would also have to be simplified. Nor would the necessity, which applied to city schools, be here, for the pupils have more exercise at their country duties, and are not confined so long at their studies. In respect to this and the military drill, it should be the duty of the Trustees to see that it was taught, as far as practicable, to boys of an age suitable for learning it, by the teacher himself, who would find no difficulty in mastering the details of tactics sufficient for all purposes. With as small a number as twelve boys, company and skirmish drills could be taught—the latter is admirably suited for country boys, and would be a delight as well as a benefit to them. If the school was near water the boys should be taught to swim.

By this method all the public school boys of the State, when they reached a certain age, would learn in some degree how to act together as citizen soldiers, and be prepared when called upon to do yeoman service in the cause of their country. All boys love more or less these exercises, and if they were aware that it was within reach for them to become cadets to the State College by their own exertions they would all, whether from the country or city, strive by industry and perseverance to win the reward. It is in the patriotism, intelligence and enterprise of our youth, aided by *physical strength* and *health*, that the FUTURE of the Republican Union depends.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MISSOURI—F. P. BLAIR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: You published Frank P. Blair's APPEAL to the loyal citizens of the Free States—calling on them for *money and clothing* for the troops which were enrolling their names in the service of the country. You made an appeal to the patriotic citizens to come forward and contribute to the noble cause. Hundreds and thousands did respond most nobly. Thousands upon thousands of dollars of money were sent together with a great quantity of clothing. Now the question is, what was done with all that money and clothing?

It is your duty, Sir, as a conductor of a public journal, which called upon us to contribute, TO CALL ON FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., TO RENDER AN ACCOUNT FOR ALL MONEY RECEIVED, AND TO SHOW VOUCHERS FOR ITS DISBURSEMENT.

JOHN HINNAMAN.

Cincinnati, Oct. 31, 1861.

[We have not a doubt that Col. Blair expended every cent of those contributions faithfully and judiciously, and can convince any candid investigator that he has done so. He may or may not have formal vouchers for every disbursement; but, let a Cincinnati or other Committee write him a respectful letter asking him to account for his receipts in behalf of the Union cause, and they will doubtless be satisfied with his answer.—*Ed. Trib.*]

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GEN. KELLY'S OPERATIONS AT ROMNEY.

Correspondence of The Baltimore American.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 12, 1861.

Col. Kelly, or rather now Gen. Kelly, with a force of about 2,000 men, is quietly throwing up intrenchments at Romney.

A detachment of 300 of our Potomac Border Line Brigade have just decamped for Green Spring, mouth of South Branch, a point selected by Gen. Kelly as a military basis for operations in Virginia, instead of New-Creek. The reason is obvious for the change of position. Green Spring is only sixteen miles from Romney, over a first-rate turnpike road. From New-Creek to Romney is twenty seven miles, over the worst kind of road for a march. The bridge at New-Creek, carried away by the late freshet, has been replaced, and is now in use. The railroad will be opened to Green Spring and on to Paw-Paw this week; then you will clearly see the increased facility of the concentration of troops from Western Virginia to the new instead of the old strategic point.

The other portion of our Brigade is for the present at Romney, save a few detached as a guard to protect the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges. Gov. Letcher's incendiaries have left.

CONFISCATING PROPERTY OF LOYAL MEN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: There must be some mistake in reference to your understanding "that none but the Rebel interest in vessels is put in peril by any proceedings under the Confiscation act," as asserted in this morning's editorial, because, in the case of the United States agt. the brig Henry McRae, &c., the whole vessel is libeled, although her master, Capt. Crocker, a loyal citizen, born and residing in the North, is the owner of one quarter. And when this fact was made known to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the form of an affidavit—in itself a sufficient oath of allegiance to have released him from Fort Lafayette, it he had been under arrest for political reasons—and a release of the Captain's one-fourth from the libel sought, on account of the peculiar hardship of the case, that the earnings of a lifetime had been invested therein, and that he was unable to protect his interests on a sale, Mr. Chase referred the matter to the Collector of this Port, who declined to interfere until the whole vessel should be condemned, by reason of her partial Southern ownership, remarking "that the innocent should suffer with the guilty."

New-York, Nov. 12, 1861.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Will you allow me to urge upon the city authorities, through your journal, the necessity for an amendment to the ordinance granting relief to the families of our gallant soldiers?

Many of these families are entirely destitute of the common necessaries of life, and are actually in a starving condition, while the relief so liberally promised is in too many cases but a tantalizing fraud.

