NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, May 30, 1843

Herald Literary Depot.

All the new and cheap literary publications of the day are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the HERALD OFFICE, north west corner of Nassau and Fulton street.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS changing their residence, will please notify at this office, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, where they want the Herald left hereafter.

MORE FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Acadia, from Liverpool, has been at sea ten days. News by her will be fifteen days later, and of considerable importance, bringing the overland mail from India. She is the crack boat of the Cunard line; and should the present weather hold a day or two, we may expect her by Thursday.

The Great Commercial Interests in Danger—Treachery of the Wall street Press.

The developments which have taken place in Wall street, during the last few weeks—and the course pursued by the prints in that region in relation to the new policy on commerce and manufactures just broached in Baltimore—indicate most conclusively that we are on the eve of one of the greatest pieces of treachery that ever disgraced the commercial annals of any country.

For some months past a very important fermentation has been going on in Wall street, between the solid, solvent merchants, manufacturers and bankers on one side, and the bankrupts, stockjobbers, politicians and speculating financiers on the other side. For many months past the crisis among these interests have been approaching, and immediately after the movement made by Mr. Webster in Baltimore, the *denouement* began to mature.

It is now evident from what we see, hear and read, that the whole of the Wall street press, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions, are preparing to perpetrate one of the greatest pieces of fraud and treachery ever dreamed of, to those solvent mercantile, manufacturing and financial interests that have heretofore fed and clothed them like the paupers of a poor house. And for what is this treachery perpetrated? what fis the motive causing such a fraud? Nothing—but simply to subserve the interests and hopes of a few broken down politicians who want office—or of bankrupt financiers who want some new paper machine to gut and let go the way of the United States Bank, the North American Trust Company, the Baltimore Trust Company, &c. &c. The new and magnificent commercial policy which has been sketched by Mr. Webster, and is supported by every sensible merchant and manufacturer, is to be cried down and execrated by the very journals, which are supported by these merchants, merely because the bankrupts and speculators have a more intimate influence with the Wall street press, than the sound and practical men of business.

Is this the return which such presses as the "Courier and Enquirer" and the "American" ought to make to the Goodhues, to the Howlands, to the Grinnells, to the Harmonys, to the Browns, and to all the leading merchants in New York that support their sheets?

A crisis has now taken place in the connection between the commercial interests of New York and the Wall street press, that demands immediate action. A gross and palpable piece of treachery is contemplated for the benefit merely of stock-jobbers and bankrupts. A new commercial policy, that promises to be the only effectual remedy for the restoration of state credit—sound currency—and permanent relief, is to be opposed and repudiated at the dictation of the penniless office beggers who hang about the offices and now control the Wall street press.

If the merchants of New York are such fools as to tolerate such treachery, be it so. There may be some species of luxury in having their throats cut just so.

THE PUBLIC PRESS AND PUBLIC MEN.—The relations which should subsist between the gentlemen connected with the public press, and those connected with public affairs, seem to be very little understood by the latter class of persons. We have on several occasions been under the necessity of administering reproof in this matter, both in New York and elsewhere, and we are sorry to see the same necessity existing in the intelligent city, and among the intelligent people of Boston.

In the report of the eloquent speech, made on Friday last in Faneuil Hall, by Mr. Charles G. Loring, of Boston, we find the following statement made by our reporter:—

In consequence of an interruption by a person who came to the reporters' table, and asked some question, we did not catch the two or three succeeding sentences of this speech. We have just called on Mr. Loring, and requested him to supply the hiatus—but he very politely says—"Oh! you can't report my speech—and besides I'm very busy." We must, therefore, go on from the point where the disagreeable interruption ceased.—*Reporter of the Herald.*

Such a reply on the part of Mr. Loring, was at least uncalled for—nay, it was both ungentlemanly and impertinent, and indicates an assumption of superiority and superciliousness on his part, that will be condemned by the common sense and common justice of mankind. The application to Mr. Loring was complimentary on the part of our reporter—it did not deserve the impertinent reply it received.

Yet, in extenuation it may be said, that such conduct on the part of Mr. Loring, is only the last lingering remains of those false notions of superiority, with which public men have heretofore treated the public press. In point of talents, public usefulness, moral eminence, and patriotic purpose, our reporter was at least equal, in every respect, to Mr. Loring, and in some respects far his superior. The arrogance which every new fledged orator has often put on, in reference to those connected with the newspaper press, must come down and take its rank with its equals. When newspapers are under the influence of mere politicians—when its conductors are the mere paid agents of politicians, it may do to assume such airs of superiority. But Mr. Loring, and all the Lorings, ought to know that the newspaper press, in these days of intellectual progress, is beginning to declare its independence of *cliques* of every kind—and that it takes its position as one of the great elements of society, admitting no superior but the laws of good order and society—and submitting to no indignity to its representatives from any quarter.

