Later from Havana.

We have received files of the *Diario de la Marina* to May 25. The state of siege which the island has been enjoying for some time past has been at length raised by the following

PROCLAMATION:

DON JOSE GUTIERREZ DE LA CONCHA, Governor, Captain General, General in Chief of the army of the island, &c., &c.

The measures taken for the defence and security of the island, and the decided activity of its inhabitants in sustaining their nationality, have already made impossible the attempts of those who were preparing a piratical expedition against this territory, and an internal revolution which might give to it a character distinct from that which it really had.

The public tranquillity, therefore, being assured by the advantages which have been lent to the material and moral powers of the government—by the proofs of loyalty and patriotism given by the inhabitants of the island—under these circumstances, the moment has arrived for completely re-establishing public confidence in the exercise of normal legislation. In consequence thereof I have come to resolve:—

Sole article—The state of siege is raised in all the territory of the island of Cuba, its islets and adjacent quays, as also the blockade of its coasts and shore waters, decreed in my proclamation of 12th February of this year.

HAVANA, May 23, 1855. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

In addition to the foregoing proclamation, another was issued, of the same date, dissolving the permanent military executive commission, and transferring the causes pending before it to the competent tribunals; and still another, annulling the dispositions of that of 9th February, and authorizing the holders of annual licenses of transit to make use of them as theretofore.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 23, 1855.

Raising of the Blockade and State of Siege—Dissolution of the Military Commission—Naval Intelligence—Celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday—Health of Havana—Commercial Exchanges, &c.

The Captain General invites us to be at peace once more. He tells us that in our parading about, in mustering negroes into the service, and in attitudinizing, we have so frightened filibusterism that it will never again seriously think of taking possession of Cuba. The blockade and siege are raised. The edict was published on the 23d.

Two other edicts follow the initiative one, dissolving the military commission of the Eastern district, throwing upon the broad shoulders of the permanent commission of this city all the unfinished business that may remain on the docket.

The San Jacinto is in port; also the frigate Fulton and the sloop of war Cyane. The last arrived on the 22d. The health of all the ships is good. It is said that others will follow the Commodore to Havana, to drop in before the end of the month.

Yesterday, all the naval folks in port helped the Eurydice and Arab to celebrate the birth day of Victoria. The vessels of war were all beautifully decorated with flags, and a salute was fired at mid-day. Part of the country militia will be disbanded, but I think not the city volunteers until they have acquired more perfect soldiership, to make them more reliable material should anything occur. We hear nothing more said of the contemplated release of J. S. Felix. The health of Havana continues good.

We are quiet by proclamation, and are going to work to pay up for the indulgence of a state of war enjoyed without personal danger, or the snow of an enemy. Exchange—New York, 3½ to 4 dis.; London, 9 prem. D.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, May 25, 1855.

Heavy Rains—Good Crops—Destruction of the Works of Rebecca Shoal Beacon—Shipbuilding—Naval Intelligence, &c., &c.

We have had some very heavy weather the past week, a large amount of rain has fallen, and the excessive drought is at last ended. Plants are looking thrifty, and the gardens will soon yield good crops.

The U. S. schooner Pharos, Capt. York, from Rebecca Shoal, where a beacon was being constructed, reports that all the work completed was entirely destroyed in the gale of the 17th, nothing being left to mark the spot. A platform had been erected, and some of the piles were driven in a few feet. The work will be delayed sometime by this unforeseen and unfortunate accident.

The arrivals the past fortnight have been numerous. Commodore McCauley's fleet, with the exception of the Falmouth, have all been in our harbor. They are at present at sea, with the exception of the Jamestown. It is said that the Falmouth, the Potomac, Saratoga and Susquehanna, will, with the balance of the squadron, assemble in this harbor early in June. We shall have a splendid naval exhibition.

For marine news we have nothing further to report in the line of accidents or arrivals in distress. No vessels are now repairing in this port. Messrs Bowne & Curry have a large number of men employed on their mammoth clipper ship. The frame is up, and they are now planking.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Mayo, was signalized off Sand Key lighthouse at an early hour on the 23d, with her jack set for a pilot. The wind being very light, she could not get up to the entrance of the harbor, in consequence of which Lieut. Rogers was sent to the city with despatches for the Jamestown from Commodore McCauley, at Havana. We do not learn the nature of the orders received, but it is conjectured that they relate to the departure of the Jamestown for the coast of Africa. Several of the crew of this ship being found incompetent, were sent on board the frigate, and will be discharged on her arrival. A report was current in town soon after Lieut R.'s arrival, that Commodore Mayo was dangerously sick. We are authorized to contradict the same. The Commodore is not enjoying the best of health, yet he is far from being dangerous. The Constitution was near the ship channel buoy on the morning of the 24th. At 11 o'clock, Lieut. Rogers having returned on board, the gallant frigate filled away, and with the "generous trades" and a powerful stream in her favor, turned her prow towards the North. She is bound to Portsmouth, N. H. where the crew will be paid off, and the ship be put out of commission.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES—FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS INVOLVED.

