as soon as possible, make an exa[illegible] State, with a view to the defens[illegible] of the coast of this port, or reports, to the said H[illegible] of the same, and make a re[illegible] need defense, with plans for [illegible] ord, as to the points which may [illegible] the same.

PROPOSED DECLA[illegible]ATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

From The We[illegible]ington Constitution, Nov. 13.

A citizen of Sou[illegible] Carolina has sent us the following as one of the pr[illegible]posed forms of declaration of independence to be sub[illegible]mitted to the Convention which is to meet on the 17th pr[illegible]ximo:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which h[illegible]ve connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equ[illegible] station to which the laws of nature and of natur[illegible]'s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinio[illegible]ns of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that although all men are created *wholly unequal, mentally, morally, and physically*, yet they are all *equally* entitled, under every civilized government, to the full *protection of their lives, persons, and property*, for which protection governments are solely instituted among men, deriving their just powers solely from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while ills are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a *long train of abuses and usurpations*, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their *right*, it is their *duty*, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the Southern States of this Union, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present system of Federal Government. The history of the present Northern States is a history of repeated injuries, insults, and usurpations, all having a direct object in the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the Southern States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

First: The Northern States of this Union have for many long years warred against our peculiar institution of Slavery, instigated by the dictates of a relentless fanaticism, which declares that institution to be a moral sin, while we hold it to be a Divine institution, established by God himself in the following decree enunciated to Moses on Mount Sinai: "Both thy "bondmen and bondmaids which thou shalt have shall "be of the heathen that are around about you; of "them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids; moreover, of the children of the strangers that sojourn "among you, of them shall ye buy, and they shall be "your possession; ye shall take them as an inheritance "for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever." And we further hold that this Divinely established institution was always sanctioned by our Savior and His Apostles.

Second: A large number of the Northern States have *nullified the Constitution* of the present Union by passing laws to prevent the fulfillment of that Constitution, which declares that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up to their owners; the principle of which fugitive slave law has the express and sacred sanction of St. Paul the Apostle.

Third: The Northern States of this Union have declared that the people of the Southern States shall not emigrate with their property into the Territories, which rightfully belong to them equally with the North; and that the people of the South shall not have their property protected by the Federal Government, when such protection is (as above declared) the sole end and object of all governments.

Fourth: Those Northern States have, by a relentless and unscrupulous majority, constantly imposed heavy taxes, not simply *without*, but *directly against*, our representation and our consent in the general Congress, by levying onerous and excessive duties upon goods imported *in return for, and purchased by, our cotton, rice, and tobacco*, in order to protect and encourage their own manufactures, and in order to expend vast sums at the North in improving and fortifying their own harbors, towns, and cities, at the evident and direct expense of the products and labor of the South.

Fifth: Those Northern States have elected by an overwhelming sectional vote a President and Vice-President, both from their own section of country, in direct opposition to our wishes and our protests, neither of whom has received one single vote from our section, and whose express creed is that "there is an irre-"pressible conflict against Slavery, which can never "cease until Slavery is extinguished."

We have for long years, in vain, appealed to their sense of justice and common right; we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow and abandon these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt and destroy our connections and our Union. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, of honor, and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, solemnly publish and declare that the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State; and that all political connection between it and the Northern States is, and ought to be dissolved; and that, as a free and independent State, we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which an independent State may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

[By Telegraph.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned this morning. Nothing of interest transpired. The members are now en route to their homes.

Mr. Keitt was serenaded by the people at 12 o'clock last night. He made an exciting speech, urging prompt and decided action. He said that Mr. Buchanan was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the accursed Union. If she could not accomplish it otherwise, she would throw her arms around the pillars of the Constitution, and involve all the States in common ruin.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

Private informacion, received here, states that the Charleston Light Infantry have taken charge of the Government arms, supposed under the sanction of Federal authority, in the absence of Government troops.

THE POSITION OF COL. DAVIS.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig, Nov. 7.