We, therefore, request Charles G. Loring, Esq., of Boston, the eloquent orator of the new movement, to light his best Havana segar with this paragraph, and thus to inhale a little of the spirit in which it is written for the use of his intellectual system. It will do him no harm; but much good.

COUNT D'ORSAY IN NEW YORK.—We hear it stated in several quarters that Count D'Orsay has actually arrived in New York under an assumed name—and that he now resides in some private apartments up town. Is this so or not? The Count is a tall, well made, muscular man, with dark hair—dark *moustache* and *imperiale*—walks slowly and deliberately—and avoids public promenades. Has any body seen such a person about town?

EMIGRANT SHIPS.—We have a communication from a gentleman in Delancey street, relative to the conduct of the agents of one of the emigrant ships, which ought to be explained. We have no doubt that various evils will happen amidst the confusion of hundreds of passengers returning home—but such business should be corrected by a different system of management.

SERIOUSNESS.—Slamm, Bang & Co. say that in condemning the frauds of their opponents, (the whigs) "they were not in jest." Wait a year, and the joke will be more apparent.

TEXAS.—The next news from Texas will be interesting. We may learn who gets the upper hand—Sam Houston, or Little Moore. Texas is in a pretty pickle.

REVULSION IN CANADA.—The monetary revulsion has broken out in Canada—failures, suspensions, forgeries, &c. are quite plenty.

Mrs Gove's Meeting last evening, at Temperance Hall—Twenty-one persons present, Men and Women.

This great meeting had been duly advertised in the organ of the party, the Tribune, and also at the Fourier meetings, and an audience of twenty-one people responded to the call. A woman of a thin form, with a thin face, and a thin nose, was in the speaker's place when we arrived, and she appeared to have been speaking; but she stopped as we entered, and sat down very respectfully.—Pretty soon, our friend Brisbane entered, and very shortly, (the number in the meantime having increased to twenty-one,) the lady whom we took to be Mrs. Gove, proceeded with her discourse. Her object seemed to be to prove that woman was as good as man, if not a leetle better. She said she knew a man by the name of Walker, who thought woman had instinct at least. She doubted whether it would be proper to call her a wax doll. At all events woman can calculate two dozen oysters at 4 cents [too high price] spiece. Woman has no legal control over man. She is a poor nervous creature—wonderful—tyranny—point with his finger to thirty houses—if woman were independent of man she could not be managed—create separate interests—she is a mere pensioner upon man's bounty—man has the same capacity the same desires—man sells lands and morus multicaulis, speculates, and is allowed a dollar a month.—Husband and wife are affected by our laws—she owns nothing but her attire—she is a mere thing—yes a thing! think of that—a thing! I am not a thing!; do I look like any thing? Is woman a creature of reason? trust her and see; let woman act free, like man—let her not be subject to man—she is a slave—a slave to man—I want to free her from man—we will set up for ourselves. The present position of woman is a false one. Man must live up to woman—I want woman to work out her own salvation; we want our rights; she must redeem herself—(have the goodness to close that door)—I have no wish to see woman degraded to the condition of politics—it is a low, vulgar, calling, and we are above it. I ask not to be the President of the United States, although I may be as good as the Queen of England. We are dependant on our husbands for every penny we spend—have not women as good a right to attend lectures, subscribe for newspapers, &c., as the men have. Laws are the same all over the world. I have studied the law: the law gives her no redress. Is she made for such a lot—a continued crucifixion? Is this right? Suppose one of us women should commit a fashionable sin, what help or hope is there for us? If man sin there is no one to call him to account—not so if woman commits a fashionable sin. The iron enters into her soul, and she feels she is a thing. It is an awful thing for woman to be alone. Whoever is above labor is good for nothing. Woman is Heaven's last, best gift to man. With stentorian lungs, she cried, "Fish! fish! fish!" and man thinks it all right. Man must not usurp authority over us, and we will not usurp authority over man. I will not tread on your toes if you wont on mine. The cure for all the ills that woman is heir to, is a different social order—it is association—give us association—we want it—it will cure us, and satisfy all our desires. Now then, I want you to give something to pay for this room—I have got no money myself, and I want those of you that have, to pay for the room. Then if you don't like what I have said, I will let you say it yourselves.

Mr. Wright, (if I have his name rightly,) here arose and addressed the remaining twenty present—He agreed with Mrs. Gore that woman's position is a false one. There are so few true marriages; she wants association; man and woman are promiscuously mixed up in a false and heterogenious state; this is association I grant; I know not if you were to make woman freer than she is now, that she would go it any stronger than she now does. Whenever there is a true marriage, there is no difficulty. If—yes if—man loves woman, and if woman loves man, then you will live blissful and happy lives. We go for association.

