pardon of the culprits. And he is warned to keep himself and his friends on their guard, and that it is prudent for Virginia, in concert with Maryland, to augment forces near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry as the days of the execution approach; and that the Abolitionists are certainly tampering with and exciting the free negroes at various points in the North to some desperate attempt.

"In view of everything surrounding the State and its border, it will be necessary for the people not to flock in crowds to the scenes of the executions. The times when they occur will be the very times when the homesteads on the border will be most threatened with torches. Let those not under arms at the executions band together as guards of the border. It is very apparent now that a considerable force will be absolutely necessary in all the region of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson, and Berkeley Counties. There will be full military force at the executions; but every citizen not in the ranks, one with another, ought to be arming and organizing as patrols and guards, and as volunteer videttes."

Gov. Wise also promptly on Thursday night ordered 300 men and two pieces of artillery to leave Alexandria at daylight yesterday morning for Charlestown. *The Washington Star* of Saturday evening says:

"The Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. Smith, and Alexandria Rifemen Capt. Marze, numbering eighty men, all from Alexandria, left this city in the 6:26 a.m. train of cars for Charlestown, Va. Col. Stewart, with the Alexandria artillery, and Capt. Duffy, left Alexandria at the same hour by the London and Hampshire Railroad for Winchester, where they expect to get horses to convey them to Charlestown. They take with them two brass field pieces. It is expected that Gov. Wise will follow this evening. The soldiers, in passing through this city, procured 1,000 rounds of ball cartridge from Lieut. McHenry, from the supply in the office of the chief of police.

Two companies of cavalry were to leave Richmond on an early express train for the same destination.

"At a late hour last night an application was made by Col. Stuart, commanding the Alexandria, Va., militia regiment, on the head of the ordnance bureau for arms and ammunition to enable the Alexandria companies to perform efficient service in and around Charlestown, Va. Col. Craig promptly issued an order to Major Ramsey (in command of the Washington Arsenal) to comply with this requisition. So, ere midnight, 25 Sharp's rifles, 150 sabers, and a quantity of ammunition were duly sent down to Alexandria by wagon.

"Before leaving Col. Stuart dispatched to Gov. Wise the following:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 5 o'clock a. m.

"'Gov. WISE: I am about to leave here with the Rifles and Guards, numbering, with some of my staff, eighty-six men, well equipped, for Charlestown. Major Duffy has by this time left Alexandria with two field pieces for Front Royal, with orders to join me in Clarke County or Charlestown, or as circumstances will require. I have procured a supply of fixed ammunition for the artillery and two companies from this place. I will telegraph you from the nearest point. CHARLES E. STUART.

"'Col. Commanding 176th Regiment.

The grand jury at Norfolk, Va., have found a true bill on an indictment against S. Danenburg, who keeps a clothing and shoe store in that city, for seditious language, calculated to incite insurrection. *The Day Book* says:

"The first count charged him with having used the words, 'John Brown was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what any honest man would do.' And the second count charged that he had uttered the following expressions: 'John Brown was fighting in a good cause,' (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master,) 'and that owners have no right of property in their slaves;' and said that 'Brown did nothing but what any other honest man would do.' Danenburg left the city a few days ago, having an intimation that he had got himself into trouble. His case will come on early in the present term of the Superior Court, now in session."

The Baltimore Patriot says:

"We were present during the night of wild excitement at Harper's Ferry, when the frightened farmer, Jesse Moore, mistaking the cry of the whipporwills on the mountains for the screams of his neighbors, rode into the town calling to the people to arm themselves and proceed to the assistance of the people in the valley, who were being murdered by Capt. Cook and his band of Abolitionists. Of all the citizens of the Ferry, no one seemed to doubt the truth of the story, and the strangers who were present were regarded with suspicion for expressing the belief that Capt. Cook was flying from the locality to seek the safety of his own neck rather than committing any act that would place it in further jeopardy. Col. Lee, who had command of the Marines, endeavored to quiet the panic and scouted the whole story, but when he found that the entire population of the vicinity had been aroused by the alarm spread by the excited messenger, and were flocking into the town with their wives and children for safety, he concluded to start out with a squad of men to quiet the general apprehension. In a short time he returned and reported the supposed victims of the massacre to have been all sound asleep and somewhat frightened by the appearance of a military force under their windows."

A SUGGESTION.

