of decency. Letters threatening death, in all its forms, as the penalty of his high position, are more abundant still. They are, of course mainly anonymous, though a few bear real names. Some are signed in hieroglyphics, said to be known only to the "Sacred Order" or "Southern Brotherhood," which threatens Mr. Lincoln with a sudden and untimely taking-off. A few are ornamented with sketches of executions by the gibbet, assassination by the stiletto, or death by a lightning-stroke; and in nearly all the theology of the writers is indicated by rude caricatures of the Devil, ready with his three-pronged fork to receive and pitch into everlasting fire the body of the unfortunate Lincoln, whose offense consists in the belief that human slavery is wrong. He is not, I am glad to say, annoyed by these. Assured that no man who will write anonymous and threatening letters is worthy of being feared, he tosses all such aside, as he says, to illustrate, at some future day, the comical side of his Administration.

The rush for office has already commenced. While I was with Mr. Lincoln he handed me a note from a gentleman from an adjoining State who was exceedingly importunate for the promise of a certain place, as a specimen of many which he is daily receiving. I may be pardoned for relating what thousands ought to know: "I have made up my mind," said he, "not to be badgered about those places. I have promised nothing, high nor low, and will not. By-and-by, when I call somebody to me in character of an adviser, we will examine the claims to the most responsible posts, and decide what shall be done. As for the rest, I shall have enough to do without reading recommendations for country postmasterships; these, and all others of the sort, I will turn over to the heads of departments, and make them responsible for the good conduct of their subordinates." Is not our new President laying the ground-work for a successful Administration? Are not the zealous patriots whose applications are coming here at the rate of fifty a day, wasting their invaluable time?

One thing more. The Cabinet-makers, who are busy with their conjectures, are all at fault—not that they may not have, in all their guessings, hit upon a name or two which will figure in the list of Secretaries; but because the real Cabinet-maker has not in his own mind determined whom he will call to his assistance. He has his own ideas of the fitness of things, and of his responsibility to the country and to his party; but these ideas have not been expressed in the choice of men. Hence, conjecture is at fault. I may mention that the political consistency which would make John Bell, himself deceased, an administrator on his own political estate, is not known in these parts. Men do not split rails and then stick the log together again with putty or Spaulding's glue. The country is fortunate in one thing: Mr. Lincoln's nomination was a spontaneous tribute to his fitness and availability. It cost no pledges—no promises; hence, in selecting a Cabinet, the President has the party to choose from; and though he may be embarrassed by the claims of different localities and by the rivalries of aspirants and factions in two of the leading States, nothing but his great devotion to the public good will dictate his choice. If necessary, men and States will be overlooked. The necessity, in obedience to custom, of taking a certain number of Cabinet officers from the Slave States, is the most perplexing part of the matter, as seen by his friends. To whom shall places be tendered? Who will accept, if asked? Who, accepting, will concur in the policy to which the Republican party is committed? A month or two may solve this triple problem.

I sat down to write you a word only about the secession movement; but I find I am running into the gossiping habit with which all Springfield correspondents seem to be afflicted. Let me add one thing: Mr. Lincoln's administration will, I venture to predict, be eminently satisfactory to all reasonable and patriotic men. Whatever the aspect of the secession question when he comes into power, he will speedily solve it. He is the soul of honor and a model of brevity. He will call honest men about him; he will deal fairly and liberally with his opponents; he will approach the slavery question in the spirit which has always animated him in discussing it; he will uproot abuses and banish corruption; he will leave none to disbelieve that an upright man who loves his country and his kind is at the head of national affairs. The backwoodsman will be known as a Cincinnatus yet.

ALBANY.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. David Dale Owen, the eminent geologist, died at New-Harmony, Ind., on the 13th inst. He was a son of the celebrated Robert Owen, of New-Lanark, Scotland, and a brother of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, late American Minister to Naples. *The New-Albany Ledger* says:

"At the time of his death, Dr. Owen was State Geologist of Indiana, his life having been principally devoted to the study of geology and the kindred sciences. He made the first geological survey of Indiana, about the year 1838, we believe, and subsequently was appointed by the General Government to make a survey of the North-West Territory. His report of this great labor was published by the Government at great expense, and is one of the most valuable works of the kind ever given to the world. After completing this survey he was successively employed by the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, and Indiana, to make geological surveys, all of which had been completed, except that of our own State, which was still in progress. We have not heard the cause of Dr. Owen's death, but we presume the constant exposure which the pursuit of his favorite science rendered necessary, gradually undermined a constitution not very robust at best. In his death Indiana has unquestionably lost her most eminent man of science, and one which will not probably be soon replaced. At New-Harmony Dr. Owen had a vast laboratory, where he was constantly employed (when not absent in his geological tours) in making experiments and testing earths and metals. He had the finest collection of geological specimens in the West, and one of the best in the country, a portion of which, if we are not mistaken, he presented to the State a few years ago."

