THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7317. MORNING EDITION—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met yesterday, at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Present—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the chair; Walter F. Conklin, Secretary, and a quorum of members.

The following cases were reported to the Board by the Health Officer for their action, with annexed results:—

Brig Milton, from Port au Prince, laden with logwood, arrived on the 9th inst. Reports all hands well. She is allowed to proceed to the city after an observation of eight days and a thorough purification.

Bark Alexina, from Curacoa, laden with fustic, hides and skins, arrived on the 9th inst. Ordered to land hides and skins out of the city, and may then proceed to the wharf after being cleansed and fumigated.

Brig H. Marg, from Maracaibo, laden with fustic, coffee and hides, together with two passengers, arrived on th 9th inst. She is allowed to proceed to the city after a ventilation; the hides not to be landed in this city.

Schr. D. Trowbridge arrived at Quarantine, from Gonaives, on the 9th inst., with a cargo of logwood and mahogany. There having been much sickness at Gonaives this past season, the Health Officer recommended that she be detained five days for observation, and then lighter her cargo to the city, if all remain well. Concurred in.

Owners of bark Louisa petition to be allowed a stream permit to come within 300 yards of the city, and discharge her cargo on lighters. Referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

The captain and consignees of schooner Wm. S. Brown, from Port au Prince, arrived at Quarantine on the 8th inst., state that she is laden with full cargo of logwood, and has had no sickness on the passage. Port au Prince is perfectly healthy, as certified to by the United States Commercial Agent at that place. They therefore request a permit to come up and discharge the cargo at Brooklyn, or into the stream within 300 yards of the city. Both requests were denied.

Brig Caroline, from Aspinwall, with several cases of Chagres fever during the passage. Owners state that the hatches have been off some time past, and vessel thoroughly aired, and as she has very little cargo they would like a stream permit. The petition was denied, and former decision adhered to.

Bark N. P. Talmadge, from Cienfuegos via Havana, with a cargo of sugar, desires permission to come up from the Southwest Spit to Quarantine for the purpose of discharging her cargo into lighters. Referred to the Health Officer to make a more full inquiry into the facts.

In the case of the brig R. C. Dyer, the following report was submitted:—

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The brig R. C. Dyer, referred to me to report, came into port on the 26th of August last, from Gonaives, with a cargo of logwood, and all hands on board well on arrival. During the passage the Dyer lost one man, and judging from the statements made of the symptoms of his case, it was from yellow fever. Inasmuch as the cargo of the Dyer is entirely of logwood, and inasmuch as she has had no sickness since—she has been lying at Quarantine for an observation of fourteen days—the undersigned is of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners to be allowed a stream permit of six hundred yards should be granted. Respectfully submitted, R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 10, 1856.

The Board did not concur, and the vessel was ordered to lighter her cargo from where she now lies.

Petition of Frigate Bird was denied, and the Board refused to consider any more applications from said vessel.

Schooner Samuel, which has been unloaded off the Battery for several days past, now asks the privilege of proceeding to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to take in guano for Baltimore. On the report of the Inspector of Vessels that she has been discharged and properly cleansed, the petition was granted.

Ship Brewster, which arrived at this port on the 18th of August from Cardenas, has been discharged since Thursday last, and now desires permission to come to the wharf. Referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

Bark Morales, now lying at Quarantine, with a stream permit to come up to within three hundred yards of the city, as the present anchorage ground is very unsafe and the vessel has no cargo or ballast on board. The petition was denied.

Brig Suwanee, from Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived at Quarantine on the 23d of August, wishes to be allowed to proceed to the city immediately. Referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

The report of the Health Officer on the schooner Yorktown states that one man died on the passage of what was thought to be yellow fever; but having had at Quarantine some time, and undergone a thorough process of cleansing, he deems it safe to allow her to proceed to the city, and so recommends. The Board concurred.

Brig Bien Amo, from Barcelona via Laguayra, wishes a stream permit to discharge cargo on lighters within three hundred yards of the city. The captain has been unwell for the last month, and a sailing master had to be placed in charge of her on leaving Laguayra. The petition was denied.

A motion to allow the ship Jane H. Glidden to come up to the city was lost. Several members expressed their belief that the vessel ought to lay at Quarantine until frost.

Brig Warren Godard, arrived from Cienfuegos August 7 with a cargo of sugar and molasses, having been discharged for some time, wishes to be allowed to come up to the city. The case was referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

A permit was given to tranship 3,060 hides from the schooner Yorktown, now lying at Quarantine, to lighters, to be put immediately on board the Erie Railroad barge, the hides not to be weighed or landed on the dock.

