brought into our county with a lot of old cows brought from the City of New-York, and spread over several farms before it was finally arrested; but, as I before remarked, we continued to treat the disease as I have described, until farmers finally thought but little of it

I have taken the liberty to write you a more lengthy note than I intended when I commenced, knowing the interest which you always feel in doing good to your fellow men, and also to the brute creation, and presuming, also, that possibly the disease raging in Massachusetts may be similar to the disease which I have described. Yours, very truly, JAMES CAMPBELL.

Col. Wilder's reply to this letter was also read. Mr. Correll thought that proper ventilation of barns and stables, and cleanliness in them and the yards, with generous feeding systematically pursued, were excellent and effectual preventives. The disease was certainly very contagious, and would be imparted, if infected cattle were suffered to mingle with a healthy herd, and hence farmers should rigidly exclude all strange or doubtful beasts from their yards and pastures.

Mr. Redmond thought there should be a law to prevent the owners of diseased cattle from turning them into the highways, as this Johnson was stated to have done.

Mr. F. S. Heady of Morris thought that the first thing to settle was as to whether there was enough to justify public alarm and a Special Session. If a public evil were impending it should be done. Infected cattle were now peddled through the country by Dutch butchers, and a law should be passed to prevent this.

Mr. Cooper of Camden stated that the disease had entered the State at his locality, infected cattle from Philadelphia having given the disease to others, so that on at least five farms in the neighborhood of Camden it was at this time prevailing.

Further discussion ensued, when Gov. Olden remarked that in his opinion the subject was not yet sufficiently understood throughout the State to warrant a call of the Legislature. If it should be convened the members, not being aware of what was required of them, would waste much time and cause much expense, before any legislation could be arrived at. There was no doubt tedly ground for alarm, if the disease should be allowed to establish itself, and the farmers should be aroused to a sense of the importance of the subject, that they might use proper precautions. He thought the matter could best be taken in hand by the Society itself, and had therefore hastily prepared for their consideration the following proposition:

That the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society raise by loan the sum of $1,000, or any other sum that may be required, for the purpose of paying the expense of an inquiry into the origin, progress, and present state of the disease, among cattle known as pleuro-pneumonia; what means are best adapted to prevent its spreading; what remedies are most successful in case of attack; and also to disseminate such information as may be obtained throughout the State, by publication in newspapers and pamphlets, as an address to the people from the said Society.

The address shall embrace:

First: When and how the disease first appeared in Europe.

Second: The time and manner of its introduction into Massachusetts, and its progress in that State.

Third: All that is known of its introduction and progress in this State.

Fourth: Symptoms of the disease, and its contagious character.

Fifth: The difficulty of ascertaining the length of time that elapses between the inception and full development of the disease.

Sixth: The importance of averting its ravages by promptly inclosing herds that are infected, in lots where it is impossible they could come in contact with other cattle, and, that in districts where the disease is known to exist, they be kept in lots inclosed in the middle of the farm, or in places secure from communication with other cattle.

Seventh: To show the necessity for prohibiting all cattle from running on public roads.

Eighth: To advise the refraining from purchase of cattle from other States, or bringing any into a healthy neighborhood, which for six months previously have been exposed to disease, or the pretious locality of which is unknown.

Ninth: What mode of treatment has been found efficacious?

Tenth: That the Society appoint a Committee to attend to and have charge of these duties; print and publish the information, and circulate pamphlets. Advise calling of township committees or meetings recommending adoption of precautions, &c. Visit all parts of the State if necessary, and other States, to obtain information.

Eleventh: That the Society assume the expense incurred by the Committee, of which an accurate account shall be kept; and that application be made to the Legislature at its next session for reimbursement of the Society for the expenses so incurred.

The proposition was on motion unanimously adopted, and the President appointed a Committee consisting of B. W. Cooper of Camden, Ben Haines of Elizabeth, A. M. Treadwell of Morris, Daniel Hulsemann of Bergen. On motion the President was elected Chairman of the Committee.

Abram Johnson, the owner of the infected herd at Newark, was then announced as being present, and requested to give a statement of the present condition of his herd. He said that he had little if anything to add to what had already been stated to the meeting. The disease was still in his herd, the last animal having died on Friday last, but several others will undoubtedly soon fall victims to the disease. He thought it the same thing as he had seen some ten years ago. The six calves which he bought at Browning's, had undoubtedly infected his herd. The disease did not appear for six weeks after their arrival on his farm. They came from Columbia County to New-York, healthy, and probably been infected by coming in contact with distillery cows which were turned into the same pen. Being asked by a gentleman present if he had turned any diseased cattle to pasture along the highway, he denied it in strong terms, and said he had merely driven them from barn to pasture and back, and not even that until he thought they were convalescent.