This is owing to the peculiar construction of the ordinance passed by the Common Council. It forbids the payment of any sum to the families of the soldier *until he has left the city for Washington.*

He may volunteer and be mustered into the service of the United States, and yet remain here in barracks or camp for many weeks, and remain all this time as completely unable to assist his family as though he was on Arlington Hights; and although his wife and children may be starving, the Relief Committee gives no aid because the soldier *has not yet left the city!*

The cases of hardship, of suffering and want, that have fallen under the observation of the writer are heart-rending in the extreme; and this restriction in the ordinance in reference to the distribution of the relief fund has done more toward checking volunteering than any single cause, or, perhaps, all causes combined. Let the ordinance be amended so that the moment a soldier is mustered into service his family, if he has one, shall be entitled to a portion of the relief fund.

This is easily done; and while it will rescue many from want and suffering, it will prove a strong incentive to true Union men to volunteer in the armies of the Republic.

CHARITY.

"THE UNION: ITS PERILS AND ITS HOPES."

ORATION BY THE HON. DANL. S. DICKINSON.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded on Monday evening to listen to an address by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, upon the above subject. A goodly portion of the audience was composed of the fair sex, and upon the platform were many of the "solid men" of Brooklyn. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and performed several patriotic pieces.

Mr. Dickinson appeared upon the platform at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, and was received with applause. He began by stating that the rise of this Republic, and its progress to its present dimensions, were events in the history of nations which were contemplated with interest all over the world. We had passed through two severe trials in our history, and another now presented itself in the present rebellion, which must be put down, even if it is necessary to pluck it up by the roots. [Applause.] Trace it from the beginning to its last outline, and you will find it a more hideous monster than the world ever saw. It was not a case where the people conspired against the Government, but where the officers of the Government conspired against the people. It was perfected at the nation's capital, which bears the sacred name of the Father of his Country. The officers of the army basely betrayed the Government into the hands of the traitors; those in the various forts, arsenals, and mints hastened to betray to destruction the Government which they had sworn to support and protect. In every age a traitor has been execrated by mankind, and he has been compelled, like one of old, to cry out that his punishment was greater than he could bear. Judas Iscariot furnished a good example for all traitors; after he had performed his work, he went out and hanged himself. [Laughter.] As the vulture seeks the weakest of the flock, so the buzzard of Secession seized South Carolina, and bore it triumphantly away. This State stands the Cassandra of the Confederacy, and has been twined about by the serpents of Disunion. The dream of South Carolina is now being realized. Commodore Dupont has already entered her port, from a nation which she recognizes as foreign [laughter], and has opened a trade sufficiently direct to satisfy even the cravings of South Carolina [applause]; a system of trade unencumbered by tariffs and Custom-Houses, and where the trader prefers, in all his transactions, to treat her with the significant phrase to "shell out." [Applause.] We are now upon a pivot in the world's progress; we are creating materials for history, not pursuing its beaten pathway. We are solving political problems by the inherent power of truth. The first great duty is to crush the rebellion and vindicate the Constitution; and to do this we must treat it as it is. Generated in the fetid hot-bed of conspiracy, a desperate and daring conspiracy, governed by self-elected conspirators, if we would have an honorable peace we must not purchase it, but conquer it. [Applause.] When it is inquired what shall be done to put it down, let it be rather inquired what shall not be done. Had this rebellion sprung up under the question of Slavery, it would have shown itself in the Border States, but they steadily resisted the movement. The prime movers were decayed politicians, sapped by base use, and seedy by wear and tear. [Laughter.] All who would preserve the Union and put down rebellion must act together, with one heart and one accord. Political parties have their use, but it is not wise for us to stand in the way of each other in a work involving the existence of the Government. The moral influence of a people united in a great purpose, regardless of party association, would at this time be to the hearts of the rebels more terrible than an army with banners. If we love the Constitution and hate rebellion, we can leave party issues until we can determine whether we have a Government which can put down rebellion and punish treason. Let no one lay the flattering unction to his soul that this Union can be divided with success. We are not to stay the loss of life, the effusion of blood, or the oppression of taxation, or mitigate the harsh features of war, to tamper with rebellion. The United States cannot be separated. To apply a poetical figure, they are

"All but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is and God the soul."

