The Reformers Still in the Field.

ADDRESS OF THE MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

The committee appointed at the great Metropolitan Hall meeting of March , 1853, to take measures for reforming the abuses then universally conceded to exist in the conduct of our local affairs, and whose proceedings were subsequently ratified, almost unanimously, by the adoption of the amended charter, respectfully invite public attention to some further suggestions touching the important subject of municipal reform.

Much good has been accomplished by the amended charter. In limiting the power of appropriating money to a single branch of the Common Council; establishing the contract system; strengthening the veto power of the Chief Magistrate; compelling the disposal of ferry leases and franchises at public auction; punishing malfeasance in office; and providing new checks against hasty legislation and improvident expenditure, its operations have been salutary and beneficial.

But the charter, however faultless, will not ensure us an efficient and economical government, unless we have good men in office to enforce its provisions.

Your committee have never lost sight of this great necessity. On the occasion of the late Charter election an appeal was made to the electors of the several wards and Council districts, of all parties, to select as their future representatives in the legislative branch of the city government, the ablest and best men whom they could prevail upon to serve, without the slightest reference to their opinions upon national or State politics.

This appeal was only partially responded to. A few members were returned to each Board who neither were supported by, or trammelled with pledges to either of the political organizations. The gentlemen comprising this small but highly respectable minority have been usually designated as reformers.

A majority of the members of both Boards were elected as party men. A portion of these, indeed, were favorable to, or at least acquiesced in, the charter of 1853; but a still larger portion have not only proved hostile to that instrument, but practically deny that there has been any necessity for reform, and are "following the footsteps of their predecessors" of ignoble memory. Yet the present has usually been styled by the press a "Reform Common Council," and the minority members have most unjustly been held accountable for its misdeeds.

It is true the principles set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at the Metropolitan Hall meeting have been ably represented by some of the foremost men in either board, and a beneficial change has been wrought already in the administration of affairs. A firm and resolute minority, with right and public opinion on their side, are never wholly powerless in a legislative body, and can sometimes control it.

A beginning has been made in the right direction, but only a beginning. Politicians who have been wont to use the vast patronage of the city government for the furtherance of party schemes, hope, and affect to believe, that your zeal for reform was but an ephemeral excitement, and will soon wax cold. Trusting to your apathy, they will struggle hard to regain their ascendancy. It is not unnatural that they should contest your right to take your affairs into your own keeping. The stake at issue is a great one. Upwards of six millions of dollars are annually drawn from the pockets of the people of this city by direct taxation and assessment, and disbursed by the various departments conducting the business of the Corporation. Three of these, viz.:—Street, Streets and Lamps, and Repairs and Supplies—expend annually about three millions of dollars! The payments for salaries alone are one and a quarter million!

The following table gives a startling exhibit of the rapid increase of taxation since 1830, as compared with population or property. The levy of 1853 exceeds that of the preceding year in the enormous sum of seventeen hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent:—

Years.	Population.	Value Real and Personal Estate.	Total Annual Tax.
1830	202,589	$125,288,518	$599,178 44
1835	270,089	218,723,788	965,602 94
1840	312,932	252,233,515	1,354,825 39
1845	371,223	239,995,517	2,096,191 16
1850	515,394	286,061,816	3,230,635 02
1853	638,988	413,686,932	5,057,276 69

The population of 1853 estimated.
Increase of population 215 per cent.
Increase of property 232 per cent.
Increase of taxation 800 per cent!

These figures are arguments in themselves against putting in the power of partisans, having political friends to conciliate or reward, a patronage so immense that it has often been deemed sufficient to turn the scale in an election in which 50,000 ballots were cast. These simple facts explain the anxiety of mere politicians of both parties to control the nominations of Aldermen, Councilmen, and all subordinate officers. It matters little to them whether your taxes are a few millions more than they need be, provided their organizations can continue to be supported out of the city treasury.

Your committee are aware that any attempt to separate the business of the city government from party influence will be virulently opposed for the reasons stated. But, inasmuch as the politicians by trade are few in number, and their motives unmistakably selfish, while every man in the community, whether rich or poor, shares the burdens of taxation, and is therefore interested in having our affairs conducted with the smallest possible expense consistent with the adequate protection of life and property, (unless he be a direct or indirect recipient of the spoils of office,) it seems only necessary to present the matter fairly to the public notice, to insure the hearty co-operation of the mass of our citizens in any measures calculated to diminish taxation and insure a faithful execution of the laws.