[Here a young man arose and said he felt highly gratified with what he had heard; he went for a reform in the common law system; give her her rights; the gentleman last up has expressed my mind exactly, and I shall say no more; give woman her property rights.]

On the whole, the meeting was so sleepy and dull that no steam could be got up, and it accordingly adjourned.

FASHIONABLE MORALS AND FINANCE IN CANADA.—Whenever a defalcation, robbery, or absconding takes place in the United States, our Canadian loyal neighbors, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Rocky Mountains, immediately turn up the whites of their eyes and cry out, "awful state of morals"—"all caused by democracy"—"terrible dishonesty in the States"—"no country honest but a monarchy"—"praise be to God for our form of government." From the annexed statement, taken from a Toronto paper, it will be seen that human nature is human nature in every country—and that Texas is not only a land of refuge for the rascals of the United States—but that it furnishes a safe asylum for the rogues from the royal province of Canada, the land of honesty and integrity, of loyalty and lumber:—

[From the Toronto Examiner.]

Much excitement has prevailed in this city, within the last few days, in consequence of certain disclosures made by our banks, respecting a considerable amount of forgeries, perpetrated by a merchant lately resident here. He has availed himself of every artifice, which might be conceived, as well calculated to forward his fraudulent projects. Neither the ties of kindred, nor of friendship have been adequate to protect from his designs. Even that factitious bond of mystic fraternization, which we are sometimes told by the advocates of Freemasonry has served as a talisman against the upraised weapon of the Alpine bandit, appears, in this case, to have been viewed merely as a fortunate adjuvant, in working out, with more security and certainty, his well organized system of villany. Several of the victims, are men who have stood by him in times of severe trial. We are not aware of the full extent to which they have been left liable by the absconding individual, as it will probably be a matter to be determined by a legal tribunal, what bills are forgeries, and what are genuine. It is generally believed the amount of the former is not under £3,000—and there is reason to fear the full amount is not yet ascertained. It is also asserted, by parties who have means of forming a correct opinion, that Silas Burnham, the absconding person, has carried with him not less than £5,000, or even £6,000 in hard cash. He left this city on Saturday morning, 13th inst. by the steamer for Niagara; and we are informed passed through Buffalo. It is probable his destination is Texas. During the spring, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, we are informed from an indubitable source, he has effected collections of his city accounts equal to £1,600; we have heard that there is not to be discovered an instance in which he has paid a single sixpence, of any account due by himself; and he has not left 15 per cent of his own accounts uncollected. This is evidence of a digested plan. We understand, he realized about £1,200 from the proceeds of an auction sale of part of his stock in April, which he gave his friends to believe, was to be appropriated to the redemption of notes, past due, lying in the banks, with their names on them. We believe not one shilling was so applied; though some notes were retired; but by others which prove now to be forgeries. We understand that in one Bank he purchased drafts on Montreal to the amount of £1,400, with notes which he represented to be the returns of his auction sale, but which now appear to be in great part forgeries.

We have learned that in the present instance, with some exceptions, Mr. Burnham found no difficulty in negotiating paper with one good name, and his own worthless name. One bank, we hear, sold him £600 worth of Exchange, and holds forged paper for the amount—another bank bought this very exchange from him, within a few hours, at, no doubt, a compensating shave. A third bank gave him exchange for £1,400, and holds his forged paper, it is said, for a good part of the sum. To discount paper in the old, ordinary way of business, is found not to answer the purposes of these institutions. It does not make up the required dividends. The adept in bank chicanery knows how to get along very well. He will not venture to ask for a simple discount; for he knows it would be refused; as the banks have more profitable grist in their mills. Let a solvent, plain farmer ask for accommodation to the extent of £100, and though he may be worth twenty times the amount, he would be refused. Let a worthless impostor, well known, perhaps, by the banks, to be ten or fifteen thousands pounds worse than nothing, offer them a good name (no matter how procured), and state that he will take exchange, at their rate of premium, and he will get whatever he has courage or villany enough to ask for, aye, and so readily, that even a clumsy forgery will escape detection, in the hurry of so profitable an operation. He may then go to the neighboring bank and sell this Exchange at a shave of two or three per cent, or peddle it over the city; or (as we actually were once informed took place in a bank in Lower Canada,) he may sell it back over the same counter he bought it at, without ever putting on his hat. In fact, we have often heard that any kind of civility, except ordinary civility, may be met with—at least in some of the banks of Canada. This remark, we have often heard made by strangers, who did not understand how to go through the ordinary series of salaams, with which a bank counter hopper expects to be saluted in our enlightened cities.