JOHN RUSKIN, the eminent author of "Modern Painters," was recently urged by the Mercantile Library Association of this City to come over and lecture for us. He declined in the following characteristic letter:

ALTORF, August 26, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I received your favor of the 15th, on my arrival here yesterday morning. I answer by the first post. It is a matter of sincere sorrow to me that I cannot accept the gracious invitation extended from your shores—one of the many encouragements and helps which I have received from the sympathy and trust of the American public. But I am now engaged in some practical work which will prevent me, perhaps, for years, from writing or lecturing, except in a quite casual way, and all this work has to be done in Europe—if so it may be—while I have still good eye and hand. I hope the use of my tongue, perhaps, a little longer. Meantime, let me beg of you to thank the President of the Association, very heartily, for his letter—requesting him at the same time to convey to the Association itself, my sense of the honor done me, and to express to them my true and informal vexation at not being able to accept it. I assure you no question of remuneration should stand in the way. I usually give my lectures here; and certainly my relations with America have been hitherto so happy—and my friends there, are so much regarded by me, that I should like it ever I came there, to do anything that they would have me—"all for love, and nothing for reward." Believe me, my dear sir, very respectfully and gratefully, yours, J. RUSKIN.

A. G. Agnew, Esq.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

QUICK PASSAGE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP ANDREW JACKSON.

This renowned ship arrived on Monday morning from Liverpool in 15 days passage, with a full cargo. She also made the passage to Liverpool (grain laden) in fifteen days, and on the voyage out and home has been only thirty days at sea (including two days calms), and sailed over 6,500 miles, thus averaging nearly 220 miles a day throughout. A rate of speed probably never equalled continuously in a sailing vessel before. The A. J. arrived on the bar Sunday night.

CITY WIDE-AWAKES.—This club held a meeting for the transaction of business at its headquarters No. 638 Broadway. The members contemplate giving a grand Wide-Awake hop sometime next month.

On Saturday night last the members of this Club being desirous of continuing the acquaintance and fellowship that they had formed during the late campaign, formed themselves in an association to be known as the "City Literary Association." The following gentlemen were elected officers:

President, W. F. Richardson; Vice-President, William S. Opdyke; Secretary, C. H. Patrick; Treasurer, S. A. Bunce; Executive Committee, A. Haywood, E. M. Hulbert, W. F. Camp, G. W. Miller, J. H. Baker, J. B. Randall, A. M. Collin, R. E. Jeffries, W. B. Butterworth, James S. Earl, E. C. Alphonse, I. W. Steward.

VESSELS ON FIRE.—A telelegraphic dispatch, received in this city, dated New-Orleans, Nov. 19, states that the American ship John M. Wood, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Liverpool, is on fire. The J. M. W. was built at Saco, Maine, in 1853, was 1,146 tuns register, rates A 1½, and is owned by D. Chonte & Co. of Portland. She is valued at $38,000.

The ship Wild Cat, from New-Orleans, bound to Boston, returned to the above port on the 19th inst., on fire. No further particulars. The W. C. was built at Belfast, Me., in 1854, 674 tuns register, rates A 1½, and owned by H. H. Johnson and others, of Boston.

LOVE AND MURDER.

On the 15th inst. a case was reported in THE TRIBUNE in which a sanguinary Frenchman figured as the disappointed lover of a woman who gave preference to his rival, and as the challenger to a duel, and the utterer of a threat to shoot the latter, the result of which was a complaint at the Tombs Police Court, and discharged on the strength of many tears, supplications, and promises to forget the enmity he held toward his alleged rival. The letter in which the challenge and threat were communicated indicated some education, though the writer had evidently been in humble circumstances.

Last night the same Frenchman, whose name is Louis Larome, shot the other party—his alleged rival—in the breast with a revolver, at the house (No. 216 William street) of the woman whose love was in dispute between them. The shot produced a very dangerous if not fatal wound. The name of the unfortunate man is Pedro A. Orzoli, an Italian, about 29 years of age. The woman's name is Susan Hess. She is about 23 years of age, and has four children, two of whom are with her, and the others with her husband in the South.

It appears that Larome, who is a Frenchman, and about 40 years of age, was for some time on intimate terms with Mrs. Hess, but was discarded when Orzoli began paying his attentions.

Mrs. Hess says he has followed her about, and that he says he loves her, but that he is a crazy fellow, and she would have nothing to do with him. He had lived with her and been in her employ for three years; had assisted her in washing and ironing clothing, she being a laundress. When he became acquainted with her he was without means, but being unable to obtain any employment he assisted her in her duties. Since then he obtained other employment, when she alleges that he wanted to domineer over her, for which reason she compelled him to leave, and told him she would have nothing more to do with him. She says that since then he has annoyed her more or less and has followed her about the streets wherever she went.

