devoting themselves to getting the fortress in defensible order, mounting cannon and doing other heavy work. They had some twelve guns in position yesterday, and expect soon to have a battery of forty pieces grinning across the channel. The black-looking war steamer "Crusader" is lying off at her anchors saying nothing, but, perhaps, doing a great deal of thinking. We have not heard whether she has been able to "get that draft cashed" yet. We hope that she will be successful in this, for we should hate to see Jack Tar defrauded by reason of the insolvency of the Government he serves. But, few will be able to escape without a taste of these hard times, whether guilty of a share in their precipitation or not. A tug propeller serves as an errand-boat between the fort and the city, and keeps the garrison daily supplied with fresh grub and other necessaries or comforts. Yesterday a squad came up to drum up recruits among the members of the companies who were not on the duty, and carried down a reënforcement to help in the heavy work which is going on.

A VICTIM OF SOUTHERN FANATICISM.

Mr. Peter Ryckman, a coachmaker, who formerly resided in New-York, but who removed about a year ago to Wilmington, N. C., to work as a journeyman at his trade, called at our office yesterday, and related the following circumstances: A short time since, being thrown out of employment by the great stagnation of business, he went to Williamsburg, Va., in the hope of obtaining work there. A few days after his arrival, while in a bar-room, he was asked whether he considered slaves property, to which query he replied, that they were lawfully held to labor service, but he did not consider them property in the same sense as brutes or inanimate objects. This remark gave great offense to his audience. He was arrested, and confined in jail for two days, after which he was released, and taken before a sort of semi-official tribunal. Many threats were made that he would be tarred and feathered, etc., but it was finally decided that he should be sent to the North, after an application to the side of his face and temple of some powerful preparation, which caused considerable pain, and left heavy marks, which are still visible, not only of sores, but of some of the original application, which is of a black color. The tool-chest of Mr. Ryckman, and his clothing, he was obliged to leave behind, in his hurried and enforced departure. [Philadelphia Times.

THE FIRST PRISONER OF WAR.

The Geneva Courier, of yesterday, learns from Mr. T. T. Hunter of Hobart College, that he has just received the intelligence that his father, Capt. T. T. Hunter, U. S. N., had been captured by the Secessionists at Charleston. Capt. Hunter was Superintendent of the Light-Houses in and around the Harbor of Charleston, and, after an earnest attempt to execute the laws, was obliged to yield himself to an overpowering force. Capt. Hunter was an officer in the Japan Expedition, Commander of one of the Paraguay Expedition ships, assisted in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and has always shown himself gallant, efficient and devoted to the true interests of the whole country. He has been permitted to return to his family, in Maryland, on parole. He reports the town in possession of the mob, so that conservatism is obliged to keep silent.

EDITING A REPUBLICAN PAPER A CRIME.

The Leavenworth Times says:

The same Grand Jury that brought a "true bill" against Woolworth for selling THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, also indicted Frank M. Tracy, D. W. Wilder, and B. P. Chenoweth, the publishers of *The Free Democrat*, and S. C. Landon, a printer in that office. *Their connection with a Republican journal was the crime which these gentlemen had committed.* The immediate provocation that they had given was, the publication of: 1. An argument against the morality of Slavery; 2. An article ridiculing the mob that entered the freight depot and broke open some boxes of goods stored there. Unable to refute the logic of *The Democrat*, and cut to the quick by its satire, the sons of chivalry replied, first with threats of violence, and afterward with indictments for propagating "incendiary" documents!

PRACTICAL PREACHERS IN THE SOUTH.

The Mississippian's last issue contained the following letter from a minister of the Gospel, who has very practical notions of a national fast:

LET US NOT PRAY FOR THE UNION.—Citizens! according to the proclamation of the President, to-day has been set aside as a day for fasting and prayer in behalf of the Union. Since the issuing of said proclamation, the Administration has gone over to the enemy, and it is useless to hope for Union. Gird on your armor instead, and prepare to meet the enemy. Our cause is just, and we have nothing to fear. The smiles of Heaven and the applause of the world cannot fail to fall upon a people struggling for their rights. May God give us brave hearts, and enable us to do our duty toward "our own dear sunny South."

Jackson, Jan. 3, 1861. JAMES THEOBOLD BURKE.

FORT PULASKI.—*The Savannah News* of yesterday gives us the following interesting particulars with regard to Fort Pulaski, recently seized by the rebels: As against assault from the water, it is defended by an ample number of thirty-two-pounders, much better mounted, and in a much higher state of efficiency, than any one had supposed. Not simply the casemates, but the quarters at present occupied by the officers and privates are bomb-proof—the arched ceilings, thirteen feet in thickness, and covered with a stiff bank sod. The open area within the fort is not paved; the earth covered with a yielding sod, formed by grass and mud thrown upon what was originally a sand-bank. If a bed had been artistically prepared for the purpose of receiving, capturing, and utterly demoralizing a shell, it could not have been better devised. A shell falling upon it must be buried in the sand beneath from two to eight feet, and by the sod above will be stripped of the power even of throwing sand into the eyes, if, indeed, the fuse should not be extinguished, and the shell should explode. Those who were shelled upon from San Juan d'Ulloa, during the investment of Vera Cruz, will remember that the second morning after the landing the attention of the enemy was specially directed to a sand hill occupied by Gen. Quitman's brigade, which was thus exposed to their eyes doubtless to draw their fire. The shells, to dodge which in their descent became after a while rather a pleasurable excitement, buried themselves in the sand; their fuses were generally extinguished, and the casualties resulting from their explosion, when they did explode, were but few. A very little work will place the interior of Fort Pulaski in such a condition as to remove the men within it beyond the reach of even such casualties. The Governor, whose entire action in this matter is, we repeat, beyond all praise, has placed at the disposal of Col. Lawton, in addition to the usual armor of each soldier, one breech-loading carbine, throwing, in the hands of an expert marksman, sixteen rifle balls a minute, a Colt's revolver, and one saber. The ditch around the fort is being rapidly cleaned out under the orders of Col. Lawton—rice-field negroes having been placed at this work.

RAYS OF FUN THROUGH THE CLOUDS OF WAR.