The Legislature, which is soon to assemble, will doubtless make great changes in the military laws of the State. We would suggest one which, we think, would prove highly beneficial in all such cases as that presented by the Harper's Ferry outrage. It is to bestow upon every captain of militia, and his officers, the power of forming themselves into a Court, for the purpose of trying all cases in which the party has been taken in the act of exciting insurrection, and hanging him on the spot. The execution of a law of this kind, in one or two instances, would have a prodigious effect. When men know that they are to be exalted into heroes and martyrs for attempts of the kind, as Old Brown has been, it may be possible that they will imitate him. But when they find that the only alternative of complete success is to be hung like a dog, and buried in a ditch with ropes around their necks, they will be very cautious how they venture. They will want the stimulant of vanity, which keeps Old Brown up. It is one thing to die for glory, and another to be strangled quietly, and without *eclat*.—[Richmond Dispatch

THE JOHN BROWN FUND.

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS OF IT—RESPONSE OF THE NORTHERN HEART.

Friends of Liberty and fair-play! you have seen the bravest man of the century stricken cowardly and murderous blows when lying vanquished and bleeding in the armory. You have seen him brought faint and wounded into a Court *of Justice (?)* upon a pallet, and in that condition hurried through the mockery of a trial with a ferocity of impatience that no savage tribe *outside* of Christendom has been ever guilty of. You have seen a devoted and noble man, in violation both of law and of precedent, condemned to death with such summary vengeance as no criminal at the North, however vile, has ever experienced. And what is the verdict of the North upon this series of hideous and cowardly atrocities? TWO DOLLARS PER HOUR FOR THE FIRST HUNDRED HOURS!! *Substantial sympathy for John Brown!* So impatient were the North to testify their abhorrence at the treatment which John Brown had received at the hands of a Southern Judiciary, that despite all opinions as to the propriety or wisdom of his course in the particular case upon which he was tried, "Northern Fair Play" seizes the first practical method to give expression to its insulted manhood!

TEN THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS of John Brown will not satisfy the demand! This is one way in which the North affixes its seal of reprobation upon the brutal and cowardly manner in which a brave man is being hurried to death!

From the many letters in my possession, and accumulating every hour, I select the following:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1859.

THADDEUS HYATT, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I am no Abolitionist, neither do I countenance the insane attempt at Harper's Ferry in the slightest; but I am disgusted with the efforts of *Harper's Weekly* and its artist correspondent to prejudice the community by means of abominable caricatures. The misfortunes and the bravery of the Old Man entitle him to fair and manly treatment, and I trust the plan proposed by you will counteract those miserable exhibitions of malice. I inclose my subscription. Box No. —, New-York. H. H.

The following is from Mrs. L. Maria Child:

WAYLAND, Nov. 17, 1859.

MR. HYATT—*Dear Sir:* I think your plan for raising a fund by photographs is excellent, and I have no doubt it will be very successful. I inclose $2. I should like to have every form of his likeness that can be devised, and have no corner of my dwelling without a memorial of him. The brave, self-sacrificing, noble old man! Yours, respectfully, L. MARIA CHILD.

A lady from Northampton, Mass., writes as follows:

"MR. HYATT—*Dear Sir:* God bless you for your active sympathy with the self-sacrificing hero of Harper's Ferry! Inclosed you will find $1 and a stamp. May I beg you to forward with the autograph, a clear, good photograph of 'the noblest Roman of them all.' Yours, always for the right, whether down-trodden or triumphant! LUCY."

A clergyman from Waterford, N. Y., writes as follows:

"THADDEUS HYATT—*Dear Sir:* God bless you and those engaged with you, in the effort for the relief of the destitute and deserving family of the noble and heroic John Brown! I have just read your card in to-day's TRIBUNE, and inclose you $1 for good old Brown's photograph. I want it that my children may by it the more frequently have their attention called to the brave old martyr, and, remembering his wrongs, grow up thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Liberty and hatred of Despotism. Count me one of the '10,000,' and if it is necessary in order to roll up the full number, I will send a dollar for my wife and each of my children—three. Yours, for God and Humanity, H. A. G."

I select the following brief extracts from similar ones in the many letters already received:

Philadelphia, Penn.—"Inclosed I hand you one dollar for the family of that generous old Roman, John Brown. Send me a likeness of the old man—my family will esteem it highly. I would freely double the sum inclosed did I not feel confident that there are twice ten thousand freemen who will esteem it a privilege to contribute a dollar each to gladden the heart of the good old man."

Trinity Buildings, N. Y., says: "Inclosed are *five* dollars towards a fund for the benefit of the families of Brown and Thompson. Please send two photographs."