TO THE MAYOR OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition of the master and owners of the bark Louisa, asking for the privilege of proceeding to within three hundred yards of the city, and there to discharge her cargo.

Reports that the bark Louisa came into Quarantine Aug. 6, laden with sugar and molasses, with all hands well on board, from Cardenas. The bark, by statute, was quarantined for the period of thirty days, and ordered to discharge her cargo in ten days after her arrival.

The vessel has not complied with the orders to discharge, and it will be noticed that she has been lying in the Quarantine anchorage for over thirty days. She petitions now for a stream permit, that is, that she may come within three hundred yards of the city, and there discharge her cargo on lighters.

It will be remembered by your Honorable Board that some ten or twelve days since, and for two or three days in succession, several vessels from suspicious ports, and in a disabled condition, were allowed to proceed into the stream, within three hundred yards of the city, and there to discharge their cargoes; and it will be equally well recollected that the paramount ance of the course was intended by at least two strong reasons—first, to man from one of the vessels, allowed to discharge in the stream sickened during the process of discharging the cargo, and was sent to the Marine Hospital, with yellow fever; and second, it was therefore deemed not advisable to increase the number of suspicious or infected vessels in the neighborhood of Governor's Island, at which place it was reported that yellow fever was prevailing.

If we are good judgment in your Honorable body to refuse the continuance of the practice of giving steam permits, ten days ago, for the reasons above assigned, it cannot be safe or discreet to renew the practice at the present time; for it should be borne in mind by all parties that the time when the city of New York has suffered mostly from the "visitation scourge" has been during the month of September; and it is not improbable if we should allow an accumulation of vessels in the stream, from suspicious or infected ports, that the city as a whole might suffer largely by an act on our part to relieve the owners of a few cargoes or vessels.

There are now lying at Quarantine many vessels similarly situated with the bark Louisa. The action which is taken with reference to one of these vessels, at the present time, should govern us in dealing with the whole. If we grant the prayer of the petitioner to-day, we shall be literally flooded with memorials to-morrow, to which we cannot consistently turn a deaf ear.

To allow all the vessels in question, which are now lying in Quarantine, to proceed into the stream and discharge their cargoes within three or six hundred yards of the city, would be part to changing the Quarantine anchorage to the vicinity of Castle Garden.

The undersigned, therefore, however much it may oppress the pocket of the consignees of the cargo, feels compelled to recommend that the prayer of the petitioner and all similar petitions, for the present, be denied. Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 10, 1856.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

SEPT. 10.—Present Mayor Hall and Aldermen Shaw, Oakley and Walsh.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Officer Jacob reported a slaughter house on North Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, E. D., as a nuisance, from the accumulation of blood and filth. Declared a nuisance, and ordered to be abated.

Dr Wendell reported that there were no cases of contagious or infectious diseases during the last twenty-four hours.

Health Warden Boice reported the premises of Taylor & Coleman, brewers, No. 20 Remsen street, E. D., as a nuisance, from the washing of beer barrels on the sidewalk, and the accumulation of filth there and in the gutter.

The Mayor said this was a matter which belonged entirely to the Aldermen of the ward and the police, who were shamefully negligent of their duty. In order to mark, however, the sense of the Board in regard to this matter, he would submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the washing of beer barrels on the sidewalk, and the creating of filth in the gutter in Remsen street, is a nuisance, permitted by the neglect of the police of that ward.

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the captain of the district, and that he is requested to perform his duty.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. G. W. Ropes & Co. applied for permission to land and store some hides, part of the cargo of the brig Antagonist, below the Gap. Laid on the table.

They then requested that they might be permitted to land and weigh the hides, to be placed on board lighters immediately afterwards. As part of the hides were green, this was also, on motion of Alderman Walsh, laid over for the present.

Permission was granted to the captain of the brig Linda, from Savannah, to lighter fustic to the Atlantic dock.

Health Warden West reported that he had gone to Lochnie's wharf, but found no rotten hides or hides of any description, as complained of yesterday.

The Board then adjourned, to meet the Boards of Health of New Utrecht, Staten Island and New York, relative to the removal of Quarantine.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—Died, Williams, of the band, yesterday.

All others previously reported doing well.

J. B. BALLEY, M. D., U. S. Army.

Dr. Bothe, of the Relief Hospital, reports all previously reported cases convalescent.

NEW CASE.—Philip Frank, German, taken yesterday. Since the fever has been on the decline here the wind has been from the S.SE. and S.W. Last week the increase was coincident with northwesterly breezes.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept 10, 1856, half past 9 A. M.