But most assuredly, the present detection of so extensive a combination of fraudulent transactions, is well calculated to call forth the most serious consideration of our whole community. We have in it, a most striking exemplication of the complete conversion of character, which our pernicious system of undue credit, abetted by a destructive system of banking, may effect, in men not possessed of that mental strength which is required successfully to combat the encroachments of such demoralizing agents.

COAL ASHES.—In every direction there are heaps of coal ashes collected on the side walks—some have been standing ten days, and no means of removing. Do, Mr Editor, let the citizens know if the ash carts are discontinued. There are over two hundred barrels and boxes of coal ashes on Broadway at the present time. A HOUSEKEEPER.

DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.—Don't forget that Dempster's Concert takes place at the Society Library Room this evening. He will be assisted by the Misses Cumming.

CHATHAM THEATRE.—There is nothing so efficacious in dispelling the horrors produced by rainy days, disasters, and duns, as to drop in at the Chatham, and laugh through Hill's performances. Go betimes to-night and secure a good seat.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schooner Flirt, Com. Davis, was at Mayagues P. R., on the 12th inst., all well.

ACCIDENT.—The Empire broke her piston on her last trip from Albany.

☞ What has become of the appropriation for the Coast Survey

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE MORMON EMPIRE ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—We have received very late accounts from the new Mormon religious empire, established by Joe Smith, the modern Mahomet—accounts which are very interesting and curious in a people which have attracted the attention of the public throughout the old and new world—in the Atlantic States, and the continent of Europe. Our correspondence is annexed.

By these authentic statements it appears that the holy city of the Mormons, called Nauvoo, is increasing more rapidly than ever—and that the recent efforts to persecute the prophet, and to disgrace their religion, have only resulted in more popularity—a fresh increase of converts—and further successes on land and water. New revelations and fresh predictions are also in the sack, and will soon be out. The new batch of brass plates will be the foundation of more prophecy, wonder, excitement, and increase. Joe Smith has already demolished Father Miller and the politicians, and is now preparing to issue another book of Mormon, that will wake up the world a second time. We shall wait for this development, with open mouth at least.

The following is our correspondence from the Holy City, which is quite curious and interesting:—

NAUVOO, ILL., May 7, 1843.

Rapid Increase of Nauvoo—Progress of the Faithful—New Discovery of Brass Plates—Splendid Military Review—Science—Politics.

DEAR BENNETT:—

The Spring has at last opened, after a long and very severe winter, which has brought us into May before the forest buds and the plains put on their green mantles; but lovely May is preparing the face of Nature with her usual taste; the feathered warblers begin to chirp their notes of praise, while the din and bustle of business consequent upon the rapid improvement of our city, form an aspect at once auspicious of its future glory and greatness.

About five hundred emigrants from England have arrived this spring, and it is said a number are still on their way, besides many who are daily arriving in small parties from different parts of the United States, all of whom settle in the city or its immediate vicinity. Those who have means, buy a lot of land, and build upon it immediately. Mechanics of all classes are here in abundance, who find sufficient employment to procure a subsistance, but would undoubtedly meet with a greater degree of prosperity if we had some capitalists to commence manufacturing upon a more extensive scale. I am surprised that Eastern capitalists do not turn their attention to this point; there can be no better place on the continent of America for the enterprise of those who command capital. Any amount of the best of mechanical labor can be had here at a low price—all the necessary materials for erecting and carrying on manufactures are convenient. Water power can be had to a great extent with a little expenditure—a navigable stream laving our shore, by which we can ship our surplus products cheap to the South, the North and East, besides the rapid increase of population of this place, is such as to demand the preparation for extensive manufacturing establishments to supply the demand for home consumption. Facts as they exist, warrant the conclusion that this place in five years, will be the largest city in the West, and if I was predisposed to the marvellous, I might carry out the conclusion until I had swept over the large cities of this continent, and set up a rivalry with those of Europe and Asia. Suffice it to say, in view of this city and its founder, that strange things have happened, and still things more strange may happen.

Another set of plates have been found in Pike county, in this State; they were dug out of a large mound, fifteen feet from the summit, by a company of persons, fifteen in number, who all affirm to the fact of their situation when found. There were six in number, about three inches in length, and two and a half broad at one end, and one inch broad at the other, being something of the form of a bell, about the sixteenth of an inch thick, with a hole in the small end of each, fastened together with a ring, apparantly of iron or steel, but which was so oxidised as to crumble to pieces when handled. The plates are evidently brass, and are covered on both sides with hyeroglphics. They were brought up and shown to Joseph Smith. He compared them in my presence with his Egyptian alphabet, which he took from the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated, and they are evidently the same characters. He therefore will be able to decipher them. There can be no doubt but they are a record of some kind, buried with an individual, centuries ago; a skeleton was found with them—some of the bones in such a state of preservation as to show the size of the individual, whose height must have been eight and a half feet. You may expect something very remarkably pretty soon.

