

The payment of tolls to the Canal Fund for property... This act made necessary the next movement, which was to diminish, from time to time, the tolls on the canals...

Since 1851, under the new policy, the revenues from the canals, including rent of surplus waters and interest on current revenues, have run down from \$3,722,163 in 1851 to \$1,809,879 in 1852...

Another fact to prove the efficiency of the canals, the Auditor shows as follows: The tolls on the canals, including rent of surplus waters and interest on current revenues, have run down from \$3,722,163 in 1851 to \$1,809,879 in 1852...

The people of the State have in former days, with good reason, groaned over the extravagant expenditure on the canals. They are now nearly completed, and the great revenue hoped for, but never enjoyed, may yet be fully attained...

Will tolling the railroads and increasing the canal tolls burden the internal commerce of the State? The Auditor shows that the whole tonnage of our foreign trade, both exports and imports, is about equal to the tonnage of the New York and Erie, and the New York Central Railroads, added to the tonnage of our canals...

The total value of the canal tonnage was, in 1859, in round numbers, over \$100,000,000. The total value of the railroad tonnage was \$120,000,000...

With a certain prospect of our entire direct taxation for State purposes being reduced the next year to 1 1/2 mills, and thereafter still lower, and the Sinking Funds being restored, would no longer be called in question...

The issue is simply this: Shall the trade and tonnage passing through the State on our public works be taxed sufficiently to pay our Canal debt and interest, and to provide for the original design, or shall that debt and interest be paid by taxation on the whole people? Or, in other words, shall we have a 4 mill tax, or shall we reclaim the tolls given up to the railroads? It is evident that, with the existing policy, the canal revenue will continue to diminish, and taxation will continue to increase...

With our canals finished and made as available as possible for purposes of navigation, with the Railroad tolls restored to the Canal Fund, and a new adjustment of tolls on the canals, we would witness the workings of the old policy revived; and our anticipations are realized, public opinion will be in much better ground for new appropriations...

An unfortunate policy, doubtless with good intentions, was inaugurated in 1851. Experience has proved its error. The simple remedy is for the Legislature to undo what has been done, and, as if it had never been done, to go back to the original design, and to let the canal revenue become, as heretofore, the pride and boast of the State...

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"the very essence of marriage," and convert it into concubinage, in what condition, I pray you, are married people living throughout the United States? The same state of things prevails in all Protestant countries. Only in those which acknowledge the Pope as their religious head is marriage an indissoluble sacrament...

But this is a mere intimation of the difficulties which inhered in your proposition. Moses, of whom we are told (Deuteronomy v. 31) that God said to him: "Stand thou here by me, and I will speak unto thee all the commandments, and the statutes, and the judgments, which thou shalt teach my people," promulgated to the Jews a law of divorce. Our divorce law in Indiana makes, even in your eyes, a moral statute, compared to that of the Jewish legislator: for the latter provided: "When a man hath taken a wife and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes, then let him write her a bill of divorce, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. And when she is departed out of his house, she may go and be another man's wife." (Deuteronomy xxiv. 1.) This, unless you deny the record, you must admit to be God's own law...

It was first declared, according to the usual chronology, about 1,450 years before the Christian era. It remained unchanged till Christ's day. Joseph and Mary were married under it; and the former, when he doubted Mary's fidelity, was "induced to pat her away privily." For fourteen centuries and a half, then, God's chosen people, living under His law, had, according to you, a mere substitute for marriage. What distinctive name the "handing" deserves I leave to your judgment. We have been accustomed to regard it as "old-fashioned marriage." It is certain, however, that the contract, under such a law, was: "I will be your husband just as long as you find favor in my eyes; and as soon as you cease to do so, you shall have a bill of divorce, and be sent out of my house. Then you may marry whom you please."

Jesus tells us that this law was given "because of the hardness of their hearts;" or, as we should now express it, because of the low grade of morality then existing in Judea. Nevertheless, if it really is God's own law, how can you allege that it is wrong in itself? But if it be not, then divorce, even of the easiest attainment, must, in a certain state of society, be right. And hence results another important principle; namely, that there is no absolute right or wrong about this matter of divorce; but that it may properly vary in its details at different stages of civilization. It is certain that under the Divine Economy our modern sense of propriety and morality has been so developed, that we should not tolerate the Jewish statute giving uncontrolled license to the husband, but no right of relief whatever to the wife.