Yesterday Orzoli and Larome met twice, and on both occasions words of a hostile character passed between them. The second time was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 216 Willam street, whither Larome had followed Mrs. Hess; Orzoli being already in the apartment. Orzoli asked him what he wanted, when Larome, without replying, suddenly drew a pistol from his coat pocket, and fired at Orzoli, the shot taking effect in the breast. Larome then made his escape from the house, and several hours elapsed before his whereabout was ascertained.

The report of the pistol and the loud screams of Mrs. Hess soon brought the neighbors to the spot, and caused the most intense excitement in the vicinity. The Fourth-Ward police were notified of the affair and took charge of the premises. Medical attendance was summoned, but the precarious condition of Orzoli precluded the possibility of his immediate removal. During the evening Dr. Salanne succeeded in extracting the ball, which was deeply lodged in the chest. It is extremely doubtful whether Orzoli will survive his injuries.

About 9 o'clock in the evening Officer Allen, of the Fourth Ward, found Larome at a low beer-shop, and took him in custody. He does not deny shooting Orzoli. Mrs. Hess was also apprehended, and locked up as a witness. Her daguerreotype was found in a box belonging to the accused. At the Station-House she was asked if Larome had ever lived with her, but she replied in the negative, and seemed quite indignant at the thought of being accused of such a thing. She is rather a good-looking woman, was tastefully dressed, and speaks very fast. Her manner was indicative of a fast woman, and thought very lightly of the whole matter.

Larome has a wild and excited appearance, and might be set down for a crazy man. During the interview between the accused and the injured, many hard words have passed, but Orzoli has never paid any heed to Larome's frequent threats.

FIRES.

At 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the tenement house No. 157 Mott street, but being discovered at an early moment, the flames were soon extinguished. The building was damaged to the amount of about $25, and the furniture of the occupants to the amount of $100. The fire originated on the third floor, in the apartment of J. J. Smith, and before being discovered had cut off the retreat of the occupants above by the stairway. The upper part of the house was filled with smoke, and all the tenants above the third floor were obliged to escape by the roof.

At 6 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 258 Elizabeth street, owned by Mrs. Duffy and occupied by several cartmen. The damage was not heavy.

Last evening a "still alarm" of fire came from No. 45 Canal street, in consequence of the explosion of a camphene lamp. The furniture was slightly damaged. A girl named Emma Schneder was so badly burned that she died in an hour after the occurrence.

REGULATION OF STAGE STANDS.—Some difficulty has occurred between the City Marshal and the Superintendent of Police, on the question of the authority to dictate the localities to be occupied by stages. At the South Ferry, not long since, several starters were removed, and new ones put in their places, who soon fell into disputes between themselves; as a result of which, the City Marshal ordered that some changes should be made in the stands now occupied by the different lines. The Marshal's officer reported that three or four had been in the habit of occupying too much space in the center of the square, and the Marshal accordingly assigned to these certain positions further back.

The Knickerbocker stage proprietors found fault with the disposition of their stages, as being out of the way of customers; and applied to the Superintendent of Police to have justice done them. Superintendent Kennedy addressed a letter to the City Marshal stating that the statute of 1854 gave no authority to the City Marshal to change the stands, and that if the Marshal did not change them back, he would replace them in the positions first occupied. The difference is only about eight or ten feet. The City Marshal, however adhered to his action, and appears to be confident that he is right in doing so, under the authority of the ordinance adopted by the Common Council, June, 1859, in conformity with the law of 1854, and which makes it the duty of the Mayor to "determine the number of feet for any particular stand," and also "the proper boundaries of every stand."

OFFICIAL COURTESY.—It is so rare to meet with courtesy from an official who has not immediate need of your favor, that we have been often pleased with the demeanor of a good natured looking, elderly policeman, whom we have met on the cars of the Hudson River Railroad, between Thirty-first and Chambers streets. He used to go through the cars and make inquiries of the passengers whether any of them needed information relative to hotels, hacks, or guidance of any kind, in this vast and sorrowful metropolis; his questions being put in such a manner as to convey the idea that a question asked of him would be received as a personal favor, and his answer being given in an intelligent and gentlemanly manner. We have missed this policeman on the road for some weeks, and as his place cannot be better filled, we presume promotion is the cause of his absence. This plan of giving information to the traveling public tells to the credit of the Police Commissioners, and if they select the right sort of men for the purpose, it will be a great preventive of fraud, and give strangers confidence in the protection they should receive in New-York.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—A free negro has caused some excitement in Lancaster County, Va., by the statement that negroes from the upper and lower ends of the county were to meet at Lancaster, C. H., at a given time, break open the Jail, seize the firearms therein, and commence an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children, and that means of their escape was provided by a vessel lying in the creek. Two gentlemen went up from Lancaster County on Wednesday night, on their way to Richmond, for the purpose of procuring arms.