In *The S.* [illegible] of yesterday we find this paragraph:

"COL. DAVIS'S POSITION.—In his speech here the other evening, Col. Davis uttered the following glorious sentiments:

"'If Mississippi, in her *sovereign* capacity, decides to submit to the rule of an arrogant and sectional North, then I will sit me down as one upon whose brow the brand of infamy and degradation has been written, and bear my portion of the bitter trials. But if, on the other hand, Mississippi decides to resist the hands that would tarnish the bright star which represents her on the national flag, then I will come at your bidding, whether by day or by night, and pluck that star from the galaxy, and place it upon a banner of its own. I will plant it upon the crest of battle, and gathering around it me the nucleus of Mississippi's best and bravest, will welcome the invader to the harvest of death; and future generations will point to a small hillock upon our border, which will tell the reception which the invader met upon our soil.'"

How any free-born Mississippian can read the above inflated specimen of egotism and bombast, without feeling contempt for its author, or a total loss of self-respect, we cannot imagine. Who is Col. Davis, that speaks of "plucking a star" from the National galaxy, and placing it upon a "banner of its own!" Who made him a King or an Autocrat, that he dare speak with so much self-sufficient effrontery? Is he the whole State of Mississippi; is all its valor, and are all its men embodied in his single arm, that he can pluck up nations by the roots, and plant them where he will? Could vanity and egotism, and self-laudation and assumption possibly go further? "I" will come at your bidding. "I" will pluck the star of Mississippi from the National Flag. "I" will place it upon a banner of its own. "I" will plant it upon the crest of battle. "I" will draw around "ME" the nucleus of Mississippi's best and bravest. "I" will welcome the invader to the harvest of death! Such are some of the wonderful things which "I, me, and myself," alias Col. Jefferson Davis, means to do. "I" am the huge Colossus that best rides this narrow globe, and as for the rest of the people, "petty men," let them walk between my legs. Col. Davis is a respectable member of the United States Senate, a good officer, a prudent and brave soldier; but, when he allows his rampant self-esteem and vanity to run away with his judgment, and to utter such huge swelling words of self-assumption and self-superiority, he must disgust all independent and manly thinkers of all parties and creeds. Thank God, Mississippi has not yet sunk so low that she has to rely alone on the right arm of Col. Davis to assert and maintain her rights when violated. She has many a son as capable as he to defend her in the council hall, and strike for her on "the perilous edge of battle," who would be ashamed to exhibit any boastful rhodomontade of what he expected or intended to do.

We should have been inclined to let this piece of vain-glorying pass into the contempt it deserves, had it been the mere rash effusion of a fervid imagination, thrown out in the heat of a fiery extemporaneous harangue, urging the people to the overthrow of the Government of their fathers. But we understand it is a staple commodity; part and parcel of the accustomed speech; made repeatedly, conned carefully, delivered majestically; and being the only paragraph published out of his set speech of two hours, and being published as "Col. Davis's Position," it is his deliberate opinion of himself and of what he is expected to do. It only shows how inordinate vanity, operating upon a moderate intellect, flattered by past successes, may induce its possessor to the utterance of the most inflated self-laudations.

[By Telegraph.]

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE TO MEET.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1860.

Governor Pettus has issued a proclamation convening the State Legislature, to consider the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties, and property, of Mississippi than the late election and past action of the Northern State Governments promise.

SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

The admirable gallery of pictures left by the late Charles M. Leupp, esq., was sold at auction at the National Academy of Design, last evening. The patronage bestowed by Mr. Leupp on American art was as judicious as it was generous. He strove to realize the capacity of native painters to illustrate the brilliant scenery and rich physical life of the land, and succeeded in grouping within a select circle, as many charming characteristic pictures as are to be found, perhaps, in any gallery extant. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen crowded the salesroom, the bidding was free and spirited, and the result of the sale could have been only satisfactory to all concerned.

There were 82 pictures sold. They realized the sum of $9,817 50. The highest price paid for any picture was paid for a bold and thorough landscape by Cole, the "Mountain Ford." Mr. Bowman Johnson got it for $875. The "Kenilworth Castle," by the same artist, found a purchaser in the same gentleman at $500. A noble memorial of the genius of Washington Alston, "Katherine and Petruchio," was run up to $640, and secured for that sum by Mr. Edwin Forrest, the actor. Great interest was shown in Mount's graphic paintings. "The Dance of the Haymakers," a perfect rustic American interior, familiar in the engraving, was sold to Mr. Wolfe for $430, and his "Banjo" to Mr. Sydney Mason for $260. Leutze's picture of "Mrs. Schuyler Firing her Wheat Fields," a memorable incident of the Revolution, full of the bright life tints, and masterly handling of the famous artist, was sold to Mr. Lieber for $385. A "View in the Alps," by Durand, started at $100, was taken by Mr. Johnson for $310, and a very natural and pleasant landscape of New-Jersey, by the same artist, was sold to Mr. McGuire for $220. "Henry VIII. and Holbein," another well-treated historical subject by Leutze, went to Mr. Johnson for $120. An Autumnal sunset view by Church, delicious in color, was sold to Mr. P. Parsons for $115. The other works were disposed of as follows:

White Mountains, by Kensett, to Isham, at $35.
Scene on Mississippi, by Kensett, to Jessup, at $215.
Ruins, by Panini, to R. J. Brown, at $35.
Magdalen, by Giordano, to George Baker, at $60.
Sheep and Landscape, by Ommeganck, to R. J. Livingston, at $40.
Market Scene, by Weck, to S. E. Eastman, at $25.
Goat and Kid, by Robbe, to Bell, at $125.
Sheep and Lamb, by Robbe, to Bell, at $110.
Landscape, by Robbe, to Pritchard, at $90.
Animal Life, by Robbe, to Royal Phelps, at $320.
Oak Trees, by Robbe, to Burrell, at $50.
Flemish Beauty's Toilet, by Eckhout, to J. McGuire, at $160.
Catskill Scenery, by Huntington, to J. McGuire, at $220.
Italian Mendicants, by Edmonds, to Morris, at $45.
Gil Blas and Archbishop, by Edmonds, to Johnson, at $150.
Facing the Enemy, by Edmonds, to Conover, at $205.
Sam Weller, by Edmonds, to Mason, at $92 50.
Sea Shore, by Inness, to O. G. Hillard, at $100.
Landscape, by Inness, to Burrell, at $45.
Mother and Child, by Grey, to Grey, at $250.
Innocence, by Greuze, to Hewitt, at $75.
Landscape, by Chapman, to Cobb, at $40.
Landscape, by Chapman, to Johnson, at $15.
Italian Maid, by Chapman, to A. D. Palmer, at $140.
Italian Mother, by Chapman, to A. D. Palmer, at $140.
Landscape, by Chapman, to R. J. Brown, at $35.
Ferdinand and Isabella, by Chapman, to E. Forrest, $110.
Dock Scene, by Clover, to A. K. Brown, $15.
Portrait of a Lady, by Page, to Eastman, $27 50.
Portrait (Roman), by Page, to E. Forrest, $75.
Duke d'Urbino (after Titian), by Page, to Eastman, $55.
W. C. Bryant, by Page, to Fred. Cozzens, $40.
Portrait, by G. Stuart, to Johnson, $150.
Rocky Pass, by Cranch, to J. H. Cheever, $40.
View in Venice, by Pritchard, to Blatchford, $90.
View in Venice, by Pritchard, to Blatchford, $90.
Harvesting, by Davidson, to F. Walker, $35.
The Milkmaid, by Hepburn, to Goodrich, $25.
Rydal Water, by Inman, to Johnson, $45.
Rip Van Winkle, by Inman, to Cozzens, $210.
Winter in Holland, by Vanderveer, to Johnson, $65.
Fisherman's Luck, by S. Mount, to Sherwood, $45.
Contantinople (water color), by Preziosi, to E. Forrest, $45.
Henry Clay, by Linnen, to E. Forrest, $75.
The Greenwood, by Wilhelm, to L. Lang, $20.
Fete Champêtre, by Watteau, to Cozzens, $50.
Fête Champêtre, by Watteau, to Cozzens, $50.
Mailed Knight, by Vandyck, to Satterlee, $42 50.
Napoleon at Isola Bella, by Christie, to Burrell, $20.
The June Shower, by Durand, to Cozzens, $125.
Landscape, by Boynham, to Goodrich, $15.
Landscape, by Boynham, to Goodrich, $15.
Landscape, by Boynham, to Schenk, $15.
Landscape, by Boynham, to Schenck, $15.
Philosophers, by Jordoens, to Johnson, $42 50.
Interrupted Repast, by Vonneman, to Mason, $157 50.
John C. Calhoun, by De Block, to E. Forrest, $150.
Chocolate Girl, by Liotard, $72 50.
Ben More, by V. G. Audobon, to Eastman, $105.
Landscape, by Baker, to W. Lee, $25.
Marine View, by Gherardini, to Wagner, $135.
Pass Sporting, by J. W. Audobon, to Conover, $120.
Landscape, by Oddie, $105.
Brambletye House—Unknown, to Johnson, $40.
Winter Night—Unknown, to Burrell, $27 50.
Marat—Unknown, to Mrs. Ward, $18.
Portrait—Unknown, to Burrell, $12 50.
Landscape—Unknown, to Melville, $7 50.
Landscape—Unknown, $10.

