THINGS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, Nov. 23, 1860.

So much surprise, regret and mortification, have been felt and expressed at the defeat of Mr. Speaker Pennington for Congress, that if we looked upon his elevation to the Speakership as the glory of New-Jersey, so you may be sure we regard his defeat as our shame. It is true that those well posted in what was going on in his district, know that agencies almost miraculous were being invoked to compass his overthrow, and that apprehensions of the result were entertained; yet the news fell with mortifying humiliation on the people here and throughout the State. We sat in sackcloth and ashes over the defeat. It was evident that the best and purest man among us had been singled out for slaughter, with the additional aggravation that his opponent should possess the single qualification of money. A Whig pervert, utterly undistinguished in political or social life, but successful as a Newark tailor, who makes clothes for Southern markets, and whose personal appearance is strikingly insignificant, takes the place of that commanding presence which now fixes attention, and involuntarily secures admiration, not only at Washington, but wherever it may appear among its fellows. Talent makes way for mediocrity. "That is the little man who defeated Speaker "Pennington," will be the remark at Washington. "But what else can he do?" The answer will be, "Nothing!"

The plain truth is that every modern appliance of money and intimidation were concentrated on the effort to defeat Mr. Pennington. The corruption fund at Washington was drawn upon to assist. A noted operator for Mr. Buchanan in that line, declared before the election that "New-Jersey was "fixed—Pennington will be defeated." He was to be struck down as a peace-offering to those at the South who buy Northern manufactures. The defeat of so shining a mark would establish the loyalty of the constituency that compassed it. Newark was to be a desolation if he succeeded. Yet Essex County gave him a majority of 632. It was Hudson County, on the skirt of New-York, that gave 800 against him. The roughs of your city must have voted twice that day. But New-Jersey will soon require a Senator at Washington, and who among us is better fitted to dignify us before the nation than William Pennington?

It appears that New-Jersey manufactures have not been tabooed by our Southern brethren. Verily, herein the doughfaces have their reward. This exemption from the general ostracism is probably owing to the fact of Lincoln carrying only four-sevenths of the Electors. Had she gone the whole ticket, her exclusion would have been as complete as her victory. The little leaven of three Douglas men has been sufficient to leaven the whole State, at least in Southern estimation. Yet the latter imputes to us a large infusion of fossiliferous conservatism touching the Fugitive Slave law, though Judge Dayton fought it vehemently and most ably in its progress through the Senate, predicting, with statesmanlike wisdom, the very consequences at the North which have since attended not only the attempt to execute it, but its mere existence as a law. All his utterances at the time have since become historical. No legislation has ever been had in New-Jersey hostile to this law, as all our laws in relation to the return of fugitives were of previous enactment. A slaveholder may bring his chattel into this State, keep him here six months, and then take him back to bondage. The law expressly gives him this right, subject to the risk of the chattel using his legs in making tracks wherever he pleases. Of latter years this risk is so great that few or none are brought here. The law of 1846 captures a slave under warrant issued by a magistrate on oath of the claimant, and secures a trial before the magistrate. On this trial the claimant is not permitted to testify, nor any other party in interest. Either party may claim the trial to be by Jury. A violation of the act incurs a penalty of $1,000 and two years' imprisonment, or both. But arrests of fugitives in New-Jersey are of rare occurrence, because this is really a thoroughfare State, all who come into it making haste to get out of it. Up to 1850, the State was full of fugitives, who had been quietly domiciled in various towns, where many of them had acquired houses and lands, reared families, and were living prosperous and peaceful lives. But the sanguinary law of that year broke up hundreds of these peaceful homes, and drove their owners at a moment's notice off to Canada. I saw many of the distressing events which this law occasioned. The danger came so suddenly that the stampede to escape from it was in many cases ruinous. House and lot, with household goods, with cow and pig, were hastily sold at half-price, while, in other cases, money was borrowed to get out of harm's way. But New-Jersey law secures to the fugitive the inestimable right of trial by Jury. Public sentiment has been educated to so high a standard in relation to the rights of man, within the past ten years, that any case now to be adjudicated would undergo a searching ordeal. With this right of Jury trial on our statute book, the wonder is that New-Jersey finds so much favor in the eyes of the South.

