THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

Progress of the Municipal Revolution.

CLOSING OF THE LIQUOR STORES ON SUNDAY—CONDITION OF THE STREETS—REPORTS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE.

From the returns made to the Mayor in regard to the closing of the liquor stores on Sunday, it appears that there were no less than 291 open on that day. This is a large number, but still it shows a considerable reduction on the report of the previous Sunday. The following gives the return from each police district:—

In the First ward there were 23; in the Second, 25; in the Third, Eighteenth and Twenty-first, 14 each; in the Fourth, 49; in the Fifth and Tenth, 9 each; in the Sixth, 27; in the Seventh and Twelfth, 20 each; in the Eighth, 10; in the Ninth, 3; in the Eleventh, 13; in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 4 each; in the Sixteenth, 8; in the Seventeenth, 16; in the Nineteenth and Twentieth, 1 each; and in the Twenty-second, 11.

It is the intention of the Mayor to revoke the license of every liquor dealer against whom the charge of violating the Sunday law can be proved.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

That J. H. Holst, corner of Oliver and Cherry streets, kept his liquor store open on Sunday last, and that Denman's Hotel, 69 Vandam street, furnished liquors to their customers by an entrance to the dwelling house.

Francis Holtzer complains that Edward Ross, of Centre street, charges him $14 46 for a loan of $40 for six months, and that said Ross is not a licensed pawnbroker.

Joseph Drieschler, of 63 Greenwich street, says that he borrowed $25 on a trunk of clothing, from Edward Ross, of 206 Centre street, on the 18th of September last, and that he charged him $6 50 for four months interest, and fifty cents additional for storage.

Camille Lavarney, of West Farms, complains that he was defrauded of $11 by a mock auctioneer in Broadway, on Saturday last. Sergeant Brown was sent for the money, which was given to him immediately.

Wm. A. R. Wetmore complains that the pathways and sidewalks of Washington square are never cleared from snow or ice and other incumbrances. The Captain of the Fifteenth ward and the street contractor were notified.

Charles Miller complains of excess of charges in opening streets, &c., and hopes the Mayor will have that particular department better and more judiciously conducted.

That the houses Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Desbrosses street, are a complete nuisance. The tenants expose themselves in the privies, which are in sight, on the tops of the houses; and they are also in the habit of throwing filth and garbage of every description in the street, rendering it very dirty.

That the junkshop 101 Gold street, projects out into said street six or eight feet, obstructing the view very much.

That an old telegraph stump, not more than ten inches high, stands in the middle of the sidewalk, corner of Broadway and Broome street, and that it is exceedingly dangerous to pedestrians.

That James R. Herold kept his liquor store open on Sunday, and sold the husband of complainant liquor, making him drunk through the day and part of the night.

That the ash carts have not removed the ashes from before 32 Madison street and that vicinity.

That Peter Lynch, 41 Vesey street, encumbers the thoroughfare with carts and wagons.

That a large number of ugly boys congregate in front of 235 Madison street, playing ball, throwing stones and committing all manner of depredations on the property of the complainant, Charles W. Mack.

Mrs. Julia Ann Smyth, living at 19 Lewis street, complains that her husband, Joseph Smyth, has, since the 1st day of last March, deserted her and her three children, one of whom has since died; that said Smyth was formerly a stage driver; that his residence is now unknown; that he visits W. M. Churchill, his uncle, a policeman of the Thirteenth ward, No. 20 Lewis street, from where he annoys her and threatens to deprive her of her children, whom she avers she is able and willing to support, having plenty of work as a book sewer.

WHAT THE POLICE SAY.

Eighth Ward.—Of the condition of this ward yesterday, Captain Turnbull speaks as follows:—

"The whole number of places where it is supposed liquor was sold yesterday in this district is four; three of which had side doors. There was also a hat store open at 92 Canal street, doing business, and two clothing stores, one at 38 Thompson street and the other at 220 Canal street.

"The crossings in this district have not been cleaned since the snow fell, and are all covered with ice, so that they are in a dangerous condition."

Ninth Ward.—Captain Ackerman, of the Ninth ward, reports chimney of house No. 454 Hudson street in a very dangerous condition. He says, from appearance it is out of plumb from six to eight inches. Many of the bricks have fallen to the roof and some to the sidewalk, making it very dangerous for persons to pass.

In relation to the liquor dealers, he says, with but one exception, they kept their places or stores close[d] during the day (Sunday.) A watch was kept on one place, and from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. fifty-two persons were counted going in—two came out quite drunk.

This person, adds the captain, has been notified to keep his place closed; he has also been reported several times, and notwithstanding this, he still continues to disobey the orders of his Honor the Mayor.

He also refers to the neglect of the ash and garbage carts to remove the ashes from the streets.