Albany, N. Y., says: "Inclosed I send you *ten* dollars for John Brown's family. Send two photographs. I trust that the free-will offering for his family will be such that he can feel 'in his martyrdom that God has not forsaken them.'"

A Friend at Phil., Penn., says: "Respected friend—I gladly respond to thy offer published yesterday in THE TRIBUNE; 'I approve of it, as it will afford all an opportunity to give to the widow and children of the 'Brave Old Man,' for them I inclose one dollar.'"

The following is from ——, Fifth avenue: "A lady incloses five dollars toward a fund for the family of John Brown, and wishes in return a photograph (*a good one*) of the noble old man."

Fall River sends a dollar, and says: "It is no time now to spend words over the good old man, but money is what is wanted."

New-York says: "John Brown I have known well for eleven years. He is the soul of bravery and honesty. I must have his photograph, and I wish to contribute to aid his family. Inclosed is one dollar."

Genesee Co., N. Y., sends a dollar, and says: "Send me a photograph of that noble old hero, John Brown."

Fall River, Mass., says: "I hasten to give my mite to the fund; send me a photograph of the brave old hero. *God speed the right!*"

Worcester, Mass., says: "Inclosed, please find my mite for the likeness of that noble hero, John Brown."

Five dollars is sent from Binghamton by "Yours for a good cause."

Bridgeport, Conn., says: "Inclosed, please find one dollar; and if not enough is received to make up the fund, consider me a *yearly* subscriber for this amount."

Another says: "Inclosed, please find eight dollars for your call for aid to John Brown's family."

Another says: "Your plan for the relief of John Brown's family is sensible. Inclosed is a dollar."

A Postmaster uses his franking privilege for the following: "I'm right glad you conceived that capital idea. It must, it will bring a fund of $20,000. Brave, generous, Old Ossawatomie! he 'never told a lie; he never even acted one in all his life!'"

Friends! within the short period of about one hundred hours, or since Tuesday morning last, the fund has reached to nearly $300, and the additions continue without abatement! In view of these substantial evidences of a wide-spread sympathy through the Northern States for John Brown, I respectfully submit to Governor Wise that he is about to execute a very popular man!! THADDEUS HYATT.

Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON CARING FOR BROWN'S FAMILY.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THEIR RELIEF.

BOSTON, Nov. 19, 1859.

The meeting at the Tremont Temple this evening in behalf of the family of John Brown was fully attended. About 2,000 persons were present, and the net profits will doubtless give several hundred dollars to the beneficiaries. A large number of ladies were present.

The assemblage was called to order about 7½ o'clock by the Hon. J. A. Andrew. He was accompanied by the Rev. J. M. Manning of the Old South Church, the Rev. Dr. Neal of the Somerset-street Baptist Church, and Wendell Phillips. The Divine blessing was invoked by Dr. Neal, who also offered up prayer for the family of Brown.

Mr. Emerson then made his appearance on the platform, and the applause was of the heartiest kind.

Mr. Andrew referred to the letter of John Brown to Lydia Maria Child, and read that portion of it suggesting the need of aid to the writer's family. John Brown, he remarked, had fallen for an idea. Whether his course was wrong or not, Brown himself was right. The speaker sympathized with that idea, and all who did should see to it that the family of that honest man should not suffer by the loss of their natural protectors.

A letter from the Rev. C. H. Hefloruth was read, declining to be present, as had been announced in the papers. His letter was hissed. He stated that he had understood both sides of the question were to be discussed. However, Mr. Andrew said, it was hardly likely that any one present thought there were two sides to the question as to whether John Brown's family should be left to starve. After stating that lithographic copies of Brown's letters to Mrs. Child, had been printed, and were for sale at the door at ten cents, he introduced the Rev. Mr. Manning.