The times are here comparatively disjointed as elsewhere. Business flags and money is hard to find, though the banks are discounting as freely as ever. Some orders for iron manufactures for the South have been countermanded, but other shops have received fresh ones, keeping the balance about even. As a whole, the community has kept free of overtrading, and so is not unreasonably embarrassed. Large sums have been spent within a year for building churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists, and a costly bridge over the Delaware is being built. A street railroad is to be laid from the Amboy depot, and in all other material aspects we are up to the times. The coming Legislature will entertain a new wrangle over the railroad question, for of this there seems to be no end. The Senate, having a Republican majority of one, will now be willing to confirm the Governor's appointments. For a year past the Democrats have kept us from having a Chief Justice. The House has two or three majority against us, but we can still secure an honest districting of the State, for the Democrats did the business so badly ten years ago that though we have twice elected a Governor by handsome majorities yet we generally lost the Legislature. It is a curious fact in connection with this subject that under the new apportionment, as governed by the late census, the Republican counties hold their own while the Democratic counties will have fewer members in the House.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The garrison of Fort Larrel, K. T., having been ordered to winter at Fort Riley, was transferred to that post on the 11th of November. The following companies, all in good health, had reported to the commander of Fort Riley: Companies H and E, 2d Infantry; Companies K and C, 2d Dragoons. A detachment of 50 men have been left at Fort Larrel to protect Government property.

Secretary Floyd has once more changed the organization of the Western Military Departments. There will be no longer a "Department of Oregon," or a "Department of California," both being merged into one, and called "the Department of the Pacific." This new department will include Washington Territory (excepting the Rogue River and the Umqua Districts) and the country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it lying within the limits of the Department of New-Mexico and Utah. San Francisco will be the new headquarters, Vancouver sinking to a secondary position. Brigadier-Gen. Johnson, 2d Cavalry, will be Commandant of "the Pacific."

Major Marcy, United States Army, had the troops of Forts Randall and Lamarie assembled for payment at the former place on the 10th inst.

The chartered steamers of the Paraguay expedition are turning out as was anticipated. Every month extensive and costly repairs have to be effected on them. They break down in hull and machinery in the most unexpected manner. The Mohawk and Crusader on the home station, and the Mystic on the Coast of Africa, are said to be in a miserable state; and the Wyandotte and Sumter are little better. They have already cost the country more money than as many new gunboats of twice their tunnage would have done.

The United States corvette Savannah is now alongside the wharf at Brooklyn, having been formally put out of commission on Saturday, and preparations to pay off and discharge her crew are nearly complete. Their wages alone will be spent before a month. Some men—the wildest on shore—have $500 coming to them, the result of the most penurious saving on shipboard, yet they will be penniless in a few weeks.

The midshipmen who were transferred from the corvette Plymouth, to Old Ironsides, at Annapolis, are reported to be quite at home in their new ship. Rowing, exercising sails, and guns, night general quarters, and handling small arms, are regularly practiced. The most rigid discipline is maintained on board. Young Schultz, the New-York common school candidate, and the first boy who ever entered the navy through scholastic merits, is one of the smartest fellows on board. Midshipmen are sadly wanted in the navy at present.

Considerable curiosity exists in naval circles here in regard to the action of the Naval Apprentice Board, which met some time since at Norfolk. There is nothing of more importance to the Navy than a proper apprentice system, and the doings of the Board possess interest for many who wish to see our national marine progress in the right direction. We hope to see the decision of the Board made public.

THE WARREN, MURRAY AND CHURCH STREETS FIRE.

The following is a list of the Insurance Companies having policies on the property in Warren, Murray and Church streets, which was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The building fronting on the three streets above mentioned is owned by William Spencer, and is insured as follows: North American Insurance Company, Philadelphia, $10,000; Franklin Insurance Company, New-York, $10,000; Washington Insurance Company, $10,000; New-York Fire and Marine, $15,000. Total, $45,000. The insurance will about cover the loss, as the building was nearly destroyed. Nos. 27 Murray and 31 Warren streets insured for $30,000 in the Franklin, Washington, and N. A. Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $10,000 each. The damage to this building is estimated at $20,000.

The building No. 25 Murray street, owned by Mr. Aldrick, was slightly damaged by water. Insured for $15,000 in the Continental Insurance Company. The occupants, Johnston, Shepherd and Saunders, sustained loss over and above their insurance, which is as follows:

Jefferson	$10,000	Humboldt	$5,000
Relief	5,000	Knickerbocker	5,000
Mercantile	10,000	Brooklyn	5,000
Citizens'	5,000	National	5,000
Bowery	5,000		
Astor	5,000	Total	$65,000

Warren & Wilson, boot and shoe dealers, No. 27 Warren street, and No. 31 Murray street, lost their entire stock. Insured as follows:

Home Insurance Co.	$10,000	Union Mutual	$5,000
Lamar	10,000	Grocers'	5,000
Firemen's	5,000	Commercial Mutual	5,000
Phenix	5,000		
Stuyvesant	5,000	Total	$55,000

Their loss will greatly exceed their insurance.