The folly and absurdity of making a man's political opinions a test of fitness for a post in which party measures are never agitated, or certainly never should be, must, on reflection, be apparent to every unprejudiced mind.

It is desirable that the Council and Board of Aldermen should be filled with men of sound judgment and unfaltering integrity. Such officers will, through their Standing Committees, closely scrutinize the operations of the departments, and see that the public funds are not squandered on favorites or used for electioneering purposes.

The theory of the amended charter is to make the Board of Aldermen a check on the Board of Councilmen, and both a check on the departments. With a clear majority of efficient and honest men in these two bodies, this theory will be reduced to practice, and a sense of rigid accountability will prevail, well calculated to diminish the temptations with which the contagion of example has beset too many of our city functionaries.

Your committee by no means despair of bringing about a better state of things. At any rate, they propose making a vigorous and earnest effort to that end. It is their desire that the people should have an opportunity in November next of voting for men pledged to a conscientious discharge of duty, but unpledged to any political organization—men whose antecedents will inspire confidence that they will endeavor to secure to this great population an efficient police, clean streets, unobstructed thoroughfares, and well regulated departments; that they will enforce the laws and ordinances, promote the general welfare, and limit the public expenditure within the narrowest compass compatible with these objects.

The wards and council districts will be organized with all practicable despatch by the proper sub-committees; and we respectfully call upon our fellow-citizens who desire an improved municipal government, and who have no private interests to subserve, to rally at the call of such sub-committees, whose names will, in due time, be officially announced.

Peter Cooper,	Henry Grinnell,
James Brown,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,
John L. Mason,	Thos. Suffern,
Charles A. Sherman,	Ben. R. Winthrop,
Henry J. Raymond,	Martin Zabriskee,
Peletiah Perit,	Alfred Pell,
James Boorman,	Isaac Adriance,
John Harper,	Henry M. Schieffelin,
Wm. H. Hoople,	Richard A. Reading,
Moses S. Beach,	Wade B. Worrall,
George B. Butler,	Joseph Blackburn,
Aaron Vanderpoel,	James W. Gerard,
Sylvanus S. Ward,	James Brooks,
Simeon Baldwin,	Wm. M. Pritchard,
Willard L. Felt,	Henry Erben,
M. M. Quackenboss,	Thos. B. Stillman,
Samuel B. Althouse,	A. F. Ockershausen,
Burtis Skidmore,	Wm. Browning,
Robert Henry,	Thos. R. Whitney,
Benj. F. Butler,	Francis Leland,
George W. Blunt,	Ezra Ludlow,
Leonard W. Kip,	Wm. Bloodgood,
Edgar Ketchum,	Charles C. North,
Gardner Cushman,	Daniel Herrick,
Cornelius Agnew,	B. C. Wandell,
John W. Hammersley,	Mulford Martin,
Benj. F. Tredwell,	Joseph H. Toone,
Jas. F. Chamberlain,	Thos. M. Partridge,
John Ridley,	Isaac H. Bailey.

NEW YORK, June, 1854.

Our Havre de Grace Correspondence.

HAVRE DE GRACE, June 5, 1854.

Serious Fire—The Destruction of Iron Works.

The large double stack furnace known as the Havre Iron Works, and belonging to Messrs. Whitaker & Bryant, caught fire about 12 o'clock, and burnt all of the woodwork, leaving the two stacks standing. One of the engines is very much injured; the other is only slightly damaged. The United States Hotel was several times on fire, also the market house, and several other buildings. Seven gill nets, on a reel, two hundred yards from the fire, caught and entirely burnt up before they could tear down the reel. The loss of Messrs. Whitaker & Co. is variously estimated at from $10,000 to $25,000, on which there was no insurance.

Columbia College.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hopkins, Danforth, and Brooks, appointed to examine into the affairs of Columbia College, in consequence of the difficulty growing out of the rejection of Dr. Gibbs, commenced their labors yesterday morning. The Board of Trustees held a meeting at 9 A. M., at the College, and met the committee from the Senate at 10.

Of the Board of Trustees, the following gentlemen were present:—

Clement C. Moore, LL.D., Rev. Geo. H. Fisher, Rev. William Berrian, D.D., Samuel B. Ruggles, Rev. John Knox, D.D., Thomas L. Wells, William H. Harrison, Gerard W. Morris, Geo. F. Strong, Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D., E. H. Beadle, M.D., Wm. Betts, LL.D., clerk of board, Henry J. Anderson, LL.D., Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D.D., Gerrit G. Van Wagenen, treasurer, William H. Hobart, M.D., Edward Jones, Robert Ray, Gouv. M. Ogden, Charles King, LL.D., Hamilton Fish, LL.D.

