THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7083. SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assembly

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1856.

The Governor's message, Comptroller's report, digest of claims, and the Treasurer's report were presented. Opposition was made to the reading of the message, on the ground that it was disrespectful to the House to present it to the Senate; but it was withdrawn and the message read.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. NORTHRUP—To abolish the office of Overseer of the poor.

By Mr. GLOVER—To repeal the Prohibitory Liquor law.

By Mr. REILLY—For the prevention of fires in New York.

By Mr. BRADNER—To appoint commissioners to locate second State Lunatic Asylum.

By Mr. DUGANNE—To amend the New York city charter. For the better enforcement of the act registering births.

By Mr. BUCKLEY—For a bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

By Mr. HAKES—To erect the county of Canisteo.

Adjourned to Monday.

Bills Before the Senate.

AMENDING THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. HALE has introduced a bill to amend title 3, part 2, chap. 4 of the Revised Statutes. It provides—

Sec. 1. That no promissory note, draft, bond, &c., at not more than eight months' date, shall be void because of the payment of a greater rate of interest than 7 per cent.

Sec. 2. That when in an action on any such note, draft, bond, &c., it shall appear that more than 7 per cent has been paid, the plaintiff shall receive from the defendant the amount actually paid lent, or advanced, without interest or costs of action.

Sec. 3. That when, prior to action, the maker, acceptor or endorser of such note, &c., tender to the owner the amount actually paid for said note with 7 per cent interest, and the same is refused by the owner, then if such facts shall appear on action the plaintiff shall pay all costs and disbursements of the defendant, and the same may, on motion, be set off against the amount of the plaintiff's recovery.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of the act shall not extend to or authorize any bank or incorporated company to take or receive more than 7 per cent interest on any loans or discounts.

IN RELATION TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. MADDEN has introduced a bill in relation to bills of exchange or sight drafts and checks, which provides:—

Sec. 1. That all bills of exchange or drafts payable at sight within this State, shall be due on presentation without any days of grace.

Sec. 2. All checks upon banks within this State, payable on any day after the date there f, shall be due on the day mentioned, without grace.

Sec. 3. It shall not be necessary to present for acceptance any such check before it becomes due, but all parties thereto shall be and remain equally liable as if the same had been presented and accepted.

THE LONG ISLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. C. P. SMITH has introduced a bill incorporating the Long Island Trust Company. The parties forming the corporation are:—James Van Nostrand, Jas. S. T. Stranahan, G. B. Lamar, Charles Christman, Moses Taylor, Samuel Smith, J. N. Taylor, A. P. Ostrom, Anthony Osborne, Czar Dunning, J. J. Cocks, J. T. Martin, J. W. Green, Ira Smith, Rollin Sanford, R. W. Berdell, W. H. Simonton, E. B. Litchfield, John Brouwer, J. S. Shafter, J. S. Southworth, E. A. Lambert, M. O. Roberts, A. W. Benson, J. W. Gilbert, Nehemiah Knight, J. E. Cooley, A. B. Baylis, George Leland, A. A. Low, John Skillman, William Wolfe and A. G. Jerome. The capital stock to be $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. The business of the company may commence when $200,000 shall have been paid in or satisfactorily secured. The amount of money the company may have in trust, on deposit or loan, at any time, is not to exceed $3,000,000; and the amount of outstanding loans not to exceed $4,000,000. An annual statement is to be made by the Board of Trustees to the Supreme Court.

STATEMENT OF THE DAY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Amount deposited during the past year	$364,291 00
Number of depositors	4 540
Amount paid to depositors during the year	328,134 58
Interest received during the year	41,603 90
Interest paid to depositors	32,738 03
Rate of interest paid 6 per cent on $1,000 and upwards, and 5 per cent on less sums	
expenses for year	$4 788 39
Aggregate deposits on 1st January, 1856	$699,041 61
Bonds and mortgages held on co	528,960 00
Stock held	50,000 00
Cash on hand	142,557 39

No loans have been made on any personal securities whatever during the year.

Railroad Accident.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CLEVELAND Jan. 17, 1856.

We have obtained the following particulars in regard to the railroad accident which occurred on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, near Delaware station, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to-day. Our information is gathered from the conductor, W. A Fisher, Esq., and from passengers upon the train which met with the disaster.