E. Stone & Co., occupying the upper floors on the Murray and Church street corner, lost their entire stock. They are insured as follows:

Hanover Insurance Co.	$6,000	Mechanics' and Traders'	$5,000
Corn Exchange	5,000	Jefferson	5,000
American Exchange	5,000	Home	5,000
Lenox	5,000	Eagle	5,000
Commonwealth	5,000		
Gebhard	5,000	Total	$56,000

Messrs. Hook, Skinner & Co., of No. 29 Murray and No. 32 Warren streets, are insured as follows:

Empire City Ins. Co.	$5,000	Jefferson	$5,000
Hanover	5,000	Metropolitan	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	Broadway	5,000
Union Mutual	15,000	Royal of England	10,000
Manhattan	5,000	Merchants'	5,000
Hope	5,000	Clinton	10,000
Long Island	5,000	Harmony	10,000
Commerce	10,000	Indemnity	10,000
N. Western of Oswego	5,000	Germania	5,000
Rutgers	5,000	Columbia	5,000
East River	5,000	Beekman	5,000
Mechanics' and Traders'	5,000	United States	5,000
Stuyvesant	5,000	American	5,000
Washington	5,000		
Total			$170,000

The loss is very heavy.

White & Co. are insured as follows:

Home	$10,000	Pacific	$5,000
Market	10,000	Broadway	5,000
Metropolitan	5,000	Firemen's	10,000
Park	10,000	Clinton	5,000
United States	5,000	Eagle	5,000
Knickerbocker	10,000	Manhattan	5,000
Etna, N. Y.	5,000	Equitable	5,000
National	10,000	Firemen's Fund	10,000
Niagara	5,000	Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000
Union Mutual	5,000	Commercial	10,000
Nassau	10,000	Citizens'	10,000
Standard	10,000	Lorillard	5,000
Brooklyn	10,000	Relief	5,000
Importers and Traders'	5,000	Beekman	5,000
Atlantic	5,000	Fulton	5,000
Astor	5,000	Royal, England	20,000
North America	5,000	Liverpool and London	10,000
Excelsior	5,000	Empire City	5,000
Gallatin	5,000	Merchants'	5,000
Hewery	5,000		
Commonwealth	10,000	Total	$285,000

FROM JAMAICA.—By the schooner Sarah H. Sears we have Jamaica papers to October 30, inclusive.

The British war-steamer Barracouta had brought in two Spanish brigs, names unknown, captured on the way from Cuba to the African coast.

Three other vessels, supposed to be slavers, were in sight at the time the above were taken, but the steamer, not having coal enough, could not pursue them. She had left Port Royal again on a cruise.

H. M. steamship Icarus, Capt. Salmon, arrived at Port Royal on the 9th from Honduras, and several deaths had recently occurred on board among the officers and men from yellow fever.

Some new cases of yellow fever had also appeared at Port Royal, principally among the lads in the Navy, and a few had terminated fatally

Walter Curtin had been recognized as Vice-Consul for the United States at Kingston during the absence of Isaac Winston, the Consul.

The weather was still oppressively warm, and much sickness prevailed. Heavy rains had fallen, and the crop prospects were promising.

The Legislature was to meet Nov. 8th, and a large ball was to be given on the 9th by the Governor's lady in honor of the Prince of Wales's birthday.

The report of the Curator of the Rath Gardens shows that no less than 256 nutmeg, 69 cinnamon, and 182 Cam and Japan dyewood plants were distributed throughout the island in the previous year, and are now quietly progressing toward that point when they will begin to contribute to the national resources. The native nutmegs were already hawked about the streets.

Experiments have also proved that the Musa textillas, from which the Manilla hemp of commerce is obtained, can be cultivated in the island in the highest perfection.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINCY.—The Committee on Printing and Stationery of the Supervisors having been authorized by that Board to inquire with reference to the County funds, met yesterday, Mr. Blunt in the chair, and Messrs. Ely, Davis, Weissman, and Purdy present. Mr. Blunt stated that he had sent a note and also a verbal message requesting the attendance of Mr. Platt, but that gentleman had neglected to come. Mr. Platt had just been observed going into the Mayor's Office. In reply to a question from Mr. Ely in regard to the power of the Committee to summon witnesses, the Clerk read from the statute, from which it appeared that the neglect to answer such a summons would be deemed a contempt, and liable to punishment.