A good bas-relief, "Contemplation," by Richards, was sold for $65. A lot of fine engravings, embracing 31 of the most popular copies, was also disposed of for fair prices. Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the auctioneers.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of Supervisors, which by law constitutes the Board of County Canvassers, met yesterday at 12 o'clock, Mr. Tweed in the chair, to commence the official canvass of the city. The members, in accordance with the requirements of statute, were individually sworn in by the County Clerk, and collectively by the Chairman. A motion prevailed that in case a question calculated to excite discussion should arise concerning returns, the subject should be laid over and made the special order for 12 o'clock the following day.

The canvassing of the 1st District of the First Ward was then begun, but was proceeded with no further than the Judiciary vote of the 1st District, owing to some slight discrepancies. All were announced complete in the Second Ward except the Electoral vote and the Judiciary.

The vote of the Ward for Governor was: Morgan, 234; Kelly, 324; Brady, 48. (Morgan has one vote more than we gave him.) The Fourth Ward is complete, with the exception of the vote for Supreme Court Judge, for which no returns were received from the VIIth District. The totals are, on the Electoral ticket: Republican, 498; Fusion, 2,037. For Governor: Morgan, 477; Kelly, 1,777; Brady, 196. (This is a Lincoln gain of 170 over our figures, and a Democratic increase of 2.) Canal Commissioner: Barnes, 487; Wright, 1,780; Jaycox, 192. Inspector of Prisons: Bates, 487; Rhodes, 1,769; Allen, 192. Representative in Congress: Commerford, 327; Kerrigan, 863; Toomey, 795. Register: Keyser, 473; Brennan, 980; Lynch, 984. Superior Court: White, 603 (gain of 45 over our figures); Ulshoeffer, 1,214; Talmadge, 541. Recorder: Van Beuren, 482; Hoffman, 1,250; Russell, 617. Surrogate: Jacques, 493; West, 1,786. City Judge: Sedgwick, 571; McCunn, 1,590; Livingston, 1194. Supervisor: Stewart, 467; Ely, 1,019; Schwarzwaelder, 782. For the Constitutional amendment, 131; against, 1,985.

JEREMIAH BESSON FOR ALDERMAN.—A very large and spirited meeting of the friends of Mr. Jeremiah Besson, favorable to his candidacy, independent of party, for Alderman of the Third District, held a meeting last evening at Mrs. Waterman's, corner of Canal and Varick streets. After listening to several speeches, they nominated Mr. Besson unanimously for that office, and then separated. A body of more than a hundred torch-bearers, headed by two brass bands, passed the saloon during the time of the meeting, in honor of Mr. Besson, and afterward paraded up and down Broadway. The speakers were Francis John Tucker, Dr. Dalrymple, Horatio N. Wild, and other prominent citizens of the District. The adjournment was subject to the call of the Chairman, under whose authority a ratification meeting is to be advertised for at an early day.

HAMLET.—Mr. Tasistro will recite the play of Hamlet before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, this evening.

SHOCKING MURDER AT EAST NEW-YORK.

A FARMER KILLED AND ROBBED IN HIS BARN.

Sometime between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock on Monday night, a horrible and cold-blooded murder, for the purpose of robbery, was committed near the village of East New-York, Long Island, upon Mr. Thomas Collyer, a highly respected and well-to-do farmer. Mr. Collyer lived about a mile and a half from East New-York, on the dividing ridge between the Cypress Hills Cemetery and the Ridgewood Reservoir. On Monday he went to New-York with a load of produce, and returned late in the afternoon, with a considerable amount of money, the proceeds of the sales of his vegetables. His horses were put in the stable, a small building, about one hundred and fifty feet to the east of his house. About 6 o'clock, after supper, Mr. Collyer took a pitcher and went to the grocery store of Mr. J. Tierney, directly across the road from his own house—which stands back from the Cypress Hills plank-road some three hundred yards—to purchase some beer. He engaged in conversation at this place with a number of his neighbors, and time passed away till it was near 8 o'clock. In the mean time some of his laborers entered the store, and Mr. Collyer, to oblige one of them, changed a $5 bill, giving him bills of a small denomination, so that he could make change in paying another man for a pair of boots. In doing this, Mr. Collyer took from his pocket a roll of bills—about $150 in amount—which were held in such a manner that any one in the store might see them.