It appears that the train, the first Cincinnati express which left Columbus at 10:5 this morning, while on its way eastward, and when proceeding at its usual average speed—thirty miles per hour—met with a disaster, from the breaking of the forward axle of the engine truck. The train consisted of a locomotive, tender, baggage car and three passenger cars, all filled. Upon the breaking of the axle the engine struck the ground, and immediately turned over on the right side. The engineer, (Swiss,) and fireman, both stood to their posts gallantly, going over with the locomotive. The engineer, who was, we understand, badly injured in an accident some three years ago, was hurt in the back. The fireman had his ankle badly sprained. Both were somewhat bruised, but not seriously. The baggage car followed the locomotive, and turned over on its right side. Had it not brought up against a stump, it is probable that it would have turned over several times. In this car were five men. But two of them were hurt. The American express messenger, Johnson, (who does not as a usual thing travel upon the train) had two or three ribs broken, and it may be otherwise considerably injured. He resides, I believe, at Cleveland. He was left at Cardington, in a surgeon's care. In the same car Mr. Frank Bowen, a paymaster on the road, was severely burned and bruised from the stove and baggage falling upon him. Mr. Bowen suffered so much that he could be brought no farther than Cheshire, where he was left in good hands. He was very anxious to come on to Cleveland, where he has a wife.

Fortunately for the passengers, the coupling of the baggage car, which was literally turned end for end, broke, so that the three passenger cars moved on actually passing the wreck, until the rear of the last car was abreast of the locomotive; the first, as also the second passenger car, had their platforms smashed up, windows broken, &c. In the first passenger car there were two persons injured—the conductor, W. A. Fisher, had a very narrow escape; he was just in the act of opening the door of the first passenger car to step out upon the platform when the platforms were folded up; in a moment more he would have been crushed between them, as it was, his hands were badly cut and jammed in the door. A French passenger, whose name we did not learn, was also slightly hurt by the breaking of glass, &c.; a black eye was probably the worst of his injuries. A negro waiter, a passenger in the baggage cars, got his finger badly jammed. The first passenger car was off the track several times, but righted on again in a most unaccountable manner—the passengers considering themselves very lucky. But the accident was one of that nature which it was impossible to foresee or prevent. No blame is attached to the railroad employés.

The locomotive (Buffalo) has been running about three years—is a 80,000 engine. The loss of the company may be estimated in round numbers at $4,000. The engine is literally smashed up, and part of it is said to be buried nearly three feet in the ground. The track was but slightly injured, two rails being torn up.

P. S.—Mr. Bowen has since reached Cleveland.

The Staten Island Ferry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Can you inform a suffering community what has been done by the city government in the matter of the Staten Island ferry? The last heard on the subject was that the Mayor, for reasons stated in his message, had vetoed the lease of the Whitehall slips to the company now using them. What has been done since? Have the company obtained the lease privately, the law to the contrary notwithstanding? Or are they running without any lease?

To complain of the manner in which the ferry service is performed would be at present unnecessary. Let us know how the matter stands, and it will then be time to take needful measures in order either to enforce the performance of regular trips, including a permanent night trip, with good boats, by the present company, or the establishment of a new line.

NO JOKE.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Testimony of Mr. Sedgwick, Miss Ann Roe, Reeves B. Selmes and Stephen H. Branch—Affidavits, &c.

FIFTH DAY.

The investigation was resumed yesterday, the whole Board of Commissioners being present. The Mayor's office was crowded, showing that the interest of the case has not died out, notwithstanding the protracted length to which it has been extended.

Mr. Noyes, counsel for the prosecution, offered the following affidavit of Mrs. Ann B. Cudlipp, which was read on the investigation before the Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen:—

I, Ann B. Cudlipp, depose—that I was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1801; that I am daughter of Thomas Sparshott, and sister of Elizabeth Kervan, of Stoomingdale; that I was a passenger in the Perseus, Captain Richardson, in 1817, from Portsmouth, England, to Halifax that there was a family named Matsel on board; that Mr. Matsell had a wife on board; that he had two daughters on board, named Mary and Susan; that he had three sons on board named William Matsell, George W. Matsell and Augustus Matsell; these three sons, William, George and Augustus, I distinctly and positively remember; that William was about fifteen, that George W. was about seven or eight years old; that there was a very old lady on board, who was either Mr Matsell's mother or his wife's mother. We got out of provisions, and put into Halifax for provisions.

ANN B. CUDLIPP.

Sworn to before me, this seventh day of April, 1855.
THOMAS PEARSON, Justice of the Seventh District.
YORKVILLE, April 7, 1855.

The first witness examined was:—

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, who testified as follows:—I reside in this city, and am a counsellor-at-law.

Q. Will you state whether you saw any book, while in England, purporting to be a parish record of baptism in Brandon, Suffolk county, England?

Objected to by Mr. Brady, on the ground that the record should be produced first.