PRIVATE VIEW AT THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.

The beautiful face of the new building erected to Art by Mr. Derby, on Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, attracts the admiring gaze of the eye, bewildered by the confused and overlaid architecture of the great thoroughfare. Its chaste and pure expression is well in keeping with the character and design of the structure. Worthy worship of Art, the divinity of all the sentiments, cannot be fulfilled in a temple undistinguished from the shrines of selfish adoration of the Almighty Dollar. The distinction is clearly but modestly drawn on the surface of the new Institute, and it declares its consecration to the higher service by a graceful architecture which resists at once the pressure of a narrow front and the malign influence of signs of golden letters a foot in length. Broadway has many edifices along its glittering line more imposing than it, but none that impresses itself with so natural a charm upon the passing spectator. In a kaleidoscope of more or less appalling monstrosities, of size, material, shape, and outer decoration, it is one clear and undefaced image. May the building be sacred forever from the rude familiarities of the sign-board, and mutely reproach the vulgar display of figured bunting and emblazoned paper!

The good taste that elevates the external proportions into a respected dignity which their superficial area does not give them, has been carried inside the Institute, and so pervades the galleries with simple and harmonious colors and lights, and unobtrusive elegance of appointment, that they satisfy the most pious devotee of the beautiful, and are attractive and pleasant, independent of the art treasures with which they are filled. The main saloon is reached by a broad stairway from the street, and extends directly to Mercer street. It is amply and well lighted by day by three skylights, and by night circlets of gas-jets shed a luster which would show to the best advantage the higher and lower ranges of pictures if they were all disposed with reference to their own light and shadow. In the present arrangement, devised, of course, with some haste, the intrinsic brilliancy of color of several works is neutralized by the near glare of gas. The furniture is light and rich; the walls are covered with green baize, a cord sustained by handsome brackets protects the canvas from itching fingers, a soft carpet deadens the tread of feet and secures their reverence, and comforting lounges ranged in the center of the room invite to quiet contemplation.

Adjoining, at the Mercer-street end, are cozy apartments for retiring parties, and an alcove, which varies the symmetry of the saloon. This gallery contains the familiar Dusseldorf collection. These pictures, glowing with the genius of natural study of natural forms, and appealing with the same subtle power to the simplest sensibility and the severest taste, have now for the first time in New-York a fair exhibition. A few choice pieces of sculpture are also here, newest and most winning of which is a medallion, "Marguerite," by Launt Thompson. Its delicate sentiment, and its singular softness of delineation, will design a celebrity for the young artist which, if we are not mistaken, his bust of "The Trapper," which is still in the clay, will abundantly realize.

There are two smaller galleries, each as rich as the greater in the taste of the designer, and offering all the fine incitements of well-blent light and color to the study of their contents. If the remote intention of Mr. Derby is carried out, and the main saloon is divided into three compartments, the effect of an extended and brilliant perspective will be lost to the common visitor; but the art-student will gain in a unique suite of galleries all the advantages of concentrated view. These two small rooms contain the Jarves Collection of Old Paintings. This is the special interest of artists and of enthusiasts in the recondite affairs of historical illustration. We are informed by the indispensable guide to appreciation, if not to emotion, that it "is mainly important in showing that it is possible, even now, when means and knowledge are practically applied, to fill, in part, the chasm that separates us so widely in artistic enjoyment and information from the people of Europe;" and this is certainly no slight consideration "in this country, where there exists no standard of comparison, and but little critical knowledge of 'Old Masters.'"

If Art were an oracle dumb to all humanity except a little circle of students and explorers—if she were a cold and distant spirit, to be invoked only by weary penance and prostrate petition—if we were of any other faith than the simple one which has nature for its base and sympathy for its cap-stone, and clings to Art as the commonest medium between the creature and the beneficent Creator, and the plain-spoken interpreter to all hearts that incline to her generous teachings of the splendid meanings of all the forms of life, we might shrink under this suggestion of the eloquent Catalogue within the shrine of this dim and struggling Past, and amid the quaint results of all the patient research throughout the mausoleums of Italian painting—the crude expressions of Genius grappling feebly with superstition—might regard with a pitying tolerance the crowd out among the literal translations of the Dusseldorf school. But while it is meet to honor the spirit which has prompted this collection of "old masters," and not impossible to appreciate properly the immense delight that the tutored mind may experience in tracing through their strange records the progress of Art and its growing mastery of the spiritual Power which gave it birth, let us imperatively claim the privilege of the heartiest sympathy with, and deepest pleasure in, the less difficult studies of our own cotemporary artists. It may not be profane to intimate that with all their singularity and all their suggestiveness, the old pictures hanging in the small galleries are but the weak and fettered images which stand free and beautiful in the familiar canvas of the Dusseldorf Gallery. If the public is more amused than edified by the early types of the creative faculty in form and color, and finds in the solemn absurdities of the antique canvas nothing more than an emphasis of the honest glories of the modern; if, indeed, in its stubbornness it brushes aside from its natural fancy the "series of documents showing the estimation in which the collection is held by English, French, Italian, and American authorities," shall it be made responsible for another stumbling block in the way of American Art?