Jesus, discarding the old law, is stated to have proposed (as you remind us) to the people of his day a substitute where there was but a single cause for divorce, the same recognized by the New York statute. But his idea of conjugal infidelity was not that entertained in our Courts of Law. He looked, beyond surface morality, to the heart. In his pure eyes, the thought and the act were of equal criminality. His words were: "Whoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." Matthew, v. 28. The fair inference seems to be, that the proper cause for divorce is, not the mere physical act of indelicacy, but that adultery of the heart which quenches conjugal love, thus destroying that which, far more justly than your cohabitation till death, may be regarded as "the very essence of marriage."

I do not allege that Jesus so connected his two teachings—that regarding divorce and that defining adultery—that the Jews of his day, gross-minded as they were, might detect the connection and perceive its inference. If the Hebrews, in Moses's time, were so steeped in barbarism that nothing better than the bill-of-divorcement privilege was available for them, we may readily imagine that, even at fourteen centuries had elapsed, enough of the hardness of heart would remain to justify a law, in advance of the other indeed, but still only adapted to a hard material race; a race who had not learned that the letter killeth but the spirit giveth life; a race who cannot be supposed to have been capable of appreciating, hardly of comprehending, a morality of standard so exalted, that the thought is brought to judgment though the deed disclose it not.

I will go further and admit, that if the words of Jesus, in the text quoted by you, have come down to us unperverted with strict accuracy, he may have intended the men of his day to put upon them, as best adapted to their social status, the literally-material interpretation which seems to have suggested itself to the framers of the New York Divorce Law. Jesus was not one who urged reform, as some modern innovators do, rashly or prematurely. Prudence was one of his distinguishing characteristics. He said not all that was in itself true and proper to be said at some time, but only all the truths which the people to whom he addressed himself were prepared to receive. That he kept back a part we have his own words to prove: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them: now, however, when He, the Spirit of Truth is come, he will guide you into all truth"—John, xvi, 12, 13.

Yet even if your lawmakers had received the same impression that was produced on the Jews by Jesus's words, it by no means follows that it is the one adapted to our wants and progress. It by no means follows, that we should not look beyond the dead letter to the living spirit. If the divorce law promulgated from Mount Sinai was no longer adapted to a world grown fifteen hundred years older, are we to suppose that eighteen hundred years more, passed away, have brought with them no need for another advance and a more enlightened interpretation?

First: That it will not do to warn us who think divorce a moralizing engine, as poachers, of your self-entitled premises; or to bid us seek some name other than marriage wherewith to designate our legal unions. The Bible tells us that the ancestors of Christ were really married; and I never heard this denied, till your doctrine denied it.

Second: That, according to the Old Testament, easy divorce was expressly permitted, three thousand years ago, by the Deity himself.

Third: That divorce laws may properly vary, in different stages of civilization. And

Fourth: That the language of Jesus, fairly construed, designates the proper cause of divorce to be, that indelicacy of the heart which defeats the true purpose of marriage.

In conclusion, permit me to say, as to the question to which, under the name of "separation from bed and board," you refer, and which you think "just right," that of all the various kinds of divorce it has been found, in practice, to be the most immoral in its tendency. The subject of it, in that non-sacred sense which is neither married nor single, are exposed, as every person of strong affections must be who takes a vow of celibacy yet mixes with the world, to powerful temptations. Unable to marry, the chances are, that these law-condemned celibates may do worse. I think that those members of your bar with whom the procurement of legal separations is a specialty, could make to you some startling disclosures on this subject.

But, be this as it may, together becomes of the "mutual and solemn vow to live together till death them do"—"part"? What becomes of the dictionary definitions which you adduce about being "united for life" and "about affection and fidelity till death shall separate them"? Does not your policy of "separation from bed and board" as effectually extinguish these, and thus, according to your view, as completely convert marriage into a concubinal substitute, as my remedy of divorce?

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, ROBERT DANK OWEN. New York, March 6, 1866.

—An Ohio paper calls Senator Pugh a "type of Democracy" when Geo. D. Prentice continues the metaphor, observing that the "type" is considerably battered, and does not make a fair impression.

