DEATH OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

The three representative men of the epoch just closed—the epoch that ended with the suppression of the Rebellion and the overthrow of treason—were John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, and James Buchanan. Of these the first expiated on the gallows the offense of a noble purpose, gallantly dared; the second fell before the assassin's bullet, because he had been true to his country and to liberty; and the last expired quietly in his bed at Wheatland, with sympathizing friends around him to console his last hours, and smooth forgetfulness of the past. Many wept when John Brown met his fate, calmly and serenely, at the hands of his bitter foes; hot, scalding tears were shed when the remains of Abraham Lincoln were borne to the mausoleum at Springfield; the demise of James Buchanan will cause a pang of pity for his life rather than his death, and he will be forgotten except so far as the record of his weakness makes the story of his life enduring.

James Buchanan was born in Franklin County, Pa., April 22, 1791, and died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was prostrated some time before he expired, and his death was not unexpected. The birthplace of Mr. Buchanan was at a place called Stony Batter, among what are known as the "North Mountains," of the Kittatinny range of the Blue Mountains. It is a beautiful and romantic spot, and was then as now several miles from any human habitation. His father emigrated to this country from Donegal, Ireland, and his mother, though a native of Pennsylvania, was also of Scotch-Irish extraction. The part of Pennsylvania where Mr. Buchanan was born was settled mostly by Scotch-Irish, and to their sturdy independence was added a respect for learning and intelligence to place them almost on a level with the immediate descendants of the Puritans, while their theological tenets were almost as severe as those which characterized the passengers of the Mayflower. Nearly up to the year when Mr. Buchanan was born they had been engaged in fighting the Indians, and building churches and school-houses, so that it will not be surprising that as early as 1783, when the elder Buchanan emigrated to this country, they should have founded a college in the wilderness, or that the son of the Scotch-Irish pioneer should be among its Alumni. He was graduated at Dickinson College, now under the charge of the Methodists, in 1809, with high honor, and immediately commenced the study of the law, being admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1812, when he was little more than 21 years old.

As a legal practitioner, Mr. Buchanan was very successful. In less than 20 years from the time he commenced the practice he had retired on more than a competency, and his name occurs in the "Reports" of cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania oftener than that of any other lawyer of his time. Shortly after he was admitted to the bar, the war of 1812 being then in progress, Mr. Buchanan, in common with many of the yeomen of Pennsylvania, marched to Baltimore as a private soldier to defend it against the British, who had burned the Capitol at Washington and were advancing upon that city. His services, happily, were not needed. Only for his weakness the aged veterans of that struggle might rehearse the tales of their imagined scars, ignorant of the tide of battle which afterward rolled to their very doors, when the story of his unassuming courage and patriotism no longer served for a battle-cry in the field of Mars, as it had once in the field of politics.

At the age of 23 Mr. Buchanan entered politics, being elected in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1814. He was reëlected in 1815, and in 1820 entered Congress, representing the district now represented by Thaddeus Stevens. He continued to serve in that body until 1831, when he voluntarily retired, and soon after accepted from President Jackson a mission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg. In Congress Mr. Buchanan made his first speech Jan. 11, 1822, on a deficiency in the military appropriation, supporting the Federal authority, and arguing in defense of Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury. He opposed the Bankrupt law; favored a tariff for revenue with incidental protection only; discouraged entangling alliances with Mexico and the South-American republics, and earnestly protested against the Island of Cuba falling into the hands of any European power except Spain, on account of its strategic importance to the United States. During his last session in Congress he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a position which had been previously occupied by Daniel Webster. On his return from St. Petersburg, in 1833, Mr. Buchanan was elected to the United States Senate.

During Mr. Buchanan's residence abroad, the most exciting episode in American politics, previous to the dark days which inaugurated the Rebellion, had transpired. A new tariff had been enacted, the battle against the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank had been fought, the deposits had been removed from the vaults of the Bank by an unbending President, and the Force bill had been passed to cap the climax of startling political maneuvers. The Cabinet had been dissolved, and a Tenure-of-Office bill was in prospect to restrain the President in the distribution of Executive patronage. Before the expunging resolutions were passed at the close of Gen. Jackson's extraordinary career, Mr. Buchanan had supported him as warmly in the Senate as he had previously struggled for him in the election campaign of 1828. He remained in the Senate until the beginning of Mr. Polk's administration, during which he held the position of Secretary of State, afterward retiring to private life.