Criticism of this extraordinary collection, confined as it is to the narrow circle in which there is a standard of comparison, would be impertinent, and, after the brief inspection of a "private view," presumptuous. The charming novelty of the rooms, the vast advantages of a refined center of Art in the metropolis, and the curiosities of the display, were the agreeable topics of the select and brilliant company of artists, ladies and gentlemen, who enjoyed this view last evening, and the hospitality of the spirited proprietor. The public will be admitted to the Institute to-day and hereafter, and there will be full opportunity for the exercise of both curiosity and acumen.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

INQUEST.—The inquest upon the body of Patrick Corcoran, whose death was supposed to have been caused by foul play at the Bergen tunnel, was continued yesterday before Coroner Ackerman at Hudson City. The evidence of several persons was taken but nothing definite was elicited. It appears that a fight took place at the tunnel on the night previous to the injured man being found at the bottom of the shaft, but no evidence was given to connect the two occurrences. It is the general impression that Corcoran fell down the shaft while in a state of intoxication.

REGIMENTAL PARADE.—The Second Regiment of Hudson County, Col. Gregory, Commander, paraded yesterday afternoon. The Regiment consists of the Washington Guard, Capt. Speer; Gregory Guard, Capt. Hopper; Greenville Guard, Capt. Lilienthal; Close Guard, Light Guard, Capt. Van Buskirk; Montgomery Guard, Capt. Donnelly, and Independence Guard, Capt. Grain. They numbered in all about 150 muskets, and the music was by Dodsworth's band. The line was formed in Washington street, and the Regiment marched through the principal streets in Jersey City.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADERS.—An interesting lecture was delivered before this Society last night at Hope Chapel by Dr. Holland, but the crowded state of our columns precludes us from giving even a sketch of his remarks.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, the President, Mr. PECK, in the chair, a resolution was adopted directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to extend the Croton mains from Seventy-seventh to Ninety-second street on Bloomingdale road.

The application of the 55th Regiment ("Lafayette Guard") for rooms at Lafayette Hall was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

THOMAS LITTLE presented a bill of $250 for drawing plans and writing specifications for repairing, &c., the City Hall. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A resolution, offered by Mr. BRADY, authorizing the purchase of a steam fire-engine for Engine Co. No. 42, the cost not to exceed $4,800, was laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences, to whom was referred the petition to purchase the statue of Washington now standing in the Park in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of placing it in the triangular plot of ground south of the Cooper Institute, and in front of the Tompkins Market, reported a resolution in favor of appropriating $2,000 for this object.

Mr. DARRAGH hoped the report would not be accepted. There was some question in regard to the ownership of the statue. He moved that the report be referred back to the Committee. The motion was lost.

Mr. OWENS was of opinion that the statue was not worth $2,000, and that it was undesirable on the part of the city to make the purchase. He moved that the resolution lay over. Motion lost.

Mr. DARRAGH said that he was informed that the statue was the property of the widow Thom, and that her counsel had been instructed to enter a suit against the city in case the transfer contemplated should be made.

Mr. CORNELL said that the city had had possession of this property so long that they were in duty bound to buy it. After several other motions to lay on the table, &c., the resolution was finally carried by a vote of 11 to 5.

The contract awarded to Messrs. E. Jones and H. J. King, to furnish a bell for the Marion-street fire tower for $990, was confirmed. The weight of the bell is to be 10,000 pounds.

The remonstrance of the Justices of the Supreme Court against any act of the Common Council which shall deprive that Court of the use of the rooms in the New City Hall now occupied by them, was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $3,500 for the purchase of a steam fire-engine for Paulding Hose Company No. 57.