Some one remarked: "Collyer, you are flush to-night." At the same time two men, who were strangers to those in the store, went up to where Collyer was standing, looked over his shoulder, and subsequently took there seats and carried on a whispered conversation in German. Soon after this Mr. C. borrowed a pitcher, had it filled with beer, and remarking "now I must go home and attend to my horses," went away, and was shortly after followed by the stranger alluded to.

Mrs. Collyers, after her husband went out, cleared away the supper table and sat down to sew during the evening, expecting his return every moment, as he was in the habit of spending his evenings at home. She waited for his coming until about 11 o'clock, when she went to the stoop and looked out for him, but seeing no light in the barn she retired, very much worried for fear some harm had befallen him, but endeavoring to think that he had been detained, and would return during the night. Upon awakening in the morning she was much surprised at not finding her husband in bed, but supposed that he had got up before her and gone to look after his horses. After making the fire and preparing for breakfast, she went out to the barn, which is about 200 yards from the house, to look for him.

On reaching the barn she found the door open, and saw a pool of blood near the threshold. Going in she found the body of her husband laying in the gore. The pitcher, and its contents untouched, was still standing on a block outside the door; the deceased lay on his face, with his head toward the door, and the padlock of the stable in his left hand. His clothes were smeared with blood. The hair was torn from his head, the back part of which had been crushed in by a blow from some heavy bludgeon to such an extent that the brain protruded. His face and the forepart of the head were unscratched. A few feet to the right of the head lay a rusty sort of knife, about a foot long, which had been made from an old scythe; a part of the blade was bloody, but it was evident that the deed had not been committed with this instrument. A black-handled pocket-knife unopened lay near the body, in the blood.

The murdered man had been robbed. A wallet was taken from his pantaloons pocket, emptied of its contents, and then poked half way in his vest pocket, as though the murderers had been in a hurry. A valuable gold watch was also taken from the vest pocket.

As soon as Mrs. Collyer could recover from the shock, she alarmed the neighbors, and Coroner Wood of Jamaica was sent for. Dr. Wood summoned a Jury at once, of the nearest residents of Queens County, and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the deceased, which was eventually postponed until to-day.

The murderers are supposed to be the two Germans referred to above as following him from the grocery store. These men are father and son. The father was a large, dull, stupid-looking man, with heavy black whiskers. His son was a much smaller person. They had been employed by Conklin & Clary, contractors for repairing the Cypress Hills Plank Road for several days past, but on Monday night were discharged. Mr. Tierney says they eyed Mr. Collyer's money very closely when he was changing a bill for his laborer, and watched him put the money in his wallet and deposit it in his pocket. They have not been seen since they left the store. The supposition is that they followed Mr. C., knowing he was going to his stable, and as soon as he got inside of it came stealthily behind him and with a heavy club gave him the fatal blow on the back of his head from which he died. That he made no resistance is evident from the fact that the lock of the door was still in his hand when found.

There are no traces of blood outside of the stable, nor any clue by which the murderers may be found. Up to noon yesterday no policeman had visited the spot.

Mr. Collyer was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three small children. He was formerly a policeman in the Second Ward, bore a good character as a citizen, and was a frugal and industrious man.

MEETING OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The Board of Deputies of the Benevolent and Emigrant Societies of the City of New-York, organized for the protection of immigrants and emigrants from the frauds of ticket swindlers, runners, and boarding-house keepers, met last evening at the German Savings Bank, Cooper Institute. The following delegates were present: Messrs Jellinghaus and Wallach, of the German Society; Waller and Pritchard, St. George's Society; M. J. Paillard, Swiss Society; S. J. Joseph, Portuguese Hebrew Society; J. Seligman, Hebrew Society; L. Brandt, Scandinavian Society; Robert Johnstone, Counsel for the Societies.