Mr. Noyes contended that if testified to by competent witnesses, it was admissable, although the record itself might not be produced. A sworn copy was admissable, he argued, and cited Cowen & Hill's notes, 616, 1,147 and 1,149.

Mr. Brady objected, as there was no legal proof that the record was authentic.

Witness resumed—I was in London in July and August last year; on some day during that period I was at Mr. Buchanan's office; a gentleman whom I had no recollection of having seen before, but who was Mr Branch, introduced himself to me; he showed me a book entitled "The Parish Record of Baptism for the Parish of Brandon," and I gave him the following certificate:—

I certify that Mr. Stephen H. Branch has this day produced before me, at the residence of the Hon. James Buchanan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, in London No. 56 Harley street, a volume in manuscript, on parchment, which the said Mr. Branch represents to me as being the original register of baptisms for the parish of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk, England. And I further certify that the said manuscript volume contains under the head of "Baptisms, 1811," the following words:—"George, son of George Matsell and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized, privately, Oct. 10th and received Dec. 26th." I have given Mr. Branch this certificate at his request. THEODORE SEDGWICK.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 1855.

Witness resumed—The volume was rather a thin folio volume, in manuscript, on parchment, if it states so in my affidavit; it did not strike me as a very old or a very new looking volume; I think Mr. Appleton, the Secretary of the Legation, saw it; if Mr. Buchanan saw it, it was without my knowledge; I think Mr. Branch was alone.

Cross-examined by Mr Brady—I did not witness any interview between Mr Buchanan and Mr. Branch; the book which he showed me was open; it was a bound book; I should say the record of the baptism was in the middle of the page or not; Mr. Branch and I separated, and I think he left after me; the occasion, I think, left the office before I did; Mr. Branch came in after I arrived at Mr. Buchanan's office; I was kept waiting some time to see Mr. Buchanan.

Miss Ann Roe, sworn, testified as follows:—I reside in Broadway; I resided near Niblo's between 1814 and 1824; I recollect a family living near me named Matsell; Mr. Matsell was a tailor; I did not see him often; I knew his two eldest daughters, Susan and Mary; I knew there were three boys, William, George and Augustus.

Mr. Reeves E Selmes, sworn, testified as follows:—During the last summer I occupied the position of Second Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen; I have rough minutes of the evidence given before the Police Committee; the papers which I have in my hand are copies of the Brandon records and the report of the committee to the Board of Aldermen.

Stephen H. Branch, sworn, testified as follows:—I reside in New York; I lived in New York since I was eleven years old; I went to England to ascertain the birthplace of Geo. W. Matsell; I left the United States on July 18, 1855; I went first to Liverpool, from there to Brandon very circuitously, which is on the line of Norfolk and Suffolk counties.

Q. What led you to go to Brandon?

Objected to by Mr. Brady, on the ground that the motive was not evidence. Sustained by the Court.

Witness—I went there from a statement made by Mrs. Millegan, a witness in this case; Brandon is a village of about 2,000 inhabitants; I first saw the parish clerk, whom I found about two rods from his residence; he was pointed out to me; his name is Charles Farrow, and he is about 45 years of age.

Q. What conversation took place between you?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

The Court said that he should state facts.

Witness—He (the sexton) directed me to go to London, where the rector was; the rector had two residences, one in Brandon and the other in London; I went from Brandon to London, and found the rector there; his name was Samuel Warren; he directed me to return to Brandon and go to the rectorial mansion; I knew he was the rector, because he told me so.

Mr. Brady objected to the testimony which was sought to be introduced, on the ground that there was no proof of its authenticity. There was no proof, for instance, that the person Mr. Branch spoke to was the rector, except his own statement. It was all hearsay from beginning to end—book, sexton, rector, all was hearsay. In order to introduce any record they had to bring proof irrefragible that that record was authentic.

Mr. Stoughton, counsel for prosecution, contended that the manner in which these documents came before the Court was in accordance with the rules of evidence.

The City Judge said that evidence might be admitted now and ruled upon afterwards.

Mr. Brady objected, and said he claimed that Mr. Branch knew nothing about the matter, and would, when cross-examining, endeavor to prove it.

The Recorder ruled in favor of Mr. Brady. He thought this testimony could not be introduced without first proving the authenticity of the records. He for one would prefer hearing the authorities and argument of the counsel before deciding this question.

His Honor the Mayor said this was a court not trammelled by technicalities. He was only in search of facts, and would exclude no evidence whatever. He would admit it all. My colleagues here are lawyers—I am not, and must defer to them, if they rule against me, but I hope they will unite with me in admitting it all. There is no appeal in this court.