The following resolution, reported by the Committee on Arts and Sciences, was, after some discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph H. Johnson for the sum of $500 for a full-length portrait of ex-Chief Engineer Harry Howard, said warrant to be paid on delivery of the painting to the Clerk of the Common Council. Adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

There was an unusually large attendance in the lobby at the meeting of the Board last evening. The County Clerk, some of the clerks and officers of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the City Judge elect, were present, the former urging the members not to assign the Supreme Court General Term room for the accommodation of the Superior Court, and the Superior Court officials endeavoring to get the members to find some place for their unfortunate Court to meet in. It is presumed that the City Judge elect was looking out that the present quarters of the Sessions should not be changed. The other portion of the lobby was made up of various persons interested in the Assistant Health Warden measure, which was expected to be brought before the Board at this meeting.

A remonstrance was received from the Justices of the Supreme Court against the proposition to assign one of their rooms to the Superior Court. They state that the business of the Supreme Court requires all the room it now has. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Munson offered a resolution directing the Corporation Attorney to report to this Board at its next meeting a list of all suits entered into and prosecuted by him, for violations of Corporation Ordinances since the 21st of May last; also designating in said list the suits commenced and being prosecuted against parties who complied with the law prior to the adoption of the resolution of the 10th of May last. Adopted.

The Board concurred to increase the salary of the Second Assistant Director in the Controller's office from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

BEECHER ON YOUNG AMERICA.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER gave a lecture last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Young America. The hall was crowded. Mr. Beecher spoke first of the natural connection between old age and conservatism and between youth and progress. In every free community there was a party of youth; there was a Young France, a Young England, a Young America, and now, thank God, a Young Italy. [Cheers.] This youth had a union of safe sense with personal independence, verging on impudence, and of irreverent pertness of speech with an intention of politeness—men liked such contradictions. They liked to imagine sailors as rugged as oak trees, but with hearts like little birds nests up in the branches. The Young America was supposed to be of the best blood, born in the best country, under the best government in the world, and no government ever had a better citizen. It took more to make the trimmings of a man now than it took to make a man 500 years ago. The man could not be confined in his growth. In China they dwarfed trees so as to grow an oak in a flower-pot. And it was very convenient to have a forest so that it could be taken in doors out of the storm. It was very convenient to have a Church-pot, or a State-pot, in which to grow men, with a circle beyond which they could not extend. But the true man said: "God gave me my girth, and I shall grow up to that!" We had no homogeneous national character; the country was too large. Only in small countries was such a thing possible. We should in a hundred years have a New-England man, struck out as sharp as a coin; a Middle States man, a Gulf States man, and a Pacific States man. There were some few essentials to national greatness. Of these the first was physical vigor. Our wasteful, sensual dissipation must be given up. A man who had a character to sustain could not get needful exercise unless he were rich and could afford his carriage. There had descended to us an idea that he was a gentleman who could live without labor; this was a fungus. [Laughter.] There are thousands of men who are willing to work day after day from morning to night, but it was with reference to a time when they could retire and do no work. Now no man had any right to retire until the sexton shut the door behind him and screwed it down. Not to work was disgraceful in a young man or an old man, who had vigor enough left to work with. For this reason we were bound to give shop-room, work-room, school-room, and land-room, to every man. The great educating ground of men was their sphere of work, where they worked out their theory into practice. Work of some kinds, agricultural work, was already respectable in England. Royalty took pride in breeding pigs, and our princes were vocal with Prince Albert's breed. Sir Charles Fox was a builder and a contractor, and Sir Joseph Paxton the Duke of Devonshire's gardener. New times for England. We in this country ought to have higher moral principles in our action than any other nation. But it had not been so. We had also a right to expect great independence and liberty of thought. Nothing was so responsible as this. Freedom to think without servile adherence to professional formulas was for this country. Art was no longer for artists alone. Learning was confined to no learned class; religion to no consecrated tribe of men. The priest had a right to judge; so had the layman. The great intelligent mass of the outer community were coming to be the supreme and final judges. The artist, the scholar, the priest, starved here if they served not the people. A thousand years ago there was a famous dispute as to the keys of Peter. He had one black and one gold, one for up there and one for down there. The man who held them, held the rudder of the world; they were the real rulers, let who would be crowned. The Catholics thought they had the keys; the Protestants thought they had them; but there gradually grew up a sentiment of power among the people, until all the people found that they could go to God themselves; and whoever had the big key, each man and woman and child had a little key with which he could get into the Kingdom of Heaven. And so the people said to the wrangling priests: "Jingle your old keys as much as you please; we have got some ourselves." This was the great growth of the people, which in these days was swallowing up all classes. We might expect in youth, youthfulness. Some gardeners pruned off the side branch from trees; but although it made them very fine, it weakened their stem; they were good for nothing when trained. There were men trained to piety, excessive narrowness, to carry the right eye with great propriety, to carry the left eye so as to have no ill influence, to put his feet one before the other with great propriety, never to swing his hands except with great propriety—living to be proper fools. This could not be held up as an ideal of American character. Old age was very beautiful except when it was an old head on young shoulders; a man that begins back-end foremost—it was piteous. We had a right, to demand that young men should not be conservative. Woe to the land whose young men were conservative. And he that had ears to hear let him hear; for never were there such inducements to conservatism in young men as in New-York. We had young men in our shops—sweet lilies of the valley, delicate young men—who talked about being cool, about being prudent, about being moderate, about being safe, and never once about being right. Now that was heathenism whitewashed. [Cheers.] We had a right to expect in the youth of America a love of liberty, and not for self alone, like the Irish patriots, so eloquent for Irish liberty, but every one of whom had in this country thrust his hand to the shoulder in the guilt of Slavery, but liberty for all. An American youth who was not in favor of liberty was born here by accident. He was a lover of the Union, but was ashamed of the sentiment he had seen paraded, "Union for the sake of the Union." He had been taught to love the Union for the sake of justice, for the sake of liberty. Even squirrels knew enough not to hoard nuts after the meat was out. As to this excitement in the country, it was but natural. When our Lord cast the devil out of the young man, the devil could not go decently out of the boy; he had to throw him down and bite him once more. And they never saw a devil cast out of the Government or anywhere else that he didn't bite. There was great excitement, true, but like the boiling pot, by its very boiling over it would put out the fire. [Cheers.] If they were dumb, he should fear that they would blow up, but as they could talk they were safe. He had much less to say against the Southern fanatic than against the Northern doughface. He did abhor and despise according to Scripture, the Northern doughface. He had Bible authority; for, "Ephraim is a cake not turned," half baked, consequently, dough one side and crust the other. [Laughter.] Mr. Beecher concluded by an energetic denunciation of the panic-makers, and an exhortation to fidelity to manhood and conscience, which was applauded to the echo.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The annual Missionary Meeting of the missions connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, was held last evening at St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The church was well filled, and there was a large attendance of the clergy from nearly all portions of the country. Bishop MORRIS, senior Bishop of the church in Ohio presided, and Bishop BAKER of N. H. read the opening hymn; Bishop AMES of Indiana followed with prayer. The Rev. Dr. DURBIN made a short statement of the action of the General Committee, to whom the care of the missions of the church is intrusted by the General Conference. They have made the appropriations for 1861, increasing the amount by some $21,000 over last year, raising it to $283,000.