The gentleman who reported the testimony of a friend relative to meeting Johnson with his cattle on the road, had left the room some time before Johnson entered it, so that we can simply print the charge and denial, and leave the question of veracity to be settled between the parties interested. The question under discussion having been satisfactorily settled, the Society, on motion, adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—By the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, it appears that there are ninety free schools in the city, including those for males, females, primaries and colored. In addition, there are, during portions of the year, six evening schools. The number of pupils is, 44,595; colored, 857. Evening schools, 3,442, normal schools, 430. Total, 42,324. The total number of teachers is 452.

THE NEW OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have recently erected a new and splendid building on the corner of Fulton and Furman streets near the Ferry, which is to be devoted almost entirely to the uses of the Company. It is of brick, handsomely trimmed with white marble, twenty-five feet front by one hundred feet deep, and five stories in hight, with a basement. The first floor is intended for the office of the Company, and the remaining portion of the building—except the basement—is to be used as a mill and storehouse for grain. The Company have nine hundred and fifty horses in their service, and their intention is to buy corn and oats by the quantity and store them in this place. Apartments are fitted up for a steam-engine and mill, where all the grain will be ground and prepared as food for the animals. By this means they anticipate a great saving in the article of fodder alone. The Company have at times paid as much as one dollar per bushel for corn, while under the new arrangement they will be enabled to take advantage of the markets, and by buying large quantities get it at a much lower rate. The building is an ornament to the section of the city in which it is located. It will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of July. The basement will be let as a restaurant. The entire cost of the structure is $30,000. As regards the new railroad routes, the Company expect to have them completed in a short time. The link connecting the Greenpoint with the Myrtle avenue line, will be completed in a week, and the Flatbush route will be ready within a month.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—An unusually interesting Temperance meeting was held last night at the M. E. Church in Grand street. Addresses were delivered by a Mr. Hagnea of New-York, an old veteran in the cause of Temperance, and Mr. George Hill of Greenpoint. Several capital songs enlivened the proceedings, and all present seemed to enjoy the occasion greatly.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The annual meeting of the Fire Commissioners of the Eastern District was held on Wednesday evening. R. R. Harding, was reelected President, and R. T. Hendrict, Secretary.

CONVICTIONS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday Henry Gascoigne, heretofore tried and acquitted on an indictment for rape upon a complaint preferred by a young female named Mary Lawrence, was tried on another indictment charging him with assault with intent to ravish Sarah Lawrence. The complaining witness in this case is the mother of the complaining witness on the first trial. The main facts, as far as they would bear repetition, were stated at the time. The evidence was similar in both cases. The case was given to the Jury about 4 o'clock, and, after some time spent in deliberation, they brought in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. Sentence was reserved. James McLaughlin, indicted with several others for an assault upon Hugh O'Rourke, was convicted. Sentence also deferred.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon a man, named Thomas Flood, entered the house of Mr. Thomas Morgan, No. 78 North Fourth street, E. D., and stole a watch, said to be worth $70, and several articles of plate. Mrs. Morgan saw the men as he was leaving the house, and gave the alarm, when he was pounced and caught by Officer Fred. Cochne of the Fifth. He was afterward taken before Justice Colahan, and committed for trial before the Court of Sessions.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The President, PELATIAH PERIT, esq., took the chair.

Messrs. Charles D. Matthews, Irving Grinnell, and Robert B. Minturn, jr., were elected to membership. Mr. Stewart Brown's term having expired as member of the Committee of Arbitration, Mr. Shepherd Danby was chosen in his place. Messrs. M. Tremble, Odin J. Strong, and Abram Cozzens, were elected Trustees of the Merchants' Savings Bank.

The old Trustees reported the amount of funds on hand, and suggested a removal of the deposit from the Merchants' to the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. On motion, the proposed transfer was ordered by the Chamber.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES made some remarks relative to the imposition of tunnage dues on vessels passing through Hell Gate, and offered the following resolutions from the Committee appointed to consider the subject.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York earnestly remonstrate against any action by Congress, giving its assent in advance, and without previous examination or proper limitation to any laws thereafter to be passed by any of the separate States, imposing local duties on the navigable waters of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward copies of this resolution to the Senators in Congress from this State, and to the Representatives from this city.