In the Senate he was distinguished among the shrewd and temporizing politicians of his day by being more shrewd and temporizing than the most debauched by the spirit of compromise. He sought, as early as 1835-36, to stifle the Slavery agitation in its infancy by a resolution that Congress had no power to legislate in the interests of human freedom. His tenderness for Slavery ever distinguished him, and it was this that blasted his honor at the close of his public career, making him the last victim at its shrine, as he had been the first priest at its altar. Of general political measures he favored the policy of Gen. Jackson with regard to French indemnity; supported the celebrated expunging resolutions of Mr. Benton; argued in favor of the right of resident aliens to the elective franchise on the admission of Michigan and Arkansas; defended the preëmption rights of settlers on the public lands, and advocated the annexation of Texas in 1845. During the administration of Mr. Polk the settlement of the North-West Territory boundary disputes was effected mainly through his instrumentality, and the policy of Mr. Polk in our difficulties with Mexico in 1847, which led to the "Mexican War," was also as much the policy of Mr. Buchanan.

On the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan was appointed Minister to England. It was during his residence in England that the famous "Ostend Conference," favorable to the purchase of Cuba, was held at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle by the American Ministers in Europe. Mr. Buchanan returned to the United States in April, 1856, to become the candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency, and he was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention in June following. The canvass was an animated one, and he was elected over Gen. Fremont and ex-President Fillmore, having a majority in the Electoral College, though not of the vote at large. It was feared by many timid people that Fremont might bring trouble—possibly inaugurate war—while Buchanan was regarded as a safe man, whom it would be well to trust in so great an emergency as the settlement of the feuds that had grown out of the Slavery agitation and the Nebraska bill iniquity. How bitterly people were disappointed time has since shown; but the death of Slavery, which he was elected to nurse so tenderly, was the ultimate fruit of his measures for the perpetuation of a system which he has since declared "was more sinned against than sinning."

After the close of his administration, and when the civil war which filled in the four years that followed with such momentous consequences, had spent its force, he published a work in the nature of an autobiography, entitled "Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion." In this book he gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the anti-Slavery agitation and the legislation of Congress antecedent to his accession to the Presidency, and then recounted the principal events of his own Administration, viewing them, of course, from his own standpoint, and as one who believed in the beneficence of Slavery, even after it had received its death-blow and ceased to be an instrument of political contention.

His Administration was indeed a remarkable one. The state of actual war which followed did not engender fiercer passions or more malignant persecutions than sprung from the contests over "bleeding Kansas," and the struggles antecedent to the Rebellion. It was during this period the John Brown Raid occurred, and before it was the struggle in Congress over the Lecompton Constitution. It was the Lecompton trouble which, most of all, divided parties, inflamed prejudices, and ignited the spark of civil war, which smoldered for a while, and then burst forth into a fearful flame. In his book he sought to defend himself against the course he took on the Lecompton issue. But though he did not succeed, the episode was a stirring one, in which he alone is weak, and not even the pen of Mr. Buchanan could make a hero of the man who had been the tool of Slavery. Davis, Slidell, Toombs, the men who were his masters, stern, cruel, wicked masters as they were, were heroes in the strife. Douglas, Broderick, Haskin, Hickman, all of whom had been life-long Democrats, were more than heroes—they were gods. Walker, Stanton, Geary, whom he successively selected as his tools in Kansas, would not be bribed to infamy. Buchanan alone stood little in disgrace and pitiful in dishonor. Now that he is dead, it would be well to throw the mantle of forgetfulness over all these scenes, and those that followed in which he played a part, but, like Banquo's ghost, the remembrance of this eventful period will not down.

The anti-Lecompton opposition grew out of this course of the President, and was the first aggressive blow for freedom. When Lincoln's election followed in the wake of the John Brown raid, the death-knell of Slavery was already rung. The timidity, the hesitation of Mr. Buchanan, even the *time*—and time was everything to the South in the days that followed the firing on the Star of the West and the attack on Sumter—which he managed to give them for their nefarious purposes, could not save it. In this crisis, when action was required, he was arguing and acting on the argument that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce a State. While Jefferson Davis was accepting his "Presidency," the President of the United States directed Gen. Scott to write that "the Government does not contemplate calling any troops here (Washington) other than the District militia and some detachments of regular troops, and it is desired by the friends of peace that no organized societies or clubs, even without arms, shall make their appearance here until the tranquillity of the public mind is restored." But Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, Mr. Buchanan left Washington, the call for 75,000 troops was made, and all through the struggle which ensued the late President looked on coldly from his retirement. He is dead. Peace to his ashes.