There are those who compare this rebellion with the glorious American Revolution. The comparison is desecration; the utterance treason against Heaven. The Revolution aimed at man's emancipation from the tyranny of man; this cowardly conspiracy seeks to raise its superstructure upon involuntary servitude; our fathers sought to release—they seek to enslave. As a people, we have never paid the penalty of greatness; we have been borne upon a current of prosperity such as the world never saw before. As sorrow chastens the heart, so affliction subdues the unholy pride of nations, teaching them moderation, and qualifying them for the stern realities of their existence. Great memories are clustering around us; the achievements of our independence come down to us and beckon us onward to duty. Better that a whole generation should be swept away by the scourge of war than yield one jot or tittle of our institutions. [Applause.] Better that fire should sweep over our land than any portion of it be surrendered to the insolent demands of rebellion. [Renewed applause.] Better that gaunt famine should waste us to spectral shadows than that this glorious land should become the victim of base conspiracy.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

But, to preserve it, we must stand united for the prostration of Rebellion, and the upholding of that landmark of a nation's honor and hope which is the idol and joy of all who love liberty and hate tyranny.

Mr. Dickinson closed with a fervent appeal for the preservation of the Union, and the exercises terminated with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" by the Band.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Some of the Cape Hatteras prisoners still remain on Governor's Island, sick in the hospital.

The following regular regiments, or portions of them, stationed in California, are under orders for the States, and may shortly be expected here: Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Infantry, and the First Cavalry, numbering with the detachment which passed through the city, about 3,000 men.

The United States bark Fernandina, was put into commission on Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, with the customary formalities. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Command, George W. Brown; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. R. Dickinson; Acting Masters, M. S. Harris and S. P. Clark; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. Pray; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. D. Hempstead; Master's Mates, H. Heath, J. C. Robinson and R. Rhodes.

The Fernandina carries an armament of six 32-pounders, and a crew of about 90 men, and is in every respect a useful looking craft. She left the Yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery where she will receive her powder.

The steamer Bienville has been repaired and supplied with stores and is ready for sea again. She will sail to-morrow.

The United States steam transport Atlantic, arrived here yesterday from Beaufort, having on board Dr. Bindgard, U. S. N., who brought dispatches to Commodore Paulding, commanding the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and was also in charge of five seamen who were transferred to the hospital as soon as they arrived. The corpse of a marine who died on the passage was landed at the Navy-Yard, and will be interred in the burial ground attached to the Naval Hospital.

The steamer Henry Andrews was put into commission yesterday at 1 o'clock. The official list of her officers is as follows:

Acting Master in Command, S. W. Mather; Master's Mate and Executive Officer, A. McKintosh; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Bell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. W. Kelsey; Acting Assistant Engineers, T. Pemblet, John Van Worner and W. Bradley; Master's Mates, J. B. Bertwistle, W. Berrymore and W. H. McKaye. The Henry Andrews carries four 32-pounders.

The purchased steamer Mercedita arrived at the yard yesterday, to be armed and commissioned.

The steamer Sumter, having been overhauled and repaired, has been floated out of the dry-dock. Her armament of 10 guns, which were removed previous to her going into the dock for repairs, will be replaced, and she will be put into commission forthwith. The Powhatan will be the next vessel that will be placed in the dry-dock for repairs. Her boilers require great attention, and may have to be exchanged for new ones. It will be recollected that she was outsailed by the rebel steamer Sumter, and had to relinquish the chase in consequence of the bad state of her boilers.

The steamers Wyandotte and Crusader are taking in coal, and will soon be ready to be turned over to their respective commanders.

The new sloop-of-war Oneida will soon be launched. Active preparations for this event are now being made. The batches of the ship-house were taken out yesterday, and the diving-bell made use of to remove any accumulations at the entrance of the house which might interfere with the successful launching of the new vessel.

The storeship Supply is being rapidly filled up with stores.

Forty-five laborers were discharged from the yard yesterday.

The troops on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands have been paid off, and several men are absent without leave. This is almost invariably the case after every pay-day. An Army Savings Bank would remedy this to a very great extent.

THE ALLEGED SEIZURE OF A SPANISH VESSEL.

The telegraph reported on Tuesday morning the seizure of a Spanish bark off Charleston, and in charge of a prize crew. This is the Spanish bark Providencia, Capt. Veitch, sailed from Havana for New-York, Oct. 25, in ballast, and on her voyage was brought to by the United States gun-boat Monticello, when the mate of the bark was sent on board the gun-boat with her papers for the inspection of the officers. During his stay on board it came on to blow hard so that it was impossible for him to return to the bark, and he was taken into Hampton Roads, and so came on to the consignee of the vessel in this city, where he is now anxiously awaiting the arrival of his vessel, with her papers in his possession.

CITY ITEMS.

"COTTON PORT OPEN."—Purser Fordham of the steamer Atlantic, brought here yesterday, the first bale of cotton, North—from Beaufort.