Yesterday afternoon officer Elder arrested a man named Walter Patterson, charged on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, with having on the 18th May obtained, by false pretences and fraudulent representations, a quantity of hops, valued at $14,000, from Garrett W. Ryckman, an extensive dealer in hops, doing business in the lower part of the city. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, who committed him to prison for examination, which will probably come off to-day in the Mayor's Office.

CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.

A journeyman tailor, named John Lum, residing at No. 9 Mulberry street, was taken into custody yesterday by officer Rue, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having dishonestly obtained $40 from his employer, Phillip Ellis, of 180 Chatham street. The complainant states that in paying the accused for some work that he had performed, by mistake he gave him a package of gold dollars instead of three cent pieces; that after finding out the error, he spoke of the occurrence to the prisoner, but he denied all knowledge of the missing gold, and seemed quite indignant at being charged with having taken advantage of the mistake made by Ellis. The complainant, however, did not fully believe the statement made by Lum, and accordingly went before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, and obtained a search warrant. The same was placed in the hands of officer Rue, who proceeded to the accused's place of residence in Mulberry street, and there after a strict search succeeded in recovering the lost property, which was carefully concealed in a stocking, and stowed away no doubt for a rainy day. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, who committed him for examination.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John White, James Dernick, Patrick Flood and James Flood were arrested yesterday by Sergeant Mansfield, of the Lower Police Court, aided by the Fourth ward police, on the charge of robbing John Johnson, while the latter was partially inebriated. The complainant alleges that while he was in Cherry street, about 10½ o'clock, on Wednesday night, he was attacked by these men, who, knocking him down, robbed him of all the money he possessed (about $15), and also stole his hat and shoes. He states that he received a very severe beating at the hands of these men, who made two separate attacks upon him, with scarcely fifteen minutes intermission. White was arrested yesterday morning in a low den in Cherry street, while the others were subsequently taken into custody, in this locality, by some of the Fourth ward officers. The accused were taken before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, who committed them for examination on the charge preferred against them.

STORMING A TAVERN.

Two men named John Donavan and Thomas Gregory were taken into custody on the complaint of John Baily, keeping a tavern in Third avenue, near Seventy-ninth street, charged with assault and battery, and being very disorderly. The complainant states, that on the night of the 30th instant, the accused became so disorderly in his premises that he was obliged to eject them; that they soon returned with a reinforcement, and commenced a well directed assault upon his store and person; and that he, not liking this manner of retaliation, got a pistol and discharged it at Gregory, hitting him in the hip and bringing him to the ground. The rest of the party, when they saw that Gregory had fallen, fled, and left Baily unmolested for the remainder of the night. The next day, a complaint was made against Gregory and Donavan for assault and battery, and they were taken into custody yesterday, and held to bail each in the sum of $500, for their appearance to answer. The wound received by one of the accused is not a very severe one.

SHOWING UP ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Yesterday morning officers Kisner and Smith, two of the Chief's shadows, arrested three men named John McDonald, Henry Rodman, and William Byron, well known to them as being suspicious characters. They were taken to the office of the Chief of Police, in the Park, where they were "shown up" to the officers there assembled. The Chief says that McDonald and Rodman have just emerged from Sing Sing, where they served a full term for stealing $1,500. Mr. Matsell also says that these men have, to his certain knowledge, been preying on the community for the last fifteen years, by picking pockets in a manner most expert, and stealing dry goods and jewelry from stores on the shop lifting plan. After being thoroughly searched, marched and counter marched up and down the office, the prisoners were discharged.

The Liquor Question.

THE LIQUOR PROSECUTIONS IN BOSTON.