Mr. RUGGLES thought the proposition for granting the toll of one cent per ton on all vessels passing through Hell Gate, to a private company, an enormous swindle, as it put $96,000 per annum into the pockets of the contractors for the deepening of the channel, without any commensurate advantage to the commerce of this city.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, in behalf of the Committee appointed to investigate the bill for a revision of the Custom-House duties, reported that, while said Committee were engaged in their labors, they had learned that the whole subject had been postponed till December next by the Congress of the United States. In the meanwhile they had prepared a memorial to be presented to Congress, requesting the appointment of a Committee to consider the matter, consisting of parties understanding the condition of the national commerce. Mr. Opdyke further stated that the Committee considered the proposed bill a very mischievous and objectionable one.

The memorial was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded.

Mr. BIERWITH read a majority report touching the insecurity of private property upon the high seas in time of war. It recommended that a provision should be made, non-allowing the blockade of commercial ports. Considerable opposition was made to the latter measure as being impracticable.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS claimed that, although gentlemen might consider privateering immoral, it was the old-established, patriotic mode of defense relied on by our country. He thought it wrong for the Chamber to allow a contrary theory to go abroad as representing its ideas. The capture of private ships, by private ships, was no more uncivilized than the capture of private vessels by men-of-war.

A personal altercation took place between Messrs. BIERWITH and PHELPS, the latter claiming that the report submitted by the former, was not the one which he had read as a member of the Committee.

A long and stormy debate followed upon the question as to which report should be adopted, the minority report refusing to recommend the abolition of privateering. Messrs. A. A. LOW, PROSPER M. WETMORE, and J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN joined in the discussion; the two latter gentlemen strongly advocating privateering as a legitimate and effectual national defense.

Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

An amendment was offered adjourning the question to the October meeting, and finally carried, amid the greatest excitement and disorder.

Mr. LOW offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a Committee of Fifteen to meet the Japanese Embassy on its arrival in this city, and offer it the compliments of the Chamber.

The following are the majority and minority reports on the subject of privateering:

MAJORITY REPORT.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

The undersigned Committee beg leave to

REPORT:

That the letter of the President of the United States, of March 31, 1860, to P. Perrit, esq., President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, commenting on the report and resolutions of the Chamber, of Feb. 10, 1860, has received the respectful and careful attention due to the high source from which it emanates.

The said report and resolutions contemplate the perfect immunity from capture of all private property upon the ocean in time of war, be it vessels or cargo, and be it the property of neutrals, or of subjects or citizens of the belligerents. Such property shall be exempted from risk of capture as a violation, whether by privateer or regular cruiser, and for the sake of obtaining this perfect immunity, the report of Feb. 10 recommends the surrender of the right of privateering.

The President of the United States, while admitting the evil of the present system, and the blessings certain to result from the contemplated change, nevertheless maintains that the proposition to abolish war against private property should not be seriously considered unless combined with a proposition to secure to merchant vessels a perfect immunity from blockade.

The Committee fully appreciate the difference between the President's and their proposition; and they cannot but hope that the efforts to liberate commerce from injurious restraints may be successful also in obtaining the freedom from blockade; but if the latter be unattainable, shall we, for that reason, cease to advocate the immunity of private property upon the ocean?

This query leads to another: Will blockades become more dangerous and hurtful if private property upon the high seas be exempted from capture, than they would be while private property remains liable to capture?

For the better understanding of their views the Committee must be permitted to suppose an extreme case. Suppose, then, this country to get into war with France or England, or both. They would not arm privateers—we should. It is not considered very difficult to blockade all our ports: the united English and French fleet could and would do it. What is then to become of our privateers and their prizes? Foreign ports being shut against them by the "Paris Declaration," and the home ports being all blockaded, of what practical use becomes the privilege of capture, if there is no haven for the prize?

And how will it be with our commerce? The general blockade will shut up in the home port both the merchant vessel and the privateer, or, if on the ocean, both will be exposed to capture; but admit the principle of immunity, and one, at least, the merchant vessel and her cargo, if out of port, will be safe—will be permitted to enter without hindrance, not merely neutral, but even enemy's ports.

The importance of the subject under consideration offers ample excuse for a more extended review; but the Committee trust to have said enough to justify them in recommending the adoption of a resolution to the effect—That the thanks of the Chamber be presented to the President of the United States for his valuable letter, with the expression of the hope that the Government may see fit to resume the negotiation on this great question, and may consider the propriety of assisting in bringing it to a satisfactory issue by the approaching Congress of the European Powers.