Mr. Manning thought it was rather difficult to speak of the subject on hand to-night without expressing an opinion regarding the affair at Harper's Ferry. He should never have advised Brown to do what he had done. Fillibusters went to Southern lands to rescue men from Spanish tyranny and were not molested. But Brown had interfered with home tyranny and must die. Brown was not insane. He was the sword in the hand of a higher power. It was the finger of God writing upon the wall of Belshazzar's palace the doom of the tyrants. Mr. Manning took his hearers back to the day of the Boston massacre, when Crispus Attucks, the colored man, fought in defence of the liberty of white men. No patriot would have advised his attack on the British soldiery. But the citizens of Boston followed his remains to the grave in a long procession, and year after year celebrated the anniversary of that massacre. The last public address Joseph Warren made before he fell at Bunker Hill was on such an occasion—an address made in the very face of British bayonets, and defying intimidation. After Bunker Hill that celebration was changed to the 4th of July. Daniel Webster said that from the day of the Boston massacre was dated the disruption of the British Empire. So might it be with the death of John Brown. Should, half a century hence, its result be the freedom of the whole land, no man would find fault with the battle of Harper's Ferry—when some other Daniel Webster, at a safe distance, might say that from the moment when John Brown swung between heaven and earth might be dated the beginning of the end of American Slavery. Mr. Manning drew other parallels. The Government journals of 1770 charged the trouble on the ministers stirring up the people. The patriots said that it was caused by parading British regiments in Boston. So does the Slave Power parade before Northern conscience the revolting wickedness of Slavery. The speaker then counseled at some length the cherishing of love for the slaveholder while we hated Slavery. Faithfulness linked with love and firm adherence to duty was the rightful path, remembering that the roots of Slavery were in Northern soil as well as Southern.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was next introduced.

Mr. Emerson spoke substantially as follows: In reference to the cause which has brought us together, the gentleman who preceded me has well said that between us, whatever our theological views, no wall of separation could here exist. That commanding event, the sequel to which has brought us together to-night, eclipses all others which have occurred for a long time in our history. I am glad to see that the prevalent interest in the hero of Harper's Ferry has provoked curiosity in all parts of the country in regard to the details of his individual history. It is not wonderful that gentlemen in all parts of the country are finding threads of relationship between themselves, and he was happily a representative of the American republic. This John Brown is a farmer, the sixth in descent from Peter Brown, who came to Plymouth in 1620 in the Mayflower. I say the sixth, and all the six were farmers. His grandfather, of Symsbury, Conn., was a captain in Revolutionary history. His father was largely interested in cattle, and became a contractor for the supply of beef to the army in 1812. Our Captain Brown, then a boy, with his father, was present as a witness at the surrender of Hull. Captain Brown cherished always a very high respect for his father as a man of strong character. It is probable that his estimate was just. As for Captain Brown himself, he is so transparent that all men see through him. He is a man to make himself felt wherever in the world courage and integrity are esteemed—the rarest of heroes, and yet a pure idealist. Every one who has heard him speak has been impressed alike by his simple and artless goodness and sublime courage. He joins the high faith of the good man with the Revolutionary spirit of his grandfather. He believes two instruments—the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence. When he was here he used in conversation these words: "Better that a whole generation of men, women, and children should pass away by violent death, than that one word of these two should be broken in this country." There is a Unionist and a strict constructionist for you. He believes in the union of the American States, and he conceives that the only enemy of the Union is Slavery, and for this reason, as a patriot, he seeks its abolition. Gov. Wise has pronounced his eulogy in a manner that does discredit to the moderation of our own timid partisans. Capt. Brown's speeches to the Court have interested a nation in him. What artlessness and plainness! If he had interfered in behalf of the great or the wealthy, or the wise, he said, no one would have blamed him; but he believed that when he interfered in behalf of a poor and despised people he was doing right. What a favorite will he be in history, which plays such pranks with mere temporary reputations. Nothing can resist it. If he suffers death, it is plain that he will drag certain official gentlemen into an immortality undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings. Indeed it is the resolution of Governor Wise of Virginia to hang the man whom he says possesses the greatest integrity, truthfulness and courage that he ever met. Is that the kind of men for whom the gallows are built? No man dare believe that there exists in Virginia another man as worthy to live, as deserving of public and private honors, as this poor prisoner. But we are here to think of the relief of the family of John Brown. To my eyes, the family looks very large and in need of relief. It comprises his brave fellow sufferers in the jail, the poor fugitives who are hunted still in the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania, all the sympathisers in every State, and every man who loves the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence like him, and who sees the tiger instinct that threatens himself in the malignant public sentiment that exists at the South. I said, just now, that John Brown is an idealist, but he believes in his ideas to such an extent that he labored to put them all into action. He did not believe in moral suasion, but in putting things through. We in Massachusetts fancy we are free, but it seems that we are somewhat mistaken. We have great population, great wealth, great talent—and yet life and freedom are not safe, because the judges rely on the forms of law, and do not, like John Brown, use their eyes to see the sail before the storm. They assume that the United States can protect the prisoner and his witness. The State Judges fear a collision between two belligerents, and cannot find law enough to maintain the sovereignty of the State. At a pinch they are of no more use than idiots. After a thing has been done they may wring their hands at the result, but they had better never been born. A Vermont judge knows the laws protect with their whole power the citizen, and is worth a whole Court-House full of lawyers so idolatrous of forms as to let go the substance. Is any man in Massachusetts so simple as to believe that when a United States Court in Virginia, in these times of excitement, sends into the North for a witness, that it wants him to slaughter and eat? Your habeas corpus may be a nuisance by taking away the right reliance of a citizen and substituting therefor the form. I hope, then, that in addition to our relief to the family of John Brown, we shall endeavor to relieve all those in whose behalf he suffers, and all those who are in sympathy with him, and not forget to aid him, also, in the best way, by securing freedom and independence in Massachusetts itself. Mr. Emerson spoke about twenty-three or four minutes.