Yesterday, the sixth of May, was the general parade of the Nauvoo Legion. Gen. Arlington Bennett was expected to be here to inspect the Legion, but did not appear. The day was windy and cold, but the military spirit predominated, and the ranks were well filled; they formed and went through the evolutions out on the Prairie, about two miles from the Temple, all in good style, I expect, (as I was not out, I am unable to describe.) I had the pleasure of observing them when they came in the town in the afternoon somewhat fatigued, no doubt, but still presenting a martial appearance. An elegant band of music in front, the Lieut General, Jo Smith, and staff, next—followed by Major General Wilson Law and staff—then the Cavalry—then the Artillery—then the Infantry. The officers were well uniformed, and are fine looking men. The private soldiers (most of them) were without uniform, but are well disciplined, and ready to do good service to their country. I thought as they passed, "Who would not be a soldier?" The staffs of the two first ranking Generals, were adorned with twelve beautiful ladies mounted on elegant chargers, and if the officers of the Legion could not serve their country in the field gallantly with such aids, then the days of chivalry and knight-errantry are certainly over.

We have a number of visitors here continually, some wishing to lecture on phrenology, some on phonography, some on neurology and mesmerism, thinking, I suppose, there is a fine field for their humbuggery; but fortunately for the citizens, they find men here that are able to scan the sciences, and their ability to illustrate their principles. The temple is going on rapidly; we have services on the first floor every Sabbath. The Prophet frequently addresses from five to six thousand auditors with all the eloquence and pathos which he so pre-eminently possesses.

The political parties are marshalling their forces for the August election, when representatives to Congress are to be elected. Our new district commences at our county (Hancock), and takes in all the river counties to Galena. The Mormons are supposed to hold the balance of power between the two parties, and great efforts are made by political demagogues to obtain their votes, and by some who are about as fit to represent them as Col. Pluck was to represent the militia of Pensylvania. I hope they will select a good man that will have moral stamina enough to serve them, if any such offers himself. If not, why let them run one of their own men. We are bound to have dignity and importance, and to be heard in the councils of the nation. Numbers must and will be heard.

Yours, A GENTILE.

City Intelligence.

UNION COURSE.—The sweepstakes and purse, $250, two mile heats, which were to have been run to-day, are postponed until to morrow (Wednesday) on account of the weather. There will be a fine day's sport on Thursday (last day.) Three races will come off. Purse mile heats; purse $400, three mile heats, and Jocky Club purse, $800, four mile heats.

THE TROTTING MATCH between Ripton and Americus, mile heats, in sulkeys, for $1000 a side, was decided over the Beacon course at Hoboken yesterday afternoon. On leaving the score on the first heat, Americus broke, Ripton passed him and kept the lead, winning the heat in 2m. 43s. On the second heat Americus broke on the first quarter turn and Ripton led the way all round, performing the heat in 2m. 41s. and winning the purse—thus taking all three of the purses in succession.

FORGETY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.—On the 14th of May, a man named Michael Donnegan, passed a counterfeit $5, of the Agricultural Bank, at Pittsfield, Mass., to George Smith, a porter house keeper, corner of Avenue B. and Third street, receiving some liquor and change in return. On Sunday he again attempted to pass a similar bill at the same house, but was arrested and sent to the watch-house. Shortly after he was lodged there, another man, Michael McDermott alias McGiven, called to procure Donnegan's release, telling the Captain of the Watch, that he had given the bills to Donnegan, which bills he, together with Daniel Pattegrew, had found under a stone at the foot of Eight street, while getting out flagging stones; that he did not know they were counterfeits, and had never before attempted to pass them. The Captain detained McDermott, and both were yesterday fully committed at the upper police.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner held an inquest at the Shot tower, on the body of a man, apparently a sailor, which was found floating near Ward's Island, East River. On his right arm was marked an anchor, on his left, the initials "S. M. S.," and underneath them the figure of a sloop. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned," and the body was interred in the Potter's Field.

FULTON FERRY.—We hear great complaints about the injustice of the boats leaving this side at night. The rule established is to run every half hour, instead of which passengers have waited full an hour, without the appearance of a boat, and remonstrances were repaid with insolence from the ferry master on the Brooklyn side. We call the attention of the company to this fact, and hope to see it remedied.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Monday, May 29th.—Present Alderman Purdy, President, in the Chair, and all the members except Aldermen Woodhull and Bonnell.

Ballast Master.—Alderman HATFIELD presented an ordinance to appoint two ballast masters instead of one as at present—Adopted.