The Recorder said the very fact that there was no appeal from this Court led him to be guided by the well settled principles of law which had been fixed after the experience of ages. He would prefer that the members of the Court should have a consultation together before deciding this question.

Mr. Stoughton said, if discussion and authorities were necessary, he hoped an opportunity would be given them to produce the authorities.

City Judge Capron said the remarks of the Mayor seemed very reasonable. Equity and justice had great weight with him. He for one should prefer argument, but he thought we could admit the evidence subject to argument, but he would leave this for the decision of his colleagues.

The Recorder said it would save time to adjourn.

Mr. Brady—Then before adjourning we can call other witnesses—I am a witness myself—(Laughter)—will you examine me?

Mr. Noyes—We will not examine you now—we will be ready for you next time, perhaps.

The Court then adjourned till 3½ o'clock next Saturday.

The Weather.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. of Friday, the 18th, the temperature rose above the freezing point, and continued above that line for six consecutive hours, and was followed by an abundant white frost this morning. The cold cycle, therefore, terminated quietly at the end of ninety (90) hours, counted from 4 P. M. of Sunday, as indicated in my weather memoranda published in the HERALD of Friday morning. That rise at the end of the ninety hours was not what I term a perturbation, for the reason that a still higher temperature exists to-day—the thermometer having rose to 38 degrees. An electric current is now (3 P. M.) running in the high atmosphere. E MERIAM.

Brooklyn Heights, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Birthday of Benjamin Franklin by the New York Typographical Society—Soiree Dansante, Supper, Sentiments and Speeches.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin was appropriately celebrated on Thursday evening last, at Miller's new City Assembly Rooms, by the New York Typographical Society. A banquet and ball were given, at which over 600 persons participated, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the tickets, together with donations, went to a fund for the support of the Printers' Free Library of this city.

The Typographical Society is the only organization that pays any attention to the memory of the great American philosopher—a fact not at all creditable to our people, in view of the many benefits we have derived from his history, precepts and scientific discoveries.

Franklin did much to give a tone and direction to American character, and his influence will be recognized and memory honored much more in some future time than at present. To show the utilitarian character of Franklin, we annex a copy of a certificate addressed by that distinguished man, during the early part of the year 1786, to Francis Childs, then the printer to Congress, which shows that our more modern diplomats have a fair precedent for carrying out their private interests while in the public service. The fact of his making type in the same house where he conducted his diplomatic negotiations will strike most persons as being curious:—

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 25, 1786.

I do hereby certify whom it may concern, that the printing types with which I have furnished Mr. Francis Childs, continued in fifteen boxes, marked B. F., Nos. 9, 10, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 38, 53, 54, 59, 60, were made in my house, at Passy, by my servants, for my use, and were never the property of any European letter founder, manufacturer or merchant whatsoever.

B. FRANKLIN,
Late Minister for the United States at the Court of France.

Dancing commenced in the Assembly Rooms at eight o'clock, and was continued until half-past ten, when supper was announced, and the company adjourned to partake of the good things provided by the proprietor of the rooms. There were no wines or liquors on the table, and in other respects the fare was such as would not have displeased Franklin himself, who, it will be remembered, lived on a shilling's worth of food a day for some time.

The exercises commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. SPENCER, after which

Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was introduced, and delivered a long and able address, from which we give a few extracts:—