The Rev. Dr. POWERS of the Iowa Conference made a short address, followed by Bishop SCOTT, who urged the necessity of increased energy and activity in the missionary work; and gave some account of the missions in Africa.

The Rev. Adam COE of Cincinnati, Ohio, spoke of the work among the Germans, established some 25 years since.

The presiding officer next called on the Rev. Mr. MILLER of Wisconsin, who referred to the Scandinavian missions in the Western country, with cheering accounts from them.

The congregation then sang the well-known Missionary hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains."

The Rev. MOSES HILL of Ohio was the next speaker, followed by the Rev. Mr. HOLLIDAY of Indiana, giving some account of the early missions in Indiana and the Far West.

Bishop JANES was then introduced, and spoke of the moral obligation resting upon the Board of Managers to carry on the missionary work already commenced—an obligation as imperative as any law of necessity can make it.

The Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Missionary Secretary of the West, was next called upon.

Bishop SIMPSON of Illinois was introduced. He thought the increase in the annual appropriation was only a fair increase of the wealth of the country, and closed with a fervid exhortation to duty.

The exercises were closed by singing the Doxology, and the Benediction by Bishop MORRIS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this body was held last evening at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the primary elections for the nomination of candidates for charter offices. ELIJAH F. PURDY, the Chairman, presided. The Committee on organization reported a call for the primary elections, which was adopted, fixing the time for holding the same on Wednesday evening. The Aldermanic Conventions were set down for Thursday evening; the Councilmanic for Friday; the Constables also for Friday, but separately. The Conventions for School nominations were set down for Saturday.

It was moved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the Committee on the subject of the present troubles South. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed Matthew T. Brennan, Oswald Ottendorfer of the *Staats Zeitung*, Judge Connolly, J. W. Chanler, Samuel T. Webster, Daniel W. Norris, and John Harvey, as such Committee. The Committee are to report at the next meeting, which will be some time between this and election. Adjourned.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board met last evening, the PRESIDENT in the chair.

Mr. FUREY moved a suspension of the rules in order to present the report of the Committee in relation to the appointment of an engineer for the heating apparatus in the City Hall. No person having yet been appointed to take charge, the apparatus has idled. The rules were not suspended, so the clerks about the Hall will be under the necessity of resorting to stoves for heat during the coming week.