THE BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

The first meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held in the Common Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, at which Mayor Kalbfleisch submitted his annual estimate of the moneys necessary to be raised for the payment of the interest on the city debt, with such portions of the principal thereof as will become due and payable in 1869; and also an estimate of the amounts to be raised for the support of the City Government and to defray the expenses of the numerous Commissioners created by the Legislature, which have supplanted the city authorities in many of the legitimate functions of the local government. The several amounts required are as follows:

Principal of City Debt	$149,928 50
Interest on City Debt	677,657 50
Parks	68,400 00
Gowanus Canal Improvements	17,400 00
Fire Department	179,833 89
Police	576,553 35
Schools	602,100 00
General purposes	572,500 00
Salaries	240,000 00
Cleaning Streets	87,350 00
Total	$3,192,254 18

From this sum are to be deducted other items charged against the city at large and the amount of revenue, which is estimated at $160,000. The expenses of the city, the Mayor says, have been greatly augmented by special acts of the Legislature, and the Fire Department and the Board of Health are especially referred to in this connection. The expenditures of the Fire Department alone have been increased from $50,000 to $170,000. In relation to other matters, his Honor makes use of the following language: "The statements containing the amounts said to be necessary for police purposes, improvement of Gowanus Canal, Parks, &c., have been furnished to me by the various Commissioners in charge of the Departments, to whom the Legislature has assigned so large a part of the functions properly appertaining to the City Government. I desire emphatically to decline all responsibility for this class of the estimates. As the law gives me no power of revising or reducing them, the special legislation under which these bodies act has been framed, in some instances, with the most adroit dissimulation, so as to lead the Senators and Assemblymen who voted for the acts to suppose that control over the expenditures was really given to the city authorities. Thus, for instance, on the Health act (which, as a specimen of ingenious perversion of public authority and reverence for private and selfish purposes, under a hypocritical pretense of public benefit, is unparalleled), it is provided that the Mayor and Controller shall sit with the members of the Health Board as a Board of Estimate, and the estimate so made shall be transmitted to the local authorities for revision. No doubt many honest country members voted for this law under the belief that they were giving the local authorities a voice in the control of the expenditures; but the act further provides that if the local authorities do not approve the estimate it shall be sent back to the Board of Estimate for revision, and their revised statement shall be conclusive and final. In the making of this final estimate the Mayor and Controller are, of course, outvoted by the members of the Health Board, and hence the whole proceeding provided for in the act is a farce, and the law simply amounts to empowering the Health Board to extort from the taxpayers of the city such sum as they choose to call for. How modestly they have exercised this power will be apparent from this statement. This Department, which, under city administration, cost in former years only $2,000 a year, is now organized on a scale sufficient for the government of an army or of a very large city. Merely to receive complaints of nuisances and to prosecute parties for their removal, we are asked to pay toward an engineer and clerk at $5,000 a year, a counsel at $5,000, an attorney at $3,000, beside an item of $9,000 for law expenses and $14,000 for stationery and printing. In this city, beside our share of these Metropolitan extravagances, we are called upon to pay a Sanitary Superintendent $3,500 a year, two Commissioners $2,500 each, with a force of inspectors, clerks and other officers, swelling the total expense of this Bureau to over $37,000 a year."

The Mayor adds, that of the amount called for on account of the city debt, about one quarter of a million dollars is required for local improvements which are being executed under Commissioners appointed by the Legislature at the expense of the city, with a provision for future repayment from local assessments. Some of these improvements have been going on for years, and the City Treasury has as yet not received one cent of repayment for such local assessments. He expresses doubt whether the city will ever be repaid, on account of the lots benefited not being equal in value to the cost of the street work done by the Commissioners in front thereof. A general act combining all these Street Improvements Commissions into one Board, and made responsible to the City Government for its conduct, is recommended.

The document was referred to a committee, to report on the various items at their next meeting.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon the names of the Superintendent and Inspectors of Buildings elected by the Trustees of the Fire Department, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, were submitted for confirmation. Several communications were received alleging that the election was not fairly conducted, which was denied and shown to be held as directed by law. A question was raised as to the competency of the Superintendent elect (Mr. J. P. Rorke); and communications were read showing his competency in every legal particular. The objections to the Inspectors and clerk were also shown to be without foundation, and the officers of the new Board as elected by the Trustees were confirmed.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GARRISON.