This is not the time for extended remark, and I will, therefore, confine myself to two scenes in your pictorial biography—the first and the last. The former presents him as a boy, in the midst of his playmates, building for their common use, but with materials taken without leave or right a wharf at the mill pond. It may well remind us of the great truth taught him by the lips and the rod of his Puritan father—a truth which politicians and statesmen are ever prone to forget—which even Christian philosophers have not always remembered—but which lies at the foundation of all wise and right policy, in every department of active life, and which Franklin never failed to inculcate—"That nothing which is not truly honest is truly useful." The latter represents him as one of the committee of the Congress of '76, on the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson is its chairman, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston are his associates. What a combination! Talent, knowledge and experience—the dawning zeal of youth—the ripened wisdom of age. Franklin already patriarch, appointed, and Sherman, are seated; the others, as befits their years, stand before them. Jefferson, youngest but one of the group, reads the draft of his immortal Declaration. It covers at most one page, and the last sentence of it, as it goes forth from the Congress, declares the United States, by their equal place among the nations of the earth; and proclaims for humanity, in all time to come, its inalienable rights. The aggressive measures which led to the Revolution, began in 1763, and without the prompt and earnest opposition of that day, and the continued struggle of the next twelve years, the nation could not have been prepared for the final step, involving, as of necessity it did, the inevitable evils, and the uncertain issues of a civil war. In all this preparatory work, Franklin was active and prominent; in many essential respects, the most active, prominent and influential man of his day. Many other men there were of the two next generations in each of the colonies—Otis and Henry, Jefferson and the Adamses, and their illustrious compatriots—who, from the very first, took part in this work and were being fitted from year to year, by the discipline through which they were severally passing to be called in due time to exalted positions in the council or in the field; and to one of them was to be awarded, by the unanimous voice of his contemporaries and the impartial judgment of posterity, the name and the honors of Father of his Country. But at the passage of the Stamp act many of them had but just come upon the stage of active life, and others, though mature in years or in the prime of manhood, were little known beyond the colonies to which they respectively belonged. Even Washington, already famous in America, and not unknown in Europe, could do little in the early part of this period towards leading the American people to be decisive step; and no one of them had abroad the position or the influence to bring to their country in the hour of trial the support or favor of foreign powers or princes. Not so with Franklin. Advanced in years, endowed with a double measure of common sense and practical talent, experienced in public affairs, known in every quarter of English America as the teacher, by his proverbial wisdom, of the preceding generation; reverenced by his countrymen—the instructed not less than the illiterate—as the most sagacious and trustworthy of advisers; and what was equally, and in some respects even more important, enjoying, by his brilliant discoveries, and by the honors bestowed on him by universities and learned societies in Europe, a world-wide celebrity; he was enabled, from the very beginning of the contest, to give to the cause he so heartily espoused a support far more important and effective than any other living man. This support he gave for the twelve years that followed the passage of the Stamp act, abroad as well as at home, before Parliaments and councils, in Congresses and committees, by correspondence and by well timed publications, and by these new displays of eminent ability and devoted patriotism gained such additional power over the minds and counsels of the American people, that when at length his voice was given for separation and independence, its influence was electrical and decisive. With this new and momentous step new duties are to be assumed. The Declaration is to be maintained in mortal combat on the battle field; armies are to be raised; foreign aid is to be secured; a thousand difficulties are to be encountered and overcome; and here, again, on both sides of the Atlantic, and notwithstanding his great age, Franklin, for the next seven years, is first among the foremost of the patriot sages on whom it devolved—

Then to advise how war may best upheld,
Move by her two main nerves—iron and gold—
In all her equipage:

as well as, during the conflict and after its final triumph—

——to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states hard to be spell'd.

When, in addition to all his former services, we consider his numerous, diversified and successful labors, from 1776 to 1785, we shall be prepared to understand how and why it was that on the achievement of their national independence, the American people, with one voice, assigned to Franklin, among the fathers and the founders of that independence—and to none other—the second place. By similar reflections, we may a so understand how and why it was that one so conscientious and devout, and so little disposed to enthusiasm, as President Stiles, of Yale College, could say, in writing, that his love, esteem and reverence for Franklin, "bordered on adoration." Had he lived in the early ages of Pagan antiquity, his wisdom and his services to his country and to mankind would, indeed, have placed him among the demi-gods—his investigations of nature, and his mastery of the most terrific of her powers, would have raised him to the summit of Olympus.

The regular toasts were then taken up, as follows:—

The Memory of Franklin. [Dirge by the band.]
The President of the United States.
The Union—Inseparably connected with the name of the American philosopher. May the links which unite our confederacy be as bright and imperishable as the fame of Franklin!

This was responded to by the Alleganians singing "Our Glorious Union Forever!" which was encored. A gentleman here proposed three cheers for General George P. Morris, the author of the song and an old typo, which were given with hearty good will:—

The Press.
The Sister Professions of Typography—Like the face and body of the type, mutually dependent, they cannot be separated without destroying the unity of each other.

Public Opinion—The higher law of the age, indebted to the press for its potency, with type and press, and ink and paper, it confidently assails the citadel of Error, and triumphs where armies of millions fail.

To this toast Rev. Mr. CUTLER responded—Public opinion is the higher law of the age, said he, but the living truth of God is the highest. Cobbet, the scoffer, used to enter at that "great brute beast, the public," but how can truth send refinement to the mass of mankind except through the press? The Almighty no longer leaves his autograph on "tables of stone," but stamps his truth with types on millions of printed sheets, as clearly as he writes it in Arcturus and Orion flashing on the midnight sky. A right opinion is mightier than bayonets and a force of ten thousand Whitfields and websters all speaking at once. Macaulay states that in 1695 the restraints were taken from the British press, and the process celebrated on that occasion the freedom of Franklin's press, which was born eighty years before the freedom of Franklin's country was declared. (Loud applause.)