We heard a couple of politicians yesterday sighing over the affairs of the nation. "I wish," said one of them, "Old Jackson was in old Buchanan's place." "I ain't so particular about that," retorted the other; "I'd be satisfied if old Buchanan was in old Jackson's place."

It is suggested that Mr. Breckinridge is *de jure*, if not *de facto*, President of the United States, under that section of the Constitution which provides that "in case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, *or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office*, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President."

If people were sent to Tophet by popular suffrage, James Buchanan would go by a larger majority than any one who has traveled that road since the man that invented accordeons, says some libelous wag.

The snake has been quite appropriately adopted as the device on the Secession banner. It is the shape which the Devil took to cause the loss of Paradise to our race.

A blooming young widow, living in one of the Southern States, which is strongly for secession, sends word through a lady friend to a spry widower in St. Louis, but who is not in very good health at present, that "she is for union," to which he replied: "And so am I, but due regard must be had to the constitution."

A venerable lady, the last surviving child of Gen. Nat. Greene, who has reached the advanced age of 80, addressing a letter to one of her descendants, uses the following language: "Rather than hear that Fort Moultrie was taken from South Carolina, I would have myself dragged there, and sit on the parapet, till the last gun was fired."

—In the case of Bartrow agt. Snodgrass, recently before the Court of Queen's Bench, the following love-letter was read: "My ever dearest Girl—I received your Letter and Think not But my thoughts are alwis with thee for beleve me I have Long and Bitley Leemented that Parting day. Oh what would I give to clasp thee in my arms. But oh! no I Can not for I am amonge Thease wild and solotory mountins Not one living thing is thear to Be seen ware now I sitt except a large Sea Gull wich with its wild and Pearcing Cry made me lift my eyes and Pause. [Laughter.] Oh how I wished I was a bird That I might fly to thee. I hoften steel away to this Mountin to think on thee to hear the water roar Beneath and the wind whistle through this wild and Solatry Gleen. To see thee buty of nature round me oh then I miss Thy Charming smile. Again I think of thee I start from my Seat and wisper a Prayer and ask Why thay Part me from thee. Oh none can tell How misseribble I Pass my dayes."

—Mr. Flatou is the generous English gentleman who has given Mr. Frith, R. A., a £10,000 commission. The picture contemplated by Mr. Frith is said to be "Life at a Railway Station."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.—Before Judge HILTON.

In the matter of the application of Daniel Devlin vs. Nathan C. Platt.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN CONTEST—MR. PLATT TO BE COMMITTED TO JAIL.

HILTON, J.—This proceeding has been instituted before me under 1 R. S., 124, S. 50, 51, 52, 53, on behalf of Daniel Devlin, claiming to have been duly appointed successor of Nathan C. Platt, as Chamberlain of the City of New-York, to procure the delivery of the books and papers appertaining to the office, and which are in his custody.

The sections of the statutes referred to provide: That whenever a person shall be removed from public office, or his term shall expire, he shall, on demand, deliver over to his successor all the books and papers in his custody, in any way appertaining to the office, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, such successor may make application to any Justice of the Supreme Court, or First Judge of the County where the person so refusing shall reside, who, upon being satisfied by proper proofs that any such books or papers are withheld, shall grant an order directing such person to show cause within a short and reasonable time why he should not be compelled to deliver the same. At the time appointed the officer must proceed to inquire into the circumstances, when, if the person charged shall make oath that he has truly delivered over to his successor all such books and papers further proceedings shall thenceforth cease. But, if such oath is not made, and it appears that the books and papers are withheld, the Judge before whom the proceedings are had, shall, by warrant, commit the person so withholding to the jail of the County, there to remain until he delivers over such books and papers, or is otherwise discharged according to law.

Having, upon sufficient proof, granted the order to show cause, at the time appointed the parties appeared, and the counsel for Mr. Platt produced a writ of *certiorari* issued by the Supreme Court in this District, granted at a Special Term thereof, held by Mr. Justice Barnard, and claimed that by virtue of the writ all such powers were suspended and stayed, and this proceeding was removed into the Supreme Court.

My answer to this was that, although entertaining great respect for the tribunal from which the writ emanated, yet I did not consider it as possessing the power to arrest a proceeding thus instituted before me as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, prior to any final determination being made of the matter involved. That if the writ had the effect claimed, its operation would be to remove a statutory proceeding, intended to be summary before a Judge sitting at Chambers, into the Supreme Court at a General *Term*—a tribunal possessing no power whatever to continue or complete it, or to give any relief to an application thus removed in its incipient state.

On reflection, I see no reason to change the views thus expressed. There cannot, of course, be a doubt as to the power of the Supreme Court to review, by the common-law writ of *certiorari*, the final adjudications and determinations of all officers vested by the Legislature with power to decide upon the property or rights of any citizen, who act in a summary manner, or in a new course different from that in common law. But, as its legitimate office is to review and correct the determinations of inferior officers and tribunals, and not to invest the Court with the right to exercise the powers thus conferred by statute on special officers and tribunals, it necessarily follows that it does not, before trial and final determination, direct the inferior jurisdiction of the right to determine the proceeding instituted before it, nor does it withdraw from it the question to be tried. As said in Lyde agt. Noble (20 John., 83), "When this *certiorari* was granted, there had been no order, assignment, or trial; the magistrate had performed a ministerial act only; he had administered an oath, and issued a summons. By allowing a *certiorari*, the Superior tribunal would be assuming an original jurisdiction instead of a power to review and correct;" and in that case, Woodworth, J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, remarked; "I have not met with any case, where, in a civil proceeding before an inferior magistrate, who has express jurisdiction by statute, a *certiorari* has been held to lie to remove the issue, or question to be tried, by the magistrate to the Supreme Court;" and, indeed, he might have added, that according to the whole current of authorities from the earliest times to the present, the common law writ of certiorari never lies before judgment. Thus, it is stated in Bacon's Abr. (title Certiorari, 560) that is a good objection against granting the writ that issue is joined and venire awarded for trial in the Court below. In Rex agt. Nicalls (Strange, 1,228), it was held that a verdict could not be removed by certiorari from the sessions before judgment. (See also Comyns' Dig., title Certiorari.) And in Haines agt. Backus (4 Wend., 213) the late Supreme Court held to this view in a case in all respects analogous to the present. These proceedings, under the statute relative to forcible entry and detainer, were instituted before a County Judge, who, upon complaint made, had issued a precept to inquire into the matters in question. The parties appeared, but previous to the Jury being called a certiorari, removing the proceeding into the Supreme Court, was served upon the Judge, who thereupon suspended proceedings and made return to the writ. On motion to quash, the Court, per Savage, Ch., J., held "that the certiorari was clearly premature, until inquisition found there was nothing to remove. The inquisition could not be found by the Court, but could be obtained only in the method prescribed by the statute." (Sec. 2 R. S., 510.)