Mr. Andrew then said that Mr. Emerson had not come empty handed, but had brought with him from Concord a contribution of fifty dollars. A Finance Committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The Chairman next introduced Wendell Phillips, who made the closing address. The meeting throughout was enthusiastic, and the speakers were frequently and loudly applauded.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS.—*Academy of Music.*—To-night will be given for the first time, the "Magic Flute," with Madame Colson, Madame Gazzaniga, Junca, Amodio and Ferri; Signor Stigelli will make his first appearance in this country as "Tamino."

Sam Cowell, an English comic singer, will appear at the French Theater, a week from to-night, in one of his own entertainments, assisted by a select troupe, Mr. H. L. Bateman managing.

Laura Keene's Theater.—"The Wife's Secret," and the "Norma" travestie, are still announced for every evening.

Wallack's Theater.—To-night will be given for the second time this season Mr. Brougham's comedy of "Romance and Reality," and the farce "To Paris and Back." To-morrow night Mr. Lester's benefit occurs, on which occasion he will act "Rover" in "Wild Oats." The comedy will be put on the stage with a cast of extraordinary strength, in which are the names of Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Gannon, and Messrs. Blake, Lester, Brougham, Walcot, etc.

Winter Garden.—"Smike" is still the attraction here. To-morrow night, that excellent actor, Mr. Jefferson, has a benefit. He will play "Newman Noggs" in "Smike," and "Solon Shingle" in "The People's Lawyer."

Niblo's Garden.—This is the last week of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. To-night, "White Horse of the Peppers," "Law for Ladies," and "Bryan O'Linn."

Bowery Theater.—It is announced that to-night will be acted, "under any circumstances," the piece called "Three Eras in the Life of a Fireman," illustrative of certain events in the life of the Hon. D. C. Broderick.

Drayton's Parlor Operas, No. 718 Broadway.—The entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. Drayton have grown rapidly in public favor, and the house is full nightly. To-night will be performed "Love is Blind," and "Never Too Late to Mend."

Barnum's American Museum.—Mr. Delmon Grace, as the leading actor here, has made a hit, and will doubtless remain a fixture. To-night, he and Mr. T. Hadaway, the comedian, appear in the drama of "Eustache Baudin."

Niblo's Saloon.—The George Christy troupe are winning new favor, and plenty of money. The farce for this week is "The Black Statue," in addition to which, a full programme of other entertainments.

Wood's Minstrels.—At this popular place is announced an entirely new pantomime, entitled "The Mystic Spell," which will be performed to-night for the first time. Also, Negro Minstrelsy, in the "Old Virginny" style.

Palace Garden will be enlivened every afternoon and evening this week by the great zoological show of Van Amburgh & Co., whose reputation is well established. The menagerie includes the mammoth elephant "Hannibal," beside many other animals of credit and renown.

Du Chaillu's African Collection, at No. 635 Broadway, is open day and evening. It is one of the most remarkable and most instructive exhibitions ever seen anywhere.

Pictures.—There are on exhibition this week the following named fine paintings: Church's "Heart of the Andes," at the Studio building, No. 15 Tenth street; Rosa Bonheur's two pictures "Les Borriqueros," at Goupil's new Gallery, No. 772 Broadway; "The Home of Washington after the War," painted by Ressiter and Mignot, at the National Academy of Design, Tenth street, near Broadway, and "A Dream of Italy," Sonntag's well-commended picture, at the Dusseldorf Gallery. They will all amply repay inspection.

REBELLION IN INDIA.—Dr. Scudder gives the closing lecture of his course this evening, at the Cooper Institute, and presents a view of the critical periods in the history of the British empire in India, with an account of the earlier mutinies and massacres, and the great rebellion.

The Rev. John J. Fee of Kentucky will speak to-night in the Freewill Baptist Church in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.