Rev. Dr. Knox, who presided, formally welcomed the Committee in a brief and appropriate address, in the course of which he said, on the part of himself and associates, that they received the Senate's representatives with the utmost confidence, and only asked what they were sure they would obtain—a careful and unprejudiced investigation at their hands.

Mr. Brooks replied at some length, expressing his earnest desire that the result of this investigation would redound to the good of the college. He said it had been rumored that old Columbia, in its management, was not quite up to the liberal spirit of the age; but he would assure them, on the part of the Committee, that they would enter upon their examination with the utmost fairness and candor.

The Committee then formally commenced operations in the college library.

The Chairman, Mr. Hopkins, stated that several questions had been prepared, which would be laid before them. Their answers might be returned in writing at a future time. The questions are as follows:—

1. How many students have attended the college annually for the last fifteen years, and what have been the terms and prices of tuition during that period, and the amount annually received from such sources?
2. How many professors, assistant professors and teachers are there employed in the college?
3. What are the number of teachers and courses of instruction in the classical and scientific departments in the institution, and what works are used as books of instruction? How many students are ordinarily assigned to each professor?
4. What is the condition of the college library and the chemical and philosophical apparatus, and what additions have been made to them or either of them during the last fifteen years?
5. What is the manner of electing the Board of Trustees? Are they usually re-elected from the retiring board, from the alumni, or outside of the existing board and graduates of the college?
6. Have the college professors at any time been elected from the Board of Trustees? And if so, have they acted in the double capacity of trustee and teacher?
7. Have the Board of Trustees at any time rejected a candidate for any professorship in the college, "on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion?"
8. What salary is paid to the President, and what to each professor?
9. In view of the anticipated increase of the resources of the college, have any, and if any what, measures been taken to enlarge in a corresponding manner its sphere of instruction, and when were such measures adopted?
10. What amount of money has been appropriated to, and received by, Columbia College from the State of New York? State the time and amount of each appropriation, as well as the aggregate.
11. For what has said money been expended?—or has it, or any part of it, been invested?—and if so, what portion thereof, and at what time?
12. What is the nature and value of the real estate belonging to said College, and what amounts of rents and profits does the College receive therefrom annually?—What portion is under lease, or leases, and what are the terms and conditions of the lease or leases thereon?
13. What is the amount of the indebtedness of the institution, and the consideration thereof?
14. What has been the amount of the annual expenditures of the College for the last 15 years, apart from taxes, assessments and improvements?
15. What contract or contracts, if any, have been made for the improvement of the lots commonly known as the "Botanic Garden," granted to the College by the State, and when were said contracts entered into?

Some statements in reference to the valuable property known as the "Botanic Garden" were entered into by Mr. Van Wagener, Treasurer, but the subject was postponed to this morning at nine o'clock. To-morrow the committee will probably adjourn to meet again in October.

THE SOPHOMORE CLASS RE-ADMITTED.

In Saturday's Herald we published a statement of certain serious difficulties in Columbia College, with the sophomore class. It will be remembered that the President said that no one would be readmitted unless either the offenders should be given up, or unless each member wishing to be re-admitted should assure him that he had nothing to do with the explosion of torpedoes in the chemical lecture room, on Thursday last.

This course the class, thinking it would be a highly dishonorable one, refused to adopt. On Saturday last the class held a meeting, when they passed resolutions regretting that they had acted in so disorderly a manner, and promising that they would, if reinstated, appoint a vigilance committee, to consist of the first ten in the class, who should report all disorderly members to the college authorities. A committee of five was then appointed to carry these resolutions to the President, and to report to an adjourned meeting of the class, on Monday morning.

The class had a meeting on Monday and yesterday mornings, when the committee reported that the President would re-admit the class provided each member should sign his name to the resolutions sent in on Saturday. At the meeting yesterday morning, by a vote of 22 against 16, the class decided that they could not honorably sign these. The minority then withdrew and resolved to sign them, and forthwith proceeded to the College and appended their names to the resolutions of Saturday. The majority, consisting of 22 members, sent in a request to the President that he would allow them to withdraw the last clause, referring to the "Vigilance Committee." The President consented, and the whole Sophomore class were then re-admitted to the institution, and return this morning to their duties.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by President King to the parents of the pupils composing the sophomore class:—

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 2, 1854.