Commissioners of Emigration.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

This Board med yesterday, but failed to do anything but discuss the effect of the Maine election, or the result in November. The following are the names of those admitted into the Marine Hospital, of yellow fever, since August 28th:—

Aug. 28—Michael Kennedy, from the city.
29—J. C. Steiger, vessel.
29—N. Morris, vessel.
Sept. 4—Mr. Peretez, Pier 10, East river.
4—A. Kaye, city.
4—Francis Kaye, city.
4—Angelina Kaye, city.
4—Catherine McLaughlin, city.
6—J. Warkmeister, Laurens street, city.
8—S. Small, vessel.
9—S. Pope, vessel.
9—P. H. Munson, vessel.
9—H. Turge, Sailors' Retreat, city.

EMPOYES AT MARINE HOSPITAL.

Aug. 31—Margaret Meagher, kitchen.
31—Michael Kane, night patrol.
Sept. 5—Michael McCabe, night patrol.
5—Frantz Rity, orderly.

Three of the above named persons have died, and the rest are recovering.

Since the commencement of the disease there have been 168 cases at the Marine Hospital, of which 22 were employés of the institution.

WEEKLY SUMMARY,

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 3, 1856....		89,572
Do. do. do Sept 10, 1856...		2,478
Total.....		92,050
To same date in 1855.....		96,985
Decrease this year.....		4,935
	1856.	1855.
Inmates in institution, Ward's Island.....	1,323	1,841
Do. do. Marine Hospital...	99	129
Totals.....	1,422	1,970
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1856.....		$63,031 07
Receipts to Sept 3.....$196,677 67		
Do. since to Sept. 10 for commutation of passengers..... 3,668 00		
		200,345 67
		$187,314 60
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 3, 1856.....$155,415 65		
Sundry expenses paid Sept. 3..... 9,739 96		
		165,155 61
Overdraft.....		$27,841 01

Meeting for the Removal of Quarantine.

The meeting held last week at the office of Ray Tompkins, Esq., Broadway, met yesterday afternoon in the same place, pursuant to adjournment W. B. Townsend, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were present from

Richmond County.—Wm. Emerson, John S. Marsten, J. S. Westervelt, W. S. Pendleton, J. C. Thompson, — Gray, Minturn Post, G. P. Disosway.

Kings County.—Mayor Hall, Alderman Backhouse, Alt. Oakley, Alderman Welsh, Alderman Shaw, and Dr. Church.

The Chairman of the committee, appointed to confer with the authorities of Brooklyn, reported having had an interview with Mayor Hall, who received the deputation with great kindness, and promised to confer with the Board of Health of his city in reference to the removal. He was highly gratified at seeing the interest Mayor Hall took in their proceedings as evinced by his attending their meeting himself.

The Chairman of the New York committee reported a favorable reception from Mayor Wood, who coincided entirely with the ideas of removing the Quarantine further from the city. He should confer with the Common Council on the subject. The committee then waited on the Board of Health, and the Board expressed themselves in favor of removal.

The Committee for Jersey City had waited upon the Mayor, who not only concurred with their object, but also assured them that the feelings of the inhabitants of that city and neighborhood were entirely with New York in reference to the Quarantine being removed forthwith, since they were equally endangered by its present proximity. The committee were also informed that the Governor of New Jersey was favorable to the establishment being located at Sandy Hook.

G. P. Disosway, Esq., stated that he was appointed with Dr. Watson, by the citizens of Castleton, to correspond with other committees on this subject. At the last visitation of yellow fever, we indicted the Quarantine establishment as a nuisance, and pentioned the Legislature for its removal. All other issues but this one were buried amongst the citizens. I consented to stand for Richmond county, and was elected. We drew up a bill in the Legislature for the removal. Every bank and insurance company in Wall street, the majority of the medical faculty and many others, petitioned in favor of this bill. The only respectable opposition the bill received was from a minority of the Chamber of Commerce. Some twelve members of that body met and passed a memorial opposing the bill; but a full meeting of the Chamber set this eventually right. We carried this bill through the Legislature by a majority of one. The Committee on Lands of this State (composed of the great state officers) were instructed to obtain the consent of New Jersey with reference to removing the Quarantine to Sandy Hook. Nobody knew to whom Sandy Hook belonged. I went to Washington to get a solution of the right and title, and found that it belonged to the United States, and that the federal government had purchased it, not from the State of New Jersey, but from a family of the name of Hartshorne, who still reside on the Heights of Neversink. I had an interview with General Taylor, and he promised that our city should be protected. I showed him how that one-third of the duties paid into the Treasury came through the Custom House in Wall street, and that the whole country would suffer if the health of New York city were endangered continually by the proximity of the Quarantine. But an important question then arose. Who had the right to sell Sandy Hook? This, no one at Washington could answer. Talking one day with Millard Fillmore, then Vice President of the United States, he took down a book of the United States laws, and in turning over the pages, alighted upon a paragraph which stated that the President possessed the right to sell those identical lands. Sandy Hook is now an island, and thus admirably isolated for the purpose required. General Taylor sent Major Delafield immediately to survey, and the whole land, comprising 1,394 acres, was eventually made over to the state of New York, with but a few reservations with regard to light houses. An act was passed for the removal of Quarantine, and the land was marked where the different hospitals, offices, &c should be located. Not a single provision of this act was ever carried out, with the exception of one, directing that no more burials should take place inside the Lazaretto grounds.