Respectfully submitted,
LEOPOLD BIERWITH,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
P. PERIT,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

MINORITY REPORT.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1860.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom was referred the letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Chamber, dated March 31, 1860, respectfully report: That in their opinion the further discussion of this subject with our Government by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, is not desirable, and they therefore, recommend that the said letter of the President be placed on file, and that the Committee be discharged. (Signed) ROYAL PHELPS,
JOHN D. JONES.

Adjourned till the first Thursday in July.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at the Rotunda, President DRAPER in the chair, and all the members present except Mr. Grinnell, who was confined at home by illness. After the reading of the minutes, a lengthy report from the Committee of the Whole was presented, of which we make the following abstract:

The report says that on account of the large expense incurred for furnishing Bellevue Hospital, the City and District Prisons with gas, a communication was addressed to the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies, asking their consideration of the claim of the City for a reduction of price so far as the charities of the City are concerned. The reply of both Companies was unfavorable to the relief sought for by the Commissioners.

In conformity with circulars issued, the Board received the following proposals for furnishing the Department with 11,000 tons of best quality of white-ash coal, and awarded the contract to C. Heckscher & Co., their bid being the lowest received. The bids were as follows:

C. A. Heckscher	$39,860 00	Nevins, Sawyer & Co	$43,019 00
C. J. Dobbins	41,235 00	Charles L. Young	40,159 50
C. J. Dobbins	40,075 50	Charles L. Young	42,765 00
J. W. Caldwell	44,591 00	Charles L. Young	41,372 00
J. W. Caldwell	40,360 00		

The subject of the indebtedness of the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of emigrants in the institutions under charge of this Commission being under consideration, the following statement presents the amount due per bills rendered on the 1st of January, 1860:

For Lunatics	$46,891 60
Vagrants at Island Hospital	23,022 14
Vagrants at Work-House	49,272 66
Paupers at Bellevue Hospital	1,093 86
Idiots at Randall's Island	76 83
Total	$117,274 11

$95,338 61 was sent on the 31st of December, 1859. The Commissioners have held several interviews with the Commissioners of Emigration relative to the long-standing claim, now amounting as per above statement, to the sum of $117,274 11, and hope, and have reason to believe, that the propositions made by this Superintendent will lead to an early, amicable, and final settlement of the claim. The proposition made on the part of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, having been accepted by the Commissioners of Emigration by the adoption at their meeting, held on the 6th inst., of a resolution that a Committee of Three be appointed on their part to settle the accounts between their Board and this, and in conformity with which heretofore expressed to some of the members, we are led to expect a final settlement of accounts of all matters of indebtedness between the two Commissions.

In pursuance of the 7th section of the act creating this Department "authorizing the transfer of persons at the City Prisons as vagrants or disorderly persons to the Institutions on Blackwell's Island for the unexpired term of their confinement, preparations are being made to carry the same into effect, and application was made to the Police Commissioners to detail a sufficient number of officers to attend to the safe transmission of the prisoners, which request was granted, and three men were so detailed.

G. W. Jackson was appointed Keeper at the Work House, in place of Robert Hill, who, Brainerd, Quarry Master, has been transferred to the Penitentiary. Instructions have been given to the Warden of the Penitentiary to provide the working help required at Bellevue Hospital and Randall's Island.

The east corner of the middle building occupied by the City paupers having been reported in a dangerous condition by the Warden, orders have been given to vacate the premises and to put it in safe and habitable order.

In order to afford better accommodation to lunatics, a resolution was adopted that the building situated between the Work-House and Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, at present known as the Island Hospital, be extended across the Island, as per plans in course of preparation, for the accommodation of lunatics, and to relieve the present crowded condition of the Lunatic Asylum.

Resolved, That the Warden of the Penitentiary be instructed to detail a sufficient gang of prisoners for quarry work in getting out stone for the above extension. Adopted.

The weekly statement is as follows:

Number remaining May 26, 1860			7,206
Admitted since			1,31
Total			9,037
Died		46	
Discharged		1,557	
Sent to Penitentiary		128	
Sent to State Prison		19—	1,750
Number remaining June 2, 1860			7,297
Decrease		9	

Bellevue Hospital	1,066	Fourth District Prison		—
Lunatic Asylum	752	Island Hospital, f'm Work-House		300
Work-House	1,196	Island Hospital, from Alms-House		91
Penitentiary	650	Colored Home		296
Small-Pox Hospital	16	Colored Orphan Asylum		180
Randall's Island	866	Children at Nurse		221
Randall's Island Hospital	234	City Cemetery		10
City Prison	464	Total		7,297
Second District Prison	16			
Third District Prison	23			

The Board then adjourned.