Eleventh Ward.—Lieut. Crott says that complaint is frequently made to that station house of the neglect of the ash and garbage carts to remove the ashes from the streets.

Fifteenth Ward.—There is an immense quantity of ashes all over the ward, in consequence of there not be sufficient dirt carts in the district to remove them. The top of the culvert 94 Fourth avenue remains in a dangerous condition—the top of the box is off, and persons are liable to fall into it. Captain Dilks, of this ward, says:—"I am happy to inform you that the instructions of his Honor the Mayor, relative to the closing of porter houses on Sunday, have been fully carried out in this district, there having been no place open in this ward on the Sabbath that has as yet come under my notice, nor have been reported to me; and again, as on the previous Sunday, I have the pleasure of sending you a blank sheet."

Twentieth Ward.—Captain Hanigan says:—All the places throughout the ward selling liquor have been closed up entirely, according to order. The oyster saloons have been kept open, but we have no reason to believe any intoxicating drinks were sold in them, as the officers paid strict attention to them throughout the day. Mr. James Dunbar, keeping a regular licensed tavern, according to his license for the accommodation of travellers, &c., corner of Broadway and Fortieth street, had his house open during the day.

Sixteenth Ward.—Of this ward Lieut. May speaks as follows:—Peter Hynes, 244 Seventh avenue, kept his porter house open on Sunday. He has been twice returned for a similar offence. Peter Dolan kept his liquor store open, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, on Sunday.

Seventeenth Ward.—Captain Hartt says:—Again we have the pleasure of presenting a record clean in itself, in fact, entirely so, except in the case of the boy who was arrested for the trifling offence of snowballing. Of this it may truly be said that it speaks well for the Sabbath in our district. "Long may it continue."

Coroner's Inquest.

DROWNING.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Michael Keating, the watchman who accidentally fell overboard at the foot of Jefferson street, on Saturday night, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Court Calendar—This Day

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 61, 70, 69 to 69.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1261, 961, 574, 1178, 1268, 1627, 2665, 1575, 1524, 1155, 666. Part 2.—Nos. 2763, 2785, 2849, 2834, 2742, 2795, 2917, 2944, 2987, 3017, 2980, 3008, 2841, 2665.

The Staten Island Ferry Boats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 22, 1855.

The residents of the north shore of Staten Island are very indignant (and I think justly so,) at the treatment they receive from the ferry company that control both routes from the island to New York. On the south side of the island, where the company own large tracts of land, they run two boats from the island to New York, leaving every hour, and charging but 6¼ cents. On the north side, where the company have no land interest, they charge 12½ cents fare, and run only one boat, making but three trips per day, and these at such hours as to render the ferry useless to a large number of commuters, whose business will not admit of their leaving town at four P. M. to be in time for the last boat. These gentlemen say they were induced to take up their residence on the island through the representations of the agent of the company, who assured them that two boats ran the whole year round, early and late. The only excuse the company offer for their conduct is, that it will cost more to run two boats than it does one, and if the people are dissatisfied with this they can leave the island. This offer the good people do not seem willing to accept at present; so they have resolved to establish a ferry of their own. The second meeting for consummating their organization and hearing reports of committees appointed at a previous meeting, was held last Saturday evening. The committees reported that boats and landings could be procured, so that the ferry could go into operation in about three weeks. A committee of fifteen was then appointed, composed of highly respectable residents, to solicit subscriptions to indemnify the committee chartering the boat against loss in case the receipts fail to pay expenses; while if the receipts exceed the expenses they will be equally divided among the subscribers, in the shape of dividend, according to the amount subscribed. This last feature has caused many of the knowing ones to come down with the dust, believing it to be a very safe and profitable investment, for the boat will undoubtedly receive nearly all the patronage of this side of the island.

That success may attend them is the earnest wish of

MANY.

The 118th Anniversary of the Birthday of Thomas Paine.

ITS CELEBRATION BY THE BELIEVERS IN HIS PRINCIPLES.

The birthday of Thomas Paine was celebrated last evening, in the Chinese Assembly Rooms, by the believers in his political and moral principles. There were between five and six hundred ladies and gentlemen present. The festivities of the evening commenced and terminated with dancing, there being an intermission of an hour or more for supper and speeches appropriate to the occasion. About 11 o'clock the whole company proceeded to the supper, where, after partaking of the good things spread before them by Mr. Bell, the Superintendent of the Chinese Assembly Rooms, they enjoyed a feast of reason in the speeches and toasts.

Dr. HALL presided and read the toasts, which were interspersed with music by the band.