Lest any objection should be raised with respect to jurisdiction, the Attorney General, then being, of the United States, said, "we could take immediate possession, but that we must not, however, do anything without the consent of New Jersey, if necessary." Objections have been raised to Sandy Hook on the score of want of water, anchorage &c. These questions have all been met and fully answered before the Legislature of this State. Good water is to be found there in plentiful quantities, and as regards the anchorage, I would give the opinion of the late John Griswold, Esq.—"I have been a ship owner fifty years at this port; my vessels have sailed to Europe, Africa and South America; but nowhere have they had a safer anchorage than at the Horseshoe, Sandy Hook."

Mr. Disosway here took his seat, observing that he should be glad to answer any questions that gentlemen might wish to put to him.

In reply to the query as to the depth of water, Mr. Disosway stated that the Legislature had thoroughly examined the locality before passing the bill, and they had decided that no place was so fit for the objects required as Sandy Hook. The speaker stated further that, although we had perfect right and possession on our side, we must act deferentially with regard to New Jersey. Governor Hunt sent me to Governor Hayne, of New Jersey, and that gentleman told me, "what hurts New York hurts New Jersey. If the trade and commerce of your city be attacked, down go Newark and Trenton; thus we are as much interested as New Yorkers." I met a committee of the New York Senate, and my petition was put into form of a bill, which drew a tie vote. This is the only time we have approached New Jersey legislatively. The speaker then read the following extract from a letter addressed to him by the Hon. L. S. Chatfield, then Attorney General of the State of New York, dated the 14th of December, 1851:—

* * * * * * *

The general government has conveyed to New York all her title to the grounds wanted for a hospital, with such jurisdiction as has from time to time been granted to it by New Jersey, and the conveyances have been duly executed and delivered by order of the President of the United States. New York could, without the breach of any strictly legal condition, take possession of the premises granted at any time, and occupy it, but the county which should at all times exist between two States, whose relations are so intimate as those of New York and New Jersey, forbids the idea that we can do so with anything like the appearance of injustice.

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Mr. Disosway's remarks were received with the attention they deserved, and evidently interested all present.

Dr. CHURCH, of Kings county, stated that he had an intimate acquaintance with the various parts of Long Island, and the universal opinion was in opposition to Quarantine being removed to Coney Island or any part of the Long Island shore.

Messrs. Emerson, Goddard, Grey, Backus and Townsend were named by the Chair to look into the title of Sandy Hook, and on motion of Judge Emerson, the following gentlemen were named to draw up a memorial to the Legislature for the removal of Quarantine, and recommending Sandy Hook as the proper place for it:—Messrs. Emerson, Westervelt, Goddard and Aldermen Shaw and Oakley, of Brooklyn.

After a few remarks from Mayor Hall, advising immediate action whilst the subject was before the public, the committee adjourned until next week.

The Nicaragua Transit Company.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

SEPT. 9.—*In the Matter of the Steamship Northern Light, belonging to the Accessory Transit Company.*—An injunction was issued, restraining the sheriff from proceeding with the sale of the steamship Northern Light, and the matter was postponed until the 20th inst., in order that the argument for the injunction, requiring the appointment of a receiver for the general affairs of the company, should be heard. This argument was set down for the 13th inst.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the absence of the President of the Board, Alderman Ely was called to the chair.

Several papers from the Councilmen, respecting the making of new sewers, grading, &c., were received and referred. A vast number of other papers, from the same board, were received and references ordered.

THE LATE ALDERMAN MOSER'S FUNERAL EXPENSES.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen, appropriating the sum of $500 to defray the necessary expenses of the funeral of the late Alderman Moser, was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate Fifty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets, concurring with Board of Councilmen, in favor of paving the Bowery, from Chatham square to Franklin square, with block or Belgian pavement. Concurred in.