Mr. Johnstone read a lengthy report of the business for the past year, in which he congratulated the Board upon the triumph achieved by them in the successful extermination of the race of ticket-swindlers. The report stated that the most notorious of all that class of rascals had been forced by the rigorous measures adopted by the Board, to abandon their nefarious calling and adopt measures to secure an honest living. The conviction and sentence of Frank Fowler for ticket swindling had struck terror to their souls, and but very few cases of ticket swindling had since been presented to their notice. He was sorry to hear a rumor to the effect that this man, after all their efforts to secure his conviction, had lately been pardoned by Gov. Morgan. He was not certain that such was the case, but such was the rumor.

In concluding, Mr. Johnstone stated that the public generally were in error in supposing that the victims of these professional swindlers were ignorant persons. On the contrary, he cited numerous instances where men of intelligence, excellent business capacity, and fine social position, had been duped by these swindlers.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Johnstone for the able manner in which he had conducted the prosecution of the business intrusted to him, and also for his efforts in securing the passage of the act which had enabled them to so successfully exterminate this greedy race of pillagers.

Mr. Johnstone congratulated the delegates upon the result of their labors in a short speech, and returned thanks for the honor done him.

It was voted that hereafter the legal counsel of the Board should be allowed to take part in their councils.

On motion of Mr. Willy Wallach, a vote of thanks was tendered to Capt Hartt of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, for the valuable and efficient services rendered by him in carrying out the ticket act of 1860.

It was resolved to keep up the organization for some time longer, and to prosecute all ticket swindling with the utmost rigor. It was remarked as a singular fact that while a majority of persons swindled were Americans, all American societies had as yet declined to act with the Board of Deputies. The Secretary stated that he had, according to instructions given him, invited the St. Nicholas and New-England Societies to join them, but they had not seen fit to do so. He hoped, however, to see them represented in the Board at the next meeting.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet again in May next.

FESTIVAL AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—About twelve hundred officers and teachers of the various Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools throughout the city, together with the pastors of the different churches to which they belonged, held a reunion or festival last evening, in the great hall of the Cooper Institute. Mr. C. C. North, President of the City Sunday-school Society, officiated as Chairman on the occasion. A number of brief addresses were delivered, and several hymns sung in chorus by the whole congregation. At about 9½ o'clock refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cakes, &c., were distributed among the audience.

The regular meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Association took place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at No. 354 Pearl street, when several new members were admitted into the Association, special Committees were appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the coming primary elections, and the Conventions following said primaries.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Supervisors met as a Board of Canvassers in the City Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of commencing their duties in counting the votes cast at the late election. Samuel G. Stryker, esq., was chosen Chairman, and it being ascertained that the returns were not all in possession of the County Clerk, they adjourned until one o'clock to-day. The returns appear to be divided between the City Clerk and the County Clerk.

DARING AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—$1,200 WORTH OF DIAMOND JEWELRY STOLEN FROM A PRIVATE HOUSE AT MIDDAY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the dwelling house of Mr. Albert Rogers, No. 35 South Sixth street, E. D., was entered by means of false keys and robbed of jewelry valued at $1,200. The robbery was committed while the family were at dinner in the basement. The premises were entered by means of a latch-key through the front hall door, whence the robber proceeded to the second story and entered three rooms, in one of which was a bureau containing the jewelry that was stolen. All the drawers of the bureau had been opened and rumaged; also closets in each of the other rooms. A quantity of clothing, books, and mantle ornaments were thrown into the middle of the rooms, though nothing but the jewelry was taken.

The robbery must have been committed within half an hour, as Mrs. Rogers, through indisposition, was confined to the room that was robbed, and had only been absent from it during the day for the short time occupied in getting her dinner. Information of the robbery was at once given at the Fifth Precinct Station-House, and last night Officers Bennet and Cochue arrested three young men on suspicion of being implicated in it. Their names are Joseph Schalles, Samuel Mossop, and Frank Swayzey, Two of them were identified by Mrs. Rogers as men that she had seen lounging around the house for several days, and as they are well known thieves it is believed that if they did not commit they are implicated in the robbery. They were held for examination.

EARLY CLOSING.—The hatters and fur dealers of this city, it is understood, have entered into an agreement to close their stores at 7½ o'clock p. m. after the 1st of January next.

THE GRAND JURY.—The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors in the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

Abraham B. Baylis, foreman; Bernard Sheridan, Henry Redfield, Lorenzo Snow, C. A. Van Kleek, Stephen P. Stoothoff, Philander Shaw, Augustus Studwell, Wm. Hinman, James M. Badger, Geo. W. Bergen, D. D. Bradley, Hugh Allen, Charles Arms, Robert Spier, Wm. D. Stafford, Sylvanus Holmes, Nicholas Luquere, Coe Adams, Charles S. Baylis, John H. Baker, Jacobus Voorhies, Geo. C. Spencer.