The PRESIDENT made the opening address. He commenced by speaking of the fathers of the Revolution and the great services which they rendered not only to their country but the whole human race. They were men who were above every mean consideration, and sacrificed everything to their love of country. The beneficial influence of their exertions was felt at the present time, not only in the dissemination of liberal principles, but in the promotion of the arts and sciences. Civilization was extending, and even religion, and clergymen were becoming Christian. Their character was approximating the principles of Paine, who believed that there was but one God, and whose religion was to do good. His definition of infidelity, he said, was professing to believe what one did not believe. His doctrine in this respect did not differ from that of the more enlightened sects of the present age. The object was to simplify the great truths of the Divinity and free them from the obscurity in which the ministers of the church involved them. These teachers would find it to their interest to conform more to his principles; and when they prevailed throughout the earth, the cross, instead of being the emblem of persecution, would be regarded as the emblem of peace and good will to all men. The day would come when the great man, whose birthday they were assembled to celebrate, would be enrolled on the list of those who had conferred a benefit on their race.

Dr. HELL concluded by giving the first and second toasts, as follows:—

Thomas Paine—The author of the American Revolution—the disinterested patriot—the noble philanthropist—the clear expounder of liberal and republican principles.

Departed Liberals—They have done their duty.

Mr. PINK responded to the second toast. He believed there were many at the present day who were ready to sacrifice themselves for the promotion and in defence of liberal principles, as there were in the days of Thomas Paine and his compatriots. He felt encouraged when he looked upon the large assembly before him, and he felt convinced the liberal party was increasing in numbers. He was proud, too, when he reflected what had been done in behalf of those principles, and how much had been effected towards the complete regeneration of the human race. The apostles of the cause to which Paine devoted his whole life knew that the day had arrived when the old rites and superstition, which had so long held man in bondage would be numbered among the things that were, and a bright day would shine upon the world. They knew this, and they toiled unceasingly, satisfied that posterity would do their memory justice, and their names would be revered as the true benefactors of mankind. They professed the religion of Paine, which was to do good to all mankind.

The President gave the third regular toast as follows:—

"Education, the Key of Knowledge. It should be liberal and practical—free from the errors of history or the taint of superstition."

Mr. SMYTH (not John, but H. S. S.,) responded. He ridiculed the Old World ideas of education, and expressed his strong belief that "knowledge was power." Education should, he said, be practical, not theoretical; it should fit a man to take a place in any position in the world—that was the kind of knowledge which gave power.

The next toast—

The Press—Which, unshackled by fear, is the proper exponent of the will of a free people.

Was responded to by Mr. VAIL. He expressed his belief that the work of the Reformation would be left incomplete if it had not been for the press, and he was of the opinion that, pursued to its ultimate extent, Protestantism led to infidelity. It was, he considered, one of the greatest agents that could be employed by man for the liberation of the world. He referred to the downfall of Charles the First, the success of the American Revolution, and the progress which had been made in the civilization of the human race and their elevation to a state of freedom, as a proof of the wonderful power which it exercised in the world. He referred also to the political tracts written by Thomas Paine in defence of the position taken by the revolutionary patriots as another proof of it. They had the effect of bringing back the wavering to the cause of their country, encouraging the timid, sustaining the weak, and, finally, freeing the land from the dominion of a foreign tyrant. Voltaire, Rousseau, and the other great writers of France, employed their pens as the best and most successful means of disseminating liberal principles, and even at the present day, we see what it is doing, in freeing mankind from the thraldom of tyrants. It was true that Louis Napoleon is Emperor of France still, but he doubted whether he would die an Emperor. The speaker, in conclusion, spoke of the efforts of Edmund Burke to write down the French revolution; but he failed, as all who attempted to overthrow liberty should fail.

The PRESIDENT read the fifth toast, as follows:—

Philosophy versus Theology—Men of science are engaged in displaying the brightness of nature. They, and not the priesthood, are the promoters of every important reform.

Mr. J. B. BROWN responded in a few brief remarks, after which the last toast was given, as follows:—

The Ladies—May they have courage to express their opinion and talent to command attention.

To this Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE responded as follows:—