LECTURE TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Stewart L. Woodford will lecture this evening at the lecture-room of the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet's church, in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. This is one of a course given for the entertainment and instruction of the deaf mutes attending this church. Mr. Gallaudet accompanies the lecturer, rendering his words into the sign language. Mr. Woodford's subject is, "The Power of an Idea."

THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—A fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles for the benefit of that excellent institution, the New-York Magdalen Society, will be opened to-day at Dodworth's Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, and continued during the rest of the week. "All articles will be sold at reasonable store prices, and correct change returned."

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—The subject of Mr. Bayard Taylor's new lecture this evening, at the Market Street Church, will be "The American People, Socially and Politically."

FLAG-RAISING.—At the Military School, Eaglewood, New-Jersey, a flag-raising will take place to-day at 12½ o'clock, with interesting ceremonies. Eaglewood may be reached by ferry-boat and Staten Island Railroad, at 7 and 10 a. m. See advertisement.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM.—Mr. Brady will give a Reception this evening at his popular gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's place, and after the athletic performances there will be a hop for the benefit of the ladies.

HEBREW COURSE OF LECTURES.—The Rev. Dr. Adler will inaugurate a course of six lectures this evening, at the Temple Emanuel, Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, in aid of the fund of the Hebrew Benevolent Society and Orphan Home.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards were canvassed yesterday without discovering any inaccuracies except in the 3d district of the latter Ward, which was sent back for correction. The canvassers who have not performed their work properly are all summoned before the Board to-day.

NEW MILITARY MAP.—Mr. W. Schaus, No. 749 Broadway, has published a new map of the seat of war of great merit. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico, including most of the peninsula of Florida to a little north of Indianapolis and Philadelphia. It is finely engraved, in pleasant colors, and, as far as we have examined it, seems to be carefully and minutely corrected according to the latest authorities.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday dismissed Joseph Perkins of the Second Precinct. It appeared that several years ago Mr. Perkins bargained with another man to get him an appointment "on the police" for a stipulated sum, which was paid over to him. His friend was unsuccessful in his application, and a demand was made that Mr. Perkins should refund the amount which had been paid as a bonus. This was done by installments, which came along slowly, and some time since the friend complained to the Commissioners, and Perkins was arraigned before the board. The case came up for trial yesterday, but the friend having received his last installment between the time of the complaint and the trial, refused to give any evidence, whereupon Perkins was dismissed from the force.

The following appointments were made: John Hunt and J. C. Stevenson, to the Fifth Precinct; John Herring, to the Tenth; John Kuntz, to the Fourteenth; Thos. F. Burnett, to the Seventeenth; and George Nicholson and Ebenezer West, to Brooklyn.

A UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER'S BOAT CAPSIZED.—About 12 o'clock yesterday, as the steamer James Brooks was leaving her pier in the East River for Bridgeport, having in tow three Hell Gate pilot-boats, and a boat containing four men and a coxswain belonging to the United States revenue-cutter Agassiz, now lying at the Navy-Yard, one of the men in the cutter's boat became alarmed, and while endeavoring to let go the line attached to the steamer, the boat suddenly took a sheer, capsized, and precipitated the entire crew into the water. A Harbor Police boat, containing Sergeant James and Officers Harvey and Welsh, being in the vicinity, came to their rescue, and succeeded in saving all.

SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Yesterday morning, Superintendent Kennedy, by authority of the Secretary of State, ordered the arrest of Maurice Mayer, a young man 21 years of age, on a charge of treason, based upon some intercepted correspondence, not specified to our reporter. The young man in question has parents in Natchez, Miss., who, it is alleged, move in the highest circles. Since his residence in this city, he has kept a fashionable shoe store at the corner of 13th street and Broadway. After his arrest, Headquarters was visited by a number of fashionable gentlemen exerting their influence in his behalf, but the Superintendent, having no discretion left to him in the premises, could not change the course already chalked out by the powers at Washington. A very beautiful young lady, said to be engaged to Mr. Mayer, also called and added her entreaties, her assurances, and her tears, for the release from custody of her friend and lover, but all importunings failed, and the young man was dispatched with an officer to Fort Lafayette.

The wife of ex-Senator Gwin, and several other ladies and friends of the prisoners arrested in this city last Saturday, were at Fort Lafayette yesterday, endeavoring to get a glimpse of their friends, who are said to be in close confinement. It appears, therefore, that the prisoners Gwin, Benham, and Brent have not been sent to Fort Warren yet.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, the President, Mr. Stewart, in the chair.

Mr. Tweed offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of procuring iron work and other materials for completing the County Jail.