Adjourned to this (Thursday) evening, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The last regular session of the Board for September was held at the Council room last evening—President Pinckney in the chair.

On motion of Councilman SWAN, the Board, before transacting other business, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to dispose of the regular calendar.

CORPORATION CONTRACTS AND INSPECTOR'S FEES.

The report of the Committee on Assessments in favor of confirming assessment list for flagging three lots in Eighteenth street coming up,

Councilman SWAN took occasion to show up the *modus operandi* of doing business in the Street Commissioner's office. It appears that the contract for doing this work stipulated that it should be done in nine days, and for the sum of $187. This part of the business, Mr. Swan said he had no fault to find with; but on looking further he found that the inspector's charges for overseeing the work amounted to $67 50, or more than one-third of the sum paid for doing the work. Thus it took forty-five days and cost $67 50 to inspect a job of work that was to be done in nine days and for the sum of $187. This he characterized as but one of the ways in which property owners were fleeced out of their money.

The Chairman of the Committee on Assessments having been called on to explain the blunder, said that it was an oversight of the Committee, and asked that the report be referred back. The request was granted, and several other assessment lists of a similar kind were disposed of in the same way.

THE CASTLE GARDEN DEPOT.

The report in favor of removing the wood fence around Castle Garden came up, and Councilman J. L. Smith argued in favor of its adoption, on the ground that it obstructed the view of the bay to the residents of that vicinity. It having been suggested to Mr. Smith that the Grand Jury had that business in charge, he entered upon a criticism of the presentment which that body lately sent in to the Court of Sessions. He wanted to know why the managers of that institution, at the time they were showing the Grand Jury all the beauties of the depot, the lying in hospital and other nice fixings, and spreading out to the emigrants their maps of the different railroad routes, why they didn't just show them the cheapest route, and not confine all their advice and instruction to a couple of monopoly companies. He characterized the pretended philanthropy of that institution as being only a ruse to promote the interests of a few railroad capitalists.

Mr. TAYLOR said there were no doubt various roads which emigrants could travel, and many of them were hard roads—for instance, the road over Jordan. But the hardest road that he knew of, was one that he saw an emigrant travelling the other day, when he strayed outside of Castle Garden, and fell into the hands of those land sharks, called emigrant runners. For one he was in favor of the Castle Garden depot, board fence, and all.

The vote being called for, the resolution was defeated by a large majority.

Several other bills of little importance having been recommended to a third reading, the committee rose.

A resolution requesting the Committee on Streets to report the expediency of taking up the Russ pavement in Broadway, and altering the same so as to make it similar to the German pavement, was presented by Mr. Boole, and adopted.

Adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPROPRIATION OF $20,000 FOR THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the city and county of New York be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the sum of $20,000, in favor of the president or treasurer of the New York Juvenile Asylum. Adopted.

No other business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 4 o'clock.

Fire in Harlem.

DESTRUCTION OF A CANDLE MANUFACTORY—LOSS ABOUT EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in the adamantine candle factory, on 122d street, corner of avenue A, owned by Melvin, Knapp & Co. In consequence of the inflammable quality of the material the whole place was enveloped in flames in a very short time, and although the firemen were quickly at work the flames were not subdued until the whole property was destroyed.

The fire was first seen around the still, and it is supposed to have originated in some way from the coolers flowing over.

The large brick building in which the fire started is owned by Melvin, Knapp & Co.; the loss on it will be about $1,500; insured for $800, in the Hamilton Insurance Company. All of the frame buildings were owned by William and Philip Hardenbrock, who estimate their loss at about $3,000, on which they have an insurance of $700 in the New York Equitable Insurance Company.

Messrs. Melvin, Knapp & Co. estimate their machinery as being worth about $30,000, and a total loss. They have $13,750 in the following insurance companies:—Harmony, $3,000; Excelsior, $2,500; St. Mark's, $1,000; St. Nicholas, $1,000; Brooklyn, $1,500; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $800; Hamilton, $750; Merchants', $1,000; Beekman, $1,500, and National, of Jersey City, $1,000. The loss of stock is estimated at about $50,000. There is $14,750 insurance, as follows:—Williamsburg City, $2,500; Excelsior, $2,500; St. Marks, $1,500; St. Nicholas, $1,000; Brooklyn, $1,500; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $500; Hamilton, $750; Washington, $1,500; Beekman, $1,500, and the National, of Jersey City, $1,500.

The buildings used by the company covered considerable ground, but nothing now remains but the smouldering ruins to mark the spot. It is some time since so many candles were consumed in this city in one night.

