of the State of New-York.

Each of these was drank with three times three Letters from Gov. King and the Hon. E. D. Morgan were read. The latter excused himself on the ground that he was busily engaged in preparing for the duties of the station to which he had recently been elected.

4. The Mayor of the City of New-York, Daniel F. Tiemann—As Chief Magistrate of our city, we honor him for the devotion he has exhibited to its interests, and are proud to claim him as a brother in our ranks.

Mayor Tiemann, in responding, said that the pleasure of meeting with his friends and colleagues of the Old Guard had drawn him from a sick bed, to which he had been confined for the past three days. It afforded him infinite pleasure to greet Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company of Philadelphia; he was glad to see steam fire engines in this city, for he believed that without such auxiliaries the voluntary system must soon cease to exist. Formerly improvements traveled westward; but now the West were sending them East. He did not intend to make a speech, but he desired to express his happiness, as Mayor of the city, in meeting firemen and citizens of a sister State, and making them welcome to the Empire City. [Cheers.]

5. The Common Council of our City—Their prompt legislation in behalf of the Department claims for them our warmest acknowledgments.

Ald. John Clancy briefly responded.

6. Our Guests—The Officers and Members of Hibernia Engine Company No. 1 of Philadelphia.—The Old Guard of the New-York Fire Department extend to you the hand of fellowship, and bid you welcome to their hospitality.

Col. Page, on behalf of the Philadelphians, said that the Hibernians resolved, some months since, to visit New-York as soon as their new steam fire-engine was completed, so that they might in some degree combine pleasure with instruction, so far as they might be able to impart instruction in the use of a new motor in the extinction of fires. He was happy to say, that so far as the first part of their purpose was concerned, they were amply satisfied; as to the latter, that he would leave to the firemen of New-York to determine. As new friends usually explained something of their antecedents, he would tell the New-Yorkers that the Hibernia Co. dated its organization back to February 20, 1752. It had survived pestilence and the Revolution, and had ever been foremost in the performance of its duty in the Fire Department of Philadelphia. The speaker then proceeded to give a humorous account of the apparatus and usages of the Company in the early period of its existence. Its entire machinery consisted of buckets, baskets and bags—the former for bringing water, the second and third for conveying property to a place of safety. John Brown was fined because his bags wanted a string. Thos. Phillips was fined because his bags had holes in them (laughter), and so on. There was a clause in the Constitution by which, if a member died, his widow might enjoy all the privileges of the association provided she kept her husband's buckets, bags and other implements in repair. [Much laughter.] The speaker referred to the distinguished men who had belonged to the Department in times past. The first engine was purchased in 1759; it was then thought a great thing to own lengths of hose of 20 feet each. After some further reminiscences of the past, including the reading of letters from some of the old members of the Company written 40 or 50 years ago, he gave

The Old Guard of the Fire Department of New-York—They may be old in years; but they are young in generosity and hospitality, and everything that establishes accomplished gentlemen. [Cheers.]

Mayor Tiemann said he could well remember when every householder in the City of New-York, male and female, were bound to keep their baskets, buckets and bags in order, and in case of a fire at night, to pitch them out of their windows, and then go to bed again. Then they had a floating fire engine, of which his grandfather was foreman. The City of New-York was now obliging every ferry company, to which she granted a new lease, to have a serviceable steam force fire pump on each boat, to be used on every available occasion.

7. Our Shipbuilders' Institution, the New-York Fire Department—Mutual trials in its voluntary duties have generated a friendship which time cannot sever.

Morris Franklin responded.

8. The President, Treasurer and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department—The custodians and almoners of our benevolence; the gratuitous trusts are of the Fund and economy of expenditure are the best proofs of their fidelity.

D. T. Milliken and John S. Giles spoke to this toast.

9. The Chief and Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department.

Zophar Mills, esq., was called to respond.

10. The Board of Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department—The faithful discharge of their duties has given character and efficiency to the Department.

R. H. Ellis, esq., responded.

11. The Steam Fire Engine—The greatest auxiliary to a Volunteer Department.

Mr. Coleman of *The Philadelphia Ledger*, gave a history of the introduction of the Steam Fire Engine in Philadelphia.

12. The City of Philadelphia—Distinguished for its patriotic devotion in the American Revolution, its statesmen and heroes are embalmed in the pages of its history; in its increased prosperity, population and power, we see evidences of its olden energy, enterprise and independence.

Mr. Smith of Philadelphia responded.

13. The Press—The power that has raised the mantle of darkness: civilization has progressed where its influence has been exerted.

Was supported by the Hon. Erastus Brooks.

14. Woman—The star that guides our course through life; the light that cheers our homes.

W. T. B. Milliken took the ladies' part.

This morning the Company leaves at 8 o'clock for Boston.

THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY LEAVE THEIR MARK.—As the Companies marched down Broadway yesterday, they halted opposite the establishment of Mr. Fairs, of the Root Gallery, where a fine photograph was taken. Considering the inclement state of the weather, and the annoyance of a tremendous array of umbrellas, Mr. Fairs's picture is a complete success. The principal features and most of the faces in the procession are well brought out, and do great credit to the firemen, as well as to the artist.