DEDICATION OF A UNIVERSALIST MISSION CHURCH.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Hall in Third avenue, near Sixty-first street, was dedicated for the purposes of a Universalist Mission Church. The Rev. Dr. Sawyer, of the Orchard-street Universalist Church, preached the dedication sermon, taking as his text 1st Corinthians, 3d chapter and the 9th verse: "For we are all laborers together with God." There was a good congregation, the Hall being nearly filled. The Mission has been established with a view to the organization of a Church. Mr. Elisha Hibbard and other gentlemen are responsible for the enterprise. The hall is to be open every Sunday for school at 1½ o'clock, and for regular service a 3 o'clock. The pulpit is to be supplied by the various ministers of the other Churches in the city.

The Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL preached for the sixth time last evening to a hall crowded to its utmost capacity, as it has been from the first. Her theme was The Plan of Redemption; her view of it is not essentially different from that held by the great body of those termed Liberal Christians. She was heard with deep attention to the end, when a liberal collection was made toward defraying the expenses of the hall. She does not expect nor seek compensation for preaching.

OBSEQUIES OF MRS. MARY WORTHINGTON MORRIS.—The funeral of this beloved and amiable lady, the wife of General George P. Morris, took place yesterday at Trinity Chapel. The solemn and impressive services of the Episcopal Church were read by the Rev. Drs. Higbee and Hobart, and the beautiful music was sung and chaunted by the choir attached to the chapel. After the ceremonies the remains were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery, from which place they will be removed to Cold Spring. The following gentlemen were pall-bearers:

Charles W. Sandford,	Aaron Ward,
John W. Francis, M. D.,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
William F. Havemeyer,	N. P. Willis,
Shepherd Knapp,	William H. C. Bartlett,
Robert W. Wier,	Thomas P. Rossiter,
F. F. James,	William Hall,
E. L. Fancher,	Elijah Ward,
Luther R. Marsh,	Charles Yates.

OPENING OF PROPOSALS FOR THE NIGHT-SOIL CONTRACT.—On Saturday, at noon, the City Inspector and Controller met at the office of the former, and opened the proposals which had been received for the night-soil contract for a term of five years. There were only four bids. Thomas A. Dunn being the lowest bidder, received the contract at $15,600 per annum. His sureties will be investigated to-day, and the contract will be presented to the Common Council this evening for confirmation. If Mr. Dunn can afford to do the work at the price of his bid, there will be saved, it is stated, as much as $50,000 annually.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.—The Whig General Committee have nominated Mr. Jas. De Peyster Ogden for Mayor, and appointed a Committee to inform the Republican and American Conventions of their action. They have also taken steps to call nominating Conventions in the various Districts, to put up candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—This colossal edifice, the corner-stone whereof was laid in August, 1858, is being proceeded with as rapidly, doubtless, as circumstances will permit. The rock on which the superstructure is to rest having been leveled, and the foundation completed, the towers and south transept have been commenced, and are in part erected to the hight of several feet. The material is white marble, and the blocks are elaborately finished. Between twenty and thirty men are employed on the spot in furthering the work, which will be continued without interruption, as long as the weather proves favorable for outdoor business. The building will front on Fifth avenue and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. The plan is a Latin cross, 328 feet long and 175 feet in width.

ANOTHER GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS—DANGEROUS NOTES—TWO ARRESTS.—On Saturday last a large number of counterfeit $5 bills of the Merchants' Bank of Albany were put in circulation in this city. A woman of suspicious character, named Jennie Howard, alias Jennie Clifford and half a dozen other names, was observed by Officer Fitzmaurice of the Second Precinct, making large purchases of millinery and other goods, and he accordingly followed her from place to place, when he ascertained that she was passing these bills, for which she would receive some good money in change. Having disposed of the worthless bills, she would rush to her lodgings, No. 279 Elizabeth street, where she would leave the good money, and again start with a fresh supply of the counterfeit. After following her for a long time on her shopping tour, the officer finally took her into custody. On Sunday morning several complaints were made against her, and Justice Connolly committed her for examination in default of $3,000 bail. Jennie is a handsome Irish woman, 21 years of age, and it is said that she and her husband keep a porter-house at No. 614 Broadway. A man who gave his name as William Stetson, a paper carrier, was also arrested on Saturday for passing bills of the same character. Three complaints were made against him, and Justice Kelly locked him up for examination. The counterfeits are well executed, neatly printed, and calculated to impose upon even good judges of paper money. The prisoners are supposed to be connected with others in the same business.