Many other cases might be cited, but it seems unnecessary. They all tend, however, to recognize the writ as performing the same office to inferior tribunals or jurisdiction that a writ of error formerly did to inferior courts of record, and that in its office of removing final adjudications for revision, it possesses all the characteristics of a writ of error. (Stone agt. Mayor of N. Y., 25 Wend., 167; Morowood agt. Hillister, Pratt, J., 2 Selden, 312; Birdsall agt. Phillips, 17 Wend, 468, and cases cited.)

But a conclusive answer to the right claimed by the Supreme Court in respect to proceeding, is to be found in Chap. 32, Laws 1844, p. 30, which declares that no writ of habeas corpus or certiorari shall be allowed, whereof any cause or proceeding may be removed before a final judgment in such cause, or before a final decision in such proceeding, from the Court of Common Pleas into the Superior Court, except that transitory actions may be removed, where a trial ought to be had elsewhere than in the City of New-York. This statute, however, I have already shown, was only declaratory of the existing law, but intended evidently to place the question beyond dispute.

On the argument, counsel for Mr. Platt insisted that it related only to proceedings in Court, but when it is borne in mind that at the time this law was enacted the Court of Common Pleas existed only as a Court of common law jurisdiction, possessing no equity powers whatever, and therefore no right to entertain any special proceedings as a Court, while on the other hand the Judges were invested with almost innumerable powers in special statutory proceedings, it follows I think as an irresistible conclusion that the law to have any effect whatever, must have the interpretation that it relates to all such proceedings as by statute were authorized to be instituted before any Judge of the Common Pleas. (See also 2 R. S. 389, sec. 2, 14, 16).

Believing for the reasons stated that the writ thus served upon me, and which it seems was procured ex-parte, and upon that ground irregular (see Monroe agt. Walker 6, Cowen 337), and might be treated as a nullity (Shotwell agt. Daniels, 8 John, 340. Grahams Prac. 559), was not only improvidently issued, but unauthorized by law. I concluded to disregard it, and directed the proceeding before me to continue, whereupon it was further contended on behalf of Mr. Platt, that as I was not the first Judge of Court of Common Pleas, or of the county, I was not possessed of any power or jurisdiction in the premises. This objection it is proper to say was not accompanied by a reference to any statutes bearing upon the points; therefore, for the information of the counsel, I will briefly refer to the authorities under which each Judge of Court is invested with all the powers of the first Judge of this county, and can act as such in any statutory proceeding which may be instituted before such an officer.

I believe it will be conceded that the present Court of Common Pleas may date its origin far beyond that of any judicial tribunal in this State. Beginning under the rule of Gov. Stuyvesant in 1653, it was known as the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens. (See History of the Court, by Judge Daly, 1 E. D. Smith, R. xxiv.); with several changes, more particularly respecting its jurisdiction; it continued until the Dutch formally surrendered the Colony of New-Netherland to the English; when in 1674 it was convened as the Mayor's Court, and thus, though not without many alterations in its powers, &c., it remained down to 1821 (see Laws, p. 64), when it was changed to that of "the Court of Common Pleas, or County Court of the City and County of New-York," and a first Judge was authorized to be appointed to preside in it. In 1834 an associate Judge was added (see Laws, ch. 119), and in 1839 (see Laws, ch. 116) another, each possessing, however, all the powers and jurisdictions of the first Judge, in any suit or proceeding. The Constitution of 1846 (Art. 6), in reorganizing the judicial power of the State did not interfere with the Court thus constituted, but, on the contrary, by Art. 14, Sec. 12, expressly declared that it should remain with its then powers and jurisdictions, until otherwise directed by the Legislature, and the Judges thereof should continue in office until the expiration of their terms, or until the Legislature should otherwise direct. In 1847 (see Laws, p. 279) the Legislature provided for the election of three Judges of the Court who were to elect one of their number to be the first Judge, and declared that the Judges so elected should have and possess the same powers and perform the same duties that the first and assistant Judges then possessed, had and performed. Language so plain as this would not not seem to need a judicial interpretation, yet it was construed by the Court of Appeals, in Kenard agt. Burgess (3 Kernan, 259) to continue in the present Judges, not only all the powers and jurisdictions formerly possessed by the Court of Common Pleas or County Court, and by the first and associate Judges thereof, but also the power of Supreme Court Commissioner which the Judges theretofore possessed virtute officio.

This would seem, as it doubtless is, sufficient to justify me in entertaining jurisdiction of the present proceeding; but I may go still further. By the Judiciary act of 1847 (see Laws, p. 330, sec. 36), the County Courts in the several counties of this State, except in this city, were organized with all the powers of the former Courts of Common Pleas, and the County Judge was invested with all the powers and duties and jurisdiction of the former Judges of such Courts. The Code of Procedure in 1848 somewhat limited these powers of the County Court, but continued them respecting all statutory proceedings like the present. Then, and as it would seem seem further to place the powers and jurisdiction of this Court and its Judges beyond a doubt, in 1851 (see Laws, ch. 198) a law was passed declaring that the present Court of Common Pleas had power and jurisdiction to exercise in this city and county all the powers and jurisdictions then or thereafter to be conferred upon or vested in the County Courts in their counties; "and also the powers and jurisdiction which were vested in the Court of Common Pleas prior to the enactment of the Code of Procedure in 1848; all this being in addition to the powers conferred upon us by the Code (sec. 33) creating us a court of general jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings, whether of law or equity, within the County of New-York.