The report of the Finance Committee to authorize the Controller to borrow upon the credit of the city such moneys as may be necessary to pay seventy per cent on all contracts for street improvements when certified to as completed, and the assessments confirmed, and that he be also authorized to issue the bonds of the city in payment thereof, to be called "Assessment Bonds," and to be redeemed in the manner provided for in the act of 16th April, 1860, was taken under consideration. The report, after various amendments had been offered and voted down, was adopted by Yeas 9, Nays 6.

Mr. O'KEEFE, from the Committee on Health, reported a resolution authorizing the feeding of cows in the stables at the Union Distillery, on Union street, near Gowanus Creek, during the coming Winter, in compliance with a petition signed by some forty-seven persons, asking for the same. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. GREEN of the First Ward complained bitterly of the cow-stables at that place as a grievous nuisance. He stated that diseased cows had died there, and their meat was sold in Brooklyn, and that it was unjust to permit cows to be brought there, to be fed upon distillery swill at the expense of the health of the residents of that neighborhood. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The Controller was authorized to borrow, temporarily, the sum of $6,000, to enable the contractors for furnishing the city with a patent coupling for fire hose to complete their contract, $4,000 being now due them on the same.

The Board adjourned till Wednesday evening.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a correct statement of the armament yesterday put on board the corvette Cumberland at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard: 22 nine-inch Dahlgreen shell guns, weighing about 90 cwt. She has already one ten-inch pivot-gun mounted forward. She will have almost 100 rounds for each gun, for 2,200 rounds of shell or grape in all.

The North Carolina and Berenguela yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the Queen of Spain's birthday by firing a royal salute of 21 guns.

The Savannah's final inspection took place last evening at the Navy-Yard.

To-day extensive preparations will be made at Governor's Island to dispatch a large force of United States soldiers to California. They are to strengthen the 1st Regiment of United States Dragoons, and the 4th Regiment of Infantry. The steamship Pacific will take them out. The soldiers will consist of 200 men, who will be distributed through the short companies of the regiments named. They will be officered as follows: Lieut.-Col. Merchant will be in command, assisted by Captains Whittlesey and Davidson, Lieutenants McKee, Baker, and Kellogg, 1st Dragoons; Capt. Judd, 3d Artillery; Brevet-Major Armistead, Lieuts. Sawtelle, Worth, and Riley, 6th Infantry, and Asst. Surgeon Shortt. On the arrival of the recruits at San Francisco, Lieut.-Col. Merchant will resume command of the 3d Artillery at the Presidio, when Lieut.-Col. Nauman will repair to Fort Vancouver, W. T., to command the artillery school of practice. On his arrival there, the headquarters of the 4th Infantry will be removed to Fort Dallas.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—The steamboat James W. Baldwin, of 800 tuns, was launched yesterday afternoon from Allison's ship-yard in Jersey City. She is 252 feet in length, 34 feet beam, 62 feet in width over all, and 9 feet deep. She is built for Messrs. Tremper & Komer, to take the place of the North America which has run for many years between Kingston and New-York.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers met again yesterday, and completed the Fifteenth Ward. A protest against canvassing the Fourteenth Ward, on the ground of informalities, was received from Nelson Taylor, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. The communication was laid on the table. From present appearances, the official result will not be declared until the latter part of the week.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of Betsy Nichols, a colored woman, on an indictment for murder in the second degree, in causing the death of her husband, Francis Nichols, in the town of Gravesend, on the 29th of September last, has been set down for Friday next in the Court of Over and Terminer. Ex-Judge Henry A. Moore has been assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner.

ARREST OF LAMBERT, THE SUSPECTED MURDERER OF THEODORE COLLYER.—Joseph Lambert, the man toward whom suspicion most strongly points as the murderer of Mr. Collyer of the Town of New-Lotts, was arrested on Sunday afternoon, by Officer Lattimiville of the Fifth Precinct, brought to the city yesterday, and locked up in the Station-House, subject to the order of the Coroner of Queens County. Lambert is about 20 years of age, of medium hight, with a dull, heavy, inexpressive countenance. He seems in no way concerned about the charge on which he is arrested, says he left New-Lotts to get clear of difficulty in which he had become engaged with a couple of Irishmen, one of whom threatened to have him arrested. He says he went to the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Allen Weeks, in the Village of Sing Sing, to escape arrest on a charge of assault and battery. While there he heard of the murder of Mr. Collyer, and when he learned that suspicion was directed toward him he was coming to New-York to give himself up. He talks freely with all who converse with him.

LOOKING UP.—The far-off suburb of Red Hook is waking up a little. Mr. Smith, formerly proprietor of the Flatbush stages, has started a three-cent line of omnibuses from Hamilton Avenue Ferry to