A CONFIDENCE MERCHANT.—On Saturday last a person of gentlemanly appearance called at the jewelry store of Anthony Wallach, No. 16 Maiden lane, where he gave his name as Wilhelm Smith, and represented himself as a jeweler, doing business at Niagara Falls. He was shown a large quantity of goods, but finally concluded that he would not purchase till Monday. He desired to be introduced to some wholesale establishment where he could buy diamonds, and was referred by Mr. Wallach to the store of Charles Myers, No. 33 Eldridge street. Here he also examined a large quantity of goods, but deferred purchasing. Shortly after his departure, Mr. Myers missed several gold chains, bracelets, a silver watch, and other articles, valued at $100. He instantly suspected the Niagara Falls merchant, and hastened to the store of Mr. Wallach, where he made known his loss, and recommended an inspection of Mr. Wallach's stock. An examination soon showed that several vest chains, valued at $100, were missing. Search was then made for Smith, and information given to the police. In the evening, Officer Felleman of the Fourth Precinct, saw a man offering a lot of jewelry for sale in Chatham street at such low prices as to awake his suspicions, and he accordingly took him into custody. He was subsequently recognized by Messrs. Wallach and Myers as the individual who had victimized them, and nearly all the stolen jewelry was found in his possession. He was locked up for trial by Justice Connolly.

CHILD ABANDONMENT.—On Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, John Kerrigan, a lad living at No. 71 Baxter street, was accosted on the corner of White and Centre streets by a genteel-appearing man, who gave him 25 cents, and at the same time passed into his arms a child, apparently about two months old, with the request that John should take the little responsibility to the Sixth Ward Station-House. This the boy did, and the stranger disappeared. Capt. Dowling sent the infant to the care of Mr. George Kellock, Superintendent of Out-door Poor, No. 114 Leonard street.

THE METEOR IN NEW-JERSEY.—A trustworthy correspondent in New-Jersey sends us the following account of the recent meteoric phenomena as witnessed in his neighborhood:

The meteor of Tuesday was observed in Ocean and Burlington Counties, New-Jersey, at about the same hour it was seen in New-York. The explosion was accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, resembling cars passing over a bridge, and so loud as to cause the general belief that it was an earthquake, among those who heard the noise but did not see the meteor. The noise was distinctly heard along and upon Barnegat Bay, but much louder, from all accounts, about thirty miles inland, in the lower part of Burlington. The reflection in the water of the meteor when it burst was so plainly visible in Barnegat Bay that, accompanied as it was by the noise lasting from one to two minutes, it seriously alarmed oystermen engaged in their labors, who hastily rowed their boats to the shore, expecting it to be an earthquake. The noise of the explosion was heard by hundreds of people, but the meteor itself was observed by a much smaller number, and all who saw it seemed to be of the opinion of the Yorkville policemen, that it fell to the earth but a short distance off. In this respect it was similar to the deception of the falling stars of 1833, which seemed to fall to the earth close to the observer. The falling stars then, in many places, seemed to be less than a hundred yards distance, but a close examination proved this to be an optical illusion. In Ocean county, when the explosion occurred, a very sensible jarring of the earth was felt in several places, and also was felt by several small boats in the bay.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE-POINTS MISSION.—The time has again come for our annual festival at the Five Points. No day is more eagerly anticipated by the children there than Thanksgiving, for then they receive their annual gifts of clothing, toys, and a substantial supper. Donations of any sort will be thankfully received and faithfully applied; they may be sent directly to the Mission, No. 61 Park street. If donors will send us their address, their contributions will be called for. The festival will consist of interesting exercises by the children, commencing at 3 o'clock p. m. Supper at 5 o'clock, and distributions of rewards at 7.

In behalf of the ladies,

A. K. SANFORD, N. MEAD, } Missionaries.

The ladies of the Gospel Union Mission are prepared to receive, and faithfully apply, any donations made for the children's Thanksgiving Dinner; or to meet the pressing wants of the suffering poor of this Mission. Who will aid us in making the hearts of many glad? Send to the Mission Room, No. 42 Baxter street, or address a note to the undersigned, stating where material aid can be obtained.

ISABELLA F. THOMAS, No. 134 Cherry street.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—The poor boys of this praiseworthy institution have always had their share of the good things of Thanksgiving Day. We are sure we need not prompt the benevolent to remember them on the present occasion. Contributions of food or money will be received at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, Sun Building, No. 128 Fulton street.