There are already about two hundred cases of appeal in liquor decisions to come off before the courts of Boston; and before the first of July next, the number will probably be increased to over five hundred. We copy the following account of the liquor cases which came up on Wednesday, from the Boston *Courier*:—

Joseph Drew, liquor dealer, of North Market street, was again arraigned (on a new complaint) in the Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of selling liquor to a person. Isaac D. Safford testified that he drank a glass of ale in defendant's shop. John Murphy was the next witness, but he could testify to no sales. Deputy Chief of Police, Ham, swore that to his knowledge Drew kept the store some months since. Objection was made to this evidence of ownership as not coming down to the present time, but the Court held that it having been shown he did keep the store, the burden of proof was upon him to show to the contrary, and any evidence to that effect would be heard. As to the evidence of sale, the law provided; but it was unnecessary to show the tender of money, and accordingly Drew was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and to be imprisoned twenty days in the House of Correction, and recognise in $1,000 not to sell again for one year. Appealed; and held in $200 for trial.

In another case, for selling brandy to Thomas Wells, the examination was postponed to Thursday morning.

Lewis Rice, of the American House, and Harvey D. Parker, of Court square, were then arraigned. They pleaded that they would not contend, and judgment was entered as in the case of Drew, and an appeal taken.

Peter B. Brigham, of Concert Hall, was arraigned. Demanded an examination; but the witnesses not being present, the case was continued until this morning.

Robert McGill, of the new house on Howard street, opposite the Howard Athenæum, was arraigned. He pleaded that he would not contend. George Young, of the Cornhill Coffee House, was also arraigned, and entered a similar plea. They were sentenced to the House of Correction and so forth, but appealed, and gave bonds to prosecute their appeal.

Patrick Crosby was convicted of selling gin to Joseph Corcoran, and he was sentenced as above; but he appealed. Michael Scanlan was recognized in two cases for examination on Friday, and Matthew Sherlock, a witness, was required to give bail in $300 for his appearance. Charles Todd was also convicted of selling liquor to Charles D. Weld, was sentenced, and appealed.

There are two other cases against Scanlan, which are to be heard this morning.

It is rumored that Paran Stevens, of the Revere House, is to be summoned into court this morning. He was yesterday out of town, and a warrant, which was issued on Tuesday afternoon, could not, in consequence of his absence, be served upon him.

In the case of Mr. George Young, the amiable landlord of the Cornhill Coffee House, charged with selling liquor, Wm. Hickey, bookseller, and Benjamin Haskell, lawyer, were called as witnesses; but Mr. Hickey only answered to his name. Thereupon a capias was issued and constable Wm Blaisdell was directed to bring the body of Counsellor Haskell into court, which he did in less than no time.

The Judge, Mr. Russell, asked why Mr. Haskell did not obey the summons to appear as a witness, and the dialogue ran thus:—

Lawyer—I thought I knew all the officers of this court. I did not recognize him (Blaisdell) as one of them. He did not read the summons.

Judge—Mr. Clerk, swear constable Blaisdell.

Constable—I read the summons to Mr. Haskell, and he answered, "He'd be damn'd if he'd come."

Lawyer—I wish to put in my affidavit that he never read the summons to me. I regarded what purported to be the summons to be a personal insult.

Judge—You can't do that; the affidavit would not be testimony. Contempt of court is proved, and a fine of $10 and costs imposed.

Lawyer—I appeal from that decision.

Judge—There is no appeal.

Lawyer is amazed—looks daggers—attempts to leave the court, but is stopped by tipstaff. He finally makes a speech, which the Judge pronounces additionally insulting, and thereupon he paid the fine of $10.

THE FIRST LIQUOR CASE IN MICHIGAN.

[From the Adrian Watch Tower, May 28]

The State vs. Wm. L. Platt—This was the first case brought in this city under the new liquor law.

The defendant, by his attorney, demurred to the declaration, and, amongst various others, for the reason that the law was unconstitutional.

1st. Because it conflicts with article 4, section 20, of the constitution of the State, which is as follows:—

"No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title."

In support of this point, it was shown that the law embraces some eighteen or twenty different objects; which was argued at considerable length and with much ability by the counsel.

On this point, the Court held, That, whilst some portions of an act were constitutional and others not, so much thereof as was constitutional must be held valid and binding. That so much of the act as carried out the title, which is as follows:—"An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors as a beverage," does not conflict with the provisions of article 4, section 20, of the constitution; and that, so far as the act extends to the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, by any person or persons in the State, it is constitutional within the intent and meaning of the constitution of the State.

2d. Because it is opposed to the spirit of the constitution of the United States.

On this point the Court held that the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Smith & Manning's, of the village of Adrian, settled the constitutionality of the act beyond a question.

Demurrer overruled.

REMARK.—It is supposed by some, and, we believe, held by Justice Greenly, that the law in question is declared (or may be) unconstitutional as to all its provisions, save those which are unconditionally prohibitory of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor. That no privilege can be extended by, or pleaded under, the act whereby druggists may be entitled to sell by virtue of a bond as provided by the act. If the act is unconstitutional in all its parts, save those applying to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and constitutional as to that then, surely no one, under any circumstances, can either manufacture or sell it in the State.