The Chairman was accordingly authorized to notify Mr. Platt once more, and if he declined to come, or to give a satisfactory answer, to subpœna him.

Mr. Blunt referred to the bond of Mr. Platt, which he said that gentleman took six weeks ago, and promised to obtain the signatures. Now, however, he returned it on technical grounds, notwithstanding the assurance he had given Mr. Platt that the bond was satisfactory, and that he would get it signed as soon as he could see the parties. After authorizing Mr. Blunt to strike the recital of the law from the bond, and wait upon Mr. Platt for his signature, the Committee adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day.

THE SYRIAN SUFFERERS.—The Committee for Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Cash, $5; M. P. R., $50; J. A. S., $25; through *N. Y. Observer*, $3; A. Q. K., $18; A. Lowell, Boston, $10; J. Harkley, Alamo, Mich., $5; Summit, Miss., $9; Third Pres. Church, Churchill, Richmond, Va., $35; through *N. Y. Observer*, $10; A Lady, $5; W., New-Road, N. Y., $2; John T. Rockwell, West Winsted, Conn., $30; Reformed Dutch Church, New-Lotts, N. Y., $15 05; through *World*, $5; through *N. Y. Observer*, $1; A. Thompson, Hopewell, N. Y., $5; First Pres. Church, Geneva, N. Y., $100 46; Welsh Cong'l Church, Hyde Park, Pa.; $21; from Cherry Valley, $55; A. R. Riggs, Drakeville, $20; R. M. Rand, Albany, $5; Miss J. M., Mechanicsburg, Pa., $100; M. L. B., Hartford, Conn., $6; J. W. Andrews, Columbus, Ohio, $9; Ladies' Bible Class, Great Barrington, $16; Pres. Church, Bloomville, Pa., $15; A Friend of the Needy, Amherst, $1; through *N. Y. Observer*, $3 50. Total, $566 61. Previously acknowledged, $21,028 04; Total, $21,595 65.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 36 Front street.

AN OLD CHURCH.—On Sunday, December 2, the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church (the Rev. Dr. Toyer's) at Bergen, will celebrate their two hundreth anniversary.

CITY ITEMS.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.—The navigation—if we may apply a watery phrase to land—the navigation of the country upon railroads is becoming almost as important to the country as the navigation of the ocean; and if there is not as great a necessity to "show your colors" on cars as ships, there would be a great convenience to the people if all railroad managers would "show their colors." The Harlem road has taken one step in the right direction. Let it be followed up. It has begun to exhibit a light-green color upon its freight cars, which we understand is to be applied to all as fast as circumstances will permit. But why not apply the same color to passenger cars, so that that road would have but one color? and then its trains could always be readily distinguished at this end from the New-Haven trains, and at the other end from the cars on the Western road, the State Line and Hudson road, the Hudson River road, and the New-York Central road, with all of which they come in contact.

Then, if the New-Haven Road will adopt another color, it would prove a great convenience in our streets in designating the cars of one road from the other.

Now, there is probably not a day passes without a dozen mistakes occuring from persons taking the wrong cars. People see from the side sreets cars passing, and hurry up to catch the last chance on the train, and often get on, and sometimes out of town, before they discover that they are in the wrong cars. Colors for each road would be just as convenient as they are on the city roads, like those of the Third and Fourth avenues, which run part of their routes on the same rails.

It would require a very large sum of money to induce the President of the Third-avenue Railroad to give up the fixed red color of his cars, by which they are so easily identified.

If steam traction roads would adopt the same fixed plan about color, the convenience would be manifest at once. Take New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield for examples, where the cars of several roads run into the same station-house together. How difficult now to distinguish one from the other without stopping to read their lettered names.

How much more difficult to direct a person from your house how to be sure of getting on the right train. How easy it would be even in that subterranean hole at New-Haven, which ought to be indicted as a city nuisance, to say, "White cars for Hartford, Springfield, and Boston; red cars for Saybrook, New-London, and Providence; brown cars for Canal Road."

Is it not easy to see the advantage of being able thus to designate by colors? It would be particularly so at Sprinfield, where the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent being carried off on the wrong train. It would save a deal of inconvenience in this city, at Forty-second street, where New-Haven and Harlem trains are made up every day, not ten minutes apart.

It would have saved a sad accident at Fordham, last Thursday evening, where a Harlem freight-train run into another freight-train of the same road, simply because its identity was mistaken. The conductor of the rear train mistook the one forward of him, at Williams Bridge, for a New-Haven freight-train, which does not stop, and which he supposed would keep out of his way of course. If there had been a fixed, distinctive color, to all the cars, everybody could have told at a glance what train it was, and money enough would have been saved to paint all the cars on both roads.