City Intelligence.

EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—A few days since the steamship Calhoun was put up for Nicaragua, for the purpose of carrying out to that beautiful country all who desired to emigrate and become permanent settlers in the fertile region of Chontales. The Calhoun was to have sailed yesterday, but the applications for passage were so great that Messrs. Morgan & Gaunsch concluded to withdraw her, and have advertised in her place the fine steamship Tennessee, a large class vessel, and calculated to accommodate double the number of passengers. Many families have already entered as emigrants, and we presume that the Tennessee will go out on Friday, the 12th inst., (the day she is advertised to sail), crowded with a hardy and enterprising class of people. Messrs. Wines & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green, will receive freight, letters, &c., for shipment by the Tennessee, to all parts of Nicaragua.

NEW YORK STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of this association was held yesterday, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. There were only twenty persons present, and some of these were not members of the society. During the absence of the President, Dr. B. F. Joslin presided, Dr. M. Freligh officiating as Secretary. The greater part of the time was occupied in the discussion of business matters. In accordance with the established rules of order, every member considered himself a committee of one to make a report on some particular subject or department in the science of homœopathy. One gentleman presented a paper on inhalation. After this, the President gave his experience in the treatment of an immense carbuncle, about four inches in diameter. He had, he said, treated it on the homœopathic system. This concluded the proceedings of the forenoon, when the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock. In the afternoon there were fourteen members present, and the greater part of the time was taken up in discussing the question of changing the time of the annual meeting, which, it was finally decided, should be held in February next, and at Albany. Soon after settling this point the meeting adjourned. In the evening a lecture was delivered by Dr. Guy, of Brooklyn, on the merits of homœopathy.

CRICKET.—The Canadian eleven who play at Hoboken to-day, against the United States eleven, are Messrs. Pickering, Parsons, Philpotts, Dexter and Howard, of the Toronto Club; Messrs. Lousada and Draper, of the Kingston Club; Mr. Gale, of Belleville; Hardings, of Prescott, Jones, of Brockville, and Boulbee, of New Market. The eleven of the United States, whose names we gave yesterday, are taken from the St. George, New York, Philadelphia and Harlem Clubs. To those who read our graphic report of the doings at Toronto on the occasion of the last great match between Canada and the United States, in 1854, it would be superfluous to call to mind the great courtesy extended to the United States eleven by the Canadians on that occasion, and which our clubs here would do well to emulate on this occasion.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A dirt carman, while driving rapidly down Second avenue, on Tuesday evening, came in collision with one of the Second avenue cars, near Thirty-eighth street, and so great was the concussion that the cart was turned completely over, and instead of the driver being thrown out as might have been expected, he was carried under the cart and became engaged by the box. He was speedily extricated from his perilous situation, with only a few slight bruises.

Political Gossip.

Mr. Burlingame will positively be present at the mass meeting at Newark to-day. He was unable to be at Salem, N. J., yesterday, on account of physical exhaustion, from excessive work on the stump. On Friday night he will address his constituents at Boston, where they are getting up a great reception for him. His public appearance in this city is postponed till the 24th inst., by agreement with the Fremonters of the Fifteenth ward, who were to have held a mass meeting for him to-morrow evening. On the 24th, then, he will be heard in Washington Parade Ground for the first, and probably the last time in this city, as he is engaged in the doubtful States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the rest of the campaign.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., will address the republicans of the 17th ward, at Tompkins Market, corner of the Third avenue and Sixth street, this evening.

J. Prescott Hall formerly a member of the New York bar, and now residing at Newport, R. I., is expected to preside at a grand Fremont mass meeting to be held in that State to-day.

Since the nominations of the Presidential candidates by the various parties, State elections have been held in Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, Iowa, Vermont and Maine; and the result of the popular vote as between Fremont and Fillmore stands as follows:—

	Fremont.	*Fillmore.*
Missouri	—	38,797
Arkansas	—	15,436
Iowa.....	49,584	—
North Carolina	—	43,175
Maine (incomplete).....	53,218	—
Vermont "	23,643	—
Total.....	122,445	98,408

Truston Polk, the democratic Governor elect of Missouri, had intended to go before the Legislature next winter for a seat in the United States Senate; but as the Know Nothing candidate for Lieutenant Governor, William Newland, has succeeded in his election, it will not do to send Mr. Polk to Washington and leave the administration of affairs in the hands of the Know Nothing Lieutenant. This is a dilemma.