After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Purdy inquired what action was proper to be taken with delinquent canvassers in the recent election. Some of the returns from the election districts were in a deplorable condition, and he wished to know if the right of suffrage was to be jeoparded by the action of incompetent appointees to that responsible post. It was for the Board to say whether it would continue such persons in office. He offered a resolution declaring the places of such canvassers vacant, which he supported by adducing facts in relation to the incorrectness of returns from several districts.

Mr. Davis stated that the returns from some districts contained minor errors; but in one there was a discrepancy of 65 votes, for which no account was rendered. He did not see, however, what could be done in the premises, unless the Board report them to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Purdy contended that the Board had power to remove them. He was in favor of removing them, indicting them, or doing something with them which should protect the rights of voters.

After further discussion, the resolution was withdrawn until the next meeting.

Mr. Tweed inquired what was the state of the business in relation to the building of the new Court-House.

Mr. Purdy answered that the Committee had done everything they could to further the work that the onerous duties of elections and nominations for Tammany candidates for Chief Magistrate of this city would allow. The proper place to obtain the details of the work was the Controller's office.

Several private bills were passed.

The Board adjourned to Monday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

NOTARY PUBLICS ISSUING PASSPORTS AND NATURALIZATION PAPERS.—Superintendent Kennedy has had his attention called several times recently to a mode by which citizens are manufactured in New-York. Yesterday he detected a Notary Public in the practice of a fraud upon three individuals who had applied to him to procure passports for them. The Notary in question has his own blanks, which he fills up duly and signs with his own name, but no counter signatures on the part of the State Department at Washington appear thereon. Mr. Kennedy had this gentleman brought before him yesterday, when he caused him to refund the amount of $4 which he had been paid for two passports. These documents also served as naturalization papers. The following paragraph appears on the face of the paper:

"————, he having satisfied me that during the time he resided in this country he has behaved himself according to the laws, I, a Notary Public in and for this State have granted to him this present CERTIFICATE OF LEGITIMATION."

The Superintendent is under the impression that Notaries can procure, not grant passports, and will accordingly bring Notaries violating their privileges and instructions to justice in future.

BULL'S HEAD.—*New-York Cattle Market*, Tuesday, Nov. 19.—There is a much smaller supply of bullocks reported for sale this week than last, the number at Forty-fourth street being less than 3,800, which will make up the total for the week probably a little over 4,000, as the sales at Bergin have ceased. This, compared with last week, when the number reached almost 6,000, appears like a light supply; but it is ample for the demand, and butchers appear determined not to pay any more for beef than last week, though it is probable that they will, as the market opened this morning with a determination on the part of the brokers to stand for a little higher rates, either in price or estimate of weight. In some instances, particularly on the lower grades of stock, we think that they did get better prices; but upon the best cattle the improvement was hardly worth noticing, because, at the rates of last week, the buyers, as a general thing, get better stock, the average quality being far superior to the average last week; so that if we make the quotations average half a cent higher, it will not show any advance upon the market. The top price this week is 8 cents a pound for the net weight of beef, sellers sinking offal. At that price many more cattle will be sold than last week, and so will more extras at 8½ cents, and possibly a very few at nearly 9 cents. It is now probable that the market will close better than it did last Wednesday, and that not many cattle will be sold below 6 cents a pound net.

The weather to-day is magnificent—clear, cool November atmosphere, and it, with the small stock of cattle on sale, would tend to advance the price materially, if the market had not been so glutted of late, that, low as bullocks have been, the wholesale butchers have lost money, and there is still a large stock of meat on the hooks. Mutton, veal, poultry, and pork are all abundant and low-priced, and that must affect the price of beef. Pork, however, holds up remarkably well, considering the supply, the live hogs averaging about 4½c. a pound. The proportion of beef cattle sold to-day will not be as large as usual, owing to the brokers holding pretty hard for a slight advance, which the butchers resisted most obstinately, and consequently did not buy as freely as usual in the morning, and when it was found what the actual supply was, many determined to hold their stock over till to-morrow, unless butchers would come to their terms. We must therefore wait for the sales of to-morrow before giving a full report of the market.

THE CALIFORNIA REBELS.—Ex-Senator Gwin, J. Calhoun Benham, and J. L. Brent, who had been confined in the First Ward Station-House since Saturday evening, were on Monday morning removed, under charge of Capt. Silvay, to Fort Lafayette.