Sir—I am obliged to inform you that your son, with all his class, present yesterday in the recitation room of Mr. Podge, when the lessons were interrupted by a continual exploding of torpedos, was dismissed to-day from college, unless the offenders make themselves known to the President by Monday next, at half-past nine o'clock, or their names be given up by the class. No student dismissed will be readmitted unless he declare to the President that he had no participation in the disorder referred to.

Your obedient servant, CHAS. KING,
President Columbia College.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN WASHINGTON.—Yesterday, as our citizens well know, an election took place for Mayor, one member of the Board of Aldermen, and three members of the Board of Common Council, from every ward, and three assessors. The following are the returns:—

Ward.	Towers.	Maury.	Total.	Towers' Maj.	Maury's Maj.
First	318	361	679	—	43
Second	421	486	907	—	65
Third	447	397	844	50	—
Fourth	554	514	1,068	40	—
Fifth	317	289	606	28	—
Sixth	390	285	675	5	—
Seventh	553	232	785	321	—
Total	3,000	2,564	5,564	444	108

Majority for Towers, the Know Nothing candidate, 436.—*Washington Sentinel, May 6.*

Police Intelligence.

A dishonest Servant Woman.—A young woman named Sarah Barnard, in the employ of Mr. Edward Bonnoll, residing at No. 405 Houston street, was yesterday arrested by officer Ackerman, of the Sixteenth ward, charged with stealing from her employer several articles of jewelry, valued in all at $350. The property was recovered and the accused taken before Justice Stuart, who locked her up for trial.

Stealing a Sloop.—A man named Wm. H. Vanderstock was yesterday arrested by officer Bradburn of the Twenty-second ward, charged with stealing a small sloop, valued at about $240, the property of David Ludlum. The accused was stopped, he having the vessel under full sail and was proceeding up the North River. Justice Stuart committed him to prison for trial.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Philadelphia.—A woman named Susan Keenan was yesterday arrested by officer Jamison, of the Sixteenth ward, charged with having robbed her employer in Philadelphia, of a lot of jewelry and $160 in cash, and ran off to this city. A telegraphic communication, however, was sent on ahead of her, and when she arrived at Jersey City by the cars, she found a New York police officer waiting to receive her, having a full description of her person sent on in the despatch. On her person was found all the stolen property and money. She will be sent back to Philadelphia for trial.

Robbing her Employer.—A woman named Mary McGuin was yesterday arrested by the police, charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of her employer, Joseph Shelbugh, No. 82 Rivington street. She was taken before Justice Wood, who committed her to prison for trial. The property was recovered.

The Patent Safe Game.—An individual well known to the police, named James Willis, was yesterday arrested by officers Atherton and Duncan, of the Fifteenth ward, charged with swindling Milton Marks, a resident of Connecticut, out of $40, by the betting game called the "patent safe operation." The accused was taken before Justice Stuart, who committed him to prison for trial, refusing to admit him to bail. The witness was required to find bail in the sum of $500 to appear as a witness and testify.

Another detachment of one hundred or more Scotch girls, who were sent for to work in the Holyoke mills, have recently arrived and entered upon their service

Municipal Affairs.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Pursuant to resolution, the Board of Aldermen held the second meeting of the June session last evening.

Alderman Wakeman, President pro tem., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PAPERS REFERRED.

Petition praying that the proceedings in the matter of paving Fortieth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, might be stayed, until a hearing has been had before the Street Committee; the petition of certain merchants of the city remonstrating against the ordinance relating to trap doors; a resolution was offered, declaring that when the fees of the Court of Common Pleas shall be insufficient to pay the necessary expenses and salaries of the respective officers, the deficiency shall be paid out of the appropriation for county offices. Referred to Committee on Finance.

CONCURRED IN.

The report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen for sewer in Fifty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues; the report of the Committee on Roads, concurring to re-advertise for the grading and regulating of Eighth avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second street; report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to call upon the Croton Aqueduct Department to have the man holes in Greenwich and Washington streets raised in accordance with the grade of the street; report of Committee on Streets, concurring to have Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, flagged; of same, to re-flag sidewalk twenty feet south of the M. E. Church in Norfolk street, between Stanton and Rivington streets; of same, to flag the sidewalks of First avenue, from Third to Sixth streets; several other reports to flag, pave and repair streets, were also concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Tax Commissioner to continue to occupy the basement of the New City Hall was offered, but laid on the table.

FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

A communication was received from the Comptroller respecting the land under water on the Long Island shore, giving it as his opinion that the land only between high and low water mark, from Wallabout Bay to Red Hook, can be possessed by the Corporation of New York.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

A communication from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, nominating Erastus W. Glover as Superintendent of Streets, in place of George White removed, was received and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

CLERK OF UNION MARKET.

Another communication from the same nominated Moses Fargo Clerk of the Union Market, in the room of Mr. Allen, resigned.

ADOPTED.

The Alderman of the Twelfth ward offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be and they are hereby requested to report ordinance at the next meeting of this board, repealing all that portion of the ordinance of 1849, establishing the departments as relates to Inspectors and Sealers of weights and measures.

ROOM FOR THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Resolved, That the room in the City Hall now occupied by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as chambers, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the Clerk of said court, so soon as the same shall be vacated by the Judges. Adopted.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to extend the time for receiving the plans for the new City Hall, from the 17th of June to the 10th of July next. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be, and he is hereby directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the number and names of all persons in his department, who are employed as Inspectors or as Superintendents of Public Buildings or Repairs, and by what authority such appointments are made. Adopted.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

Alderman Herrick offered the following:—

Resolved, That so much of document No. 41, being a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the public markets, as relates to the propriety of selling a portion of the city property now used for market purposes, be and the same is hereby referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report upon the expediency of disposing of all the public markets, after an honorable and equitable adjustment of the claims and rights of the butchers now occupying premium stalls in the several markets. Adopted.

A resolution was also submitted and adopted, referring to the Committee on Ordinances so much of Document 41 as relates to the duty of the Common Council to lease the public markets at auction, agreeably to the provisions of the seventh section of the amended charter, with instructions to report, without delay, an ordinance providing for the public sale of the market franchises.

BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, submitting a resolution that the Corporation Counsel be and is hereby ordered to stop any further action in the matter of opening or laying out Bloomingdale square for a public park, and that no more expense be incurred until the further action of the Common Council. Adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

This committee, to whom was referred the subject of a nuisance—a varnish factory—complained of by the inhabitants of the Twentieth ward, reported that there need be no further cause of complaint, inasmuch as the business complained of has been discontinued on account of the decease of the proprietor. Adopted.

REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES.

The Committee on Ordinance submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the rector, warden, and vestry of Zion Church have permission to remove the remains of the dead interred in the vaults under the church at the corner of Mott and Cross streets, and deposit the same in the vault under the new church at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street—provided that said removal be done under the direction of the City Inspector, and at such times as he shall direct.

THE RUSS & REID PAVEMENT IN THE BOWERY.

Document No. 32, the interminable question of the paving of the Bowery under the Russ & Reid contract, was again taken up, and various documents already sufficiently noticed, were read.

Alderman Herrick moved that the minority report, in favor of accepting the surrender of the contract, be adopted.

Alderman Blunt hoped that at this hour, near eight o'clock, when several of the members of the Board were absent, this important matter would not be taken up.

Alderman Mott was sorry to see such an out-door effort as had evidently been made to rush this matter through to-night. It did not stop with this board; they could only decide whether the Bowery was to be paved or not. It appeared to him that the object of Russ & Reid was to have this matter hung up in the courts; and he could assure them that it would not only be there for one, two or three, but perhaps four years. He believed that there were other men able to do the pavement as well as Russ & Reid for one-half what they propose in their contract, if there was but a fair competition. He hoped the board would accept the report and rescind the contract.

Alderman Herrick believed that the surrender was extorted from Russ & Reid, and he was willing to leave it to the courts of law.

Alderman Voorhies moved that the whole matter be referred to the Law Committee.

Alderman Kelly repudiated the insinuation of undue influence being used by Russ & Reid on the members of this board; if he had seen any of it he would expose it; but he would vote in favor of the Russ pavement, because he believed it to be the best in the city.

Alderman Lord read an injunction issued by the Supreme Court, restraining the Mayor, &c., from permitting Russ & Reid from entering on the performance of the contract. It was therefore illegal while restrained by the Court; and he, for one, could not, therefore, vote for it.

The motion to refer to the Law Committee was lost by a vote of 10 to 8.

The previous question, the adoption of the minority report, was put and lost. It was then moved to refer the matter to a special committee of five—which was carried. The Chair appointed the Aldermen from the Ninth, First, Tenth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Wards, as such committee.