My friends—I am happy to have met with you once more on this interesting occasion; it is indeed delightful to meet where the old and the young can unite in social and intellectual enjoyment. What a pity the world had only one Thomas Paine, and while I am thankful for that blessing—for a good man is a blessing to the world, I cannot help regretting that there were not at least fifty-two, so as to celebrate one birth-day every week. I would not object to call them Sabbath or rest, not exactly such as instituted by the church, who, while it compels us to refrain from labor, provides us with no other recreation than to dose or yawn in a richly cushioned pew, or fare worse, and receive a copious dose of brimstone from some good old Orthodox, brimstone-loving minister. But I mean one evening in the week, to cast off the burden of business, leave the god of Mammon to take care of himself, and the golden calf, at whose shrine every one bends not only the knee, but alas! the head and heart too, and meet in intellectual and social union, to unbend the head and open the heart for the reception of enjoyments, and to impart it to others as the only basis of our own. Particularly is it needed during the winter—the season when we are deprived of the beauties of nature, the sweet warbling of birds in their unrestrained flight and enjoyment of life, the rippling of the clear and limpid stream, the budding of trees and blooming of flowers. When we are deprived of the music and poetry of the physical world, we need more of it in the social world to cheer and refresh body, mind and soul; and of all the music nature abounds in, the human voice, when it speaks to the heart and mind, is the sweetest and most impressive rational social recreation, and would tend not only for a momentary enjoyment, but to make us better, wiser, and happier. But, my friends, I do not intend to make a speech, and I am sure, could the spirit of him, in honor to whose memory we have assembled, make himself manifest to us, he would absolve us from the pleasing duty of expatiating on the noble character and deeds of the author of the "Rights of Man," for the more arduous duty of promoting the "Rights of Woman." But to induce you to be as magnanimous as I know the spirit of Thomas Paine would have been, allow me to say that I have just returned from a lecturing tour in ten counties of this State, and I feel that the mind wants rest as well as the body. I have interrupted my journey for the pleasure of being with you this evening, for when the heart and head are severely taxed, they require social recreation to restore a healthy equilibrium to the system. The object of my mission was to rouse the people to the presumptive evidence that the immutable truth upon which the Declaration of Independence is based, and which immortalizes the name of Thomas Jefferson, namely, that "all men are created equal, and endowed with inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," includes woman too. Self-evident as this truth is, yet it is no easy task to enforce it upon minds who never had a correct conception of the true principles upon which alone a republic can securely stand, who are so thoroughly Know Nothing as to be ignorant that the human rights recognize no sex, country or color. It is easier to win a battle than to conquer minds filled with Know Nothingism. It requires far more true courage and persevering heroism to carry on a moral war than a physical one. It is much easier to take a fortress, composed even of granite, than to storm a citadel of prejudice sanctified by superstition, engrafted by age, and strengthened by habit; and well might those who are engaged in this moral war exclaim: "These are the times that try women's souls." Yet while the Napiers of the Old World turn back intimidated at the granite walls of the enemy's forts; our Napiers stand firm and undaunted before the adamantine walls of superstition and injustice. But we have one great advantage over physical war, for while the breaks and inroads the allied armies make on the walls of Sebastopol are constantly filled up and repaired by the enemy, the breaks and inroads we make on the strong hold of conservatism, ignorance, and error, can never again be repaired; a breach once made goes on widening of itself, every stone removed helps to undermine the foundation until the whole superstructure will crumble at our feet. But I will draw my remarks to a practical conclusion. I am a great admirer of the wisdom of Solon; and he said there is a time and a season for all things. Now it seems to me that a celebration to commemorate the birthday of the author of the "Rights of Man," is just the time to do something for the "rights of women," and I feel myself in the position of the Frenchman, who on seeing a crowd gathered around a poor man, for whom they expressed much sympathy, took a dollar from his pocket, and said, "I pity him with one dollar; with how much do you pity him?" Friends, I honor the author of the Rights of Man, with the endeavor to promote the rights of woman, and I hope you will evince your devotion to him by giving us your signatures to two petitions to be sent to our Legislature—one for the just and equal rights to property, offspring, a trial by a jury of our peers, etc., and the other for the elective franchise; and if you dont wish to sign both, then give us your names to the elective franchise, for if we have that secured to us we will take good care to secure to us all the rest. Thus, my friends, as I fully appreciated the sentiment given to the ladies, I have taken courage to express my opinions, and being conscious of the kind attention you paid to me, you must pardon me if I take it for granted that it is owing entirely to my talent to command it. But, gentlemen, we wish to convince you that, while we claim equal rights, we are willing to return equal compliments, for politeness, recognizes no sex. So, allow me to offer you, in the name of the ladies, the following toast:—

The Gentlemen—May they have the wisdom to appreciate our opinions and the justice to acknowledge them.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Rose's remarks, which were repeatedly applauded throughout their delivery, the company adjourned to the ball-room, where the dancing was kept up to the "wee short hour ayant the twal."

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A man named Patrick Harson was arrested yesterday by the Twelfth ward police, charged with having assaulted Andrew Romer, of No. 156 Orchard street, and forcibly taking from his person a buffalo robe, valued at $5, belonging to John Willise. It appears from the evidence before the magistrate, that on the night of the 27th inst., Mr. Romer, Alexander Hauts, and three ladies were out to Harlem, on a sleighing excursion, and, getting out of the vehicle at 125th street, proceeded to have a walk along this street, when they were suddenly attacked by the prisoner and two other men, who knocked the men down, and after beating them severely, took from their possession the buffalo robe in question. A man named John Holmes, arrested for being connected with Harson, became a witness in the case for the State, and testified against the prisoner and the other highwayman not yet arrested. This case is in the hands of Justice Brennan, at the Second district police court, who will thoroughly investigate the matter.