Having for these reasons determined that I possessed the power conferred by the statute upon the first Judge of the county, in respect to proceedings of this nature, I directed the present controversy to proceed before me. Counsel for Mr. Platt then presented his affidavit denying that he had been legally removed from the office of Chamberlain, or that Mr. Devlin had been legally appointed his successor. In opposition to this, a record of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, upon the removal of Mr. Platt, was produced, duly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council—(Laws of 1832, chap. 158, sec. 3)—showing that during the year 1860, Alderman William J. Peck was the President of the Board of Aldermen. That on December 24, the said Peck, being then acting Mayor of the city, removed Mr. Platt from the office of Chamberlain, for certain causes alleged; and asked the Board, to whom he addressed a written communication on the subject, to concur in such removal. It appears that the Board of Aldermen concurred, and thereupon a message was received from the acting Mayor, Mr. Peck, nominating Daniel Devlin to such office, and the Board consented thereto. It was further shown to my satisfaction, that on the 21st day of December, 1860, the Hon. Fernando Wood, the elected Mayor, left the City and State of New-York, and did not return till the 27th of the month; during all which time Mr. Peck attended at the Mayor's office and acted as the Mayor of the city; and that during the time he so acted, Mr. Wood was not present at the office. Opposed to the appointment thus made, Mr. Platt alleges that the Mayor has suspended Mr. Devlin from the office of Chamberlain.

Assuming that the proof and claim on behalf of Mr. Devlin is sufficiently denied by Mr. Platt, it becomes necessary for me to look into the charter of the city for the purpose of determining whether the removal and appointment thus made is in conformity with its provisions. (See Laws 1857, 874.) By Sec. 17, it is declared that whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the city, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, or shall be removed, as in the charter provided, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability.

SEC. 22. Provides for a Department in the City Government denominated the Department of Finance, the chief officer of which shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York. In this Department there shall be a bureau for the reception and paying out of moneys belonging to the city, the chief officer of which bureau is called the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, who is required to keep certain books of account. This officer, by Sec. 21, is required to be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may be removed in the same manner with the Heads of Departments.

The power of removal is, by the same section, given in these words: "The Mayor shall have power to suspend for cause during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the Heads of Departments, except the Controller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session; and, if not, then at the first meeting thereof. The Board of Aldermen shall have power without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the Heads of Department for cause, other than the Controller and the Counsel to the Corporation."

It seems to me that provisions so plain and unambiguous require no comment or explanation. In the absence of the Mayor the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes Mayor in fact, for any purpose, and can exercise all his powers. He may, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, remove the Chamberlain and appoint another in his place; but, as this officer is only chief of a bureau in a department of which the Controller is head, there is no power of suspension connected with him, that power being confined to the Heads of Departments.

The conclusion is thus forced upon my mind, unaccompanied by any doubt whatever, that, under the circumstances disclosed, Mr. Platt has been legally removed from the office of Chamberlain, and Mr. Devlin has been duly appointed his successor, and as such is entitled to have delivered to his custody all the books and papers in the possession of Mr. Platt appertaining to the office. (The People agt. Stevens, 5 Hill, 626.) I must, therefore, declare that it has been made to appear to me that such books and papers are withheld by Mr. Platt from Mr. Devlin; and, under the provisions of the statutes respecting proceedings of this nature (Sec. 53), I am constrained to issue a warrant committing Mr. Platt to the County Jail, there to remain until he shall deliver up such books and papers, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

TRIAL TERM—JAN. 11.—Before Judge BRADY.

CAUSES OF THE LAW'S DELAY.

Of the calendar containing twenty causes, only one was ready for trial.

Judge Brady discharged the Jury, remarking that he did not feel justified in asking them to attend further this term. The disturbed state of the country, and the festivities of this season of the year had perhaps occupied the attention of the legal gentlemen who were not ready for trial. The delay in business was not to be attributed to the Court, but to the members of the bar. The Court then adjourned to the fourth Monday in January.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 11.—Before Judge SMALLEY.

INDICTMENT OF THE CORA AND BONITA SLAVERS.

The Grand Jury presented indictments against the Captain and Mates of the alleged slavers Cora and Bonita for the capital offense, piracy, and also for the minor offense of voluntarily serving on board a slaver. The Judge directed the Grand Jury to be in attendance next Monday, at 12 o'clock, for a special purpose.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.—Before Justice INGRAHAM.

DECISIONS.

Clemence S. Baker agt. John Baker.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer without costs.

Levi P. Morton et al. agt. Max Weil et al.—The date of the issue is made by the statute to be of the day when the cause is passed. This is ordered for the purpose of compelling parties to appear and dispose of their cases, when reached. If not attended even by agreement, the date of the issue is changed. The party can only be relieved on motion. Motion granted; no costs.

Susan B. Kendall agt. Alva Higgins, impleaded, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Wm. W. Goddard agt. Joseph Goldmark et al.—The questions raised on this demurrer were substantially decided by me in Martin et al. agt Weil et al. (not reported), March, 1860. Judgment ordered for plaintiffs, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

CHAMBERS.—Before Recorder BARNARD.

George G. Mecklem et al. agt. Peleg G. Berry et al.—Motion to discharge attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Martin Y. Bunn et al. agt. D. W. Van Riper et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs of motion.

In re Jules Honault.—Motion to discharge denied, and prisoner remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—JAN. 11.—Before Justice WHITE.

VERDICT AGAINST EX-ALDERMAN MCSPEDON.

James Tracy agt. Thomas McSpedon et al.

This case was terminated to-day. The plaintiff, a conductor on the Third-Avenue Railroad, sued the defendant for committing an assault upon him. The Jury found in his favor, assessing his damages at $400.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 11—Before Judge MONCRIEF.

DECISIONS.

John K. Myers et al, agt. Edward P. Clark et al.—Order of reference to H. W. Robinson, esq., to hear and determine.

Garrett S. Mott agt. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion for new trial denied with $7 costs.

James C. Cheeseman agt. James H. Sturges et al.—This case is not properly on the Calendar. The action is now pending before a referee under the order of reference heretofore granted. Motion to strike the case from the Calendar granted.