The Board then, at a quarter past 9 o'clock, proceeded to take up communications from the Councilmen, and refer them to the respective committees.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appropriating $6,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was presented for concurrence.

Alderman Blunt moved to amend, by making it $2,500.

Alderman W. Tucker thought the amount ($6,000) most outrageous, and he would vote for an appropriation of $2,500.

Alderman Herrick hoped there would be no more cheap and nasty celebrations of the Fourth of July; but they should have one next month such as reformers can give.

A proposition was made to amend the amount, by substituting $3,000 instead of $2,500. This was lost by a vote of 10 to 8, and the matter was laid on the table.

The Board then, twenty minutes to 10 o'clock, adjourned to Wednesday (this) evening, at 5 o'clock.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.

June 6.—*H. Patton vs. The American Insurance Company.*—Action on a policy of insurance for $2,000, effected by plaintiff on property in Philadelphia. It was contended, for the defence, that the business of the plaintiff was dangerous, and in contravention of the rules of the insurance company. Verdict for $2,258 50, being the full amount claimed, with interest.

Purchase of Burns.—A person was to have left Boston yesterday, having the authority and cash to purchase Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave. He proceeds at once to Richmond, Va.

A Furious Elephant at Large.

THREE HORSES KILLED—NUMEROUS WAGONS DEMOLISHED—A NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED.

[From the Providence Journal, June 6.]

The large elephant Hannibal, attached to the Broadway menagerie, which was on exhibition at Pawtucket on the 3d instant, got loose from his keeper on the way from Pawtucket to Fall River, early yesterday morning. Before starting, his keeper made him lift the hinder part of a wagon loaded with 3,500 pounds, for the purpose of getting it into line. It is supposed that this, although not unusual, might have suggested to him the mode of attack which he adopted afterwards. When about seven miles from Pawtucket he became furious, turned upon his keeper, who had to fly for his life and take refuge in a house, got free, and rushed along the road, destroying everything in his way. Meeting a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Stafford Short, he thrust his tusk into the horse and lifted horse, wagon and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further the elephant, now grown more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and wagon, with Mr. Thomas W. Peck and his son. He broke the wagon and wounded the horse, which ran away. Mr. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

While the keepers were engaged in securing the smaller elephant, who had not, however, manifested any signs of insubordination, the larger one got off from them, and went through Barneyville, when Mr. Mason Barney and another man mounted their horses and kept on his track as near to him as was prudent, giving warning of the danger to the passengers whom they met on the way. The elephant would occasionally turn to look at them, but did not attempt to molest them.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one horse wagon. He was coming towards the elephant, and being warned by Mr. Barney, turned around and put the horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. Pearce. The horse, disengaged from the wagon, escaped with the fore wheels, and the elephant gave chase for eight miles, but did not catch him. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He threw up the whole establishment in the same way as before, smashed the wagon, killed the horse, and wounded Mr. Eddy. He threw the horse twenty feet over a fence into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, went over and picked up the dead horse and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him. He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to a barn; the elephant followed, but at the door was met by a fierce bull-dog, which bit his leg and drove him off. Once on the route, the keeper being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house first, hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and providing himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off the furious beast. The elephant finally exhausted his strength, and laid himself down in the bushes, about two miles from Slade's Ferry. Here he was secured with chains and carried over the ferry to Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.

Marine Affairs.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, after having undergone extensive repairs, went down the bay yesterday on a trial trip, and returned to her dock in the evening.

The Yacht Fleet of Britain.—The following particulars of the various British yacht clubs are from Begg's Dictionary of Chronology:—

These elegant vessels, a modern improvement upon the amusements of the past time, sprang up after the peace, and increased annually down to 1850. The expenditure of the yacht clubs counts by hundreds of thousands of pounds in building, fitting, wages, and victualling. They employ upwards of four thousand of the smartest seamen in the world.