THE QUARANTINE DAMAGES.

The Commissioners appointed to estimate the amount of damages consequent upon the burning of Quarantine property in 1858, resumed their investigation at Mr. Sweeney's Office, No. 47 Wall street, yesterday morning:

Edward Cunningham, being under examination, resumed.—At the time of the burning of the house my wife was sick and in an unfit condition for removal, my house was furnished; I lost some of my property by the burning of the premises; I lost from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen pounds of coffee, worth 12@12½ cents per pound; between seventy-five and one hundred pounds of sugar; a portion of the coffee was at the boat-house and a portion of it in my house; I also lost half a barrel of rice, the rice was worth six cents a pound, the sugar was worth ten or eight or nine cents a pound, window-shades worth $3; a coat belonging to my son which cost $14, two pair of boots costing $4 50 a pair, two tuns of coal costing $10, a cord of wood costing $8, four home-made blankets and quilts worth $10, a bedstead costing $8 or $10, a set of chairs costing me $3 50 a piece were damaged; I saved all I could; the cost of help to remove my things was from $6 to $8, I do not recollect precisely; the Health Officer did not deduct anything from my pay for the time I was off, but I had to pay a man for acting in my place the sum of $5.

To Mr. Bradley—I am paid by the Health Officer by the month; I think there was no stipulation or agreement between us as to what pay I was to receive; I value my services at 10s 8d. a day; I did not get full pay in the Winter, with one exception; one Winter I get full pay, $40 a month; I cannot say which Winter it was; I never presented a bill to Dr. Thompson for any wages; I always signed a receipt; the Health Officer determined the amount due as wages; sometimes the amounts varied; my appointment was as Health Officer's bargeman; I forget what the paper said about the time for which I was appointed, or whether it said anything.

To Mr. Johnson—The reason why I was paid less in Winter was because fewer vessels arrived then than in Summer.

Jacob Journeay, being sworn, testified that he was a boatman under Dr. Thompson at the time of the fire; was sick in bed at the time; all the property found in his house was a cord of wood, $6; a piano, damaged, $20; a large looking-glass was broken, a carpet completely soiled, a box of carpenter's tools worth $25, poultry $10; he said his entire loss amounted to $244; he had in the house 20 bottles of the choicest imported brandy; the brandy was lost, all lost!

To Mr. Bradley—There was nothing said about what wages I was to receive, but I took the appointment, subject to the understanding of $40 a month; the rates in Winter were not so high, owing to the work being lighter; Dr. Thompson determined the amount to be paid; I believe the case was the same with the other men.

James Doyle testified in relation to his own claim.—He was the lodge-keeper, and lived in the house at the lodge at the time of the fire; it was provided by the Emigration Commissioners, and was worth $3 a month rent, his wages were $40 a month and his house was rent-free.

Cornelius Cole also testified to a claim which he had for damages, amounting to $120; he was a boatman in the employ of Dr. Thompson in 1858, and received $40 a month in the Summer time, and something less than that in the Winter, owing to the fact that in the latter season the work was lighter.

Mr. JOHNSON submitted his claims, the defense reserving their proof till another time, when they will present it in a body.

Capt. Joseph Nelson was sworn, and Mr. Johnson proposed to examine him in relation to his claim, which was for damages caused by the suspension of the need of his services in towing infected vessels from their anchorage to the Quarantine dock for the purpose of unloading.

Upon the offering of this testimony, a discussion took place between counsel, which was going on when the Commissioners adjourned.

In the course of the proceedings, an old gentleman entered the room and presented a claim for damages by fire, of $157 25. The fire having occurred at Sylvia's Point, Staten Island, in the house of James McLellan. Of course, the Commissioners decided that a fire occurring a month after the 2d September, and about one and a half miles distant from the spot in question, could not be a ground of claim, and objected to it.

Mr. SWEENEY said that two other claims had been filed—one from Thomas B. Smithson, for a boat which was destroyed, $75; and one from Alexander Cross, for wearing apparel, household furniture and jewelry, amounting to $931.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

REUNION OF ZION CONNECTION.