At the Fremont celebration in Beloit, Wisconsin, last week, there were thirty thousand people. The procession was seven miles long, and in it were two thousand wagons filled with farmers. The spirit of the campaign of 1840 animates the West.

The Albany *Argus* says:—"We did not expect any success in Maine. We were told long ago that our friends would not succeed there." And the *Argus* has been told over and over again that they need not expect to succeed in any of the Northern States.

The Boston *Journal* says the best answer to Mr. Choate's letter are the returns from Maine.

Sufficient returns have been received to indicate clear the election of William Newland, the Know Nothing candidate for Lieut Governor of Missouri. His majority will be small.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, (independent,) thinks several fresh reasons for the resignation of President Pierce have lately been given. The Cincinnati Convention was not sufficient to move him, nor were the votes in Congress on the harbor and river vetoes. But Iowa gave a very urgent reason some weeks ago; Vermont another last week; and now Maine, in avoice not to be misunderstood, declares that she thinks Mr. Pierce has made a very bad President; that his whole policy is bad, his party is bad, its platform bad, and its nominee bad. It is perhaps too much to demand, at this time, the abandonment of the platform and the nominees, but it would really be a relief to the country, and a very great advantage to the democratic party, if the man who first sapped its foundations by having the Missouri compromise line repealed, would retire from the Presidential chair. If he were out of the way, the democracy could labor with a little more zeal for their nominees. Just now they are in dreadfully low spirits. Will Pierce resign?

The Washington *Union* has heard the news from Maine, but it does not believe it. It says:—

We received a despatch at a late hour last evening, prepared for the associated press, announcing that the black republicans had made gains over last year's vote in Portland, Bath, Bangor and Augusta—the despatch winding up with the intimation or prediction that Hamlin's majority in the State would be twelve thousand. We attach very little credit to this intimation or prediction—particularly in the face of the fact that the democratic strongholds had not been heard from. Our friends should bear in mind that, by some mysterious dispensation or arrangement in the various State elections that have hitherto been held, the telegraphic agents generally manage to make the first returns unfavorable to the democrats.

William Waters, who was designated as the democratic elector for the Nineteenth Congressional district of the State of New York, is the Postmaster at Franklin, Delaware county, and is in consequence ineligible as such elector.

The Slave Trade.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

A COLORED MAN CHARGED WITH DEALING IN SLAVES.

SEPT. 10.—*The United States* vs. *Louis Browne.*—The accused in this case is a colored man, and is charged with voluntarily serving on board the American schooner Alida, which was engaged in the slave trade.

Andrew Wilson, a native of England, examined by the District Attorney, deposed that he shipped as first mate on board the Mary E. Smith, for Montevideo and "a market," on the 25th of August, 1855, and sailed from Boston. We made the coast, latitude 6 south and longitude 12 east. There was an English man-of-war there; she warned us off, and the Mary E. Smith then went to sea. We received three hundred and fifty slaves on board. Witness and second mate refused to do duty, and they put us ashore. The men were made drunk. We arrived on the coast of Africa 9th December. The barracoon (the place where the slaves are kept) was in the care of Mr. Barrer, agent of Mr. Lewis. The Mary E. Smith took four hundred and twenty on board, and remained at the barracoon till 23d of March, 1856. I was told that I might go on to Cuba, and that I should receive $500 at New York from Mr. Cunha Reis, and that I was to have my passage from Cuba to New York. I saw the prisoner on board the Alida; he was cook. I cannot be mistaken in the man. I have seen this man feed the slaves with rice and peas, and have seen him beat them with a whip; he (prisoner) had two negroes (boys) of his own; he washed them and paid particular care to them, and if anything was left he gave it to them; we arrived at Cuba 22d April, 1856, at a place called Santa Maria, about 150 miles from Trinidad; it is part of the Quays attached to Cuba, on the south side; three hundred negroes were put ashore there, and sold for $800 each; when we arrived the negroes were put ashore in lighter boats; we landed over three hundred; the crew's share, twenty five negroes, were put apart; this prisoner claimed his two—the same boys that he was attentive to on board; I saw the prisoner afterwards have his hat full of doubloons; I should suppose he had $1,500 or $2,000; before the negroes were sent on shore the crew were paid off; the men knew their negroes by the brand, the marks on them; the payment of the men was made in the cabin; $3,000 were paid which was brought by the agents from the shore; the prisoner received $300; the negroes were received on board eight or ten miles from shore, where they could not be seen. Browne (the prisoner) went up with his two negroes five or six miles, where they were sold; he was away about a day and a half; I did not go with the party; after the slaves were despatched the captain went on shore, in a boat, for papers; after the negroes were landed and sold the vessel was burned; the captain made arrangements to carry us to New York, on the hermaphrodite brig William E. Heath; the order was drawn on Yznaga Delvalle & Co., of New York, for $400; we remained at Santa Maria seven days; the captain, second mate, myself and supercargo and the crew, consisting of nine, were taken to New York on board a vessel engaged by the Captain, and we arrived here May 24, 1856; I remember that the prisoner took the two negro boys ashore after the cargo was landed, and saw $500 paid to him as wages; on arriving here, I went with the Captain of the Alliva to be paid the $500 which was promised me to "keep still;" we went to the office of Cunha Reis, in Beaver street; the Captain and Reis held a conversation in a foreign language, and a check was filled up for $100; I went with a clerk to the bank and received $50 out of it in gold.