CHARGE OF KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

A complaint was made yesterday before Justice Connolly, by Joseph Geddess, of 321 West Forty-second street, against the proprietress of a disorderly house situated at No. 317 West Forty-fourth street, and owned by a woman named Mary Giles. The complainant states that the place in question has been the resort of obnoxious characters for many months, and that he observed many thieves and prostitutes among the motley group that nightly frequented the place. The drinking house, as he says, has been the scene of fights, oftentimes of a serious nature; and he concludes by representing it as one extremely disorderly in its character, and detrimental to the interest of the surrounding community. Upon the affidavit of Mr. Geddess, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the inmates of the house. The same being placed in the hands of Sergeant Underhill, of squad Y, Mrs. Giles, Sarah Tompkins, Mary Boyd, John Carroll, and Edward Reddy, were arrested and committed for examination.

CURIOUS EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

Two men, named Michael O'Brien and James Butler, were arrested yesterday by officer Roach, of the Sixteenth ward police, charged with having embezzled thirty-one sheep, the property of Alfred Jamison, of No. 962 Greenwich street. It appears from the affidavit of the complainant, that on the 25th inst. he authorized the delivery of thirty-one sheep to the prisoner, for the purpose of having them slaughtered and returned to him on the following day. The property carcasses not having been returned to him, the complainant proceeded to make inquiry relative thereto, and asking O'Brien about them, he received the answer that he had sold of them, but refused to give any further information. The complainant, therefore, came to the conclusion that the sheep had been feloniously embezzled, and the proceeds of the same were appropriated by the prisoners to their own use. On this representation a warrant was issued for the arrest of Butler and O'Brien, who were both committed for examination by Justice Davison, of the Second district police court. A similar complaint has been made against these men by Mr. M. Merritt, of Washington market.

TROUBLE AMONG POLICEMEN.

On Sunday night a difficulty occurred between two policemen of the Seventeenth ward named Wm. H. Kenney and Wm. P. Thorne. These men, it seems, have not been on the best of terms lately, and on the evening in question Kenney, it is alleged, was intoxicated, and commenced abusing Thorne, saying that he would not allow Thorne to remain an officer any longer; at the same time, Kinney, it is said, drew a pistol and pointed it at Thorne. After Kenney had become well sobered, he went to the station house and resigned his office, giving his star, the emblem thereof, to Captain Hart. Yesterday, Kenney was arrested for being intoxicated and using threatening language towards Thorne. He was taken before Justice Wood, who held him to bail in the sum of $500, to keep the peace.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER.

Yesterday, officer Spicer, attached to the District Attorney's office, arrested a man named George Thompson, supposed to be the editor of a weekly known as the *Broadway Belle*, and P. F. Harris, for being engaged in the publication of the same. The charge brought against these parties is having published a scurrilous article entitled "Important to Husbands and Wives." The prisoners were brought before Justice Osborne, who held each of them to bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge. Mayor Wood's attention was first called to the publication of this article, who conferred with the District Attorney in relation to the matter, and finally resolved to have the accused parties arrested and held to answer for the offence.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Geo. Fadden was arrested yesterday by officer O'Brien, of the Third district police court, charged with having stolen a watch valued at $50, the property of Isaac Caryl, of Sixty-ninth street and Broadway. It was alleged on the part of the complainant, that the accused went into his room at the above place, and carried off the property. The prisoner was taken before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market police court, who held him for examination.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.

A man named Francis McClusky, was arrested yesterday by officer Reeves, of the Eleventh ward police, charged with having, on the night of the 28th instant, broken into the junk shop of Owen Meehan, of 210 avenue C, and stealing therefrom property to the amount of $59. The owner of the shop hearing a noise as if burglars were in the premises, got out of bed, and dressing himself, went out into the street, where he saw the accused running off with a balance scale on his shoulder. The prisoner was taken before Justice Wood, at the Third district police court, who committed him for examination.

SELLING LOTTERY POLICIES.

A complaint was made on Saturday against Joseph Burr, keeper of an exchange office in Grand, near the junction of Division street, for having sold lottery policy tickets. The complainant, Asa Stanbrook, appeared before the magistrate at the Lower police court, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Burr. Yesterday officer Horrigan, attached to the First district police court, arrested the accused, who, on being taken before the magistrate, was detained for examination.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

ELECTION OF POLICE CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANTS.