A MODEL HOTEL-KEEPER.—Mr. Freeman, the hotel-keeper, seems to have been endowed to a remarkable degree with the gift of getting into trouble, and being brought before the Mayor. His Roman features are almost as familiar in the office of the Chief Magistrate as the face of any clerk or subordinate who gets a salary for daily service. He has a way, it seems, of promising to board people at a specified rate per day, and then charging them two or three times the amount agreed upon, because they stayed over night. Mr. Freeman's idea is, that a day does not include the night, but only the time marked by the rising and setting of the sun; and, consequently, that when he engages to board a man a day for one dollar he is not bound to keep him over night, and that if the man does remain over night he can charge him two dollars for his night's lodging. A case of this kind was before the Mayor on Saturday. A man testified that Freeman agreed to keep him at the rate of a dollar a day; that he remained four days, for which he paid $5, and that Mr. Freeman then demanded $7 more, and retained a steamboat ticket and his baggage as security for the amount. Mr. Freeman was arrested, and set up in defense the theory just set forth, to wit, that he only agreed to keep him through the day, and that the seven or eight dollars extra was for lodging, and for the trouble he took in protecting his guest against sharpers, by procuring for him a genuine instead of a bogus ticket. The Mayor took a different view of the matter, however, and intimated that a day means twenty-four hours, and, in spite of Mr. Freeman's ingenious theory, he was compelled to give up his guest's baggage and ticket without getting the $7.

"GLASS TO PUT IN."—Phillip Gerhart of No. 196 Elm street a few days since employed a glazier by the name of Louis Feyrer to set some glass in his house, and when paying him for the job exposed to his view a quantity of money in a small trunk, and two silver watches. On the following day the house was entered, and the watches and money carried off. A lady occupying the same house testifies to seeing this accused inside the room where the valuables were kept. On being arrested two pawn tickets were found in his possession, which are supposed to represent the watches. The prisoner was committed by Justice Kelly for examination.

INQUESTS AND ACCIDENTS.—Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest yesterday on the body of Samuel A. Jackson, aged four years, who died from the effects of scalds accidentally received a few days since.....Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body of John Roach, who was injured on the 8th inst. at the store No. 32 Ferry street, by a bundle of hides falling upon his head from the third story of the building.....A male child was found dead in Fifteenth street on Sunday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, when it was shown that the child had died to death. It was supposed to be a case of infanticide.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—The store of James Valentine No. 343 Washington street, was entered by forcing open a skylight on the roof on Saturday evening, and robbed of $100 worth of pennies, some cigars, clothing &c., in all valued at $122. Officers Arthur and Foswell of the Third Precinct received such information as to lead them to suspect that the burglary was committed by John White and Michael McDonald, and they subsequently arrested them both at their residence, No. 23 Baxter street. Justice Connolly committed them both to answer.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—Peter Billings, a waiter, residing at No. 94 West Thirty-second street, was brought before Justice Quackenbush, a day or two since, on complaint of his wife, who charges him with having attempted, on several occasions, to commit a rape upon the person of her daughter, Mary Louisa Pendergast, a child of 7 years. The details of the case are too revolting for publication. Justice Quackenbush committed the prisoner to answer.

STOLE $100.—A young German, named Simeon Miller, was arrested on Saturday, charged with having stolen $100 from his employer, Martin S. McNamara of No. 230 Hudson street. It is alleged that the money was lying on a washstand, and that the accused picked it up and hid it in his stocking, where it was found on his arrest. Justice Connolly committed the accused for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Clarkson Voorhies was arrested on Saturday, charged with having assaulted and robbed Mr. John Walford, of No. 22 Fifth street. The complainant alleges that on the night of the 14th inst., as he was coming out of a saloon No. 11 Thomas street, he was seized by some person who held him tightly while the accused rifled his pockets of some small change. Justice Connolly locked the prisoner up to answer.

CONCEALED THIEF.—Michael Walter, a young man living in Baxter street, on Saturday night was found concealed in a doctor's office in Division street by a private watchman. On investigating the premises, about $75 worth of the doctor's property was found packed up ready to be carried off. Walters was locked up to answer by Justice Brennan.

[Advertisement.]

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TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, And all who use Wines and Liquors.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY. Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE. Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle, warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE. Imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE. Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use. The best wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE JAMAICA RUM, ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY. All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in this city, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use wines and liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable druggists and apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole manufacturer and importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

For sale by apothecaries and druggists in the city.

[Advertisement.]

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In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the 1st of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we therefore offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for Men and Boys, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

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We shall close out the entire Winter stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

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[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

HAS REMOVED from 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

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