The reunion of the A. M. E. Zion Connection was successfully consummated at Zion Church, corner of Church and Leonard streets, on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock p. m., the Rt. Rev. WM. H. BISHOP presiding, assisted by the Rt. Rev. JOSEPH J. CLINTON. The Rt. Rev. James Simmons was absent, in consequence of indisposition. The conference was opened by Superintendent Bishop, who read the 125th and 126th Psalms. Prayer was offered by Superintendent CLINTON. The report of the doings of the Newburg Convention was received and adopted. When the union was effected, an exceedingly interesting time ensued among the Ministers, many shouting and praising God. It was

Resolved, That the General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Connection commence this 6th day of June, 1860, under the discipline of 1851.

W. F. Butler was elected Secretary; and S. M. Giles, R. R. Morris, and Wm. Sanford, Assistant-Secretaries; W. G. Strong was elected Reporter. Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. on Thursday. Benediction by ex-Superintendent Rush. Superintendent Scott was absent.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7—MORNING SESSION.

Conference assembled according to rule, Superintendent Bishop presiding, assisted by Superintendents Clinton and Scott alternately. Opening exercises were conducted by Supt. Scott. Ex-Supt. Rush addressed the Conference in relation to the Union. A Committee was appointed from each Annual Conference, to ascertain who are members of this Conference, as follows:

New-York Conference, W. H. Decker; New-England, G. H. Washington; Philadelphia, J. D. Brooks; Southern, J. P. Hanson; Allegheny, Chas. Wright; Genesee, John Thomas.

Wm. McFarland was appointed Timeist, and E. Mathews, Marshal. Ex-Supt. Rush was invited to take a seat in the altar. J. W. Logmen, J. A. Jones, and J. M. Smith, were appointed a Committee on Rules for the government of the Conference.

The Committee's report on Rules for the government of the Conference was received and adopted. The Committee on Membership reported 102 names, including the lay delegation, as members of the General Conference. The following Committees were appointed by the Superintendent:

On Devotional Exercises—Samuel T. Gray, Edward Matthews, Robert Squirrel.

Credentials of Lay Delegates—J. P. Thompson, J. Hicks, Geo. Lowder.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

This Board met yesterday at Police Headquarters, and resolved that the Summer uniform should be a blue coat, linen-drilling pants and vests, and Panama hat.

H. B. Ling, a patrolman of the Tenth Ward, was fined 30 days' pay for appearing at the Station-House slightly inebriated.

The following communication was received from Inspector Folk of Brooklyn, giving a detailed account of his action in regard to the late prize-fight:

BROOKLYN, June 5, 1860.

J. A. KENNEDY, ESQ., *General Superintendent*.

SIR: I respectfully report that on Friday, the 1st of June, at about 11 o'clock p. m., I received a letter from Inspector Carpenter, informing me that a prize fight was to take place at the Centreville Course on the ensuing morning. I immediately procured a carriage and four-horse stage, which were all that could be procured at that late hour, and proceeded with 20 men, including my officers, to Centreville Course, where, after waiting an hour or more, we perceived the party coming in carriages and wagons to the scene of conflict. We immediately drove into the Course ahead of the mob. In a few moments they assembled to the number of 1,500 or 2,000, and proceeded to measure off the ground in preparation for the fight. Immediately they were informed that the fight could not proceed. After some consultation together they proceeded to a field some half a mile distant, where the stakes were driven and the rope stretched. The police followed them, and were given to understand that the fight should proceed; that they were all well armed, and should resist all interference of the police.

I again told them I should stop the fight at all hazards. By this time a reinforcement of thirty men had arrived, who had walked from Brooklyn, increasing my force to fifty. The principals, Woods and King, not being on the ground, an impromptu fight between two young lads was made up, as I suppose to test the temper of the police. As they entered the ring we followed, pulling up the stakes and securing the rope, and drove the crowd from the ground. After being dispersed, they went to a spot some mile and a half distant, followed by myself and force. Again they were foiled, when they drove to Jamaica. I still pursuing them, when they stopped for refreshments.

The men which had come from Brooklyn on foot being almost worn out, I ordered them to take the cars for home. The horses in my carriage having given out, I proceeded in the stage, with seventeen men, to follow the crowd, who were traced to Willett's Point, about 5 miles below Flushing.