THE O. U. A. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—This body met yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

A. G. S.—J. Lloyd, New-York.
A. G. 1st C.—J. H. Zabriski, of New-Jersey.
A. G. 2d C.—G. H. Raymond, of New-York.
A. G. C. of the C.—C. A. Force, of New-Jersey.
A. G. C. C.—J. Proctor, of Massachusetts.
A. G. F. C.—E. W. Crowell, of California.
A. G. C. of F.—S. Reloalin, of New-York.
A. G. S. of A.—R. P. Bender, of Pennsylvania.
Clerk.—Theo. Banker, of New-York.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.—We have received the following letter from the Secretary of the North Carolina Committee of Relief appointed at the meeting held at Cooper Institute on the 7th inst. The importance of prompt and liberal donations to so worthy and true a charity will be seen at once:

"FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 16, 1861.

"W. E. DODGE, *jr., esq., Sec'y North Carolina Committee of Relief.*

"DEAR SIR: The Rev. Mr. Taylor and myself arrived here yesterday morning, and have received from the officers of the steamship S. R. Spaulding and of the 20th Indiana Regiment, just returned from Hatteras, the most deplorable account of the destitution of the people on the Banks. If your Committee propose to do anything for their relief, for God's sake and in the name of humanity *let it be done quickly.* Capt. Howes of the Spaulding says they need immediately 500 barrels of flour. Most of them can pay, but the trouble is they cannot buy. I beg you to use your best efforts to hurry forward the arrangements of the Committee, even if you do not accomplish so much as you originally proposed.

"Very respectfully yours,
"CHAS. HENRY FOSTER."

"I earnestly second Mr. Foster's request above.
"M. N. TAYLOR."

Any contributions may be sent to J. M. Morrison, Treasurer, Manhattan Bank, or to any member of the Committee, who will cause the same to be acknowledged through the public prints.

Donations of supplies may be sent to W. E. Dodge, jr., Secretary, No. 21 Cliff street, N. Y., freight on same to New-York being paid, and due notice given by mail.

The inventor of the Iron Steam Battery, now in process of construction at Hoboken, is Mr. Stevens—not Stephens, as erroneously printed in our issue of Monday.

CORONERS' CASES.—Yesterday Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at No. 33 Renwick street, on the body of Mr. Joseph McDougall, a native of New-York, 57 years of age, who committed suicide by suspending himself by the neck from a beam in the upper part of his house. He had been ill for about two years, and his family state that at intervals he exhibited symptoms of derangement. Verdict, death by suicide.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of Carl Cotello, an Italian boy, 9 years old, who died from a pistol shot wound received on the 16th inst. This case was reported at the time of the occurrence. The verdict in the case was, accidentally shot by a pistol in the hands of Ferari Dominico, with instructions to the Coroner to reprimand the prisoner, who had given himself up just before the inquest.

The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of Mrs. Mary A. Meyers, a native of France, 33 years of age, who died from burns received at her residence, No. 38 Willett street, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp which she attempted to fill while lighted. Verdict, accidental death.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 278 East Thirteenth street on the body of Martha Banfield, aged 40 years, who was found in a destitute and dying condition. Verdict in accordance with the circumstances.

STABBING CASES.—Yesterday, Officer Acker of the Thirteenth Precinct arrested John Harlan, a junk dealer, at No. 23 Jackson street, on a charge of stabbing James McNervey of No. 192 Varick street, on Monday night. It appears that Harlan went to McNervey's bedroom for the purpose of seeing Mrs. McN., when her husband resisted his entrance by standing with his back to the door. It is also alleged that Harlan procured a bayonet, which he fastened to the end of a broom-stick, with which he inflicted severe stabs on the head and breast of McNervey. Justice Steers held the accused to bail in the sum of $500.

On Monday night, John Desmond, residing at No. 29 Cherry street, was accosted by a man unknown to him, and asked to take a drink, which he refused to do. The rowdy then plunged a knife into his back, and fled. Desmond was picked up in Cherry street by the Police, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

RUN OVER BY A STAGE.—Yesterday, John James, a child, was run over by a stage at the corner of Tenth street and Avenue C, and dangerously injured. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 238 East Eleventh street.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT BY MACHINERY.—Yesterday, Wm. Freel, a boy 14 years of age, employed in Goodwin's cracker bakery, No. 305 Cherry street, was caught in the machinery and one of his arms terribly crushed. He was taken to the N. Y. Hospital, where the limb was amputated.

[Advertisement.]

A victory or two more like that at Port Royal, and all business will be brisk. An improvement is already felt at the Phrenological rooms of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Examinations and Charts, with full written characters, given daily.

[Advertisement.]

Applications for PASSPORTS prepared for one dollar. L. A. ROBERTS, Notary Public. No 305 Broadway, N. Y.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—Nov. 19.