Authors—The only true alchemists, who transmute airy nothings and material essences into the gold coinage of the brain.

Col. T. B. THORPE responded briefly. He compared the authors of the present time with those of the era of Goldsmith and Johnson, and was gratified at the superior social position held by the former. He deprecated in strong terms the tendency in the public mind to overlook the vices and crimes of men of genius. For his part he thought they should be judged by the same rules as common men, and their frailties condemned as strongly.

Publishers—Mammons, who receive many times for transmitting spirit thoughts to the poor. May they never work in the dark unless in the wrong, and always be sure they're right before they go ahead. Blessing by the Alleganians.

The Printers' Free Library—Does nothing more merit than money, it appeals to all for encouragement, and promises gratitude and gain to its benefactors.

D. L. NORTHRUP responded to this toast, to which he warmly commended the Printers' Library to public favor and announced donations to the fund.

The last regular toast was:—

Woman—

And say, without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man! A world without a sun!

The following volunteered toast, by Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS, was read and loudly cheered:—

Dr. Francis—the printers' friend and benefactor. The good impression he has made on earth is registered in heaven.

Donations to the Printers' Free Library were taken and announced by PETER C. BAKER, after which the company adjourned to the ball room and spent the rest of the night in chasing the "glowing hours with flying feet," and all that sort of thing. The affair was very pleasant, the music was good, the speaking good, the singing excellent, and women very pretty. Then the printers are a gallant and handsome set of men, and so everything combined to make a "good time."

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The dazzling fairy spectacle of "King Charming" will be resumed to-morrow evening, with a new distribution of the leading characters—Madame Ponisi assumes the part of Charming, Mrs. Blake that of Queen Hesperia, and Mrs. Buckland that of the commander of the fairy light guard. This beautiful piece, and that other great scenic wonder, "The Sea of Ice," will hereafter be performed on alternate nights, with a good farce. "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger" will precede "King Charming" to-morrow night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—M. Jerome Ravel's amusing affair, entitled "The Schoolmaster," will be performed for the second time, to-morrow evening. The author, and his brothers, Antoine and Jerome, have fine characters—the latter, as the tallest boy in the school, keeps the house in a constant roar of laughter. Two grand *pas*, by the great ballet corps, will follow. The magnificent spectacle of "Raoul" will conclude the entertainments.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. G. C. Charles, the popular Irish comedian, and his sister, Miss M. A. Charles, a great favorite with the patrons of this house, commence an engagement to-morrow night. "Ireland as it is" is the opening drama, Mr. Charles as Ragged Pat, Mr. Ward as Dan O'Carolan, and Miss Charles as Judy O'Trot. After which the laughable farce called "Our Gal," Miss Charles as Caroline Merton, with the song of "Bobbin' Around." The whole will close with the comic drama of "The Model Farm," in which Mr. and Mrs. Ward and Mr. Griffiths appear.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. Burton will, to-morrow night, revive the favorite local play called "The Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," which created the greatest sensation in particular circles on its original production at this house. The cast contains the names of all the principal members of the company, including, of course, Mr Burton, in his famous part of Crookpath; Mrs Parker, a new *attaché*, plays Mrs. Crookpath. The play will be succeeded by the laughable farce of "Twenty Minutes With a Tiger."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "Love and Money" and the extravaganza of "Po-ca-hon-tas," continue the great attractions at this house. They are both admirably cast and placed on the stage. The latter will commence its fifth week to-morrow night. The author, Mr. Brougham, may justly feel elated at its extraordinary success, and the flattering encomiums lavished upon it from all quarters. Several novelties are announced to be in preparation at this house.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—In compliance with the solicitation of the patrons of Miss Keene, she will, to-morrow night, personate her favorite character of Pauline, in Bulwer's elegant play of the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. G. Jordan is to perform Claude, Mr. Bass Col. Dumas, and Miss Wells will make her *début* as Mad. Deschappelles. This announcement will, doubtless, attract a large, if not larger and more fashionable audience than has yet greeted the fair manager at the Varieties. The ballet of the "Prima Donna" is the final piece.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Various alterations have been made in the programme of entertainments for the coming week. New songs, new dances, the burlesque called "The Mummy," and many other novelties, are on the bill for to-morrow. George and his companions are as full of life as ever, and well they may be, for they always perform to full houses.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—With the exception of that rich comicality, "The Burlesque Hutchinsons," a complete alteration has been made in the list of amusements for to-morrow night. The operatic burlesque of "Beauty and the Beast" is the afterpiece. Perham's gift enterprise tickets, now taken here, are said to be coming in very freely.