Is there not reason enough in the advantages to cause all railroad managers to "show their colors?"

EVACUATION DAY—MILITARY OBSERVANCES.—The flags yesterday floating from the City Hall were the formal declaration of New-York to the heavens somewhat overcast and the earth somewhat cold, that the remembrance of that happy day when a free and united nation was left to take care of itself, is not entirely used up by successive celebrations. That departure of foreign soldiers might be recognized by the head of the City Government as at least one of the "features for which we should be thankful." Love of country, an important sentiment at the present moment, might be fanned from the embers by a general recurrence to the event of which Sunday last was the anniversary.

A portion of the military, neither very large nor especially brilliant, did the exclusive honors of the day. There was too much frost and too little sunshine in the air for an enthusiastic display. The music of bands and the clangor of drummer corps failed to attract much attention from the busy public, and patriotism was surely tolerant of the splendors of uniform.

The 1st Brigade, under command of Gen. C. B. Spicer, consisting of the 1st Regiment (cavalry); 2d Regiment, Col. Tompkins; 3d Regiment (hussars), Col. S. B. Postley, and the 71st Regiment, Col. A. S. Vosburgh—and the 4th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, consisting of the 11th Regiment, Col. Homer Bostwick; the 69th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Robert Nugent; the 79th Regiment, Col. McCleary, and the 22d Regiment, Col. Rayner, formed at an early hour yesterday, and after marching around Washington square, took position on Fourteenth street, the right resting on University place. Few persons gathered, and, indeed, the spectacle was not especially attractive. Major-Gen. Sandford and staff passed the troops in review, and they then marched through Broadway, Madison avenue, Fifth avenue, and other streets. Returning to the Fifth avenue Hotel, they underwent the critical inspection of Mayor Wood, the circumstances, in no material degree, differing from those which are common to small reviews. The line was then dismissed.

The redoubtable corps of Old Veterans commemorated Evacuation by refreshment of the body with substantial viands, furnished at the Mercer House. In this festivity they were joined by Continental and other venerable brethren. Their subsequent appearance on parade revived the usual soul-stirring memories of bygone days. They are thin in ranks, but full of patriotism, and inspire pride and hope in the nation for whose honor they have fought.

COLD WEATHER AND THE CITY CONTRACTS.—The cold weather which has suddenly come upon us has put a stop to the main part of the public works and contracts under the direction of the Croton and Street Departments. The embanking of earth for the walls of the great Reservoir in the Central Park is only continued during mild weather. The embanking of earth for the Fourth-avenue mains has been stopped. The masonry of the Reservoir embankments was stopped about a week ago. The masonry on the gate-houses was stopped on the first cold day last week. The sewer masonry and everything of that description, in both the Croton and Street Departments, has been set aside until next Spring. Blasting of rocks for new streets is about the only work continued the Winter through.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE T. D. RICE.—The professional friends of the late T. D. Rice contemplate giving, at an early day, an extensive dramatic entertainment at one of our principal theaters, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses of erecting a fitting monument in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the deceased.

THE SPANISH FRIGATE BERENGUELA.—This vessel is now at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, where all who desire to inspect her appointments will be welcomed by Capt. Rodriguez and his officers.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the City Inspector's report, the number of deaths in this City for last week was 369, of whom 87 were men, 73 women, 110 boys, and 99 girls; showing an increase of 25 over last week, but a decrease of 30 from the week ending the same date last year. Of the deaths from acute disease, 31 were cases of infantile convulsions, 29 scarlet fever, 27 inflammation of the lungs, 14 diphtheritea, 9 inflammation of the brain, 8 croup, 8 congestion of the lungs, 7 bronchitis, 7 typhus fever, 6 apoplexy, 5 measles, 4 dysentery, 2 teething. Total 207. Of deaths from chronic disease, 58 were cases of consumption, 17 infantile marasmus, 9 dropsy in the head, 8 infantile debility, 6 dropsy, 6 heart disease, 4 adult debility, 3 cirrhosis of the liver, 2 palsy. Total 128. Of deaths from external and other causes, 8 were cases of old age, 6 of premature birth, 4 burned or scalded, 4 casualities, 3 suffocation, 2 intemperance, 1 exposure, 1 drowning. Total 34. Classified in respect to their age, there were under 1 year, 77; from 1 to 2, 43; 2 to 5, 56; 5 to 10, 25; 10 to 12, 2; 12 to 15, 2; 15 to 17, 6; 17 to 20, 3; 20 to 25, 10; 25 to 30, 25; 30 to 40, 41; 40 to 50, 25; 50 to 60, 19; 60 to 70, 15; 70 to 80, 11; 80 to 90, 7; 90 to 100, 1. Total 369. In respect to their nativities 242 were of the United States; 85 of Ireland; 22 of Germany; 5 of England; 5 of Scotland; 2 of France, and 2 Prussia.