Philopena Lucas agt. Thomas McCoun et al.—Order of reference to Murray Hoffman, jr., esq.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JAN. 11.—Before Justice LEONARD.

ALLEGED CHILD-MURDER—ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The Jury in the case of Margaret Lawler, on trial for the murder of her infant child, on Thursday evening rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." Mr. Edwin Grover, was assigned counsel for the defense.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.

The District-Attorney moved on the trial of Fredrick Freund, indicted for arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the premises No. 212 Divis[illegible] street, on the night of the [illegible] of November last between 2 and 3 o'clock. The defendant kept a lager beer saloon in the lower part of the building, and when the fire broke out he and his wife were found dressed, with their jewelry and valuables gathered together as if they were about to depart. The premises were insured in the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company for $500. Mr. Henry Morrison was assigned to defend the prisoner.

The testimony for the prosecution showed that the fire broke out in the basement. The prisoner and his wife were arrested and taken to the Station-House, when the former handed over a watch, some lockets, a chain, his policy of insurance, and a few dollars in money. When the premises were visited by the Fire Marshal four separate fires among the bedding and furniture were found.

The Counsel for the defense contended that the prisoner, if guilty at all, could only be guilty of arson in the third degree. The trial occupied the entire day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 11.—Before Judge MCCUNN.

John Gordon pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. John Leycraft, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for 5 years. Edward Wellington pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, on the charge of passing counterfeit notes and was sentenced to State Prison for 2 years. William Harrison pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, on the charge of passing counterfeit notes, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. August Stephany was convicted of indecent assault on the person of Emeline Brookes, a girl 13 years of age, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 11.—Before Justices QUACKENBUSH, OSBORN, and BRENNAN.

John Brown, petty larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; Wm. Clayton, assault and battery, Penitentiary 2 months; John Densline, assault and battery, fined $1; C. A. Easly, assault and battery, fined $10; Wm. Gainer, petty larceny, Penitentiary 4 months; Wm. Graham, petty larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; James Moran, assault and battery, City Prison 10 days; Henry Martin assault and battery, Penitentiary 4 months; Andrew McLaughlin, assault and battery, fined $15; James McAndrews, assault and battery, fined $10; Mary McGuire, assault and battery, Penitentiary 3 months; John Mongan assault and battery, Penitentiary 3 months; Ellen Matthew, assault and battery, Penitentiary 2 months; John O'Keefe, assault and battery, City Prison 5 days; Wm. O'Mara, assault and battery, Penitentiary 3 months; Mary Ann Phillips, assault and battery, Penitentiary 2 months; Mary Ryan, misdemeanor, Penitentiary 4 months; Isaac Sands, misdemeanor, Penitentiary 4 months; Wm. Smith, petty larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; James Turner, petty larceny, Penitentiary 2 months; Joseph Schneph, John Smith, Wm. O'Conner, petty larceny, House of Refuge.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A CHANGE OF NAME.—The First Congregational Methodist Church, Brooklyn (the Rev. Washington Gladden pastor), at a church meeting held last Wednesday evening, voted unanimously to be known hereafter as the "State street Congregational Church." The people thus connect themselves with a large and influential denomination, and will surely find themselves strengthened by the sympathy and coöperation of their Congregational brethren.

SITES FOR THE PROPOSED NEW COURT HOUSE.—The Board of Supervisors have been engaged now for eight or ten years in the arduous duty of selecting a site for a new Court House, but with no result thus far. A plot of ground on Vanderbilt avenue was selected years since and purchased at a cost of $16,000. The neighborhood being considered too far from the center of population, the necessary measures to secure the erection of a building were never taken. Latterly some half dozen other sites have been recommended—one on Washington Park, another on Schenck's property, rear of the City Hall, another on Fisk's property on Joralemon street, another on the old Church property, corner of Johnson and Washington streets, and now still another, on the corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues, has been added. The prices vary from $70,000 to $32,000, or from $6,000 to $3,500 per lot. The subject was up again at the last meeting, and after several hours' debate the sites proposed were successively voted down, and the Committee on Court House were directed to ascertain the price of all the property proposed, in detail, and report thereupon at the next meeting. This, or some similar course has frequently been taken, all with the same result. Judging the future by the past, it will take ten years more to come to a definite conclusion.

LECTURE.—The Rev. W. H. Milburn will lecture in the M. E. Church, corner of First place and Henry street, South Brooklyn, this evening. Subject: "The Stump, and one of its Sprouts."

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The annual meeting of the [illegible] of the Brooklyn (E. D.) Fire Department was held on Thursday evening. The officers of last year were all reëlected, and the most cordial feeling seemed to characterize the proceedings of the meeting. The financial report shows that the fund of the Department now amounts to $16,313.

COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—John J. Dixson was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday for examination on the charge of burglary, in having feloniously entered the clothing store of Hiram Harro, in Fulton avenue, on the night of the 29th November last. The store was broken open on that occasion, and nearly $200 worth of clothing was stolen. No clue to the perpetrators could be obtained until recently when circumstances pointed to the defendant and two others. It subsequently appeared that the two suspected of being in complicity with Dixson were innocent, and were discharged, some of the stolen clothing having been found in Dixson's possession, it was deemed sufficient by the Justice to hold him for trial. The accused gave bail for his appearance.

FATAL RESULT OF WRESTLING.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Horton, upon the body of John Ditman who died on Thursday afternoon, of injuries sustained while wrestling with John Lawler. It appears they had a friendly contest in a porter-house in Van Brunt, near Columbia street, when Lawler threw Ditman heavily upon the floor. The latter complained that his arm was broken. He was conducted to his residence near by, where he expired. A post-mortem examination proved that the spine had been injured, from which death ensued. A verdict in accordance was rendered by the jury. As there had been no ill feeling between the parties, Lawler, who had been arrested, was discharged from custody.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Andrew Demarest, one of the oldest citizens of Brooklyn, met with a serious accident on Thursday afternoon. It appears he was knocked down and run over by a wagon, at the corner of Fulton and Sands streets The bones of one of his legs were broken, and several ribs were fractured. It is doubtful whether he can survive the injuries. Mr. D. is about 80 years of age.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Coroner Higbee of Queens County held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of a young woman named Mary Watson, whose body was found floating in Flushing Bay. It is supposed that while laboring under temporary insanity she jumped from one of the Sound boats. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees and Officers of this institution was held at the rooms of the Dispensary on Thursday night. Mr. Samuel Groves was elected President, and Mr. S. T. Burr Secretary. Mr. H. P. Hardearth, who has held the post for the past ten years, was reappointed Apothecary. During the year the whole number of cases treated was 5,426, vaccinated, 1,436, and upward of 7,000 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

MARRIED.