The Executive Committee of the National Testimonial to William Lloyd Garrison have made their third report, in which they present $31,000 to Mr. Garrison, as the voluntary contribution of his fellow-country men, and say that this sum will be increased by about $2,000 from sources where the subscription is not finished. The letter of the Committee contains a graceful tribute to the unflagging zeal of Mr. Garrison in the cause of freedom, and assures him of the truly national character of the testimonial, coming from every quarter of the country and from all classes of people. Mr. Garrison, in his reply, warmly expresses his feelings of gratitude for the very liberal present. He says that controversy, when no principle is involved, is distasteful to his temperament. If, therefore, for a long series of years he was "a disturber of the peace," it was the heinous wrongfulness of chattel Slavery that compelled him to act as he did. He writes as follows: "Little, indeed, did I know or anticipate how prolonged or how virulent would be the struggle when I lifted up the standard of immediate emancipation, and essayed to rouse the nation to a sense of its guilt and danger. But, having put my hand to the plow, how could I look back? For in a cause so righteous I could not doubt that, having turned the furrows, if I sowed it in tears I should one day reap in joy. But, whether permitted to live to witness the abolition of Slavery or not, I felt assured that, as I demanded nothing that was not clearly in accordance with justice and humanity, some time or other, if remembered at all, I should stand vindicated in the eyes of my countrymen."

POSTPONEMENT OF A STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—The Republican State Central Committee announce in *The Press* and *Times* tomorrow a postponement of the State Convention from the 11th of June to the second Wednesday in August. The Convention is called to nominate an electoral ticket.

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

NEW-YORK, HOUR.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	HOUR.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
June 1—7	61°	30.12	W.	6	74°	30.01	N.
12	75°	30.09	W.	9	67°	30.07	N.
3	79°	30.07	S. W.	11	65°	30.07	N.

REMARKS.—Morning, slightly cloudy. Afternoon, slightly cloudy; cloudy at 6:15; very cloudy to sunset. Evening, dust-storm at 7:50; fair to 10:30; very cloudy to 12. Astronomical—The bright star seen about five degrees south of the moon at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening was the lunar star Spica, in the sign of Virgo. The rainy days of May, 1868, rained on 25 of the days of this month. No rain fell on the 8th or 22d. No rain fell on these two days, the 14th and 12th, or on the 26th and 27th. In 1863, 12 consecutive days occurred in May without rain. In 1868, it rained on 27 days of the month. Mowing commenced at the Central Park on the 26th.

THE CITY.

Ten thousand criminals reside in this city.

A New-Yorker worth $2,000,000 is now confined in the Albany Penitentiary.

A call has been issued for the formation of a Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Opening Reception of the Young Woman's Home, No. 27 Washington-square, this evening.

P. T. Barnum gives his lecture this evening on "The Art of Money-Getting," at Greenpoint.

The French steam frigate Semiramis, mounting 28 guns, arrived here yesterday from Martinique.

Superintendent McGregor is in receipt daily of numerous complaints of the deficiencies of buildings.

The schooner Montana, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived in this port yesterday, with gold ore for Bergen Point.

Mr. N. C. Meeker will read a paper on an important subject, before the Farmers' Club, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Henry Walker was seriously injured yesterday by falling from a box in front of No. 172 Greene-st. He was taken home to No. 95 Ludlow-st.

The old North River steamboat Santa Claus was recently sunk near Newburgh. A floating log got between her wheel and side, and was driven through the hull.

A reunion of the armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, and Georgia, of which there are many members in this city, will be held at Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December next.

Edward Farren of No. 145 West Forty-ninth-st. was dangerously injured yesterday by falling from a new building at Forty-fourth-st. and Lexington-ave. He was carried to St. Luke's Hospital.

Charles Brown of No. 423 Pearl-st., has been missing from his home for some days past. Information concerning him may be sent to his wife at the above address, or to Vincent Dill, at No. 27 New-Chambers-st.

A New-Haven journal says it is stated that the New-York and New-Haven Railroad will sell the $3,000,000 of increased capital, just voted to it by the Legislature, to the old stockholders at 50 cents on the dollar.

By referring to our advertising columns it may be seen that for the better accommodation of uptown residents, the evening Albany and Troy line of steamers will land hereafter at West Thirty-fourth-st., at 6½ o'clock.

William Eagin, an intoxicated sailor, attempted to walk through the plate-glass window in front of the drug-store on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, last evening, and broke it. The glass was worth $150. Eagin was arrested.

The American Institute of Homeopathy holds its twenty-first annual meeting in St. Louis on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. At its last annual meeting, which was held in this city, there were 29 members present.

Jonathan Whitehead, who was arrested on Saturday for burglary, and recommitted to the Twentieth-st. Station-House by Justice Dodge, on Sunday night pried open the door of his cell, and passing into the yard, made his escape.

The journeymen bakers made no general movement yesterday, as there was a misunderstanding as to whether the extra 50 cents would be demanded for 12 or 18 hours work. The point will be settled to-day, and a decided course resolved on.

The subscription rooms of the American Jockey Club for the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, No. 920 Broadway, will be opened on Wednesday. The races begin on the 9th. Mr. Theodore Moss, as usual, will have charge of the arrangements.