But we suggest, as to such a view of the case, that the words "as a beverage" must have their full legal intent and meaning in conjunction with the words "prohibit," &c. And we ask, does the act give the privilege, either to the manufacturer or druggist, to sell within the State intoxicating liquor as a beverage? or is it that the manufacturer, if he sells his liquor within the State, is required to sell it to authorized druggists, and they bound not to sell it, under any circumstances, as a beverage?

The law and lawyers are funny institutions, and it requires time and patience to understand them.

A QUEER STORY ABOUT THE MAINE LAW.

[From the Detroit Tribune, May 29.]

A correspondent, in this State, of the Buffalo *Democracy*, writes that paper a queer story about the Maine law here, which we give for what it is worth. It is singular that we have not heard of this before, if it be true. He informs that paper that "the engrossed copy, bearing the Governor's signature, of the Michigan Prohibitory law, has been stolen from the archives at Lansing! The State is, therefore, without a Liquor law, in a literal sense, though we presume that there is a copy somewhere upon the records of the Legislature, if not actually printed in the books of statutes. This is a peculiar case, but probably the felon will be disappointed in his hope of being able to destroy the efficiency of the law."

An Insane Man Banished by the Authorities of Massachusetts.

WHAT IS THE COMMONWEALTH COMING TO?

[From the Boston Advertiser, May 31.]

We beg those philanthropists and those Americans who pretend to justify the cruelty shown to Mary Williams and her infant daughter, banished from Massachusetts, by Massachusetts law, in the good ship Daniel Webster, to listen to the story of Hugh Carr, one of their fellow passengers in the dismal voyage.

Hugh Carr is a native of Ireland, who has been thirteen years in America, and has taken out his first naturalization papers, the same as Martin Koszta. His residence, until lately, has been in East Cambridge, in Massachusetts, where he has six sisters, several of them married, and all comfortably settled. He has been regularly taxed, and has regularly paid his taxes, for the support of the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We understand that he has always been an honest and harmless member of society.

About six months since, however, he developed symptoms of insanity, and his friends accordingly procured his admission into the insane asylum connected with the Middlesex County House in East Cambridge. At first, during his stay there, some of his sisters or brothers-in-law endeavored to visit him every day; but these frequent visits becoming inconvenient to the officials of the establishment, they requested (or directed) that they should be discontinued, promising to inform his friends of any change in his condition.

About a week since, to their surprise and indignation, they learned that eight days previously, Hugh Carr had been shipped off in the Daniel Webster beyond the seas!

He has nobody to care for him in his native country. He has there an aged father, who with difficulty supports himself. Here he has sisters willing and able to interest themselves in his welfare. It does not at all detract from their humanity that they assented to his residence in the insane hospital. There are many substantial families in the State, members of which may be found in the insane hospitals; and those are the proper places for insane persons.

We shall, perhaps, be told that this lunatic consented to his exile. The same plea has been made in similar cases. The consent of a lunatic!

Let the friends of any insane person now within the walls of either of the State asylums think how they would like to learn on making a visit to the institution to-morrow, that eight days ago their friend was shipped away as a pauper, and let them also consider whether their indignation would be mitigated if they were told that he consented to go!

We feel sure that this proceeding was wholly indefensible, because we understand that in the well-grounded apprehension that Hugh Carr's brother in law would institute legal proceedings in the premises, our State authorities have undertaken to effect his return to America; and that orders to this effect were sent by the last steamer, which will probably reach Liverpool as soon as the Daniel Webster. Care was even taken to inquire the location of his father's residence in Ireland, in case the steamer is delayed, and he may have proceeded thither on his arrival at Liverpool.

Marine Affairs.

MORE STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.—The propeller Granite State, we believe the vessel which at one time ran between this city and Hartford, cleared at Philadelphia 29th inst. for Liverpool, and the steamer Tennessee, lately running in the Southern trade, is advertised to sail from Baltimore for Southampton on the 16th June.

Superior Court.

Before Judge Bosworth.

MAY 31—*Emery Mathews vs. The Proprietors of the Sun*—This action was for an alleged libel in a police report, the particulars of which we published. Sealed verdict for $1 damage.

Monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships—Enthusiastic Meeting.

A respectable meeting, embracing many of the "solid men of Brooklyn," was held in the chamber of the Supreme Court, City Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, for the purpose of taking measures towards the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the sufferings and death of the eleven thousand five hundred martyrs of the British prison ships of the Revolution.