BARNECOTT—DAYTON—At Westchester, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by the Rev. James Beattie, J. Francis Barnecott, esq., to Miss Sarah A. Dayton, all of the above place.

DEGEN—SCUDDER—At Equinunk, on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1860, by the Rev. W. M. Nelson, Mr. Joseph Degen of High Lake, Pa., to Miss Terressa A. Scudder, daughter of Ireneus Scudder, esq., of Equinunk.

HARRISON—HAMILTON—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John McHolmes, Pastor of the Lee-avenue Church, Edwin M. Harrison of New-York, to Fannie, youngest daughter of Silas N. Hamilton of Brooklyn.

RODMAN—HAMILTON—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at St. Luke's Church, Milan, Ohio, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, Marvin T. Rodman of New-York, and Maggie S. Hamilton of the former place.

DIED.

ANNIN—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, Susanna Edwards, eldest daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. Annin, in the 13th year of her age.

BYXBEE—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mr. Andrew Byxbee, aged 78 years.

CRONK—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861, Ida Ione, youngest daughter of S. W. Cronk, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, S. W. Cronk, at Westfield Staten Island, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861, at 3 o'clock. Boat leaves at 9 o'clock from the Battery, to connect with the cars. Carriages will be in waiting at Richmond Valley Station.

CARD—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, of congestion of the brain, Georgiana Adelaide Card (born Ricks), aged 7 years, 2 months and 5 days.

COOPER—On Thursday, Jan. 10, Miss Sarah Cooper, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother, Peter Cooper, esq., No. 9 Lexington avenue, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

DARCEY—On Thursday, Jan. 10, Julia Darcey, aged 4 years, 5 months and 7 days.

FOLEY—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Edward, only son of Stephen Foley, aged 21 years, 5 months and 5 days.

GRAHAM—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mr. W. W. Graham, in the 39th year of his age.

HARRINGTON—At Throgs Neck, Westchester, on Friday, Jan. 10, Louise, daughter of Thomas B. Harrington, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Sunday, Jan 13, at 3 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Leaving New-York by the Third-avenue cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge, at 12 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 11, 1861, Lydia Ann Hitchcock, aged 56 years and 4 months, wife of Julius Hitchcock.

Her relatives and friends living in the city of New-York are invited to attend the funeral, at Norwalk, on Saturday, the 12th inst., without further invitation. They will take the 9 o'clock morning train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to South Norwalk, where stages will be in readiness to convey them to the house. Funeral to take place at 1 o'clock p. m.

HACKLEY—In this city, on Thursday, Jan 10, the Rev. Chas. Hackley, D. D. Professor of Astronomy in Columbia College.

MYRICK—In Rotterdam, Schenectady County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 5, John Irving Myrick, aged 22 years and 18 days.

MESSER—Suddenly, at West Farms, Jan. 8, 1861, Thomas Messer, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Episcopal Church, West Farms, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORRILL—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, after a long illness, Cynthia L. Morrill, the beloved wife of Dr. H. E. Morrill, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Plymouth Church (Henry Ward Beecher's), on Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

McDOUGALL—At Aiken, S. C., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, Alexander McDougall, late of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edw. G. Burgess, No. 190 South First street, Jersey City.

MITCHELL—On Friday evening, Jan. 11, Helen, wife of Samuel L. Mitchell, jr., and daughter of U. I. Smith.

STUREKE—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Catharina Magratha Stureke, aged 40 years and 6 months.

SEAWARD—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Frank Clayton, only son of Wm. H. Seaward, aged 4 years, 6 months and 26 days.

STERLING—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, of diphtheria, Grace Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph A. and Henrietta C. Sterling, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m., from their residence, No. 165 West Thirty-sixth street, without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAN NEST—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mary Cornelia Van Nest, wife of David Van Nest.

WEMET—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Andrew Wemet, aged 34 years, 8 months and 8 days.

WHITEHOUSE—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, James Whitehouse, aged 48 years.

WASHBURN—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, A. H. Washburn, in the 85th year of his age.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Helper will deliver his lecture on "Two Systems of Labor" at Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Building, on Monday evening, the 14th inst. As is well known, Mr. Helper comes forward as the advocate of the rights of the white laboring man in the South, and against the Africanizing policy of the slaveholders and their lawless and turbulent supporters, the negro thieves, as we may with propriety designate the advocates of the Slave-Trade.

Although the Republicans have, as a class, given more ready heed to Mr. Helper's doctrines, still his disciples are by no means confined to either one of the political parties. Mr. Charles O'Conor is generally regarded as a sound Democrat, but in his recent Pine street speech he comes out for the Helper doctrine that this continent is for white men. So Abram S. Hewett, at Tammany Hall, on the 8th inst., is reported to have said that the free, working men wanted this country as far south as Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and "they would have it." Good Helper doctrine; but he did not go far enough.

It would be well for those who have derived their notions of Mr. Helper from the misrepresentations, caricatures, and forgeries of certain journals in this city to go and hear what he has to say for himself and in behalf of the nonslaveholders. So far from having sought to stir up heated strife, Mr. Helper has always appealed to calm reason and reflection. He would not publish his views during the excited campaign of 1856, but waited till the Spring of 1857, so as to find the people in a condition to reason on this subject. He then published his book, with this truly prophetic title, "The Impending Crisis of the South." That crisis is now upon them, and the South must determine very soon "how to meet it." The laboring men in all parts of the country, could they fairly understand the matter, would meet it as Mr. Helper does, and say—Not a foot of soil to the degradation of Slavery!