Distinction of Clubs.	No. of Yachts.	No. of Tons.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.
Royal Yacht Squadron	102	9,000	400	1,600
Royal Thames Yacht Club	146	4,400	220	540
Royal Western Yacht Club	74	3,000	260	540
Royal Southern Yacht Club	67	2,800	230	350
Royal Victoria Yacht Club	38	3,200	250	420
Royal Harwich Yacht Club	38	900	40	120
Royal Cork Yacht Club	42	1,650	120	250
Royal Mersey Yacht Club	45	1,470	110	240
Royal Northern Yacht Club	40	1,450	110	230
Royal Eastern Yacht Club	—	—	—	—
Royal Kingstown Yacht Club	29	1,380	70	230
Totals	621	29,250	1,870	4,380

The guns are principally brass, from 2 to 9 pounders. The seamen are exclusive of masters, cooks, and stewards, which would give at least 800 in addition to the foregoing numbers. The wages alone for the masters and seamen exceed £120,000 per annum; and the intrinsic value of the yachts, with their armament complete, is more than three quarters of a million pounds sterling. All yachts (beside their broadside guns) are provided with small arms of every description, and the crews, in most cases, are instructed in the use of them. The amount of outlay in regard to provisions, clothing, and other expenses, can scarcely be guessed; the greatest luxuries are found on board, regardless of cost.

Critical Position of the Steamship Asia.—The steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, on her last voyage from Liverpool to Jersey City, with one hundred and sixty-eight passengers, most narrowly escaped the fate which doubtless has befallen the steamship City of Glasgow. On Sunday, May 28, at half past 6 P. M., in north latitude 44 deg and lon 49 deg. 50 m. W., in a dense fog, fell in with an iceberg, of fearful size and elevation—at least one hundred feet high. Her vigilant captain, Mr. Lott, and his chief officer, Mr. Anderson, being on the look out, were the first to notice it, and as the fog partially lifted, gave the order, "hard a starboard," at the same time giving the needful signal to the engineers on duty below. The order being instantaneously obeyed, and the ship, which was going very rapidly, quickly minding her helm, they just grazed by, and clear of the immense island. A very few minutes more, and none would have existed to tell the sad tale. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Lott and Mr. Anderson, for their presence of mind on the momentous occasion, and the circumstances speak highly in favor of the discipline of the crew. Many hearts on board throbbed quickly and gratefully for their providential escape.—*Jersey City Daily Union.*

Personal Intelligence.

Cassius M. Clay has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Young Men's Association of Chicago, on the Fourth of July.

The Baron de Longueuil, Kingston; Right Rev. Bishop Otey and daughter, Memphis, Tennessee; Robert A. Love and family, Cincinnati; B. Hawley and family, Utica; B. Callon, Cleveland; S. S. Osgood, New York, were amongst the arrivals at the Union Place Hotel, yesterday.

Hon. E. Penniman, South Carolina; Wm. C. Blakeley, U. S. N.; A. Case, U.S.N.; Wm. Robinson, British Army, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Charles Hughes, Sandy Hill; Hon. Wm. J. Hadley, Albany; Hon. Jacob Broome, Phila.; C. C. Simms, U. S. N., were among the arrivals at the Irving House.

Earl of Elgin and suite, Mr. Oliphant, England; Mr. Tiffany, Baltimore; Thomas R. Gould, Boston; A. Keith and family, Halifax, arrived at the Clarendon yesterday.

J. H. Wheelock, U. S. Army; Mr. F. Brackett and lady, Troy; James M. Moody, Worcester, Mass.; E. C. Styles and lady, San Francisco; Edward Ingraham and lady, Bristol; J. W. Banks and lady, North Carolina, were among the arrivals at the Prescott House.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in the steamship Nashville—Miss Gleason, Mrs Dick, J K Sass, Col Young, J H Stevens, L Clark, Miss M Robertson, Miss A Robertson, E C Betts, G C Nimmo, W R Steele and lady, J Devega, R McKenzie, Mrs Harrod, Mrs Lane, Miss Bennett, Mrs M A O'Neil, Miss O'Leary, Miss Walrath, H Tucker, Jno Mitchell, Miss Tucker, Miss Richmond, Mrs March, Miss Kelby, S J Harrod, J H Ransom, F M Weston and lady, J S Wilcox, lady, three children and servant, Mrs Schirmer and two children, H D Burkett, Rev J P Boyce, Mrs A M Tennant, Mrs Stevens, Dr C Tennant and lady, J N Stevens, Dr E S Tennant, Miss A Cole, Miss M McKinney, J McKinney and lady, Miss Armstrong, Miss Simons, J H Clury and lady, W McKinley, F B Haberham, C S Cowsden, Miss Alden, Mrs Dunning and three children, Rev A G Fraser, W Matthews, J Woolsberger, H Grafton, Miss Latham, Miss Reid, F Shulkon, lady and four children, Miss H Campbell, two Miss Campbells, Mrs Mullins and child, C D P Pratt, A D Ellis, E Sherman, J Lyon, and 50 in the steerage.