The chair was occupied by Hon. John Dikeman. C. M. Thomas and W. F. Walker were appointed secretaries; and Roswell C. Graves, Wm. W. Dinker, John K. Oakley, Smith Fancher, and Wm. B. Lewis vice presidents.

The call of the meeting having been read by Secretary Walkser, the President briefly stated the object of the meeting.

ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the preparation of a circular for distribution, detailing the history of the efforts heretofore made towards the erection of the proposed monument, &c.

Messrs. A. J. Spooner, A. S. Crowell and James McBride were appointed said committee by the Chair.

Hon. GEORGE HALL, Mayor of the city, addressed the meeting, and urged the prosecution of this long-delayed and neglected enterprise, and hoped the movement would result in the erection of a monument on Fort Greene which would tower above any other monument in the country.

Similar sentiments were expressed by A. J. Spooner and George Taylor, Esqs., when the committee returned and reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the cities of New York and Brooklyn cannot without criminality, longer delay the necessary efforts for rearing the monument to the martyrs of the prison ships.

Resolved, That justice to the memory of the martyrs will inspire heroism in the children of the republic; that their sufferings, fortitude, devotion, and self sacrifice will challenge comparison with the noblest example of Roman, Grecian or Spartan heroism, and should be commemorated and perpetuated as the best and dearest inheritance of a free people.

Resolved, That the sacred trust of the ashes of a larger body of heroes than fell in all the battles of the Revolution, is one of exalted honor, as of persevering duty, and that the people of two leading cities of the Union—one of them the metropolis thereof—cannot fail to discharge this trust faithfully and energetically.

Resolved, That as these ashes embrace the commingled remains of citizens of the Republic from all the States of the Union, our brethren of those States are peculiarly and properly called upon to aid us with patriotic zeal in raising contributions for the object.

Resolved, That while our greatest reliance is on individual effort and contributions, and the influence of a general enthusiastic and wide-spread American sentiment, this effort should be aided by Congress and the State Legislature.

Resolved, That the thanks of all American citizens are due to Benjamin Romeyne, who was himself a prisoner of the Revolution, for his earnest guardianship of these remains for many years, in the tomb where his own ashes now also repose; and that in our opinion, if congenial to his family, his remains should be with theirs in their final resting-place.

Resolved, That the coming anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, to be celebrated on Monday, the 18th of June, will afford a fair opportunity for a decided movement towards raising funds for the erection of this monument; and that we appeal to all the military and civic bodies, and citizens of Brooklyn and New York, to join in a substantial demonstration on the occasion.

The resolutions and circular having been read and unanimously adopted, Mr. SPOONER moved the appointment of Executive and Finance Committees and Treasurer, with the view to permanent organization.

The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed, with full power to take necessary measures:—

Executive Committee—George Hall, George Taylor, W. W. Walsh, J. R. Burton, W. L. Ely, H. C. Cady, U. C. Rossiter, Thomas Stacey, Robert C. Morris, H. C. Moore, S. G. Stryker, A. S. Crowell, M. P. Coons, J. McBride, Smith Fancher.

Finance Committee—Isaac H. Smith, Wm. H. Richards, Robert C. Morris.

Treasurer—E. J. Whitlock.

It was stated in the circular that the proposed monument will cost about $50,000.

J. Alexander Patton, Esq., moved that Fort Greene, be selected as the site for the proposed martyrs' monument, which was carried by acclamation.

Patriotic addresses were made by Judge Morse, Mayor Hall, Geo. Taylor, A. J. Spooner, J. Alex. Patton, Roswell C. Graves, H. A. T. Granby, John T. Hildreth, and M. Ostrander.

A motion offered by Alderman Oakly, directing the executive committee to set forth in the circular that Fort Greene had been selected as the site for the monument, was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned, having passed off in an enthusiastic and satisfactory manner.

Cricket.

FRANKLIN CLUB VS. NEWARK CLUB.

These two Jersey clubs played a match on Tuesday at Franklin, N. J. The Newark club lost the match through not taking their best players, imagining that the Franklin players were not such good batters and fielders as they proved to be. Mr Winn is a good bowler, and Houston and Stapleton must not be forgotten. On the Newark side Smith, as usual, was a fine long stop, and made some excellent play off his bat. Nichols played cautiously and well. The fielding of Newark was loose. The Franklin Club went in first, and scored 27; on the second innings they scored 45, while Newark made only 15 on the first innings and 38 on the second. Franklin won with 17 runs to spare. The return match will be played at Newark on Monday next. Two new clubs have lately started in that city, one called the American, the other the Mechanics'.