AID THE SUFFERERS IN KANSAS.—The Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers in Kansas, appointed at a public meeting in the Cooper Institute, a few weeks ago, have reason already to feel that their mission has not been in vain. They have been encouraged by communications from Gen. Pomeroy of Atchison, Kansas, who is the distributing agent of the Territorial Relief Committee, and are still pushing on the noble work which they have undertaken. The following sorrowful tale is from Mr. Pomeroy's last letter to Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, the Chairman of the Committee:

"Mr. Strong left his family last Spring to go to Pike's Peak. A mortgage of $200 was 'eating out his substance.' The wife, anxious for an unincumbered home, nerved herself up to stay and take care of the three children; and another soon to be! The father bid them adieu expecting to return this Fall. But before even reaching the gold region, or sending one dollar to his anxious family, he sickened and died.

"To-day I saw the mother, the three children, and the child that never saw its father! And all in the most wretched state of body and mind. The mother had parted with her stock, furniture, and ornaments given her by her deceased father on the day of her marriage; then dresses, then embroidery; then, one by one, the little all that made her home. And now, 'nothing,' she said, 'was left but death,' which, for herself, she prayed. But being reminded of her duties to her little ones, and of their resemblance to their father, she seemed more hopeful, and when I assured her of bread until she recovered so as to earn something—that the children should not die of hunger—O, if you could have seen her then—could only have seen the flowing tears and heard the cries of joy! it would have been to you the happiest hour of the merriest Christmas you ever enjoyed. By your liberality she is to-night surrounded with the comforts of one tight, warm room, children all clean and clad, wood, flour, and provision enough for a week. And to-night, when she read, in *The Independent* the names of your Committee, 'O,' said she, 'I know two of them. Is it their money that has supplied me?' I said Yes. 'Don't you tell them how poor I am. We were rich in Brooklyn,' &c., &c. If you could only have heard her! She took her little ones, told them the stories of early life, and a hundred reminiscences about you all, not neglecting that immortal poem that she imitated in

"Lying down to pleasant dreams."

I say with her, God bless you all. You have "devised liberal things." "The blessing of many ready to perish will rest upon you."

Donations of money will be thankfully received by John E. Williams, esq., Treasurer of the Committee, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City.

Donations of clothing, shoes, and materials for the same, should be sent to the room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute, New-York City.

The United States and American Express Companies have kindly agreed to forward all parcels addressed to the Kansas Relief Committee, free of charge. Cases of goods may also be committed to their care, addressed to J. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas, and the Agent of the Committee informed of the same. All cases and parcels should be marked "Kansas Relief."

It is hoped that the friends of humanity everywhere will see to it, that the noble pioneers of Kansas, now suffering so intensely the pangs of hunger and starvation, do not perish without an effort to save them.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—The grand opening of this house will take place on Tuesday night, upon which occasion the Associated Italian Opera Company, under the direction of Sig. Muzio, will give an operatic concert. Madam Colson, Signor Brignoli, Signor Susini, Signor Ferri, will appear, with the grand orchestra of the Philharmonic Society. Upon the next evening, the grand ball will take place. Tickets are now selling rapidly, and it will no doubt be one of the most brilliant entertainments ever given in our sister City of Churches.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 1 p. m., Mr. Ely in the chair. No attempt was made to organize, the Democrats, who are entitled to the President this year, not having agreed among themselves. A large amount of routine business was transacted. The Controller was directed to withdraw the money belonging to the County from the hands of Mr. Platt. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution authorizing the Board of Police Commissioners to pay the bills incurred for cleaning tenement houses. It was ordered to be printed, and will be found in our advertising columns.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—The stated meeting of this Association took place on Thursday evening, in the Cooper Institute, Prof. Mason, the President, in the chair. Among the increasing numbers of interested attendants upon these weekly meetings, there are not a few practical, scientific men, whose discussions upon the various subjects within the range of a polytechnic society are beginning to be recognized as both instructive and entertaining. Pottery was the subject mainly considered on Thursday. Mr. Rouse of Jersey City presented a large number of specimens of this branch of the mechanic arts, and explained the mode of manufacture. Mr. Johnson presented a series of charts, illustrating the chemical combinations and processes the clay. Dr. Stephens gave an account of the places where the materials for making earthenware could be found, and subsequently interested the audience by giving a statement of the history of this art among the aborigines. Mr. Holcomb presented a new telegraphic invention, entitled the "Combination Magnet," the advantage of which is in increase of the power by getting the force of both currents in the instrument for producing one signal.

FIFTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS.—At a meeting of the German Republicans of the Fifth Ward, held at their headquarters, No. 44 White street, on the 8th inst., the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected: President, Henry Klein; Vice-President, Lewis Schlatter; Second Vice-President, Frederick Woltmann; Treasurer, John Vogel; Secretary, Augt. Schmidt; Second Secretary, Joseph Schlatter; Delegates to the German Central Committee, John Vogel, Henry Klein, and Augt. Schmidt; Alternates, G. Munch, J. Schader, and F. M. Hexamer.

FESTIVAL OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOL, FIVE POINTS.—The poor Italian children of the school in the Five Points, put in operation about five years since by the Children's Aid Society, had an interesting festival yesterday afternoon in the large room so generously furnished for them by Mr. Barlow of the House of Industry. There was a crowded attendance, and a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the undertaking were present. Mrs. Botta, with characteristic benevolence, had kindly got up the festival. The good cheer was enjoyed very heartily, and each of the boys was presented with a red Garibaldi shirt, which was received with an exuberance of enthusiasm, and the boys then sung with much spirit the hymn of Garibaldi. Prof. Botta and Mr. Gajani addressed the children on their opportunities and capacities for social and moral improvement, and they were very attentive and interested listeners. An incident occurred which illustrates the moral value of the teachings these children receive. One of the little boys found a purse and at once returned it to the owner.