FULLER'S TELEGRAPH COMPUTER.—The computer of Mr. Fuller, though not a recent invention, is probably new to most persons in this city, as it is not sold except by the proprietor, who has been abroad for some time to introduce it in England and on the continent of Europe. If use is any criterion of its excellence its value should be considered as established by his success abroad, as—to speak of England—only—it is used and highly valued in all or nearly all the Government bureaus of Great Britain. Mr. Fuller has with him a great variety of certificates to that effect, as well as from eminent English mathematicians.

The computer is a card easily held in the hand, within which another card revolves; on the margins of these are the figures requisite for the immense variety of calculations, simple and intricate, which may be made with it. Some of the computations that may be made with it are, rates of interest; exchanges with foreign countries; loss and gain upon stocks and merchandise, and the exact price at which they may be sold to realize a given profit; computations of machinery; weight and measurement of materials; wages of laborers for any length of time at any given rate; measure of land in any given quantity; all measures of timber and of wood; and calculations in astronomy, geometry, and arithmetic in almost inconceivable variety. Some of these problems, it is true, may be decided by other tables, but the especial advantages of this computer are thus given:

1. Interest upon any sum, or any kind of money, at any rate per cent, for any length of time.
2. The exchange of money with any country.
3. The exchange of weights or measures with all nations.
4. The exact loss or gain on cash, stocks, shares, or real or personal property, at every possible fractional rate—invaluable as a check to even the best accountant, to verify and prove work done by another process.
5. The advantage of a perfect *time computer*.

Mr. Fuller is now in this city, we believe at the Howard House, and has his ingenious instrument for sale.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On the 10th of December the New-York Fire Department will elect a new President, Secretary and Trustee. The candidates are: For President, Wm. H. Wickham; Charles L. Curtis, Vice-President; Secretary, Geo. Mountjoy of Hook & Ladder Company No. 16, and Mr. John R. Platt of No. 29 Hose; John S. Giles, Treasurer; David Theall, Collector. There will be but one vacancy in the Trustee Board. The candidates are the Hon. Peter Masterson of No. 33 Engine, William R. W. Chambers of No. 22 Hose, and James Baremore of Hose No. 41.

VIIIth DISTRICT JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.—The Mozart Convention of the VIIIth Judicial District, created by the last Legislature, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, met on Saturday evening, and nominated Mr. Wm. E. Robinson as a candidate, on the first ballot. Ex-Judge Wm. E. Davidson is the Union nominee.

MUTINY.—The British bark Prima Donna, Capt. Oliver, for Glasgow, is at anchor in Quarantine, having a mutiny among her crew. A new crew will be supplied.

The schooner Fleetwood, arrived on Sunday from Para, brings a family of fourteen anacondas, some of them larger than any heretofore seen in this country.

HARLEM RAILROAD—EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAINS TO RUN TO TRYON ROW.—The Harlem Railroad Company yesterday commenced preparations in front of Tryon row for laying down side tracks for the accommodation of cars of the Albany Express and Mail trains. As soon as these rails are laid, the express and Mail trains will depart from and arrive at their old stand, opposite the Hall of Records, in Centre street. This arrangement will prove a great convenience to those who may travel by the Harlem route. The change will go into effect in about two weeks.

THE SLAVER ERIE TO BE SOLD.—In pursuance of the order of condemnation and sale, the slaver Erie will be sold on Tuesday, at the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn.

LAUNCH.—The ship Alexander Marshall, 1,200 tuns, built for Messrs. Charles H. Marshall & Co., will be launched from the ship-yard of W. H. Webb, foot of Sixth street, East River, at ½ o'clock this morning.

NUISANCES, DISEASED MEAT AND STREET-CLEANING.—The following is a schedule of the work of the Sanitary Bureau in the abatement and removal of nuisances, cleaning the streets, &c., for the week ending Nov. 24, 1860:

Abatement of Nuisances.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	56
Complaints for which no cause existed	2
Notices for abatement served	49
Nuisances abated, under notice	52
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	123
Loads of night-soil removed from city limits	685
Dead horses removed from the city limits	56
Dead cows removed from the city limits	7
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	7
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from city limits	167
Number of barrels of offal removed from the city limits	1,700

Unsound, Diseased or Unhealthy Meats, Fish, Poultry, &c., seized or removed from the city.