On our arrival a man on horseback gave the alarm, which enabled the mob, headed by a man named Addison Smith, who claims to be a Deputy Sheriff from New-York, to meet us, by whom we were assaulted with bricks and stones. I then ordered my men to draw their revolvers, and notified the mob that if another stone was fired I should order my men to use their pistols. This had no effect, when I ordered the pistols returned and the clubs to be drawn. They were then told to take the ring, which they did in gallant style. The mob following us up, and threatening to shoot the first man that cut the rope or drew a stake. It was done, however, and the rope secured. I then ordered the mob to be clubbed from the field, which was done. We then secured the two principals and some eight or ten others, which were all we had conveyance for, and were taken to Flushing, where their wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon Ball, who accompanied myself and force. They were then given up to the custody of Sheriff Curtis of Queens County.

Too much praise cannot be given to the men comprising my force for the energy and perseverance they displayed. Especially by the little band who were with me at Willett's Point, for the unflinching courage shown during the affray.

Yours, truly, JOHN S. FOLK, Inspector.

THE ANNUAL N. Y. Y. C. REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club took place yesterday. From the number of vessels that were entered for the prizes, it was expected that it would be one of the finest exhibitions of amateur navigation that the Club has yet produced, and such proved to be the fact. Abundant accommodations were at hand to transport to the scene all spectators in a comfortable manner. Beside the steamboats Josephine and James S. Stephens, provided by the Club, Mr. George Pieris of the Jones House chartered the steamboat Alice Price to accompany the racing vessels down the Bay. On these boats the passengers were supplied with every possible comfort, including an ample supply of the wherewithal to satisfy the inner individual. There were numerous other steamboats which accompanied the squadron, and we have no doubt the passengers upon them were equally well cared for.

At about 10½ o'clock, the two steamers chartered by the Club crossed to the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, off which the fleet was lying with their mainsails spread to the breeze, ready for a start. The following table shows their names, owners, tunnage, and allowance of time:

SLOOPS—Third Class (containing yachts measuring 500 square feet and under that area).

Allowance of time—1 7-10 seconds per square foot.

Name.	*Entered by.*	Tun'ge.	Areas. sq. ft.	All. of t'e. m. s.
Narragansett	H. Redlow	30.2	740.6	5.02
Ray	L. M. Rutherford	30.3	706.5	4.04
Glengarry	C. Macalister	25.0	641.2	2.13
Alpha	R. R. Morris	23.5	563.0	..

SLOOPS—Second Class (measuring over 600 square feet and under 1,200 feet).

Allowance of time—1 35-100 seconds per square foot.

Rowena	M. W. Bacon	42.2	935.0	2.09
Manersing	C. T. Cromwell	42.8	960.2	1.55
Mallory	J. T. Bache	46.2	993.7	1.00
Fanny	E. H. White	35.2	689.6	..

SLOOPS—First Class (measuring over 1,200 square feet).

Allowance of time—1 second per square foot.

Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, jr	77.6	1,206.5	..

SCHOONERS—Second Class (measuring 1,500 square feet and under that area).

Allowance of time—1 25-100 seconds per square foot.

Restless	G. W. Thatcher	95.5	1,478.6	16.19
Haze	W. B. Duncan	87.2	1,332.6	14.00
Stella	L. W. Tappan	63.2	1,305.6	13.39
Dawn	H. L. Fassitt, &c	41.8	811.2	1.09
Bonita	S. W. Dawson	38.2	780.0	..

SCHOONERS—First Class (measuring over 1,500 square feet).

Allowance of time—1 second per square foot.

Zinga	W. H. Thomas	119.8	1,857.6	0.03
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	130.1	1,855.0	..

The Madgie and the Scud were also riding at anchor there, the former being gaily decorated with flags and streamers. Owing to some misunderstanding in regard to measurement, these vessels were not entered for the race, much to the disappointment of many persons, as both of them belong to Philadelphia. The Fanny and Stella were withdrawn, and made no attempt to start with the others. Before the yachts were ready to get under weigh, there were fifteen steamboats loaded with passengers, and bands of music, and innumerable small sailing craft waiting in the stream to accompany them. The morning had been damp and rainy, but the clouds began to break away by this time, and a fresh breeze was blowing from the S. W. At a word from the Committee, the third-class sloops hove up their anchors and run up their jibs simultaneously, and were off at 10:35 o'clock.

The Glengarry, which was lying nearest the shore, shot out into the stream, taking the lead, and was followed by the Ray and Alpha, the Narragansett lagging somewhat behind. They tacked across to the New-York side under full sail. At 10 o'clock and 42 minutes the second class sloops got off, in the order in which they lay, the Rowena having the channel, and being followed by the Mallory and the Manersing. At 10:50 the Rebecca, Restless, Haze, Dawn, and Bonita get under weigh, and at 10:55 the Zinga and Favorita were off. The steamboats then started down the Bay; but the wind dying away, and the sailing vessels coming to a stand-still, they all waited for them. Nearly two hours were lost in the almost perfect calm, in reaching a point just below the Battery. Here a fresh breeze sprung up from the south-west, and was first caught by the Glengarry, and she sped away before it, putting a long distance between her and the others.