—The subject of the article is a young lady possessing a pair of bright blue eyes, light gray hair, and handsome features, appeared in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice Sutherland, on Saturday, to await the action of the Judge on the writ of habeas corpus sued out by her to release Peter Brady, her betrothed, from the imprisonment he was suffering on board the United States steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn. Capt. Farragut of the Brooklyn, and William H. Anton, esq., appeared to respond to the writ. Mr. Spencer, counsel for the fair petitioner, withdrew the allegations that Brady had been gagged, and by general consent he was discharged from imprisonment, and also from the service. Brady was present. He had a sullen look, and his general appearance was unattractive. Miss Esmond was apparently much pleased at the successful termination of her endeavors to free her lover from the real or imaginary dangers to which he had been subjected.

A CARELESS MOTHER.—About 8 o'clock on Friday evening, an officer of the Twentieth Ward discovered an unusual light in the second story of the dwelling-house at the corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway. Hastily ascending the stairs to the room he found the window curtain all ablaze, and threatening a general conflagration. A few pails of water sufficed to extinguish the flames. It was then ascertained that the lady who resided there had gone out for a time, leaving three children, the eldest but four years of age, alone in the room. While playing about they had set fire to the curtains, and, but for the timely interference of the officer, would undoubtedly have perished in the flames. At least two-thirds of the fatal accidents among children which come to the notice of the Coroners are attributable to the fact of their being thus carelessly left to themselves by thoughtless parents. Children of tender years are left alone to take care of others still younger, when, following their natural inclinations, they are sure to engage in some mischief, which too often results fatally. Campfires and burning accidents resulting from this cause are published every day, but without seeming to afford a warning to others.

MORE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—We hear that another subordinate of the Street Department is accused of more flagrant corruption than was charged upon the Roadmaster Nesbit. Jacob A. Slaight, who has been employed by the City as a Surveyor of Sidewalks, is putting up street signs and numbering streets, for two years past, has filed an affidavit, in which he swears that he has been in the habit of paying that official a "dividend" upon his bills. The affidavit is rich in detail, and we presume the Street Commissioner, as in the case of Nesbit, will submit the matter to the examination of the Grand Jury, in which case it is to be hoped that the material witnesses will be called. In the case of Nesbit, the clerk of the Lime Company, and the Captain of the Ann Maria, the two most material witnesses in the case—those who could prove all the facts of the Street Commissioner's charges upon the defendant Roadmaster—did not appear before the Grand Jury. Much pains and some considerable expense to the county was incurred in bringing them from Post-Keeps, but they happened to arrive about two hours after the case had been disposed of, and the Jury discharged.

We fancy that this street-sign and number affair will prove a rich placer of corruption scandal. If what we hear is true, the Inspector of Sidewalks is in a fair way for a journey up the river, in company with our friend Billy Dunham. We believe that Jake Slaight has sworn to the truth, and we wait patiently for the action of the Street Commissioner and the Grand Jury. It would seem that whenever Slaight had money due him for corporation work, he was dogged about by the official accusers, until he got his bill discharged and divided the proceeds. If Mr. Ward is correct, he will submit the matter to the Grand Jury, or to the Grand Jury, in which case it is to be hoped that the material witnesses will be called. In the case of Nesbit, the clerk of the Lime Company, and the Captain of the Ann Maria, the two most material witnesses in the case—those who could prove all the facts of the Street Commissioner's charges upon the defendant Roadmaster—did not appear before the Grand Jury. Much pains and some considerable expense to the county was incurred in bringing them from Post-Keeps, but they happened to arrive about two hours after the case had been disposed of, and the Jury discharged.

CITY ITEMS

AMUSEMENTS.—We are getting on; the dramas that have so long held possession of the Broadway theaters, to the exclusion of novelties, and the penny play of the managers, are one by one passing away, having accomplished their appointed work. At last we have to record the theatrical success of "Jessie Deans," and to notice the reinstatement of the French drama on the field lately held so triumphantly by the Scotch. But while the Celt retires from one stage before the conquering march of the Gaul, on another field the Gallic powers are on the wane, and the Scottish banner may soon triumphantly wave over the land, etc. All of which means that we humbly trust, for the sake of the novelty-seeking play-goers of the city, soon to be able to chronicle the demise of the "Poor Young Man" at Wallack's, and the substitution of some other sensation. And if France walks in at Laura Keane's when Scotia retires, why should not the thistle succeed at Wallack's when the lily abdicates.