Beef—Number of pounds	2,836
Veal—Number of pounds	255
Mutton—Number of pounds	75
Fish—Number of pounds	526
Poultry—Number of pounds	275
Pork—Number of pounds	—
Other meats—Number of pounds	1,450
Eggs—Number	5,000

Street Cleaning.

Number of carts employed	177
Number of loads of ashes and garbage removed	10,676
Amount earned by ash carts men	2,477 47
Total amount	$2,477 47

CHILD MURDER.—On Sunday morning Mr. Florence Donovan of No. 43 Whitehall street found upon the roof of an outhouse on his premises the body of a female child, but a few hours old, wrapped in blood-stained garments. The police were notified, and the body taken charge of by them. It was suspected that the child had been thrown upon the roof from one of the rear windows of the adjoining house, and accordingly the premises of Mr. Berger, No. 45, were searched. In an upper room of the building Margaret Lawlor, a young woman 19 years of age, a servant in the house, was found sick in bed. She denied all knowledge of the child; but a search of the room revealed traces leading through an adjoining room to the window underneath which the body was found. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body of the child, when Caroline Gaat, a servant who had been in the habit of sleeping with Margaret, testified that on Saturday night she was denied admission to the room, Margaret alleging that she was very sick. Dr. Bonton made an examination of the accused, when it was at once apparent that she had recently been confined. A post mortem examination of the body of the child revealed the fact that death had been caused by strangulation. The Jury held that Margaret Lawlor was the cause of the child's death. She was taken charge of by the police, and will be removed to the Tombs as soon as she is able.

MEETING OF THE IRISH SOCIETY.—At the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th street and Madison avenue, on Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Gubbins gave an account of the early introduction of Christianity into Ireland in the second century, its subsequent progress, and the present religious aspect of that country. For hundreds of years it had been enjoined that the service of the church should be read in English, while nineteen-twentieths of the population could not understand that tongue. The Irish Society, whose agent he was, proposed to educate the people in the Irish language, and to distribute Odell's translation of the Bible among the people. The Society at the last inspection had 7,500 pupils. The speaker had been a distributor of food sent from America in the time of the famine, and he hoped now to be a bearer of that which would be the means of supplying a spiritual destitution of the same population.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon, Coroner Schirmer was called to hold an inquest, at No. 137 Second avenue, on the body of Mrs. Caroline Olmstead, who was supposed to have committed suicide. The husband of the deceased testified that at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning he left his wife in an apparently cheerful frame of mind, and proceeded to his place of business. At 6 o'clock in the evening he returned home, and not seeing her, went to her room, but found the door locked. After much difficulty he succeeded in gaining admission, and then found his wife lying upon her face upon the floor, with her head beneath a chair. A physician was immediately summoned, who stated, upon examination, that life had been extinct for several hours. Dr. Bonton made a post mortem examination of the body, finding in the stomach a quantity of stramonium seeds, which, in his opinion, was the cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict of "suicide." In former years Mrs. Olmstead had frequently threatened self-destruction, but latterly had seemed to enjoy life, and no apprehension had been felt in reference to her. The only cause which her husband could assign for the deed, was the extreme mortification manifested by her on account of one of her brothers having recently been confined in the City Prison.

DIED FROM GRIEF.—On Saturday night, one of the Fire Police operators at the City Hall died suddenly at his residence in Troy street. A messenger was immediately sent to inform his mother, who was living in the family of Mayor Wood, at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue. That lady was so overcome by the sad intelligence that while she was putting on her bonnet to accompany the messenger, she suddenly sank to the floor and expired. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mr. Peter Erben, a resident of New-York for the last 80 years, while on his way home through Catharine street, a day or two ago, fell from a stage step, dislocating his hip, and otherwise injuring himself. Some citizens very kindly went to his assistance and conveyed him home. Mr. Erben is now in his 90th year, and is well known in the musical world. For over 40 years, he was the organist in the Old Trinity Church, but slipping one Winter's day, he broke his wrist, which disabled him, and since then he has been unable to use his hand with that dexterity necessary for organ performance. Though far advanced in years, he still retains his faculties, and often relates to his friends many reminiscences of the early history of New-York. Within a short time past, he has lived in Williamsburgh.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. HARTT.—Capt. Hartt, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, received yesterday the following complimentary letter. The respectability of the gentlemen signing it, the influential character of the Societies represented, together with the fact that not one of these gentlemen is personally acquainted with the captain, enhances the value of the testimonial:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1860.