The Common Council elected the following captains and assistant captains of police for the consolidated city, at their meeting last night:—

Captain, Fifth district—Henry Guischard.
Captain Sixth district—Naptbalie H. Dibble.
Captain Seventh district—John Stilwell.
Assistant Captains, First district—James Brown, Geo. Latham.
Assistant Captains, Third district—William Shaw, Jacob M. Stiger.
Assistant Captains, Fourth district—Christopher Wright, William Stewart.
Assistant Captains, Fifth district—John D. Hunt, Peter Bennett.
Assistant Captains, Sixth district—Henry Boyce, Robt. Cox.
Assistant Captains, Seventh district—George W. Bruce, James J. King.
Poundmaster, Eastern district—Daniel Brooks.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner Redding held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. Celinda Mcody, who came to her death by taking an overdose of laudanum. It appears evident that it was her intention to destroy herself, having procured two vials of laudanum at two different places. She leaves a husband and family of children. A verdict in accordance with the facts of the case was rendered by the jury. The family of deceased reside on the corner of Myrtle avenue and Raymond street.

THE CITY RAILROADS.—The cars of the city railroads resumed their regular trips yesterday afternoon, the tracks having been cleared in the morning by a large number of laborers. The company had been compelled to suspend running after the fall of snow, which had covered the track to such a depth as to make the roads impassable with cars. Sleighs were, however, substituted. The cars now make their regular trips.

A NEW ENGINE.—Engine No. 13, a new and splendid apparatus, was brought home from New York yesterday by the company. She is what is termed a double-decker, of the first class, and a good worker. She is provided with brakes on the sides as well as fore and aft, wherein she is different from other engines. The cost of construction was $2,600, towards which $1,700 was appropriated by the city. The balance is made up by the company.

Williamsburg City News.

NO LIQUOR LICENSES IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The liquor dealers in the Eastern district (late Williamsburg) are in a precarious position, not having the sanction of the law to dispose of their commodities. The licenses granted by the Excise Commissioners of the late city expired on the 16th inst.; consequently there are now over six hundred places—from the hotel and gilded saloon to the three cent loafers' resort—where rum and lightning are dealt out, without even the sanction of the law. The article referring to excise, in the consolidated charter, fixes the time of meeting on the second Tuesday of May each year, and until that time no licenses can be obtained, without a special act by the Legislature. Should Mayor Hall enforce the law, for which he was elected, these places must be closed, and great benefits will result, one of which will be a considerable decrease in rents.

The Working Men in Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting, numerously attended, was held last evening in the Tabernacle, pursuant to the following notice, which appeared in the city papers:—

The working men are requested to be present on Monday evening next, at the Broadway Tabernacle, when the subject of all subjects will be explained—How can employment be found for the people of this country at good wages?

The following questions were also announced for discussion:—

1. What causes the exit of specie from this country?
2. How is it that foreign products are brought into the American market and sold at a less price than home products?
3. How can plenty of employment be found for the people of this country at remunerative wages?

At the appointed hour some fifteen hundred persons were assembled, when Mr. Sullivan called the meeting to order by nominating Mr. Robert Irving, iron moulder, President, and Mr. Clark, Secretary. The nomination was unanimously accepted.

The President, Mr. Robert Irving, introduced the subject for the consideration of which the meeting had been called, with a few appropriate remarks. In alluding to the present hard times, he said that there were thousands of unwilling idlers now walking about the streets of New York who, he felt convinced, would not be unemployed if the working men took up the question of labor honestly and fairly, and sought to remedy existing evils. The President then called upon the Secretary to read the object of the meeting, and intimated that other speakers would address the audience thereon.

The Secretary then read the following:—

RESOLUTION AND DECLARATION OF THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution and declaration was passed at a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the trade and benevolent societies of New York, held at the Union Shades, Fourth avenue, Jan. 12:—

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion that in order to secure to the people of this country plenty of employment, at remunerative wages, it is essential that an association be instituted for the protection of home labor.

Declaration.—We hereby declare our fixed determination to support the labor of the people of this country, instead of cheap imported labor of foreign countries.

We further declare that we will resist to the utmost of our power, by all legal means, all attempts that may be made to subvert the objects of the association.

The PRESIDENT said that a gentleman, who had promised to speak to the first proposition, (what causes the exit of specie from this country?) had failed to attend. He, however, introduced to the meeting Mr. Walford, who would speak to the second proposition.