The Alpha was the next to feel it, and she came up nobly, and was closely followed by the Manersing. The whole fleet were now snuffing the breeze, and got down to their work in fine style, presenting a most splendid sight as their entire canvas filled out, and they careened over under its weight. The whole bay was alive with water craft, watching the race, and the excitement among the spectators became intense. The fifteen steamers started ahead for Robin's Reef, where the first stake-boat was located, and there lay to waiting for the approaching fleet. They were soon at hand, and passed the flag-boat at the time and in the order following:

Vessel.	Class.		hour.	min.	sec.
Glengarry	3d	sloop	12	39	00
Manersing	2d	sloop	12	45	02
Mallory	2d	sloop	12	47	30
Alpha	3d	sloop	12	49	30
Restless	2d	schooner	12	51	30
Haze	2d	schooner	12	51	45
Rebecca	1st	sloop	12	53	50
Narragansett	3d	sloop	12	54	05
Rowena	2d	sloop	12	55	30
Favorita	1st	schooner	12	57	00
Dawn	2d	schooner	1	00	31
Bonita	3d	sloop	1	05	30
Zinga	1st	schooner	—	—	—

An accident having occurred to the Zinga, she did not arrive in time for the Committee to note her time. She came up, however, and showed beautifully on the home stretch. While at Robins Reef the rain came down quite fiercely, and continued for half an hour, when it cleared away and was followed by a still livelier breeze than before. After the passengers of the club-boats had partaken of the excellent collation prepared for them by Mr. Downing, the steamboats started on again for the South-West Spit, the lower end of the racing-ground. An exciting race took place between the steamers on their way down, the J. S. Stephens being the first to arrive at the buoy. There was but little time to spare before the yachts came bowling down upon them. The buoy was gained, and turned by them as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Manersing	2	30	00	Rowena	2	39	30
Glengarry	2	31	00	Narragansett	2	41	00
Haze	2	35	00	Dawn	2	41	15
Mallory	2	35	30	Zinga	2	42	00
Favorita	2	35	35	Bonita	—	—	—
Rebecca	2	36	00	Alpha	—	—	—
Restless	2	38	00	Ray	—	—	—

The sail home was a delightful one, the excitement of the race being now very great among the spectators. The wind was blowing so hard by this time that one or two of the smaller craft were obliged to take a reef in their sails. The larger vessels showed them their heels, and left them far astern. On passing Governor's Island the fleet was led by the Haze, closely followed by the Favorita. The Manersing, Rebecca, Restless and Zinga were the next on the list.

On reaching the Battery, a very beautiful race was begun between the Haze and Favorita, the former having the lead by a few lengths. Both vessels were carrying all the sail that could be crowded upon them, the weight of which caused them to careen until the gunwales and half the deck at times appeared to be submerged. It was a sharp task for some of the steamers to keep alongside them. In this way they ran till they came under the Hights of Hoboken and close upon the stake-boat, the distance between them being well preserved, when the Hights took the wind out of their sails, and they almost came to a stand-still. The Favorita closed the gap between them, and came up bow and bow, when the topsails caught the breeze again, and off they started. The Haze, having the channel, shot ahead again, and passed the stake-boat in a little less than one minute quicker than the Favorita. The time of passing the home boat was made in the order following:

Vessels.	Class.		hour.	min.	sec.
Haze	2d	schooner	4	36	31
Favorite	1st	schooner	4	37	15
Zinga	1st	schooner	4	40	10
Rebecca	1st	sloop	4	41	24
Restless	2d	schooner	4	44	28
Manersing	2d	sloop	4	47	10
Mallory	2d	sloop	4	50	04
Rowena	2d	sloop	5	08	50
Dawn	2d	schooner	5	13	24
Glengarry	3d	sloop	5	13	00
Narragansett	3d	sloop	5	21	12
Ray	3d	sloop	5	26	57
Bonita	2d	schooner	distanced.		

By the time made, and according to the allowance of time given each vessel entered, the Haze, Favorita, Rebecca, Manersing, and Glengarry, are winners of the prizes. A piece of plate, valued at $150, will be awarded to each. The prizes have already been described in THE TRIBUNE.

This Regatta was in every