Chapel Street Sewer—A petition was received from a number of citizens, relative to the assessment for the Chapel street sewer, which was referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen Tillou, Lee and Brady.

Message of the Mayor—The annual message of the Mayor was presented and read and ordered to be printed. The Mayor, in his message, reviews at length, and in a most able and argumentative manner, the distinctive duties of the Common Council, and Mayor, and recommends that all executive business be performed by distinct departments to be created by the Common Council in accordance with the charter, instead of by committees of the two boards, as is now the practice. He states that the sum of $16,511 61 has been paid to members of the recent Common Council, contrary to the charter, that excludes all members from participation in work from the Common Council. He also recommends the removal of the law courts to the Alms House building in the Park; and a concentration of all the departments of the city government in the City Hall. That all contracts should be given out by advertising for proposals and a clause in each to insure the payment of laborers, who perform the work under contractors. He recommends the organisation of a permanent board, consisting of the Mayor, the Presidents of the two Boards, the Comptroller and Counsel for the Corporation, to be invested with power to decide upon the giving out of all contracts for city purposes, to which is to be added the chief of the department for which the work is to be done, or the articles furnished. He also calls the attention of the Common Council to the evil of confinement of witnesses in the City Prison, under the same rules and regulations as felons, and alludes to the excitement of last fall relative to the disinterment of bodies in several burying grounds, and recommends the adoption of some plan to remedy such evils. In allusion to the Police, he recommends the adoption of the plan so often recommended in the Herald, that the watchmen should take their stations at sundown, and remain until sunrise, and also that the police officers be divided into a day watch, to be distributed throughout the city during the day time. He concludes by expressing as his opinion, that the Common Council have a perfect right to repeal the street contract, and recommends such a course, and that the citizens be compelled to sweep the streets before their own doors, and that the dirt be carried away by contract.

JOINT MEETING.—Both Boards having assembled, the following appointments were made:—

Daniel E. Delavan and Edward Fitzgerald, were appointed Ballast Masters.

Benjamin W. McCready was appointed Physician of the City Prison.

James Croghan, Superintendent of Carts.

Matthew Vogel Clerk of Monroe and Gouverneur Markets.

Stephen Van Nostrand, Clerk of Catharine Market.

Thomas G. Harrison, Clerk of Centre Market.

Anthony Chapple, Clerk of Fulton Market.

Richard D. Letter, Assistant Clerk of Fulton Market.

Jonathan O. Weeks, Street Inspector of the Ninth Ward.

David Pollock, Street Inspector of the Second Ward.

Abraham J. Depew, Dock Master of the Ninth Ward.

Joseph Johnson and Benjamin Brush, Inspectors of Fire Wood of the First District.

Thomas Kirby, Inspector of Fire Wood of the Second District. Samuel R. Ingersoll, George Whitefield, William R. Doty, and William Raynor, were removed.

Martin Murphy was appointed Pound Master at Yorkville.

Robert Kilpatrick, Pound Master at Harlem.

Richard Jones, Fence Viewer at Harlem.

The Fence Viewers of the Twelfth Ward were removed, but no appointments made.

John Clitz Morrison, Assistant to the Board of Health, was removed.

Israel Williams, Keeper of the Park, was removed.

S. Hously, Inspector of Cut Stone, was removed.

David Sammis, Keeper of Tompkins square, was removed.

Joseph K. Stearns, Assistant City Inspector, was removed.

Samuel Gardner was removed from the office of Clerk to the Superintendent of Streets.

Alderman SCOLES offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a Committee to inquire whether any person had been appointed to office who had not a good moral character.

Assistant Alderman BROWN proposed to amend by enquiring into the moral character of the persons appointed last year.

A debate ensued, in which Alderman Scoles, Tillou, Brown, and Waterman, took part.

The resolution and amendments were finally laid on the table, and the Joint Meeting adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen resumed business.

Twelfth Ward Officers.—The ordinance passed at the close of the term of the recent members, abolishing the offices of Dock Master and Health Warden, Superintendent of Roads, and Street Inspector, was repealed.

The Street Contract.—The same Committee to whom was referred the street contract, presented a report, signed by Aldermen Tillou and Waterman, being a majority, in which they allege that the contractors have violated their contract, by not cleaning the public markets, in accordance with their contract, or the heads of many of the public and private slips and piers. Also, that aside from this, they have power to annul said contract on the ground that the Common Council have a right to repeal or alter any contract entered into by a previous Common Council. The resolution annexed to the report repeals the ordinance making the contract, and authorizes the Comptroller to refuse further payments to the contractors. They also presented an ordinance dividing the city into sixteen districts, classifying them by the several wards, except the 12th and 16th, which are included together, and which are to be given out to seperate contractors who are qualified, and who make the lowest offer on good security. The giving of said contracts to be invested with the Mayor and Finance Committee of both Boards, and the Comptroller to advertise for proposals.