Mr. Black cross examined the witness at great length, going over his whole course of life, and tracing him with minuteness to a number of ports in England, Africa and America, North and South.

Lorenzo De Angelos, one of the officers attached to the United States Marshal Department, deposed that he seized the slave brig Braman near Staten Island; Brown, the prisoner, was on board the Braman as cook; he told witness that the vessel was going to San Francisco, where his wife and family resided; he told witness that he had no idea the Braman was going to Africa, and endeavored to make witness believe that the Captain had deceived him.

John M. Machado, merchant, testified to having sold a schooner called the Onward, to Yznaga, Del Valle & Co., for about $6,500.

The case was adjourned in consequence of the absence of the Portuguese Consul, whom the government intend to examine as a witness.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steam frigate San Jacinto was at anchor off Pecko, Siam, on the 18th of April, awaiting the termination of the business of Mr. Harris, the United States Commissioner to Siam. The San Jacinto's officers and crew were in excellent health. She arrived there only two days before, from Singapore.

Surrogate's Office.

DECISION OF THE SURROGATE IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY WALDRON, DECEASED.

SEPT. 10.—Mrs. Waldron made her will on the 20th of December, 1845, devising to her son David and his wife, for life, with remainder in fee to their issue, a lot in the Bowery, in this city. She also conveyed, by deed, to each of her daughters, Maria and Cornelia, a lot in the Bowery, adjoining the premises devised to David, receiving from them leases of the lots, for her life, at a nominal rent. The deeds, leases and the will together amount substantially to a gift to each of her children of a lot, in reality to take effect on the decease of the testatrix, though, by virtue of the conveyances, the daughters received the title to the lots conveyed at the execution of the deeds. In substance, the transaction was a gift to each of the three children, to be enjoyed on the decease of the donor, though the mode of taking title by the donees was in one case by deed, and in the other by devise. Mrs. Waldron, by will, devised the residue of her estate equally among her three children, after having directed her executrixes to pay all her debts, whether then existing on bonds and mortgages or thereafter contracted by her. Nothing was said in the devise to David, or in the deeds to Maria and Cornelia, of the incumbrances upon the premises, although at the date of the will there was a mortgage of $2,000 on David's lot, one of $1,600 on Maria's lot, and another of $2,800 on Cornelia's lot. All these incumbrances were paid and discharged by the executrixes out of the residue of the estate, under the power and direction in the will above recited. Daniel Waldron objected to the incumbrances upon the lots of his two sisters being paid out of the residue of the estate, since their lots were deeded to them incumbered, and took the question before the Surrogate, who decided that the payments had been correctly made. The terms of the will required the discharge of all debts, inclusive of bonds and mortgages, and the several bonds mentioned were in a literal sense the debts of the testatrix. The will is framed on the principle of an equal distribution of the property among the three children, but great inequality would prevail if the incumbrance on the lot devised to the son should be the only one discharged. Such a construction would not be admitted unless the intent was clearly expressed. But the language was so general as to apply to all debts, and again so special as to include bonds and mortgages. The true effect of the deeds to the daughters and the leases back to the mother was no more than a disposition to take effect after the decease of the latter, and therefore tantamount to a devise. The Surrogate was certain that it was the intention of the testatrix to have the mortgages on the lands conveyed paid out of her estate, in common with the mortgages on the lands devised. The account must be adjusted in conformity with this law.

Brooklyn City News.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of determining the amount of taxes to be raised for county purposes, for the year 1857. After considerable debate in regard to the expenditures of the Superintendent of the Poor, the following amounts reported by the Committee on General Taxes were adopted:—

	Cost d'g last year.	*Est. for cur't y'r.*
Salaries of Judges	$4,500	$4,000
Justices' fees.....	6,353	7,000
Jurors and officers of courts.....	14,325	15,000
Police services.....	4,277	5,000