Mr. Lester, please remember the many triumphant weeks of "Jessie Brown," and give us another Scotch play. Laura Keane's Theater.—Mr. Dion Boucicault has written for this house a new three-act comedy, which he calls "Vanity Fair," and which is not an adaptation to Mr. Thackeray's novel, all the Sunday papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Instead of which, the scene is laid in Paris and vicinity, and the characters are French, Italian, and English, mixed. There are parts for Miss Robertson, Miss Keane, Miss Wells, Miss Deland, and Mrs. Fox (a new member of the company), and also for Messrs. Boucicault, Burnett, Vincent, Fisher, Whetstone, Peters, J. A. Smith, Mr. Lessee, and others. With such a cast, if the piece does not succeed, the fault must be with the author.

Wallack's Theater.—The "Romance of a Poor Young Man" every night this week. Niblo's Garden.—Three pieces are announced here for this evening—"The Rough Diamond," "Uncle Pat's Cabin," and "Washington's First Love." Of the last piece, the bills say it has never been played before in America. As the same bills announced Mr. Walcott's ten-year-old "Patience and Perseverance" as a new comedy, it is but fair to presume that the Washington piece has been acted here scores of times.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, than whom there is no better actor on the American stage, takes a benefit to-night at this house. Mr. Jefferson has ministered to the mirth of the New-York public so long and so successfully, that the whole town are his friends and debtors. Let them in some slight degree pay their just debt to-night, while at the same time they incur a new obligation, by finding several hours of thorough enjoyment. The pieces are "The Quack Doctor," with Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Lone Burke, and Messrs. Jefferson, Davenport, and Geo. Holland to act the parts; and the frantic burlesque of "Yvanhoe."

Broadway Bowdler.—The "Romance of a Very Poor Young Man" is the title of a burlesque to be produced to-night, and it is supposed to be in some degree modeled on the distresses of the other Poor Young Man who has so successfully paraded his woes of late at another house. The subject is a capital one in a burlesque, and Mrs. Charles Howard, who enacts the leading part, we remember as a good actress in pieces of this sort. The author of the play is Mr. Charles Gayler.

Bowery Theater.—To-night is the first night of a new play by Mr. J. H. Siddons, entitled the "Dead Heart." Three other pieces are to be also acted: "To Paris and Back for £5," "Sarah's Young Man," and "The Marine Lover." All for 25 cents—61 cents each, with the privilege of going home as soon as your conscience tells you that you have got your money's worth.

New Bowery.—Three pieces are given here to-night: "Horse-Shoe Robinson," the farce of "A Kiss in the Dark," and Jerome Ravel's old spectacle of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," which, with the most meditations impudence, is announced as "Mr. G. L. Fox's comic pantomime."

Barnum's American Museum.—The animal which has caused such a tremendous expenditure of interrogation marks by compelling luckless printers to reiterate through countless columns the puzzling question, "What is it?" is perhaps the chief attraction here, although the amiable Grizzly Bear is not without his admirers, the charming Sea-Lion does not lack for friends, nor are the Seal and the baby Snakes without wandering crowds to gaze on their various beauties. In the dramatic department, the "Octoroon" is announced for every night.

Dusseldorf Gallery.—The attractions of this always interesting place of resort, have been much increased of late by the addition of many truly admirable pieces of statuary. Among the works now on exhibition are Crawford's statue "Dancing Jenny," Angelina's "Eve," Louise Landers' "Evangeline," and "Post of Hawthorne," Barbee's "Fisher-Girl," and "Bast Aker's" "Dead Pearl-Diver."

Palace Garden.—This is the last week but two of the exhibition of Van Amburgh's Menagerie. The entire establishment starts upon April 1st on a tour through the New-England States.

Christy's Minstrels, Niblo's Saloon.—New features are being constantly introduced into the entertainments offered here. This week the leading piece is "Mrs. Day's New-Year's Calls." Beside which music, fun, and dancing.

Bryant's Minstrels.—A good and varied performance given every night, at No. 472 Broadway.

Musical Intelligence.—The opera at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, has been very successful. The benefit of Miss Patti exhibited the most crowded house ever assembled in the great building. The character of Rosina, in "The Barber," was well chosen for the occasion. It is the best for the youthful singer, as it does not demand dramatic power, but simply vocal agility and grace.

A large auditory distinguished the benefit given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, for the widow and orphans of the late Mr. Wilkins. The course of true music, however, did not run smooth: certain artists refused to sing after the "negro minstrel," considering it *infra dig.* Under favor, the introduction of "negro minstrelsy" is something new at the Academy of Music. There is no reason now why they should refuse to let it to the Circus.