Alderman SCOLES being the minority of the Law Committee, presented a counter report, in which he contends that the present Common Council have no power to repeal said contract, and that the contractors themselves not being allowed to be present at the investigation of the committee, he refused to meet with the committee except at their first consultation, and, therefore, disagreed in all their conclusions. He sustained his report by a few remarks, and was replied to by

Alderman TILLOU, who took the additional position that the health of the city was so dependent on the cleanliness of the streets, that the Common Council had no power to dispose of their jurisdiction over this important branch of police arrangement, as they had done in the existing street contract, and therefore the repeal of the contract would be justified, even if it had not been violated by the contractors, as is alleged by the committee.

Alderman WATERMAN followed, reviewing the numerous arguments against the street contract at length.

The resolutions of the majority committee were then adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Ordinance was then taken up—when

Alderman PURDY moved that it be laid on the table for the present, as he believed that the public could never be fully satisfied with any other plan, except the former system of sweeping by the Corporation.

Printing the Mayor's Message.—A resolution from the Board of Assistants, to pay the publishers of the Evening Post, the Tribune and Plebian $100 to publish the Mayor's message, was nonconcurred in

Alderman SCOLES presented a resolution to inquire how far the New York Gas Light Company have complied with their contract in removing their works to the upper part of the city.

Alderman PURDY moved an amendment to inquire how far they had complied with the requisitions for lighting the public lamps of the city.

The resolution and amendment was adopted, and referred to a select committee.

The Ship Franklin—A resolution from the Board of Assistants to memoralize the Secretary of the Navy to repair the United States ship Franklin at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was adopted.

The Main through Avenue A—The engineer of the Croton Water Works, presented a communication in favor of taking up the main water pipes running through avenue A, and placing them down the Bowery.

The Croton aqueduct committee reported adversely.

Both reports were referred back to the Croton aqueduct committee.

The Board then adjourned at 12 o'clock, until Wednesday evening, when they meet in joint ballot.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS, Monday, May 29.—*Invitation.*—From F. Ransom, to attend to exhibition of his new hydraulic Fire Engine, which operates by the Croton alone.

Fire Hydrants.—Several petitions presented and referred.

Open Market at foot of Duane street.—The counsel for the Corporation reported an opinion in favor of allowing the use of this ground for a Milk market.

Second Large Water Main.—The Superintendent of Aqueduct Works, H. A. Norris, reported against laying this main through Avenue A, instead of through the Bowery, with reasons.

Ballast Master.—Some alterations were proposed in the ordinance respecting this office by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by this Board.

Croton Aqueduct Board's Annual Report.—This document was received and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Superintendent of Roads, &c.—The ordinance abolishing the office of Superintendent of Roads, Dock Master, and Street Inspector in the 12th ward, was repealed.

Milk Market—A resolution was offered to lease the plot of ground at the foot of Duane street to Thaddeus Selleck for an Orange County Milk Depo itory. Referred.

Franklin 74.—A resolution was passed to appoint a committee from both Boards to remonstrate on behalf of the Common Council with the Secretary of the Navy against the removal of this ship from this port for repairs.

Mayor's Annual Message.—This document was sent in, read, and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

It represented some extravagant expenditures of the last Common Council—the reception by them of $16,511 61 illegally—the removal of the Courts to the building in the rear. In the midst of the reading of the message the Boards went into joint ballot.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Last night "L'Ambassadrice was repeated to a crowded and fashionable audience. Mademoiselle Calvé played and sung with more confidence than on the night of her *début*. In the scena as prima donna on the stage of the Berlin theatre, she called down tremendous applause, which many performers would have construed into an encore. In fact she was in better voice, and sang with greater force than on her first appearance.

M. and Madame Lecourt seems to have renounced a little of that stiffness which marred some of the best points on the first representation, and in the second and third acts we thought Madame Lecourt sang infinitely better than on Friday. M. Bernard and Madame Matthieu were, as usual, excellent.

The overture was most exquisitely played by the orchestra, led by the talented Prevost.

Le Domino noir is to be the next opera, which will give the *Prima Donna* an opportunity of executing the very best caratinas ever composed by Auber.

To-night is to be given the *Garnin de Paris* Madame and M. Lecourt, Miss Lagier, and Mons. Mathieu appear in the *petit opera* of La Perruche.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Kent.