Policeman John Maher was beaten by a party of roughs whom he had ordered away from the corner of Forty-third-st. and Tenth-ave., on Sunday morning. The scoundrels fled. The locality is a very bad one and frequented by hard characters.

It is said that a confidential clerk in a mercantile house in this city has been arrested for embezzling $9,000 from his employers, and scandal says that he has lavished that sum on an actress who is shortly to reappear on the Metropolitan stage.

The Association for the Prevention of Gambling reports 1,017 "Policy Shops" in this city, receiving $45,000 a day, and 163 public faro banks, in which $48,900 is daily spent. About $30,000,000 is yearly spent in the gambling houses of this city.

A locomotive attached to two passenger cars on the Second-ave. Railroad was thrown from the track near One-hundred-and-Tenth-st. on Sunday afternoon. The passengers in the cars were knocked about considerably, but no one was seriously injured.

The Pendleton Club of the West, numbering 1,000 men, and to be accompanied by a band of 40 musicians, has secured Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-st., wherein to meet during the session of the Democratic National Convention at Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-st.

The Sheriff of the county in Kentucky where the Shelby and Library "bogus" lotteries are pretended to be drawn, denies that any lotteries by Smith, France & Co. are drawn in that State. The selling of "policies" for these mythical concerns is, therefore, an open swindle.

The sloop Wasp, Capt. Wash, from Rondout, with a cargo of coal, bound to Bridgeport, Conn., was run into on Sunday, off Fulton Ferry, by the ferry-boat Union, and had her bowsprit and boom carried away. Damage to sloop about $200; to ferry-boat, $100. No person was injured.

Mr. Robert McKechnie, late President of New-York Typographical Union No. 6, has been elected President of the National Typographical Union, the annual session of which is now being held in Washington. He is the first New-York printer on whom this honor has been conferred.

Whit Monday was observed yesterday by the Germans of this city as a general holiday. The Germania Assembly Rooms and the Liederkranz Society's Club House were decorated with flags and streamers. The cars to the upper part of the city were crowded all day with pleasure-seekers.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at No. 132 Christie-st. over the body of Josephine Garthey, 24 years of age, who, about three weeks ago, fell into the cellar of the above premises. The jury censured the proprietor of the premises for not properly securing the entrance to the cellar.

At the Church of the Paulist Fathers, on Sunday evening, more than 1,000 children of the parish participated in a Catholic May Festival. The children were dressed in white, and decorated with floral wreaths. Fourteen clergymen were present, and the church was crowded to overflowing.

A public temperance meeting will be held under the auspices of St. Andrews Division, No. 300, S. of T., in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, Seventh-ave., near Eighteenth-st., on Tuesday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock. The programme is unusually interesting, and a large audience is anticipated.

Counterfeit tens on the Marine National Bank of this city are in circulation. They are printed upon the same plate as were the counterfeits issued upon the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y., some time since. Both the counterfeits have the engraved signature of the Cashier of the Highland Bank.

Frank Hartman, George E. Varwick, and Wm. Witner were arrested a few days ago for violating the Quarantine laws by going alongside the bark Marco Polo, at present detained at quarantine. The Health Officer discharged them with a reprimand, as this was their first offense, and they were ignorant of the law.

The Good Intent Fire Engine and Hose Company of Philadelphia arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and were escorted from the landing by delegations from the Metropolitan Fire Department to the foot of Catharine-st., where they took the steamer for Hartford, whither they go on a visit to the firemen of that city.

About 500 persons were brought together on Sunday afternoon at the corner of Second-st. and First-ave. to an open-air religious service, conducted by the Rev. Geo. Porter, late of the Midnight Mission, London, England. The reverend gentleman took for his text Exodus, 34th ch., 6th v., and obtained the deep and earnest attention of his audience for more than an hour.

On Friday next, Company F, 1st Regiment Hawkins's Zouaves, N. G., S. N. Y., will make an excursion to Peekskill, where they will assist in decorating the graves of soldiers who fell in the late war, and who are interred in the vicinity. The company will leave their armory, corner of Fourth-st. and Broadway, at 6½ a. m., and take the 8 o'clock train for Peekskill, arriving there about 9½.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning two large stones fell on the skylight of No. 845 Broadway, where Pawel's great national painting, "The New Republic," is now on exhibition, and had it not been for the extreme thickness of the glass they would have pierced the canvas and ruined the picture. It appears that for some time past some workmen have been blasting rocks in the rear of this building.