News from Port au Prince.

[From the Providence Journal Jan. 19.]

Our correspondent at Bristol, R. I., furnishes the following information, brought by the brig A. G. Washburn, at that port from Port au Prince, Dec. 29:—

Capt. Camm states that the fever and black vomit still prevailed among the shipping in port, the crews of all the vessels being taken down soon after their arrival. The cases were most fatal among the French and Dutch vessels, several of which were in port. Two French brigs lost their officers and crew while Capt. C. lay in port. The crew of the A. G. W. sickened, but recovered.

Died, on board the A. G. Washburn, Jan. 4, of fever, John Dickison, aged 26 years. He shipped on board the day previous to sailing, and states that he belonged to Portland, Me., where he had a family.

Logwood and coffee scarce and high. Laborers very hard to get, the Emperor having taken all the available men out of the city to increase his army. It was rumored that great dissatisfaction prevailed among the troops, and numbers had revolted. A skirmish had taken place between the Dominicans and Haytiens, in which the latter came near being defeated, being taken by surprise, and sustaining a heavy loss in provisions and ammunitions.

Police Intelligence.

A BOLD OUTRAGE—ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Friday night, as Robert P. Simpson one of the Deputy Sheriffs, residing at No. 222 William street, was going down Duane street, at the corner of William street, he was attacked by two men, who were standing on the corner, with the evident intention of waiting for some one. These men, he says, seized him about the waist, and held him in close bondage, when a third party ran across the street from some doorway, and tearing open Mr. Simpson's coat, extracted what was valuable in his pockets, consisting of $13 in money and a note for $60. Having fleeced their victim of all the valuables they could lay their hands on, they ran up William street and endeavored to escape. Mr. Simpson pursued them, crying out "Stop thief!" At the corner of William and Pearl streets, two of the fugitives were taken into custody by officers McGuire and Hanrahan, of the Fourth ward police, who, hearing the alarm raised, hastened to the spot and succeeded in capturing two of the three runaways. The prisoners were taken to the Fourth ward station house, where they were locked up for the remainder of the night. Yesterday morning the accused, who gave their names as William H West and John Gannon, were brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court, where an affidavit being made against them for highway robbery, they were fully committed for trial. None of the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoners, but on the person of Gannon was found a chisel and other burglarious instruments. West is said to be the son of the man Sickey, who was executed for murder some years ago, while Gannon is well known as a professional thief by the police.

City Intelligence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—DEATH OF GEO. CURTIS.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at noon to take some appropriate notice of the death of Geo. Curtis, Vice-President of the Board. Mr. Pelatiah Perit assumed the chair, and in doing so spoke in feeling terms of the deceased. Mr. Curtis had been a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island, and there had learned a knowledge of and experience in parliamentary usage, of great use to him in after life. Mr. Chas. H. Russell offered a series of resolutions expressive of the regret of the board at the death of Mr. Curtis, which were accepted and ordered to be transmitted to the family of the deceased. Mr. John Stevens and others made eulogistic remarks befitting the occasion, when the board adjourned, after determining to attend the funeral of the deceased, which takes place to-morrow.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The Norwich boat arrived here yesterday morning at about 6:30; the Bell river steamer at 7:15, and the Stonington at 8 o'clock.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Gordon, who was injured by the recent accident on the Hudson River Railroad near Poughkeepsie, died of her wounds, on Friday last, in that city.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Chief Justice Oakley.

JAN. 19.—*Forrest vs. Forrest.*—The papers on the two points of amendments made by the respondent's counsel were submitted to the Judge, who reserved his decision.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., will preach at the Methodist Episcopal church, at the corner of First place and Henry street, Brooklyn, this morning.

By special request of the relations of John B. Petty, who perished in the ship St. Denis, a sermon will be preached with reference to that event, this evening, at the Mariners' church, corner of Madison and Catherine streets, by Rev. Charles J. Jones, pastor.

The Calcutta (E. I.,) *Englishman*, of November 10, says:—We hear that the Rev. Mr. Dall is to preach to-morrow morning, in commemoration of the late, the Hon Abbot Lawrence, at the Unitarian Rooms, No. 4, Tank square.

ORDINATIONS.

Rev. Edwin J. Hart, of the Bangor Seminary, was ordained and installed at Merrimack, N. H., on the 2d inst. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Boughton.

Rev. L. B. W. Sheyock has been ordained over the O. S. Church in Covington, Ky.