Madame Frezzolini is now in this city, with a voice restored by rest to its proper force, as we are told. As she is a great artist, and has filled the highest places in the leading opera houses of Europe, her reputation should entitle her to a proper hearing. Her performance in *Ernani* was esteemed by Verdi as superior to that of any rival, and we believe she has not yet been heard in that character here. After Lent we shall have some more opera—if not sooner—and why not Mad. Frezzolini in it?

CRICKET AND BASE-BALL.—The admirers of those many out-door sports are already making preparations for the approaching season, which promises to be one of the most successful on record. The National Association of Base-Ball Players are to meet in annual Convention at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next, March 14. This will be the most important meeting they have yet held, as delegates from clubs located in other States than New-York are to take part in the proceedings for the first time; for although the associations is national in its character, its members have hitherto been confined to delegates from the clubs of New-York and its immediate vicinity. The game of Base Ball is rapidly gaining popularity, and each year adds to the importance and influence of the Convention. In Cricket matters the clubs are equally alive to the fact of the near approach of the time when they can again indulge in their favorite pastime. Grounds are being prepared, material imported, and the regular Spring elections are being held. Among the latter are those of the Kings County Club of Brooklyn, and the East New-York Club of East New-York. The following are the names of the officers of the former: Presi-

dent, Dr. H. Parker; Vice-President, T. H. Stacey; Secretary, G. C. Gay; Treasurer, T. Whitehorn. Those of the latter club being as follows: President, S. Davies; Vice-President, J. W. Coppinger; Secretary, A. T. North; Treasurer, Dr. Andrews. Both clubs are in fine condition for service, and expect to have a successful season.

A GREAT HORSE-SHOW IN PROSPECT.—Those who have fine horses for sale in this city intend, we are informed, to make a grand display of them some fine day soon, in the Central Park. They never contemplated doing a more sensible thing; and if they will make the time of the exhibition known by advertisements a day or two in advance, in all the daily papers, with the proviso that the day must be a pleasant one, or else "on the next fair day," we will guarantee that they will have the largest attendance of any horse-show that ever was held in this city. The audience will be largely composed of ladies and gentlemen on horseback—for equestrianism is now the fashion here—and also many of the most splendid carriages and equipments will be present, so that altogether an assemblage of the very elite among the lovers of "the horse and his rider" may be expected. We suggest to the gentlemen who exhibit their horses, that they do so with out blankets, and that every single horse or pair should be ticketed with the price, owner's name, and the place where it is for sale. Let those especially designed for the saddle be exhibited under the saddle and single drivers in single harness, not jockey gigs, but business or pleasure wagons; and those in pairs may be put in harness and pair led. It will undoubtedly be found, upon trial, worth while to make this sort of show periodical. It certainly can be made a very interesting and inexpensive one.

ALDERMAN BARRY UNDER ARREST.—On Saturday, at the instance of the District Attorney, a bench warrant was issued for the re-arrest of Alderman Barry, on the ground that the order of Judge Russell discharging him and quashing all the proceedings in the case, was illegal and void. The warrant was given into the hands of Captain Dowling of the Sixth Precinct police, who took the Alderman into custody. Sheriff Kelly was requested to call at the District Attorney's office, and there was confronted with the Alderman, and the original order upon the Sheriff to execute sentence upon the prisoner. The District Attorney said there was the prisoner, and there the order, and required the Sheriff to take the Alderman to the Penitentiary. The Sheriff replied that he could not do it. The District Attorney will now sue for a mandamus from the Supreme Court to compel the Sheriff to execute the order. This will be argued shortly, and will decide the validity of Judge Russell's interference in the case. The facts of Barry's case are these: On the 4th of October, 1858, he came before the Court of Sessions (Recorder-Barnard presiding) in person, and pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Peter Wolfe, the indictment being an assault and battery with intent to kill, committed on the 10th of May previous. He pleaded guilty of assault and battery only, by the consent of the District Attorney (Sweeney) and by leave of the Court. Immediately under the first indictment was another for robbery in the second degree, the complaint and circumstances being the same as in the other. He was held to appear for sentence on the 23d of October, and sentenced by the Recorder to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for four months. Next Term, Judge Russell presiding, the counsel of Mr. Barry, A. Oakey Hall, moved for a new trial, on the ground of the irregularity in taking a plea upon a void indictment, as the second indictment, should there be two indictments, as in this case, was the one to be taken up by the Court first, making the first one void, and also upon the merits of the case. Both sides were argued, and on the 15th of November Judge Russell gave his decision. He revoked and annulled the sentence of the Court, and issued an order for Mr. Barry's discharge, he being then in the City Prison in the charge of the Sheriff, District-Attorney Blunt, who was now in office, appealed from the decision of the General Sessions to the Supreme Court General Term by writ of error. That was argued a week or two ago before Justices Sutherland, Bonney, and Leonard. They dismissed the writ, on the ground that the order of Judge Russell was not reviewable by a writ of error. The Court said no doubt Judge Russell's order was illegal, but they could not reach it. Whereupon the whole case was considered settled. Ald. Barry is in the custody of Capt. Dowling & party of honor.