At the regular semi-weekly meeting of Baker Council, No. 11, of the U. L. A., held last night at their rooms, No. 327 Bowery, a resolution was passed and a committee appointed to make arrangements for a public demonstration of the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward and their colaborers, to be held on Monday evening, June 15. "Grant and Colfax" is to be the watchword of this ward, and the battle-cry "No surrender."

In the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, Patrick O'Connor, No. 3 Hester-st., and Edward Roach, No. 131 Bowery, gave bail to answer for alleged violation of the Excise law.... Daniel Gilmore and John Wilson, for having, as is alleged, attempted to pick a lady's pocket, was committed.... Michael J. Ryan of No. 347 Bowery, accused Timothy J. Gilman of passing a worthless check on him, by which he obtained $12.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-Commissioner Wm. McMurray. Coroner Keenan held an inquest, yesterday, over the body of Mr. McMurray, at his late residence, No. 118 Fifth-ave. Drs. Wooster Beach and Thomas C. Finnell made a post-mortem examination, and found that death resulted from disease of the heart. Mr. McMurray was a native of this city, and 60 years of age.

The Tammany Society or Columbian Order held a stated monthly meeting last night at the temporary headquarters, Masonic Hall, Grand Sachem John T. Hoffman in the chair. Messrs. Peter B. Sweeny, Edwards Pierrepont, and Emanual B. Hart, recently elected Sachems, were duly installed according to the rite Tammany, and with all the Columbian ceremonial. About twenty aspiring orthodox Democrats were admitted into the order. The deaths of Brothers ex-President Buchanan, the Hon. William McMurray, and Major Dyckman, were duly chronicled, and a committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the estimation in which each, when living, was held by his associates. The meeting then adjourned until the 4th of next month.

A sweepstakes for jib and mainsail boats of 23 feet or under, actual measurement, will take place on Tuesday, June 9, at 12 o'clock, noon. The route to be sailed over is from Riker's Island around the buoy at Throgg's Neck Point and back, and repeat. The entrance fee is $25, $10 forfeit, which is to be handed in when the boat is named, and the remainder on the morning of the race. Two minutes to the foot will be allowed to boats under 23 feet in length. Six boats are already entered, and the entries will not close until the 8th inst.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs's church, The Church of the Pilgrims, is to be enlarged. A new lecture-room, a Sunday-school room, and a pastor's residence, are to be built in the rear of the present edifice, on a lot 30x100, fronting on Remsen-st., and belonging to the society. The church will be extended over the site of the present lecture and Sunday-school rooms, about 60 additional pews being thereby provided. The organ will be removed from the front to the rear, and the interior of the church renovated. The plans of the improvements are already prepared, and the entire cost of the work will be about $70,000.

The famous cantatrice, Madame Parepa-Rosa, and her husband, Mr. Carl Rosa, were among the passengers yesterday for California in the steamer Arizona. A number of her friends and admirers assembled on the steamer to bid her farewell, and up to the moment of departure she was surrounded by a host of friends, many of whom were affected to tears at being compelled to say farewell. A brass band on the dock discoursed sweet music, which was heartily applauded by the numerous crowd who had assembled to say farewell. As the steamer left the pier, Madame Rosa stood on the upper deck waving her handkerchief, while her friends gave cheer upon cheer, and many a "Good-by and God bless you."

The following are the insurances on the stock and buildings at No. 18 Murray-st. and No. 21 Park-place, damaged by fire on Sunday morning: H. E. Dibble & Co., importers of silk goods, loss on stock $60,000, insured as follows: On fixtures, Excelsior, $2,500; on stock, Security, $5,000; Howard, $1,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $5,000; Firemen's Trust of Brooklyn, $5,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; Montauk of Brooklyn, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500; Franklin of Philadelphia, $5,000—total, $50,000. Steinhardt & Co., dealers in clothing, lose on stock $50,000—insured by the following companies: Knickerbocker, $5,000; Brooklyn, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Relief, $5,000; Hope, $5,000; North American of Philadelphia, $6,000; Adriatic, $5,000; Park, $10,000; Stuyvesant, $5,000; Market, $5,000; Baltic, $5,000—total, $60,000. H. Samter, dealer in cloths and vestings, loses about $12,000 by smoke and water—insured by the following companies: Lafayette, $5,000 on stock and fixtures; Etna, $5,000; Relief, $5,000—total, $16,000.