THE SLAVER AUGUSTA.

The crew of this vessel was brought to the Marshal's Office this morning, and locked up for examination. The following are their names: Harry King, Thomas Porter, Frederick Hendricks, Joseph Brady, Charles Anderson, Sidney Oaksmith, Henry Smith, Alexander C. Morris, Edward Meyers, John Fisher, John Donley, Daniel McLane, H. G. Smith, J. W. Pinckney, R. W. Havens, Jacob Williams, Peter Smith, and John Doe.

Information was received that the tug-boat Achilles had succeeded in capturing the Augusta.

APPLETON OAKSMITH SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

This morning, the Marshal received instructions from the Secretary of State directing him to convey Appleton Oaksmith, the reputed owner of the slaver Augusta, to Fort Lafayette. The order was carried out immediately after its receipt.

THE PRIZE W. R. KIBBY.

This vessel, whose seizure was reported yesterday, has been delivered to the Prize Commissioners, who proceeded to take testimony this morning.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The steamer Atlantic, arrived this morning from Port Royal, brought Michas Siras, Joseph Muno, Bartolo Ongelana, José Loselon, Alberto Jesara, Francisco Venat, and Lealna Metura, a portion of the crew of the schooner Providentia, which vessel was seized by the United States gunboat Flag for attempting to run the blockade. They were transferred by the Flag to the Wabash, and sent to this port on the Atlantic as witnesses against the vessel. They were committed to the House of Detention to await proceedings, which will be instituted when the schooner arrives here.

Another account says she sailed from Havana for New-York Oct. 25, in ballast, and on her voyage was brought to by the U. S. gunboat Monticello, when the mate of the bark was sent on board the gunboat with her papers, for the inspection of the officers. During his stay on board it came on to blow hard, so that it was impossible for him to return to the bark, and he was taken into Hampton Roads—and so came on to the consignee of the vessel in this city, where he is now anxiously awaiting the arrival of his vessel, and with her papers in his possession.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 18.—Before Judge NELSON.

PRIZE CARGOES—ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

The United States agt. the cargo of the schooner Lynchburg.

This was an appeal from the decree of Judge Betts, condemning the cargo of the schooner Lynchburg. The questions involved are, whether the fact of residency in a State declared to be in Rebellion against the Government is in itself sufficient to declare such resident a public enemy, and whether the property of such resident can be seized upon a vessel by the blockading squadron or the Collector of a Port. Judge Betts decided both of these propositions in the affirmative. The meeting is now on argument.

Mr. Burrill and B. T. Silliman for appellants; Wm. M. Evarts, E. D. Smith, and Stewart L. Woodford for the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 18.—Before Judge NELSON.

CONDEMNED PRIZE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

The United States agt. The schooner Crenshaw, her tackle, &c., and her merchandise.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion, on behalf of J. & J. R. Conkin, claimants of 108 hogsheads, and 47 half-hogsheads of tobacco in the schooner Crenshaw, lying at the wharf of the Union stores in the City of Brooklyn, for an order for the delivery of the tobacco to the claimants upon stipulation to account for the proceeds in case of a decree against them on the final hearing, or for such other order or relief in the premises as the Court may see fit to grant.

The vessel and cargo were seized and libeled in the District Court, for an alleged attempt to violate the blockade of one of the ports of the State of Virginia. A decree has been rendered condemning the vessel and part of the cargo, as lawful prize, including the tobacco in question, and the case is now pending in this Court on an appeal from that decree.

The ground upon which this motion is placed is, that the tobacco is suffering damage and deterioration in value, from exposure to the weather, and also from confinement within the hold of the vessel; and that the claimants have been obliged to keep a person constantly employed, at their own expense, in guarding and taking care of it, so as to prevent, as far as possible, further injury and damage. The Government, the captors, object to the delivery of the property to the claimants, on stipulation, but do not deny that the facts set forth furnish proper ground for an interlocutory order of sale, the proceeds to be brought into the registry of the Court, to abide the event of the suit.

It further appears, upon the papers upon which the motion is founded, that the price of the article has greatly increased since the capture, and that it would be for the interest of all parties concerned that some disposition should be made of it, by which a sale could take place in the present market.

As the property has been condemned as lawful prize, in the Court below, the Appellate Court will not, except in extreme and very special cases, deliver it to the claimants upon the usual stipulation. It might be otherwise, if the decree had been in their favor. But, being against them, an enhanced interest exists in behalf of the captors, that the property, the subject of litigation, should be preserved with all reasonable security, to abide the result.