THE STATION ISLAND FERRIES.—The Station Islanders, who have long been suffering under the operations of the Station Island Ferry Company, have at last some reason to hope for remedy. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have appointed Messrs. Jacob A. Westervelt and Thomas B. Sillman a Committee to examine into the condition of the boats and accommodations. As soon as this Committee report, the Commissioners will act promptly in the matter. The Legislature is also likely to tender some aid, by increasing the power of the Sinking Fund Commissioners over the Ferry Companies.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—This Association met at its rooms in the Bowery, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the National Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1866. About twenty persons were nominated, from which number two will be elected at the next meeting of the Union. Among the prominent candidates are Thos. J. Walsh, John L. Brown, Henry M. Felling, W. R. Finch, and Robert D. Dack. Mr. Dack resigned the office of Recording Secretary, which position he has held for the last seven years. D. W. Flynn was elected to fill the vacancy. The receipts of the evening were \$240.

AN UNLUCKY WINDFALL.—William Brown resides at No. 37 Park street, and earns a precarious living by peddling fruit about the city. William owns a cart, in which he conveys his goods from one point to another. On the 26th of February, as he was quietly proceeding down Park street with his load of fruit, he saw a man coming toward him, hotly pursued by another man. The fugitive proved to be an acquaintance, named John Dunsworth, and his pursuer a policeman. As John passed William's cart, he tossed into that vehicle a bag and hastened on. John was subsequently arrested and held to answer for robbery. When William found the bag in his cart, he drove off to a convenient spot, that he might examine its contents in secret. On opening the bag, his eyes were delighted with the sight of a number of silver-plated articles—a fruit-basket, coffee-pot, tea-pot, sugar-bowl, slop-bowl, etc. William did not know that they were plated, but accepted the windfall as pure silver. He had a faint idea that the property had been stolen, and therefore was anxious to dispose of it without exciting suspicion. To do so at once would not be safe, and how to keep it secure from pilferers and policemen till an opportunity offered he did not know. A bright idea occurred to him just then. Surely, thought he, a gentleman who can afford to use silver plate may ask a favor at bank. So he conveyed his prize to the Mercantile Bank, and requested the officers to deposit it in their vaults, as he and his family were about going out of the city for a time, and they did not think it safe to leave their valuables in charge of the servants. The bankers consented to oblige him, and the property was locked up in the safe, where it remained a number of days. On Friday last, William having experienced reverses in his business during the week, and being short of ready money, went to the bank and "drew out" a portion of his silverware, thinking that his "uncle" would advance some funds upon it. On his way to the residence of that respected relative, William called in at a saloon, where he met some rollicking companions, with whom he must have a drink, and the result was that he became exceedingly drunk. At length he started for home, with his fictitious silverware and a quantity of knives and forks under his arm. Arriving at his domicile, the weight of the goods proved too great for him, and he sank exhausted upon the doorstep. Here he composed himself for a season of innocent slumber, and devoted his whole mind to the enjoyment of an invigorating nap. While thus quietly dozing in the full light of the silvery moon and a general starry illumination, he was discovered by Mrs. O'Feeley, a lady of Celtic extraction, who occupied a portion of the same house. Observing the costly silver-ware beside the sleeping Bacchanalian, Mrs. O'Feeley dared to question the honesty of William, and gently releasing the ware and knives from the grasp of the sleeper, retreated with them up three pairs of stairs to her domicile. Having slept himself sober, William arose, and shaking his garments like a shaggy sheep-dog, proceeded to pick up his treasured silver. Greatly to his astonishment, he found that every article had disappeared. The honesty of the foreign lady in the attic was at once called in question, and his suspicions led him, on the following morning, to accuse that amiable lady of the theft. Mrs. O'Feeley acknowledged that she had taken the articles, but returned William by charging him with having stolen them.