The Medical Society of New-York County met last evening, at the College of Physicians, Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave., the President, Dr. Pasley, in the chair. The Secretary read the names of several physicians who had joined the Association since the previous meeting. Dr. Waite from the Committee on Intelligence read a paper giving an account of recent medical discoveries and investigations. The evil results accruing to their offspring from drunkenness on the part of parents was one of the subjects treated of in the paper, and some interesting facts in relation to it were mentioned. Dr. Rogers, from the Committee on Diseases, read a report containing statistics in regard to the mortality of the past as compared with previous years, and the prevalence of certain zymodic diseases, such as phthisis and scarlatina, which had made great ravages among certain classes of the population. A resolution presented by the *Comitia Minora*, providing for the appointment of a Committee of five to institute an investigation into the manner in which Coroners' inquests are conducted in this city, was, on motion, adopted. Dr. O'Sullivan read an interesting paper on the subject of "Constipation," after which the meeting adjourned.

The Young Women's Home, established by the lady officers and managers of the Ladies' Christian Union, has been eminently successful during the past year. It has afforded protection to 140 persons, most of whom have remained many months, while others have availed themselves of its privileges for a few weeks or days only. There are at present 50 boarders. Some of these are employed as teachers in schools and families, others are pupils in the School of Design, and many are saleswomen, copyists, dressmakers, milliners, etc. For the unemployed constant efforts are made by the managers to procure situations. The prices for board range from $3 50 to $4 50 per week; of single rooms from $3 to $6. The applicants must be young and unmarried, must bring satisfactory testimonials of character, and be engaged either in self-support or in acquiring an education to enable them to do so. On the 1st of May the Home was removed to the two houses, Nos. 28 and 29 Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., which are delightfully situated, and offer comfortable and commodious accommodations. These buildings having been purchased for $50,000, will permanently remain the Working Women's Home. The officers are as follows: Honorary Directress, Mrs. E. L. Hall; First Directress, Mrs. Marshall O. Robers; Second Directress, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Dyer; Third Directress, Mrs. Henry W. Johnson; Secretary, Miss Emily Anthon; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Valentine.

BROOKLYN.—City mortality last week, 121.

The Washington Park Commissioners have commenced work on the Myrtle-ave. side.

A number of lodges of the Sons of Herman were at Lefferts Park yesterday on a pic-nic.

The ferry boat Columbia ran upon the piles at the end of the wharf on the New-York side, yesterday morning and was with difficulty taken off. The damage was slight.

Henry Rafe, 18 years of age, residing at No. 70 Degraw-st., while carelessly handling a revolver, on Sunday afternoon, shot himself in the left side. He died on Sunday night.

It is said that a coroner cannot often be found in this city when he is wanted. The Democrats elected a man to the office who is too unwell to attend to his duties, and the result is that his colleague is all the time engaged, and still half the work lies over.

On Sunday afternoon, James Buck, a laborer, was arrested for taking a pistol, under pretense that he wanted to look at it, from a boy, James Powell by name, who had found it at the corner of Fulton and Water-sts., where Wm. Van Houten had dropped it, and then handing it to a man who ran away with it.

The daughter of a venerable city missionary in this city prepared a handsome bouquet on Saturday for the dead heroes' graves, but was too late in presenting it to the Committee on Decorations. She at once took the bouquet to a fine-looking surviving soldier who works in a store in Fulton-st., to whom she gave it, and a Brooklyn paper says that "that young lady evidently knew what she was about!"

Coroner Smith held an inquest yesterday over the body of Mrs. Mary McCormick, who was murdered on Saturday last at Mr. John Welsh's house, in Sixth-ave., near First-st., Brooklyn, by her husband, Alonzo McCormick. Nothing new was divulged by the testimony, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. McCormick, who shot himself after killing his wife, is still alive, and in possession of his mental faculties, but unable to speak above a whisper.

A select company of prominent politicians and sporting men visited Harry Hill's Club Room yesterday, to witness the great wrestling match for the championship of America and $1,000, between Lieut. Ainsworth of New-Haven and Homer Lane of Jamestown. For some unexplained reason the former failed to appear. Mr. Hill announced that Mr. Lane would wrestle any man in the world for from $100 to $5,000 a side. The money was refunded to the ticket-holders, and after witnessing the negro comicalities of Master Dick Hill, a Punch and Judy show, a set to between Young Edwards and George Cheer, and an impromptu wrestle between Homer Lane and Harry Hill, in which the latter was finally thrown, being entirely out of condition, the party separated.

A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, the President, W. J. Osborn, in the Chair. A communication from the Superintendents of the Poor was submitted, asking for $75,000, for the purpose of supplying the County buildings with gas, making alterations, and constructing an operating-room for the Hospital. Supervisor Bloom moved that the County Treasurer be authorized to borrow the amount asked for, on the credit of the county. Supervisors Crooke and Scholes opposed it, the latter saying that the expenses of Kings County for taking care of their poor, &c., was from 25 to 30 per cent greater than that of any other county in the United States. Supervisor Stilwell offered a substitute, referring the whole matter to the same committee to investigate the county expenditures and their legality, empowering them to send for persons and papers, which was adopted. A communication from the Park Commissioners, asking for $13,600 on construction account, was referred to the Committee on General Taxes. The salary of Henry Carr, Superintendent of the Poor, was fixed at $2,800 per annum, from January, 1867, after which the Board adjourned.