CONVICTIONS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The Court of Sessions resumed business yesterday. Two well dressed young men, named John Wilson and George Harris, were arraigned on an indictment for burglary in the first degree, in having, on the 13th of July last, feloniously entered the house of the Rev. Wm. S. Studley in South Fifth street, near Fifth street, E. D. The evidence against them being conclusive, they were convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for 9 years and 6 months each.....A colored man named Sherwood Kidd, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to assault and battery merely. It appears that he stabbed Michael Walker in the hand with a knife during a quarrel. Kidd was sentenced to the County Jail for 10 days.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a sailor, was found in an area in Columbia street, near Baltic, on Monday evening, having apparently fallen down when under the influence of liquor. His neck was dislocated, his left hand fingerless, and one finger on the right hand is missing. The body was removed to the Dead-House for identification. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—The store of J. Wilson & Co., in Fulton avenue, near Flatbush avenue, was feloniously entered on Sunday morning. The operators being disturbed by a newspaper carrier going his rounds, fled and succeeded in escaping.

FOR HAYTI.—Detective Raynor, who, with Detective Van Wagner, some months since seized a large amount of counterfeit Haytian Treasury notes and arrested the man who manufactured them, has obtained permission of the Police Commissioners to proceed to Hayti and deliver the notes and manufacturing apparatus to the authorities of that Republic.

NEARLY FAMISHED.—A family of homeless, half-famished persons were brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday on the charge of vagrancy. As they were in urgent need of something to eat, they were supplied by order of the Justice. The man was then sent to the Penitentiary and the woman and children to the Alms-House.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms in Washington street, last evening; upon which occasion an essay entitled "Spheres of Usefulness," was read by Mr. Andrew A. Smith, followed by the usual discussion.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. The President occupied the chair. Nothing beyond the usual routine of business was transacted.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night the flour and feed store of Mr. John Raber, No. 93 Montrose avenue, was broken into. From $40 to $50 worth of pennies were taken from a shelf under the counter. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, Nov. 14.—Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 7, 10, 13, 20.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 5, 16, 20, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47.

KINGS COUNTY SPECIAL TERM CALENDAR, Nos. 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

BULL'S HEAD—New-York Cattle Market, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

—The market opened this morning with 3,700 bullocks in the sale pens at Forty-fourth street, 700 of which arrived by the Harlem road, beside some other hundreds from the river counties, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, the owners of which rushed them in to obtain the high rates of last week. In this they were disappointed. The market showed unmistakable signs of decline at the opening, though first sales of the best bullocks were at full as good rates for owners as they were this day week—that is, at 9@9¼c. a pound, sinking offal, and 10c. for a few extras. But after the first run was over, there was a lull in trade, and it soon became evident that butchers had made up their minds to buy at about half a cent decline, or wait the chances of the second day of the market. The decline upon medium quality stock was equal to half a cent net a pound, without doubt, and the poorest quality sold dull and slow at a cent a pound net, below the rates that the same class of stock sold for through all the market a week ago. The sales were very slow all the forenoon, the brokers holding rather stiff in expectation of a pretty good second day; while butchers seemed determined to buy low, or not at all. This was particularly the case with wholesale butchers, so that the probability is the number will be large for sale to-morrow. The average quality of the stock this week is pretty fair for the season, and the weather is just as fine as need be.

DEATH FROM CHARCOAL FUMES.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday at No. 165 Essex street upon the body of Hannah Snyder, a German woman, aged 32 years, who was found dead in her room on Monday morning. It seems that on Sunday afternoon the deceased retired to her room to finish a dress for a lady in the house, and nothing more was seen of her, till the neighbors became alarmed, and broke in her door. She was found sitting on her trunk near a charcoal furnace, and quite dead. It is supposed that she had lighted a charcoal fire to keep warm, and getting too close to it, had been suffocated by the fumes rising from it. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