The score was as follows:—

FRANKLIN CLUB.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Tattersal c. Smith b. Hedges	0	c. Nicols b. McNair	5
Burns c. Jefferson b. Hedges	3	b. McNair	3
Stapleton run out	8	b. Baker	5
Winn b. McNair	5	b. McNair	10
Rd. Gulles b. McNair	4	b McNair	0
Houston b. McNair	0	b. Baker	15
Booth c. Olds b. McNair	0	b. McNair	0
Rt. Gulles b. Mair	0	c. Anthony b. Baker	2
Hager c. Greathead b. McNair	0	run out	1
Have run out	0	not out	1
Broadbent not out	1	c. Nicols b. McNair	0
Wide balls	2	Wide balls	1
Byes	4	Byes	2
Total	27		45

NEWARK CLUB.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Nichols b. Booth	1	c. Tattersel b. Winn	5
Hedges b Winn	0	c. Broadbent b Winn	0
J. Jefferson b. Winn	0	hit wicket	0
Smith b. Winn	3	c and b Booth	15
Baker run out	7	b. Winn	9
Ward c. Stapleton b. Winn	1	run out	1
Greathead c. Winn	2	b. Winn	2
Sands b. Winn	0	not out	4
Anthony not out	1	b. Tattersal	1
McNair b. Winn	0	b. Winn	0
Olds c. Tattersal b. Winn	0	c. Stapleton b. Winn	1
Total	15		38

The Brooklynites played a match on Wednesday on a rough piece of ground situated at Greenfield, near the Hit and Miss. For amateurs they played well, particularly Laton and Russell. Welsted bowled very well and Youle made five good catches; but the greatest novelty of the day was Mr Gadsby, of State street, who played uncommonly well with only one leg; he threw away his crutches and made some excellent hits; he is an old Nottingham player, and lost his leg by a blow from a ball. The following was the score at close:—

HAINE'S SIDE.

Youle run out	2	run out	6
Beale b. Eastmead	0	b. Eastmead	0
James b Eastmead	1	b. Russell	0
Bagster run out	0	b. Russell	8
Geocenough run out	0	b. Russell	0
Pryor b. Russell	8	b. Welsted	0
Laban b. Welsted	10	c. Adams b. Russell	17
Eastmead b. Welsted	2	b. T. Eastmead	6
Haines run out	2	c. Russell	1
Echelor b. Russell	1	b. Russell	1
Batchelor run out	3	not out	2
Fletcher c. Hall	4	b. Welsted	0
Walker not out	1	b Welsted	0
Wide balls	3	Wide balls	1
Byes	4	Byes	2
Total	41	Total	38

CATTING'S SIDE.

Welsted b. Pryor	1	c. Youle	0
Holicely run out	3	c. Youle	5
Andrews b. Labon	3	c. Youle	1
Russell b. Labon	17	c. Youle	0
Eastmead c & b Labon	1	run out	1
Robb b. Pryor	0	b Echelor	6
Gadsby b. Labon	0	c. Labon	0
Lowndes b. Labon	0	b. Echelor	1
Catting b. Pryor	0	not out	1
J. Holicely c & b. Labon	0	run out	0
Richard b. Pryor	10	c. Walker	0
Thomson b. Pryor	1	run out	0
Wide balls	1	wide balls	1
Byes	1	byes	3
Total	38	Total	19

The Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last night in the Commissioners of Jurors' rooms, in the City Hall. Present, Charles, McDougal, Esq., Chairman; Commissioners Freeborn, Cartwright, Brown and Wright, and Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer.

The first case for adjudication was that of two members of Engine Company No. 1, who had been expelled. The foreman appeared on behalf of the delinquents, and stated that the only reason for expelling them was because they had not paid up their dues. He said that it would meet the views of the company if their resignations were accepted; besides, it would certainly be desirable for the parties themselves.

The second was that of a member of Engine Company No. 24, who on two occasions was beastly drunk in the engine house, and, in the opinion of the foreman, was not a fit member for any engine company in the city.

The third case was that of a member attached to Engine Company No. 26, who, from neglect of duty and inability to pay fines, was expelled by the company.

A member of Engine Company No. 36, who had been expelled, appeared and stated that he had committed no offence other than being sick with fever and ague. Some ill feeling, he supposed, having been created against him, they took the opportunity to expel him.

The foreman of Engine Company No. 23 appeared, and informed the Board that several of their members had, since the month of September last, been expelled for non-performance of duty and non-payment of fines. A number of other cases of expulsion were then taken up by the Commissioners, but the decisions in all the cases were reserved.