THE CHERRY MATCH BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.—On Saturday evening, New-York repeated the contest by telegraphing the twelfth move in game No. 1, at about 6 o'clock. Boston promptly responded, and then telegraphed the twelfth move in game No. 2, in which she had the lead. Four moves on the first, and five on the second were accomplished during the evening by each side. The following is the schedule of the first game, from its commencement:

FIRST GAME. WHITE (New-York). 1. P. to K 4. 2. K. P. to B 3. 3. Q. P. to B 3. 4. B. to K 4. 5. K. to K 5. 6. Q. to K 5. 7. P. to K 5. 8. K. to K 5. 9. K. to K 5. 10. Q. to K 5. 11. P. to K 5. 12. Q. to K 5. 13. K. to K 5. 14. K. to K 5. 15. K. to K 5. 16. K. to K 5. 17. K. to K 5. 18. K. to K 5. 19. K. to K 5. 20. K. to K 5. BLACK (Boston). 1. P. to K 4. 2. P. to Q 3. 3. P. to Q 2. 4. K. to K 5. 5. K. to K 5. 6. K. to K 5. 7. K. to K 5. 8. K. to K 5. 9. K. to K 5. 10. K. to K 5. 11. K. to K 5. 12. K. to K 5. 13. K. to K 5. 14. K. to K 5. 15. K. to K 5. 16. K. to K 5. 17. K. to K 5. 18. K. to K 5. 19. K. to K 5. 20. K. to K 5.

Though Boston had greatly the advantage after the first eight or nine moves, it will be seen that New-York has recovered herself, so that there is but little difference in either the numerical force or position of the two sides. Boston's King is more safely located, and she has the odd pawn, but the latter is "doubled," and of very little advantage to her.

SECOND GAME. WHITE (Boston). 1. P. to K 4. 2. P. to Q 3. 3. P. to Q 2. 4. B. to K 4. 5. K. to K 5. 6. Q. to K 5. 7. P. to K 5. 8. K. to K 5. 9. K. to K 5. 10. Q. to K 5. 11. P. to K 5. 12. Q. to K 5. 13. K. to K 5. 14. K. to K 5. 15. K. to K 5. 16. K. to K 5. 17. K. to K 5. 18. K. to K 5. 19. K. to K 5. 20. K. to K 5. BLACK (New-York). 1. P. to K 4. 2. P. to Q 3. 3. P. to Q 2. 4. K. to K 5. 5. K. to K 5. 6. K. to K 5. 7. K. to K 5. 8. K. to K 5. 9. K. to K 5. 10. K. to K 5. 11. K. to K 5. 12. K. to K 5. 13. K. to K 5. 14. K. to K 5. 15. K. to K 5. 16. K. to K 5. 17. K. to K 5. 18. K. to K 5. 19. K. to K 5. 20. K. to K 5.

Boston here has decidedly the best game, consisting of a strong pawn advance supporting an attack by Queen and Pawn. New-York's Queen is hampered by her own men, and cannot be effectively brought to bear. Numerically, the game is equal. The playing thus far has exhibited no brilliancy on either side.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A missionary meeting was held last evening in the Church of the Incarnation, for the purpose of hearing Bishop Payne, Missionary Bishop to West Africa. The Church was crowded. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church, prefaced the Bishop's remarks by a short sermon from the text, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Bishop Payne spoke of the mysterious providence which had brought some five millions of Africans to our shores, fused their 200 or 300 different dialects into one, and brought many of them to a knowledge of the saving grace of Christ. He thought that one of the principal objects of Heaven in this was to arouse in us an interest in the welfare of Africa. He proceeded to speak in detail of physical, political and moral Africa, dwelling on the great necessity of increased missionary efforts. In his descriptions he quoted from Barth and others. The Rev. Dr. Tyng closed the meeting with a few remarks.