CORRECTION.—On Monday morning an item was published in THE TRIBUNE reflecting upon the authorities of Bellevue Hospital for not notifying the Coroners of the death of Ellen Kinney. The facts of the case are these: On the 24th ult. Ellen Kinney, aged 65 years, was admitted to the Hospital, suffering from general debility. On the same day Officer Vermilyea of the Eighteenth Ward took before Justice Connolly a woman named Bridget Kinney, against whom a charge of assault and battery was made by her sister, Mary Kinney. She stated that the prisoner had beaten her mother, Ellen Kinney, in a serious manner, and that the latter had been taken to Bellevue Hospital. The magistrate committed Bridget to await the result of her mother's injuries. On the 2d of November, Ellen Kinney died from natural causes, and the physicians at the Hospital, knowing nothing of any assault having been committed upon her, gave no notice of her death to the police. On Monday, the magistrate, thinking that Bridget had been locked up long enough, sent to the Hospital to learn how Ellen was thriving. Learning then the facts in the case, he immediately released Bridget from custody.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The patriotism of Americans sojourning in China has been sorely wounded by the Commodore of the American squadron there, who neither dressed ship nor fired a salute in honor of Independence Day. The neglect is considered the more reprehensible from the fact that every week the Hartford is called upon to celebrate foreign anniversaries.

Mr. King, the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has received instructions to commence work on the machinery of the United States steam frigate Roanoke. Some alterations contemplated will be effected, while others are not approved. The Roanoke is one of the largest propellers in the navy, and has been comparatively useful. There is employment for fully half a year on her machinery alone.

Before the expiration of this week there will probably be concentrated off the Brooklyn Navy Yard a larger naval force than any that has assembled in Wallabout Bay for many a year. It will consist of no less than five men-of-war—four American and one Spanish—in commission, fully equipped, and manned by nearly 1,500 men. We annex a list of the ships:

Vessels.	Off. and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
North Carolina, R. S.	300	2,633	30
Corvette Savannah	300	1,726	24
Corvette Cumberland	300	1,720	24
Corvette Vandalia	300	783	20
Spanish frigate Bananguela	220	900	10
Total	1,420	7,962	108

The Savannah returns from a cruise on the home station; the Cumberland relieves her. The Vandalia is about to sail for the East Indies; the Bananguela puts in for repairs; and the North Carolina is the permanent receiving ship. The Spaniards, fresh from Vera Cruz, will form an exaggerated idea of our naval strength, surrounded by so formidable a squadron.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, Policemen Carpenter of the Fifth Ward, Johnson of the Eighth, and O'Gorman of the Broadway Squad, resigned their positions in the force. A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors, thanking the Police for their efficiency on election day.

Justice Quackenbush yesterday committed William Burns to answer a charge of reckless driving. It is charged that while driving on the Bloomingdale Road, in a careless manner, he ran into a light wagon driven by Mr. Wm. Davis of No. 1,021 Broadway. Mr. Davis and his companion, Miss White, were thrown out so forcibly as to injure them in a serious manner. It is alleged by those who witnessed the occurrence, that it was intentional on the part of Burns, who is alleged to have been exceedingly drunk. The wagon in which Mr. Davis was riding was entirely demolished.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—OGDEN—In this city, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by the Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, Mr. R. N. Benedict to Miss Sarah A. Ogden.

CRANSTON—THAYER—At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 12, by the Rev. A. De Witt, Mr. W. M. Cranston to Miss Marcia A. Thayer, all of Hoosick Falls.

GREENE—MERRIAM—In Northumberland, N. H., on Thursday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. M. Sherman, J. Frederick Greene of New-York, to Martha A. Merriam, daughter of B. Merriam of Northumberland N. H.

SCHMIDT—HILL—On Saturday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. P. Stryker, Prof. William L. Schmidt of New-York, to Miss Lucie A. Hill of Brooklyn.

SOWERBY—ASTON—On Thursday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. Edwin T. R. Cook, George Robert Sowerby to Mary A. Aston, all of this city.

TILLINGHAST — BAILEY — In Southold, Long Island, on Sunday, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Epher Whitaker, Mr. William H. Tillinghast of Southold, to Miss Deborah Bailey of Gardiner, Me.

TILLINGHAST—REEVES—In the Prebyterian Church of Southold, Long Island, on Sunday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Epher Whitaker, Mr. Horace P. Tillinghast to Miss Jane A. Reeves, only daughter of Mr. Charles Reeves, all of Southold.

WARREN—McLAUGHLIN—On Thursday, Nov. 8, by the Rev.