The Board adjourned until Saturday evening at nine o'clock.

Fires in New York.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE IN ANN STREET.

Mr. John F. Trow occupied the whole of No. 49, and the upper floors of Nos. 51 and 53; his loss by fire and water is estimated at about $20,000, on which he has an insurance of $46,000, in the following companies:—Pacific, $2,000; Firemen's, of New York, $3,000; Ocean, (formerly Metropolis,) $2,500; Granite, $2,500; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $2,000; Webster, $5,000; Fulton, $3,000 Mechanics', $3,000; Hamilton, $5,000; Merchants', $2,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Pennsylvania, of Pittsburg, $4,000; North Western of Philadelphia, $5,000; North Western, of Oswego, $2,000. The water has damaged the manuscript of the Directory, and part of the forms have been "pied," which will cause a delay of about 10 days beyond the time they expected to issue the Directory, and most likely part of the city will have to be canvassed over again. Messrs. Appleton had books, in the sheet and paper, &c., to the amount of $2,500 in No. 49, which were destroyed. They have an insurance on them of $2,000 in the Equitable Insurance Company, of London.

E. Dunnigan & Brother had about $175 worth of books destroyed—which were being printed and bound by Mr. Trow, on which they had no insurance.

Leavitt & Allen had in J. F. Trow's charge about $1,500 worth of books, papers, &c., all of which were destroyed. No insurance.

George P. Putnam & Co., publishers and booksellers, also had in Mr. John F. Trow's establishment a large number of books, paper, &c.; among which were 12,500 copies of Irving's Life of Washington, in the sheet, and a lot of wood cuts that cost near $12,000 to get up, which were worth, at the time of the fire, at least $5,000. Their whole amount of loss will not be far from $7,000, on which they have an insurance of $2,000 in the Howard Insurance Company, and the balance will be covered by Mr. Trow's insurance.

There was a large quantity of valuable stereotype plates belonging to different parties, worth about $50,000—fortunately they were all kept in the vault under the sidewalk, and it is supposed they have not sustained any damage.

Mr. Louis Durr, gold and silver refiner, occupied the first floor of No. 51. His damage is slight—not over $50. He has an insurance in an out-town company for $2,000.

Messrs. Morrill, Donald & Co., manufacturers of printing ink, who occupied first floor of No. 53, did not sustain any damage.

Cafiery & Doxey, who occupied part of the cellar in No. 49, lost about $500, on which they had no insurance.

Buildings Nos 49 and 51 are owned by the estate of E. Holbrook, and sustained damage to the amount of about $8,000. They are insured for $10,000: in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company for $5,000, and the Lorillard Insurance Company, $5,000.

Building No. 53, owned by Lieutenant Baker, was damaged about $400, and is insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company for $2,000, Hamilton Insurance Company for $2,000, and the Excelsior Insurance Company for $2,000—in all $6,000.

There were several narrow escapes from suffocation and death from burning. Mr. Edward Young, who resides in South Fifth street, Williamsburg, and who was employed on the fourth floor of No. 49, made an attempt to escape into the adjoining building, but was driven back by the dense smoke, and retreated to the window; here he succeeded in obtaining a supply of fresh air, but found it useless to attempt an escape through the smoke. He then got out upon the iron shutter, where he supported himself, until the heat and smoke becoming too great, he made a desperate effort to clamber up to the roof; at this moment an explosion of some kind sent the flames upon him, knocking his hat into the street and burning his person; he finally succeeded in reaching the roof, and immediately sank down from exhaustion. Had not others helped him away, he would have rolled into the street.

Mr. James Barber, of No. 63 Fulton street, also made his escape by the window to the roof; his face, hair, beard and hands were much burned, but it is hoped not seriously.

Mr. James Vincent made a narrow escape by creeping along the floor with his face close upon it, and so down the stairs. When he reached the bottom he was completely exhausted, and was taken away by his friends.

THE FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.

At the fire at No. 211 Greenwich street, on the same night, Mr. John F. White was damaged about $300. He has an insurance of $3,500 on his stock: in the North River Insurance Company, $2,500, and in the St. Mark's, $1,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. H. Carey, was damaged to the amount of $140. It is insured for $1,000 in the North American Insurance Company.

FIRE IN GOLD STREET.

Shortly before seven o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the bookbindery of Ames, Herrick & Barnes, No. 32 Gold street. The fire was found to originate in a wood bin, on the third floor, used for the deposit of paper cuttings. The firemen were quickly at work, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it extended much beyond the place of its origin. The water has occasioned the principal portion of the damage, amounting probably to upwards of $900. The firm have an insurance of $2,100 on the stock and fixtures in the Howard Insurance Company. The matter is now under investigation in reference to the cause of the fire. This makes the second fire in the same spot within the last year.