THE STATION ISLAND FERRIES.—The Station Islanders, who have long been suffering under the operations of the Station Island Ferry Company, have at last some reason to hope for remedy. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have appointed Messrs. Jacob A. Westervelt and Thomas B. Sillman a Committee to examine into the condition of the boats and accommodations. As soon as this Committee report, the Commissioners will act promptly in the matter. The Legislature is also likely to tender some aid, by increasing the power of the Sinking Fund Commissioners over the Ferry Companies.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—This Association met at its rooms in the Bowery, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the National Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1866. About twenty persons were nominated, from which number two will be elected at the next meeting of the Union. Among the prominent candidates are Thos. J. Walsh, John L. Brown, Henry M. Felling, W. R. Finch, and Robert D. Dack. Mr. Dack resigned the office of Recording Secretary, which position he has held for the last seven years. D. W. Flynn was elected to fill the vacancy. The receipts of the evening were \$240.

AN UNLUCKY WINDFALL.—William Brown resides at No. 37 Park street, and earns a precarious living by peddling fruit about the city. William owns a cart, in which he conveys his goods from one point to another. On the 26th of February, as he was quietly proceeding down Park street with his load of fruit, he saw a man coming toward him, hotly pursued by another man. The fugitive proved to be an acquaintance, named John Dunsworth, and his pursuer a policeman. As John passed William's cart, he tossed into that vehicle a bag and hastened on. John was subsequently arrested and held to answer for robbery. When William found the bag in his cart, he drove off to a convenient spot, that he might examine its contents in secret. On opening the bag, his eyes were delighted with the sight of a number of silver-plated articles—a fruit-basket, coffee-pot, tea-pot, sugar-bowl, slop-bowl, etc. William did not know that they were plated, but accepted the windfall as pure silver. He had a faint idea that the property had been stolen, and therefore was anxious to dispose of it without exciting suspicion. To do so at once would not be safe, and how to keep it secure from pilferers and policemen till an opportunity offered he did not know. A bright idea occurred to him just then. Surely, thought he, a gentleman who can afford to use silver plate may ask a favor at bank. So he conveyed his prize to the Mercantile Bank, and requested the officers to deposit it in their vaults, as he and his family were about going out of the city for a time, and they did not think it safe to leave their valuables in charge of the servants. The bankers consented to oblige him, and the property was locked up in the safe, where it remained a number of days. On Friday last, William having experienced reverses in his business during the week, and being short of ready money, went to the bank and "drew out" a portion of his silverware, thinking that his "uncle" would advance some funds upon it. On his way to the residence of that respected relative, William called in at a saloon, where he met some rollicking companions, with whom he must have a drink, and the result was that he became exceedingly drunk. At length he started for home, with his fictitious silverware and a quantity of knives and forks under his arm. Arriving at his domicile, the weight of the goods proved too great for him, and he sank exhausted upon the doorstep. Here he composed himself for a season of innocent slumber, and devoted his whole mind to the enjoyment of an invigorating nap. While thus quietly dozing in the full light of the silvery moon and a general starry illumination, he was discovered by Mrs. O'Feeley, a lady of Celtic extraction, who occupied a portion of the same house. Observing the costly silver-ware beside the sleeping Bacchanalian, Mrs. O'Feeley dared to question the honesty of William, and gently releasing the ware and knives from the grasp of the sleeper, retreated with them up three pairs of stairs to her domicile. Having slept himself sober, William arose, and shaking his garments like a shaggy sheep-dog, proceeded to pick up his treasured silver. Greatly to his astonishment, he found that every article had disappeared. The honesty of the foreign lady in the attic was at once called in question, and his suspicions led him, on the following morning, to accuse that amiable lady of the theft. Mrs. O'Feeley acknowledged that she had taken the articles, but returned William by charging him with having stolen them.

THE CHERRY MATCH BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.—On Saturday evening, New-York repeated the contest by telegraphing the twelfth move in game No. 1, at about 6 o'clock. Boston promptly responded, and then telegraphed the twelfth move in game No. 2, in which she had the lead. Four moves on the first, and five on the second were accomplished during the evening by each side. The following is the schedule of the first game, from its commencement:

FIRST GAME. WHITE (New-York). 1. P. to K 4. 2. K. P. to B 3. 3. Q. P. to B 3. 4. B. to K 4. 5. K. to K 5. 6. Q. to K 5. 7. P. to K 5. 8. K. to K 5. 9. K. to K 5. 10. Q. to K 5. 11. P. to K 5. 12. Q. to K 5. 13. K. to K 5. 14. K. to K 5. 15. K. to