A PHILADELPHIAN STABBED.

John Bryan, one of the persons who came as guests of Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, was dangerously stabbed last night, about 1½ o'clock, in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel. It appears he was alighting from a carriage in front of the hotel, when an intoxicated man ran against him, and, on remonstrating with him, struck him a powerful blow, which was returned. Two friends of the assailant then came up, and one of them stabbed Bryan in the groin, inflicting a very ugly wound, which is, however, not considered fatal. The assailants escaped, and Bryan was removed to the Eighth Ward Station House. The Mayor went to the Station House and took the necessary affidavits.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IMBROGLIO.

THE MANDAMUS CASE—AFFIDAVIT OF MR. SICKLES.

On Monday, an alternative mandamus was granted, to compel the Board of Canvassers to declare the Hon. Dan. Sickles duly elected as a member of the XXXVIth Congress (according to the form and manner prescribed by law), from the Third District in this city. The writ being returnable yesterday morning, Mr. Graham appeared as counsel for Mr. Sickles before Judge Davies, and most of the members of the Board of Canvassers were present. Judge Davies stated that in granting the writ on Monday, the Court had inadvertently made it returnable before the General Term, and that it should have been the Special Term, as the Court had decided that cases of this character should be heard in the first instance at the Special Term, and that the Counsel would find authority in 12 Barber. Judge D., therefore, suggested that it be postponed until Thursday next (to-morrow), which was agreed to.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel E. Sickles of the said City and County, Counsellor-at-Law, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

That a general election was held in the State of New-York, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November instant, for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representatives in Congress, Members of Assembly, Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, District Attorney (for the County of New-York, to fill a vacancy), Coroners and other public officers. And the electors at the same time voted Yes or No, upon the question lawfully submitted to them, whether or not there shall be a Convention chosen to amend the Constitution of the State.

The deponent was a candidate at said election for the office of Representative in Congress, from the Third Congressional District of the State of New-York, which district embraces the territory, inhabitants, and voters belonging to the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and County of New-York.

That Amer J. Williamson and Hiram Walbridge were also candidates at the same election for the said office of Representative in Congress for the Third District.

That this deponent received the greatest number of votes at said election for Representative in Congress from the said Third Congressional District, and was duly elected to the office.

That said Third Congressional District is sub-divided according to the Statute in such case made and provided into several election districts.

That the Canvassers, whose duty it was to canvass the ballots voted at said election in the several precincts, have performed that duty, and made official statements thereof, in due form, as required by law, and delivered the same to the Supervisor and the County Clerk.

That the Board of County Canvassers, in and for the City and County of New-York, was duly organized, according to law, on the 9th day of Nov. inst., and the original statements of the canvass in each election district have been produced and read before the Board, and that the last-mentioned statements have thus become matters of public record, to which deponent refers, and which he asks may be taken and treated as a part of this his affidavit. That it appears by these statements of the canvass in the several election districts embraced within the IIId Congressional district, that deponent received the greatest number of votes therein, for Representative to Congress, to wit, that deponent received 3,176 votes; that Amer J. Williamson received 3,015 votes; that Hiram Walbridge received 2,874 votes; and there were 19 votes scattering.

That it is the duty of the said Board of County Canvassers, to proceed to estimate the votes of the County of New-York, and make such statements thereof, as the nature of the Election shall require; and to deliver to, and deposit such statements with the County Clerk of the County of New-York.

That it is more especially the duty of the Board of County Canvassers, in and for the County of New-York, now organized to make a separate statement, containing the whole number of votes given in such County for the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Representatives in Congress: the names of the persons to whom such votes were given, and the number of votes to each; another statement of the votes for Members of Assembly, and County Officers, and another of the votes Yes and No upon the question whether or not a Convention shall be chosen to amend the Constitution of the State.

That each of such statements is required by law to be correct, and attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board; and a copy of each, thus certified, is required by law to be delivered to the County Clerk, to be recorded in his office.

That of the statement and certificate of the votes for the office of Governor, of Lieutenant Governor and Representatives in Congress, it is the duty of the County Clerk to prepare three certified copies under his signature, and sealed with the seal of his office, and transmit the same, one copy to the Governor, one copy to the Controller, and one copy to the Secretary of State.

That these statements are required by law to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

That these certified copies of the same statements are to be produced before the Board of State Canvassers, which body must meet at the capital, in Albany, on or before the 12th day of December next, as provided by law.

That from these certified copies of the statements to be made by the Boards of County Canvassers, the Board of State Canvassers, which will convene on or before the 12th day of December next, at Albany, will determine and declare, and certify what persons have been, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Representatives in Congress.

That it is the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit, without delay, a copy, under the seal of his office, of such certified determination to each person thereby declared to be elected.

That unless the Board of County Canvassers, for the County of New-York, make out, certify and deliver the statement of the votes for Representatives in Congress at the last general election, as they are required by law to do, from the original statements of the canvass in each election district, this deponent cannot have the benefit of the certified determination of the Board of State Canvassers, declaring deponent to be duly elected as aforesaid.

That the Board of County Canvass