BOARD OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.—In the Board of Police Justices yesterday a communication was made by Justice Welsh, setting forth that the public interest suffered from insufficient attendance of officers in the Police Court of the Halls of Justice. Also, that the refusal of patrolmen to obey the direction of the Justice in the management of prosecutions, had been of frequent occurrence. The evil had been of long existence, but the Justice had refrained from communicating the facts to the Board from a desire to avoid unpleasant reference to another department. The recent difficulty at Justice Brennan's Court, where the police rebelled, and the Magistrate transferred his Court to another building, impelled Justice Welsh to make the present communication. He states an instance where an officer refused to obtain evidence in a case under examination, and the Justice directed the police sergeant at the Court to report the officer to the Police Commissioners for insubordination. The sergeant subsequently refused to give the Magistrate information of the disposition of the matter by the Police Commissioners, on the ground that the rules and regulations of the Department forbid it. The communication was referred to the Committee on Courts and Offices.

A DOUBTFUL HONOR.—A gold-headed Palmetto cane has been presented to Col. Corcoran of the 69th Regiment of this city, by citizens of Charleston, for his "refusal to soil the colors of your (his) regiment by trailing them in homage before the descendant and representative of the devastator of two hemispheres." This language is slightly different from that which the ancestors of these Charlestonian rebels held on the 5th of June, 1780, when, too pusillanimous to resist the British and defend their homes, they repudiated the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, their "nature revolting at the idea," and surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, entreating their "Excellencies' interposition, in assuring his Majesty, that we shall glory in every occasion of manifesting that zeal and affection for his person and Government, with which gratitude can inspire a free and joyful people."

CONSCIENCE SMITTEN.—Some days ago the Board of Commissioners of Emigration received a communication from Dr. ——, setting forth that on such a day, about three years since, the ship —— arrived at this port from Liverpool, having on board a large number of emigrants. He was at that time the surgeon of said vessel, and, at the instigation of the Captain, made out a fraudulent report of the number and condition of the passengers, which was subsequently sworn to by the Captain at the Mayor's office. The report was fraudulent, inasmuch as it stated that such a number of the passengers were not bondable, and in consequence the Commissioners were cheated out of about $70. The report, as made out, showed that these passengers had been in the United States, and were returning from visiting their friends; and its verification by the Captain exempted the ship-owners from payment of the commutation money. The surgeon stated further, that since he had learned the law on the subject, and ascertained that he had participated in a mean and contemptible fraud, he was desirous of making amends to the Commissioners. He would gladly serve the Board in any manner that he could professionally.

COMPLIMENT TO THE REV. H. N. HUDSON.—At the close of the course of lectures on Shakespeare, recently delivered by the Rev. H. N. Hudson, M. A., and after the retirement of the lecturer, on motion of Mr. A. J. Bleecker, Horace Webster, L. L. D., President of the Free Academy, took the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express to the Rev. Henry N. Hudson the great delight with which they have listened to his most able and interesting lectures; and, since it is understood that he has other lectures upon the works of the great poet which have not yet been delivered in public, they respectfully beg that, if it be consistent with his other engagements, he will deliver those lectures in this city, at such place and times as may be most agreeable to himself.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to communicate this resolution to the Rev. Henry N. Hudson, as the sense of this meeting.

Signed, HORACE WEBSTER, Chairman.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, Secretary.

As Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Webster sent to Mr. Hudson the following note:

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON—*My Dear Sir:* I do myself the pleasure to inclose herewith resolutions which were unanimously adopted last evening by one of the most intelligent audiences ever assembled in this city, expressing their thanks to you for the gratification and instruction which they have recently enjoyed in attending your very able lectures on Shakespeare, and requesting you to give such other lectures on the same subject as may be consistent with your other engagements.

In communicating these resolutions to you, you will permit me to hope that you will find it to your convenience to accede to the request contained in them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HORACE WEBSTER.

Mr. Hudson has consented to give the Course, and will commence the new series at Clinton Hall on Tuesday evening next, with the play of Hamlet.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held at the Bible-House on Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected for the year ending January, 1862:

President—Wm. Allen Butler, esq. Vice-President—T. A. Brouwer, No. 36 Warren street; Charles A. Davison, No. 52 Wall street; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip; S. W. Dunning, No. 182 Washington street; John S. M'Lean, No. 292 West street; Samuel Holmes, No. 4 Beekman street. Corresponding Secretary—John E. Parsons, No. 64 Wall street. Recording Secretary—James C. Holden, No. 13 Cliff street. Treasurer—Thomas C. M. Paton, No. 83 Leonard street.

Managers—First Class, whose term of service expires January, 1862: Morris K. Jesup, Fred. Sturges, Floyd Clarkson, George F. Betts, Henry A. Mott, Chas. T. White, Wm. L. Raymond, Benj. Lee, M. D., Willard Harvey, Salem H. Wales, Henry A. Oakley, Chas. G. Barrett, Valentine Willis, W. H. H. Moore, Francis Bacon, Elliott F. Shepard, Geo. P. Ockershausen, Henry M. Butler, W. L. Skidmore, Walter Edwards, jr., Edward F. Tibbals, C. M. Mather, Robt. Stewart, M. D., Joseph B. Lockwood, A. H. Sharp. Second Class, whose term of service expires January, 1861: Otis D. Swan, Benj. F. Butler, Chas. W. May, jr., Richard Stout, jr., Joseph McLaren, Melville E. Mead, Lewis B. Henry, R. McCartee, jr., W. R. Eastman, Wm. H. Parsons, H. E. McIntire, J. Edward Hubbell, Peter Carter, R. Hirst, Wm Harman Brown, Willard Messer, Chas. Cheney, Leonard Sanford, Andrus B. Howe, Edward E. Voorhees, F. W. Whittemore, A. G. Agnew, J. C. Havemeyer, T. B. Bronson, John H. Dingman.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Rev. Thomas W. Conway of No. 191 West Twentieth street, further acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in aid of Mrs. John Williams, whose husband died of starvation at No. 23 Madison street: Mr. R. Jenkins, $3; St. David Benevolent Society (Welsh), $5; W. W. T., $1; C. A. A., $3; An Orphan's Mite, $5; A Lady, $2; A Little Girl, $1; From a Lady, a parcel and 75 cents; A Friend, some clothing; Mrs. J. E. G., $1; Two Friends in Pittston per George Corey, $2; Mrs. W., $3. Previously acknowledged through THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, [illegible]. Total, [illegible].