Mr. WALFORD said that if ever there was a sign of a good time coming, it was to see so large a meeting assembled. He hoped that the working men of this city would take warning by the present hard times and adopt such measures as would prevent their recurrence for the future. The question to discuss for which the audience was assembled was the great question of labor, on which everything in this world depended, and which, therefore, ought to be uppermost in every man's mind. Every man ought to be found doing his duty, and if every man was found doing his duty, none would ask work for twenty-four hours without finding it. His subject was, How is it that foreign products are brought into the American market and sold at a less price than home products? This was a serious though simple question, and the question connected with it was, How is labor cheaper in other countries than it is in this? He confessed that his aim was progress—never to be satisfied with wages until the highest possible rate was obtained. Examining the various wages paid to workmen in Europe, he said that in Russia the mechanic was paid, on an average, thirty-one cents, and the laborer ten cents per day. In Poland and in Spain the payment was the same. In Denmark and Portugal there was an increase of two cents per day. In France laborers were paid twenty-nine cents a day and mechanics sixty-four cents. In England mechanics were paid eighty-three cents; so that the American laborer or mechanic is paid nearly double what he receives in England. American mechanics are paid $1 66 per day. The speaker then alluded to the manufacturers of England, who were so miserably paid, and asked how the labor of this country could then compete with that of England? He hoped that the duty on imports in this country would ever be high, when it was considered at what cost labor was wrought in England. The protectionist of England asked for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, while Cobden, Bright and men of their class insisted on cheap labor at every cost. He (the speaker) thought that the employers of the North of England were the most brutal class that ever existed. He called upon his audience to do something for their own protection, like that done by the laboring classes of England, who formed unions to protect themselves against their employers. The speaker contended that cheap importations would have the effect of reducing the price of labor in the United States, and would not be advantageous to any of it people. He believed that if there were no imported goods in this country, then, instead of twenty men looking after one master as at present, there would be one master looking after twenty men. Let the next mail carry across the water the news that the working men of the United States have pledged themselves to a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Let the people of this country say "we will have no labor stained with blood." Let us lay aside all questions of religion and politics, and look solely to the question of labor, so that every man may get what he can.

After Mr. Walford had spoken over an hour in this strain, an impatient gentleman called out—"We want to know how we can get relief. We have heard enough about England—give us something about America."

The SPEAKER—Mr. Grant, if you were speaking here, I would have good sense enough to wait till you had done. (Applause.) He, the speaker, thought that if there was not such a drain of specie from this country to pay for foreign labor, there would be no lack of wages.

Dr. M'ELHERAN was the next speaker. He came there to answer one question:—How are the working classes to get remunerative employment? He (the speaker) was in Manchester, England, at the great Preston strike last year. It was a remarkable occurrence, that strike, for it was the first time that the working classes of England took the right course. He was opposed to what was called free trade; for free trade would reduce the working classes of this country to the level of those of England. Americans send their corn, their cotton and their gold to England, who takes it for fear Americans should manufacture for themselves. The working classes of this country are idle now because England takes away their labor, because money is scarce, because bread is dear, and because emigrants do not go West sufficiently quick. Knowing these causes, the remedies are clear. There is no possible remedy but a tariff of a hundred per cent on English goods. (Applause.) The Irishmen should not remain here—they should go West, where they might have liberty, and God for their paymaster. It may be said by farmers that there is a necessity for a foreign market. Let the Manchester and Liverpool markets be brought here. It is objected again that it would hurt the shipping trade. But though it might injure this for a brief period, it will benefit it in the end. Crush the English monopolies, and you will do good, not only to yourselves, but to the laboring classes all over the world. It is said, also, that it is not fair to shut out cheap English goods. But the system of English monopolies tends to impoverish this country. It takes away money, corn and goods from this country, and leaves it nothing. The talk of cheapness is an error. If American manufactures are dear at first, they will soon come down. The English monopolists are trying to ruin this country as they ruined Ireland. Go to the Park and see the fruits of free trade. The trade with England is not a free trade—it is not a fair demand and supply. It is the object of great monopolists to make goods cheap and laborers plenty. The Irishmen talk of putting down England, but they walk about in English coats and sleep on English blankets. Don't they know that it is not that little woman, Victoria, who rules England; but the landlords and cotton lords of England, who crush and grind her people to the dust. This is a world-wide question—it is no political question. Don't ask a man whether he is a democrat or whig, but ask him what he intends to do. The first great question is one of bread. Let there be a firm opposition to these English monopolies. There is a war going on between capital and labor, and that war shall not be ended until labor is victorious. He (the speaker) suggested that the people present should take the following pledge:—"I promise, on my honor, that I will encourage American manufactures; and I further promise that I will administer this pledge to others." The speaker then proposed that those who were in favor of taking such a pledge should stand up. (About a quartez of the audience here stood up and cheered.) He (the speaker) thereupon considered that all present were in favor of the promise.

A VOICE—No; I don't think the question has been fairly put. (Cries of "Take the noes," and great confusion.) Order being restored, Dr. McElheran said he did not mean that those present should now bind themselves with any promises. He concluded his speech with the recital of a piece of poetry on the rights of labor.

Mr. GRANT, the gentleman who had previously expressed a desire to ask a question, then ascended the platform. He thought the audience had heard a great deal of the English imperious rule over labor, but was there no such rule here? He scorned the idea that free untrammelled American labor could not compete with pauper ridden England, with its 800 millions. (Cheers and hisses.)