We shall, therefore, direct an order of sale to be entered, and appoint Morris Franklin and Frederick W. Weichman, esqs., Commissioners, to enter the vessel (now in the custody of the Court, through its Marshal), and examine and appraise the value of the 108 hogsheads, and 47 half-hogsheads of tobacco; and that, after such appraisal, a public sale of the same be made by the Marshal, under the direction of the Commissioners, and at such time and place as they shall direct, giving at least three days' notice of the sale in such papers as they shall designate; and that the proceeds of the sale shall be brought into the Court to be placed or invested by the Clerk according to the directions of the Court.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, U. S. District-Attorney, and Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. Assistant District Attorney, for the Government; Mr. Charles Edwards for the claimants.

COLLISION.

The Merchants' Transportation Company agt. The Schooner New-York.

NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed against the schooner New-York to recover damages for a collision on Long Island Sound with the steam propeller Charles Osgood, on the evening of the 10th of November, 1858.

The Osgood was proceeding on one of her usual trips through the Sound from the City of New-York to Norwich, Conn., and the schooner on one of her regular trips in the opposite direction, from Boston to New-York. The wind was about north, north-west, with a breeze of some five or six knots the hour. The direction of the propeller was about east, north-east, and that of the schooner, about west by south. She was on her starboard tack, and had been from three miles east of New-Haven. The night was clear, and no difficulty in seeing vessels at a considerable distance. Both vessels had lights and saw each other in time to have avoided the disaster. They came together in the middle of the Sound north-east of Huntington's Light, the schooner striking the propeller, head on, on the larboard side, opposite the boiler, and about one-third of the way from the stern. The propeller filled and sunk in a few minutes, from the effects of the blow. On the part of the propeller, it is insisted that when she discovered the schooner, which was a mile or more ahead, she was a point on her weather-bow, and that if she had kept her course the collision could not have happened; but that, as she approached the propeller, and while at an angle of forty-five degrees on her line of sailing, from the propeller, she suddenly changed her course, bearing away before the wind until she struck her, as already stated.

On the part of the schooner it is claimed that she discovered the propeller a long distance ahead, half a point on her weather-bow, and that, as the two vessels approached, the propeller attempted to pass across the bow of the schooner; that the helm of the latter was immediately ported to lay into the wind, and avoid the collision; but the two vessels were so close to each other it was impossible to prevent it.

The Court below found in favor of the view taken by the schooner, and dismissed the libel. It was sustained in the proofs by three witnesses on board this vessel, the master and two hands, one at the wheel and the other the look-out. The view of the propeller was sustained by two, the master and the man at the wheel. The look-out was not examined, but his absence was accounted for, he having gone to California.

It is quite clear, unless the propeller can maintain her position that the schooner suddenly changed her course by bearing away before the wind, and thus produced the disaster, the ground of the libel fails, as no fault can be justly imputed to her. If she kept her course, which she had pursued from a point three miles east of New-Haven, and which must have been seen on board the propeller for a mile or more before the collision occurred, it was the duty of the latter to have adopted the proper movement to avoid her. The case turns upon this question of fact: Did or did not the schooner change her course and thus produce the disaster? We think the weight of the proofs with the finding of the Court below. At least, upon the evidence, we cannot say that the libelants have established the affirmative so fully and satisfactorily as to justify us in charging this vessel with the loss. The case is one of great carelessness, or want of skill, on the one side or the other. The night was not dark, nor the wind very strong. Both vessels were near the middle of the Sound, which is several miles wide at the place of collision. They saw each other at a distance that afforded full time for any necessary movement to have prevented the meeting. Our surprise is nearly as great that it happened at all as if it had occurred in open day.

Decree below affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 19.—Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

DECISIONS.

Edward J. Tinckham agt. John B. Borst.—Motion granted, with $10 cost. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Elizabeth M. Jones et al. agt. Thomas C. Butler, jr., et al.—Motion granted. Question of costs, &c., reserved until settlement of order. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Reuben J. Hart et al. agt. Thomas S. Whitman et al.—Motion granted, with $7 costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Before Justice PECKHAM.

Phebe A. Waterbury agt. Ira A. Allen et al.—Motion granted.

Before Justice INGRAHAM.

Leon Goldsmith agt. Charlotte Goldsmith.—Motion for reference granted.

Daniel D. F. Charles, &c., agt. John H. Neilley.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

Artisan's Bank et al. agt. John Dorand; Henry Van Wart et al. agt. James Kershaw et al.; R. C. Gale agt. Isaac N. Sotherly; Timothy Boker, jr., agt. Henry R. Pierson; Isabella Halliday agt.