THE HARBOR—Capt. Hartt, of the Harbor Police, assisted by Sergt. Doyle, boarded the ship Carolus Magnus, from San Francisco, yesterday, and arrested John Collins and James Hall, for mutiny. It appears that on the passage to this port, John Collins assaulted the mate and injured him so severely that he was confined to his room many days, and James Hall cut and bruised the steward so severely that for a long time his life was in danger.

JAMAICA.—A gentleman, Barrit by name, while riding through this village with his wife and child on Sunday evening, were thrown from their carriage, their horse becoming frightened by a drunken man lying on the road. The lady had her nose broken, beside receiving several bad cuts and bruises about the head and body; the child was also badly cut about the head. The gentleman escaped with a few slight bruises. The injured persons were taken to a neighboring house, and medical attendance provided for them, after which they were conveyed to their homes in Brooklyn.... Coroner Hendrickson of this town, was badly "sold" on Sunday last by some wag, who took the trouble to drive nearly five miles to the Coroner's residence, at Springfield, and inform him that the dead body of a colored man was lying on the Flushing road, a short distance from this village. Mr. Hendrickson made all haste, and, harnessing up his horse, soon reached the designated spot, when, to his surprise, he found the man was not dead, only "dead drunk."

NORTH HEMPSTEAD.—The Queens County Medical Society, met at the Court-House last week, and elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. D. B. Whiting of East Norwich; Vice-President, Dr. F. Field of Roslyn; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. W. Wood of Jamaica; Delegate to State Medical Society, Dr. D. B. Whitney; Delegates to the National Medical Association, Dr. W. D. Wood and Dr. W. Lindsay.

BAYLON.—The Long Island Bible Society meets at this place on Thursday next.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.—Saturday having been designated as a day to dress our dead soldiers' graves with flowers, a small party of patriotic ladies visited our cemetery and paid that beautiful tribute to the graves of those who "sleep their last sleep in this beautiful place.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—On Saturday last, Lewis Dean, a boy about 8 years of age, nephew of Mr. Charles Burr, was dangerously injured by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of his cousin, a boy of about the same age. The bullets entered the boy's skull, one of them penetrating the brain, but strange to say, at last accounts the boy was still alive, and slight hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—The annual election of the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Railroad was held on the 26th. The old Board was reelected, and the proceedings were closed by the annual dinner, at which the speakers congratulated the stockholders and the public upon the completion of the work.

TREMONT.—The Police stationed here were called last Sunday to quell a disturbance at James Boyce's grocery, corner of Washington-ave. and Fitch-st., in that village. One of the party shoved light, and had to be pretty well beaten with the locust before he could be taken to the lock-up. Justice Lent fined each of them, eight in number, $5, and held Boyce to bail in the sum of $300.

MOUNT VERNON.—A Southern gentleman, Bennett by name, recently removed to this place, and was shortly afterward robbed of jewelry and other articles valued at $250, as it was supposed by burglars. Subsequently Mr. Bennett was led to suspect a man in his employ as gardener of being the robber, from the fact that the latter was very anxious to find out where Mr. B. kept his valuable gold watch at night, as though he was apprehensive that the rogues might get that. A search resulted in finding all the stolen property concealed about the premises—some under the floor of the room which he occupied, and some in the cellar behind a stone of the foundation wall. The offender was arrested in bed, but by a few powerful blows at the magistrate who arrested him, he effected his escape.

PORTCHESTER.—The Countess Catharine Rolland and her husband, who have been living in this neighborhood for some time past, have purchased the Brundage estate on King-st., township of Greenwich, Conn., comprising the old homestead, and about 60 acres of land.... Many property owners living on the line of the old Boston Post-Road, between West Farms and this place, who have, one after another, been encroaching on the turnpike, are thrown into a state of consternation by the discovery that the Commissioners recently appointed to amend the grade of the road and macadamize it, are also empowered to remove all encroachments that have been made, and recover the property unlawfully taken for private use. It is said that in one case a gentleman has built his house over the line. He will have to remove the dwelling, or submit to a reduction of its dimensions.

GREENPOINT—The Sunday-Schools here hold anniversary exercises on Thursday next.

FORDHAM.—Some of the laborers at work in opening and grading the Southern Boulevard, are now eng