INVITATIONS.

The Rev. N. T. Allen, late pastor of the Baptist Church at Natic, R. I., has accepted the call of the Baptist Church at Jewett City, Conn., to become its pastor.

Rev. Dr. Hedge, of Providence, has received a call to become the pastor of the Unitarian church in Brookline, Mass.

Rev. Philander Hawkes, of Lowell, Mass., has accepted a call to become pastor of the Mariners' church in Providence.

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Woburn, Mass., has accepted the call to Plymouth Congregational Church and Society, in Rochester. He will enter on his duties within a few days.

Rev. Prof. Field, of Amherst College, has received a call from the First Congregational church in New London, as successor of Rev. Dr. McEwen.

Rev. Wm. R. Downs, of Orange, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Howard, N. Y.

Rev. Edward Taylor, of Lansinghurgh has accepted a call to the Congregational church in Kalamazoo, Mich., and will enter upon his labors in February.

Rev. George F. Tewksbury, of Oxford, has received a unanimous call from the Congregational church and society in Albany, his former field of labor.

Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D., of St. Louis, has received a call to the first Presbyterian church in New Orleans, with a proffered salary of seven thousand dollars.

Rev. Thomas G. Carver, of New York, has been called to the Old School church in Independence, Missouri.

INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. Henry A. Rowland, D.D., is to be installed pastor of Park Presbyterian church, in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, 23d inst.

Rev. A. H. Parmelee, late of Addison, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church and congregation of Livonia, by the Presbytery of Ontario, on the 9th inst.

RESIGNATIONS.

Rev. Washington Roosevelt, for nine years pastor of the North Presbyterian church in this city, has resigned his pastoral charge. In dissolving the relation the Presbytery expressed the strongest confidence and affection towards Mr R., which his own church has most cordially reiterated.

Rev. Charles H. Force, of Unadilla, N. Y., has resigned his pastoral charge, to accept a call to the Presbyterian church in South Ottawa, Ill.

DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Died, at Pittsfield, on the 16th inst., at the residence of his father, Rev. James B. Howard, of Rockport, Maine, aged twenty-seven years.

Rev. R. W. Hill, editor of the Genesee *Evangelist*, expired at his residence, in Rochester, on the 16th inst., after an illness of something more than two weeks.

NEW CHURCHES.

The new Presbyterian church, erected by the congregation of which Rev. Dr. W. C. Wisner is pastor, is to be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 22d inst.

A house of worship was dedicated to the service of God, at Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, December 6. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy.

A new Universalist church at St. Stephens, N. B., was dedicated to the worship of God on Thursday, December 13. The former church of the Universalists was buried about two years ago.

The spacious Baptist church edifice on Thirteenth street, between G and H streets, Washington City, has just been completed, and will be dedicated to-day with appropriate and interesting services.

The venerable structure known as St. Paul's church, of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, in Baltimore, having been destroyed by fire during the month of March, 1854, measures were promptly taken by the authorities of the congregation to erect upon the ruins a structure which should prove more convenient for the purposes of worship, and more attractive than the old building in respect to architectural outlines. The building being ready for service was opened on the 10th inst., and solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bishop Doane is to visit Orange, N.J., to-day, for the purpose of admitting to the holy order of the priesthood, the Rev. J. S. Bush, deacon-rector of Grace church. Also he will administer the rite of confirmation.

Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Va., has appointed the Rev. Thomas Mulvey to the pastorship of St. Joseph's church in Petersburg, (vacant by the withdrawal of the Rev. A. L. Hitselberger.) Mr. Mulvey has for some time been in Lynchburg, and is well known as a talented preacher and a careful and watchful pastor. For Lynchburg, in the place vacated by Mr Mulvey, the Bishop has appointed the Rev. James McGovern, a young clergyman, of sound learning, promising talent and conciliating disposition. The Rev. Thomas Mulvey has taken charge of his duties in Petersburg. The Rev. J. H. Plunkett, of Martinsburg, has been appointed to Portsmouth, at the urgent petition of the members of the church, and the Rev. Luke Leonard, has been appointed to fill Mr. Plunkett's place in Martinsburg, Va.

Rev. I. F. Holton, formerly of this city, is supplying the Congregational church at Meredith Bridge, N. H.

The Rev. Thomas G Addison has taken charge of Grace and Bowling Green churches, Carolina county, Va.

Rev. I. E Sickel has taken charge of Moore Parish, Campbell county, and Roanoke church, Charlotte county, Va.

The Rev. Edward Denniston has been appointed Chaplain to Penitentiary,