From Savannah, in the steamship Alabama—Mr M Mumford, Miss B Mumford, Miss Anne Mumford, G F Browne, J D Roland, J Rockford, J T Mitchill, Mrs Hernandez, Miss Speer, Mrs Fagan, Mrs Talbird, James M Jones, Miss G Warren, Mrs Geo Jones, three children and two servants; Mrs Geo W Jones, child and nurse; J R Buckley, lady and infant; Miss Cornelly and servant; Mrs L L Smith, H F Day, M Feutchwanger and lady; A Fullertrn, L Zarkowski, Mrs Cornelly, son and servant; J S Dwight, T G Miller, Jas Reed, Chas Wadsworth, Capt Glass, E C Hubbell, Mr Merry, Miss Clara Roser, and maid; Mr E P Mitchill, John C Hunter and lady; Mrs J A Dennis, Mrs Sherman, S B Purple, Mrs F H Skinner, child and servant, S Munn, A P Miller, Mrs Robertson, and 27 in steerage.

From Apalachicola, in ship Tennessee—Mr McGreoney, lady and child, Miss A Mahoney.

From Sagua, in bark Escorlaza—R Trail.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Meeting of the Common Council.—There was a meeting of the Common Council, at the Lyceum, last evening—Alderman Lyons, President of the Board, in the chair. An invitation from the Order of United Americans to the Common Council, to unite with them in the celebration of the Fourth of July, was accepted. D. E. Gavit, appointed to take the census of the city, reported the population on the first day of June, inst., as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First ward	2,055	2,166	4,221
Second ward	2,467	2,299	4,766
Third ward	3,421	3,629	7,050
Fourth ward	2,553	2,399	4,952
Total	10,496	10,493	20,989

The population, as shown by the United States census, in 1850, was 11,473

Increase since 1850 9,516

The Mayor sent in two vetoes—one relative to a sewer in Morgan street, and the other objecting to portions of the salary ordinance. Both were sustained almost unanimously. After some further business, the Board adjourned.

The Jersey City *Daily Union* has suspended publication for a few days, at least. It probably will be revived again in a few weeks.

The ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church have announced their Strawberry Festival to take place on the evening of Wednesday, June 15, at the Commercial Buildings, to aid in the erection of a house of worship for that church.

Another Procession and Concert of the German Musical Societies in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Sun, June 6.]

The various German musical associations who arrived here on Saturday night for the purpose of participating in the regular annual festival, assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in front of the headquarters, at Rollman's, Washington Hall, and after forming in a line proceed along the route, under command of Major Frederick Elterman, chief marshal, down Baltimore street to Aisquith, to Gay, to Baltimore, to Hanover, to Lombard, to Charles, to Lee, to Howard, to Camden, to Eutaw, to Baltimore, to Paca, to Saratoga, to Charles, to Fayette, to Gay, to Second, down Second to the Maryland Institute.

The line extended nearly half a mile, there being more than one thousand persons, with three fine bands, viz: Vollandt's, Linhard's and Beck's, of Philadelphia, whilst a most numerous display of gorgeous flags, banners and penants added great *éclat* to the occasion. As they passed along, many windows were filled with the fair sex, who greeted them by a pretty considerable waving of handkerchiefs, and showered down upon them a perfect shower of sweet smelling bouquets. The procession was preliminary to the last rehearsal, which occupied until one o'clock in the afternoon.

At night, the hall of the Maryland Institute, where the concert took place, was brilliantly lighted, whilst the rail of the gallery was most beautifully decorated with the national flag, with those dear to liberty in the old country. The performers occupied an elevated platform at the southern end of the building, which extended to the sides of the hall, and amply sufficient to accommodate the vocal and instrumental choruses, who, shortly after the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, appeared and occupied the places assigned them.

The handsome flags erected on the staging indicated the several parts of the music. The bass, about 300 strong, were in front, on the right; the first tenor in front on the left, the second tenor behind them, whilst the orchestral parts were ranged in six lines in the back seats, consisting of the entire bands of the Vollandt's, Linhard's, Beck's cornet of Philadelphia, the best players of other Baltimore bands, and all the eminent professional and amateur talent of Baltimore.

The music was under the direction of Professor Charles Lenschow, a guarantee that it proved a feast of harmony seldom enjoyed on this continent. Some idea may be formed from the fact that the orchestra consisted in part of 6 double bass