JEDEDIAH W. HARTT, esq., Captain of Twenty-sixth Precinct of Metropolitan Police.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that at the annual meeting of the Board of Delegates of the following Benevolent Societies of the City of New-York, viz:

The German Society, represented by William J. Menghouse and Wielly Wallach.

The St. George's Society, represented by Robert Waller and Philip Pritchard.

The St. Andrew's Society, represented by Robert Gordan and Allan Hay.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, represented by Richard O'Gorman and Joseph Stuart.

The St. David's Society, represented by William Miles and G. W. Griffith.

The French Benevolent Society, represented by E. Caylus and F. de Billier.

The Swiss Benevolent Society, represented by M. J. Paillard and G. Merle.

The Portuguese Hebrew Benevolent Society, represented by Solomon J. Joseph and D. Moses.

The Scandinavian Society, represented by H. C. Balling and L. Brandt, and

The Hebrew Benevolent Society, represented by B. J. Hart and Joseph Seligman—held at the Cooper Institute on the 13th inst., a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to you for your zeal and efficiency in carrying into effect the provisions of the act to suppress the sale of fraudulent tickets upon ships and steamships.

I would take this opportunity to state that the Board thus recognized that through your valuable exertions, this system of frauds has been most effectually broken up.

By order of the Board. PHILIP PRITCHARD, Secretary.

AROUND.—We notice that Williams, the chap with the flowing beard who officiated with so much pomposity as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly last Winter, was around town day before yesterday, probably looking up members and soliciting their votes. Were we a member of either House, we would vote for no person who could be so undignified as to travel over the State soliciting the votes of members—least of all, if, as in the case of this man, the party had served a term, and therefore, if his services were worth having, must have other recommendation than personal solicitations. There is too much impudence and surliness about these subordinate fellows at Albany, and we think the gent under consideration has his full share. By the way, how can a man with a salary of $300 a year, afford the time and cash to travel all over the State boring the newly-elected members for their votes? [Brooklyn Times, 24th.

ORDINATION.—Mr. Charles H. Payson was duly ordained a minister of the Gospel on Sunday in the Mission Chapel of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Third avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. The Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Parker, the Rev. Dr. Wood, and others, took part in the ceremony.

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE POOR.—It is the intention of the subscriber, if the necessary means can be secured, to reopen the institution known as "St. Paul's Home for the Poor men" early the coming month. This Home has been in successful operation for two Winters, and has been of incalculable benefit to the suffering poor. When once opened, the institution, through the sale of tickets, became nearly self-supporting. For the purpose of starting it, the sum of $150 is required, and for this amount an earnest appeal is now made in the name of the homeless and the suffering. The working of this Home is exceedingly simple. Persons applying with tickets are furnished with a good meal or a comfortable place to sleep in, according as their ticket is, for bed or meal. Their immediate wants are thus relieved, and in the case of the worthy and those willing to work, no efforts are spared to put them in the way of permanent employment. The superiority of this plan over the indiscriminate giving of money is evident, and will commend itself to the thoughtful mind. The ticket can only be used for the object specified, and those who beg, as a trade, are unwilling to take them. From present appearances this will be a hard Winter; the number of the houseless and hungry will be larger than before. And it is sincerely hoped that the means will not be wanting to put this method of relief in operation. Contributions for the object to be sent to ALFRED WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission office, No. 29 Vesey street.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The ladies of the Old Brewery Mission, with their accustomed activity, are preparing for their annual entertainment of the poor children at the Five Points. Each child under their care will then receive a comfortable suit of warm clothing, a substantial dinner, and some suitable toy or other reward. They solicit contributions in aid of their work, which may be directed to N. Mead, No. 61 Park street.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—When every one looks forward to a time of festivity, it is natural that the newsboys should be among those who anticipate the pleasant Thanksgiving Day. Will not the good friends who desire to promote the happiness of these poor boys, to whom such opportunities of enjoyment are rare, remember them on this occasion? Gifts for the purpose can be sent to the Newsboys' Lodging House, No. 28 Fulton street.

FOURTH WARD MISSION.—At the Fourth Ward Mission, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, a "nice dinner for 400 little wanderers" is to be given on Thanksgiving Day. Donations of articles sufficient to make a very excellent dinner for the poor children under the care of the Mission and their friends will be made, and in addition, toys, such as pocket knives, will be distributed. The exercises will commence at ½ o'clock, closing at 6, and will be interesting.

A BURGLARIOUS WOMAN.—Mrs. Catharine Rall of No. 151 Ludlow street, on returning to her apartments after a