The PRESIDENT thought that the time had arrived when the meeting should adjourn.

Cries of "no! no!" and shouts from different speakers, in the midst of which,

Mr. FRASER came before the audience. He said that the two principal speakers there that evening, were two Irishmen. (Great cheering and hissing.) The noise was continued for some time, so that it was impossible to hear what the speaker said, when suddenly the gas was turned off, and the room left in total darkness.

Mr. FRASER, (during a temporary lull,) will any one buy a shilling's worth of candles that the meeting may be continued. (Renewed uproar.)

A SCOTCHMAN VOICE.—Free labor, but no free speech.

A circle was then formed round Mr. Fraser, who in the dark, and during the uproar and confusion, attempted to continue his remarks. We understood him to say that he was opposed to the arguments of previous speakers. He was in favor of free trade. Gentlemen had spoken of the misery of the working classes of England, and Ireland, but that misery was suffered under protection, and not under free trade. It was a matter of fact, that the condition of the working classes of England was far better now than they were in former years.

Amid the noise and confusion, the concluding remarks of the speaker were lost, and the meeting ended in the most disgraceful rowdyism.

City Intelligence.

AN INGENIOUS HOTEL THIEF—MANY PROPRIETORS VICTIMIZED—ARREST OF THE ROGUE.

On last Saturday evening, 27th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, an exceedingly well dressed and gentlemanly looking man entered the Clermont House, kept by Messrs. Harris & Burnham, corner of College place and Murray street, and walking up to the desk told the clerk that he wished to have a bed for the night. He was informed that he could be accommodated, when he replied "that he wanted a comfortable room attached on the ground floor, and as he had to have very early in the morning, he would pay before he retired to rest." This he accordingly did, when he was conducted to a room, taking with him a very large and apparently well filled carpet bag. He passed out early on Sunday morning, and about 10 o'clock the chambermaid went to his room, when she found to her surprise that it was completely stripped of all the bed furniture; sheets, blankets, heavy counterpane quilt, a large comfortable quilt, &c., &c. Instead of the missing property she found in a corner about half a bushel of waste paper and a large paving stone. This rubbish was evidently brought in by the rogue in his bag, and exchanged for the more profitable freight which he carried off. Mr. Burnham immediately went to the Chief of Police, who sent an officer to make inquiry, when it was found that during the week no less than four other houses—the Franklin, St. Louis, Day street House, and another in Fulton street—were robbed in the same manner, the rogue generally getting from $20 to $50 worth of property for his fifty cent investment. At each place the fellow entered his name differently, using that of Styles, &c., but he always hailed from Boston. On Sunday night he presented himself at Earle's Hotel, but owing to the description given of him by Mr. Burnham to the police, an officer recognized him and his large bag, when he was taken into custody. On searching him at the station house his bag was found filled with his stock in trade—old paper and a stone—and he had on his person over twenty pawn tickets for bedding pledged. Mr. Burnham was at great trouble in causing the arrest of this ingenious thief, and deserves much credit for hunting down a rubber who would have preyed so largely on his fellow hotel proprietors, some of whom kept quite still under their losses. The prisoner was detained at the Third ward stationhouse until the necessary complaints can be made against him, and the property found in his possession identified by the owners.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening last, at the residence of Nelson Sweezey, Esq., a presentation of a handsome service of silver plate was made to our worthy fellow citizen, Worshipful Past Master R. A. Sykes, of Mariners Lodge No. 67, of Free and Accepted Masons. The following neat and appropriate address was delivered by Worshipful Past Master William S. Mackey, after which the assemblage sit down to a splendid entertainment, provided by the amiable hostess, Mrs. Sweezey, where every delicacy was furnished.—Address—Brother Sykes, in accordance with "a time honored custom," on the Worshipful Master passing the chair, the members of "Mariners Lodge No. 67, of Free and Accepted Masons," avail themselves of this opportunity of perpetuating the long cherished custom. Affording as it does, a free and brotherly expression of sentiment towards one who stands so pre-eminent in the fraternity as yourself. The rectitude of your conduct, and the urbanity of your manner in doing justice to all, and dispensing charity to the needy, are cardinal virtues which will ever endear you, not only to Masons, but to all who know you. The honor has devolved on me in behalf of "Mariners Lodge," to present to you this substantial testimonial of the esteem and respect with which you are held by the brethren over whom you have presided with so much honor and credit to yourself, and benefit to the fraternity, and also as a memento on this interesting occasion, which carries with it our warm and lasting regard for your welfare and happiness.

THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—The examination of this vessel was resumed yesterday, under the direction of Deputy Marshals De Angelos, Cook and Horton. Twenty-four men were employed, and they continued during the day to thoroughly overhaul every part of the vessel. The coal was removed to see if any arms were stored beneath it