Personal Intelligence.

We understand that Mr. E. G. Holland, known to our countrymen as the author of many valuable essays, and other literary productions, sails for Germany on the 10th inst. He intends to remain in that country one year or more; and from the progress he has already made in German literature, as well as from his particular cast of mind, we have no doubt that he will be able to do what American travellers generally, thus far, fail in doing; that is, to give a fair and an interesting representation of the higher elements of German life, its literature, character, and best social life.

Dr. Stephen Beale, the Philadelphia dentist, is lying seriously ill at the county prison in Philadelphia, and it is feared that he cannot survive his term of imprisonment.

Major Burr Porter, of Newark, N. J., is a "Binbashi" (major or lieutenant colonel) in the Turkish service, and commands one thousand men at Eupatoria.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, M. C. elect in the Eighth district of Virginia, is in Washington.

W. J. Patterson, one of the editors of the Parkville *Luminary*, who was threatened with lynch law by a Missouri mob is announced to make a speech this evening in Boston.

Tom Thumb, the celebrated little great man, was married at Webster, on the 24th ult., to a Miss Vinton, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Married, in the office of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, on Wednesday afternoon, May 22, by S. S. Brittan, Mr. Orson Johnson, of Tivoli, Ill., and Miss Caroline M. C. Hassler, daughter of the late F. R. Hassler, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey. Immediately after the ceremony, the parties left this city, accompanied by Miss Johnson, (daughter of the bridegroom by his former wife,) for their home in the West.

ARRIVED.

At the St Nicholas—J Winman, Washington; E Dudley, Virginia; H M Temes, Canada; Oscar Turner, Ky; R C Cornelius, Philadelphia; Lee Gardner, Tenn.

At the Smithsonian House—T M Blount, Jr, Washington; Chancy C Burr, Mass; W B Bishop, Buffalo; Capt Maroy, U S A; J M Page, Boston; Sir V Stanton, England; Lt Rheems, U S N; E O Stevens, N Jersey; L Lachapeller, Washington; R Mather, Middletown; W Ryder, Philadelphia; Col Blount, Alexandria.

At the Metropolitan—Hon Chas Sumner, Boston; Dr G M Bailey, Baltimore; Horace B Chambers, San Francisco; Jno Wheelwright, Valparaiso, Chili; W A Lathrop, New York.

From Richmond in the steamship Jamestown—T Magilton, W W McGregor, R J Dillman, A M Wilson, Miss Beecoo and sister, A C Johnston and lady, Mrs Levy and son, Mrs Sedgwick and daughter, J Van Nostrand and lady, T Sedgwick, W McGregor, W Haywood, Jr, lady and servant, J Brett, W N Burwell, lady and daughter, A C Brown and lady, U L Burroughs, T M Lynch, G Allen, J Coleman, J Weal, R Marshall, J Bedell, J F Fox, A Smith, M Nocquet, Mrs Selver, Miss Norton, T M Emanuel and lady, J Bevans, Mrs M C Wilson, and 38 in the steerage.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Lagrange appears tonight as Rosina, in the opera of "The Barber of Seville," in which she will sing "Erkell's Hungarian Melody," with brilliant variations; also, a grand Valse di Bravura. Signors Lorini, Gasparoni, Rovere and Morelli will appear in the other leading characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss Pyne, the charming English vocalist, appears to night as Amina, in Bellini's opera of "Somnambule," Mr. Harrison as Elvino, Mr. Borrani as Count Rodolph, and Miss Pyne as Lisa. To-morrow evening the "Bohemian Girl" will be produced in splendor.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. Conway comes off to-night, when the drama of the "Willow Copse" will be produced—Mrs. Conway as Rose Fielding, and Mr. Conway as Luke Fielding. The comedy of "Masks and Faces" will also be played. Conway deserves a bumper.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Three very attractive features are announced for this evening. The first is "Paul the Poacher," the next is "The North Pole," in which Messrs. Coney, Webb and Johnston will fill leading characters, and the amusements will close with the drama of "The Bloodhounds."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The two favorite comedies which have been played every week, will be given this evening for the last time—"The Serious Family" and "The Toodles." Those who have frequented this establishment are acquainted with the cast—all of Burton's company appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Three popular dramas are announced for this evening. The first is "Elopements in High Life," with a fine cast. The next is "Sketches in India," also well cast—