MAY 29.—*Joseph Mulligan vs. Colvin and Sweet, Police Officers.*—This is an action of assault and battery. Mr. Allen opened the case for the prosecution. From this opening, and from the testimony of Mr. Charles Wilson, the plaintiff's case may be stated as follows:—Mr. Mulligan, the plaintiff, is one of the principals in St. Luke's Academy—has been a clergyman of the German persuasion. He hired house, No. 22 Reed street, some 4 years ago. House next door, No. 20, is a house of ill fame, kept by a woman called Harding or Clark. There had often been much noise and disturbance at this house, to the annoyance of Mr. Mulligan's family. The present affair occurred on the night of the 7th September, 1842—Mr. Mulligan was in bed—it was about 12 or 1 o'clock at night. The young man Wilson had been sick in the night—had been in the yard—was coming in through the entry—heard the street bell ring—saw Mr. M. coming up stairs, who requested W. to open the door. Wilson did open the door in his night dress—saw no person on M.'s stoop, but did see some person (Colvin) standing upon adjoining stoop, (Mrs. Clark's)—Wilson told M. that he thought a mistake had been made, and the wrong door bell had been rung—Colvin was standing on the stoop of 22, talking with a woman——(Mrs. Clark)——at that moment a mob of ten or twelve came up opposite Mulligan's door—there was great noise—Mulligan requested them to disperse, told them he kept a respectable house, and would not be disturbed in that manner, but would call the watch. Wilson said it was all Mrs. Clark's doings, who was then on the stoop. Mulligan told the woman that he would have her house broken up in the morning. Colvin said he was an officer. Wilson said it was a pretty place for an officer. Mulligan said he didn't believe he was an officer at all. Colvin threatened to take Mulligan and Wilson both to the watch house, and convince them that he was an officer. Mulligan went into the house for his cane—Colvin seized hold of Wilson and held him fast. Colvin called to some person from the mob, whom he named Burt, or some such name—(he turned out to be Sweet)—he came, and seized hold of the cane which Mulligan had in his hand, struck Mulligan several blows on the head, dragged him down from the stoop, and knocked him into the gutter. In the affray, Mulligan got his leg broken below the knee, both bones, in two places—was very badly hurt—was confined to his house for 45 days—now walks on crutches, or with a cane. Wilson told the mob they had finished Mulligan, and they then dispersed, supposing Mulligan to be dead. Colvin aided Wilson to carry Mulligan into the house, when he immediately returned to Mrs Clark's house. Drs. Rogers, Detmold, and Wright were called in to see Mulligan—he did not attain his consciousness until 5 o'clock in the morning. This house of ill fame had been complained of to Alderman Crolius. Colvin and Sweet did not disperse the mob. Mulligan did not strike any one, although on this point the evidence was conflicting. Colvin did not go for any physician. Such is substantially the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. PRICE opened the case for the defence. He stated that Colvin and Sweet had been police officers for some three years—were not at that house on that night for libidinous purposes, but in the discharge of their duty. Mrs. Harding or Clark had resided there some time—it was her misfortune to be so situated—she had been but a short time before very severely injured by some person of whom she had complained at the police office—a warrant had been issued, and Colvin and Sweet were then endeavoring to get a description of the person who had assaulted Mrs. Harding. Colvin in this mob insisted on his preserving the peace—Mulligan called him a liar and a scoundrel—strikes him three blows on the back—not a blow was struck by either of these officers—Mulligan's wounds were the accidental result of the scuffle. Edward Dennison is the name of the man who assaulted Mrs. Harding, and whom Colvin and Sweet were endeavoring to arrest. Dennison committed an assault on Mrs. Harding, otherwise called Clark, in her own house. Dennison was never found or arrested. James H. Brinnell said he saw Sweet and Colvin standing upon one side of the stoop and Mulligan and Wilson upon the other—"they were about a feet apart." Lewis Kruder and John D. Totten were among the party who went to No. 22 and tried to get in—they were refused admittance, and advised to go away—and they did go away. They said they did not go there to teach music to Mrs. Harding's young female boarders, although Mr. Kruder is a musician.

Mrs. Harding was herself called and sworn as a witness, and gave her testimony for the defence; but we do not think it proper to report it.

Mr. Price summed up on behalf of the defendants, and Mr. Whiting for the plaintiff.

The Judge charged the Jury, recapitulating the leading points of the evidence. He said if the Jury believed the evidence of Charles Wilson, it was a most outrageous assault and battery, and a high handed offence. Mr. Mulligan has received a lasting injury to his person, great pain, loss of time, &c. &c. Sweet seems to be more guilty than Colvin, who did show some feeling of humanity. Even if Wilson or Mulligan had insulted Colvin, yet he had no right to strike either of them, or take them to the watchhouse. The person of a citizen is sacred, and must not be touched, unless he be in the act of committing an offence. Mrs. Harding's testimony is to be taken with much allowance from the character she sustains. The Judge charged that the Jury could give just as heavy damages as they chose, although it would be useless to give damages which the defendants could not pay.

The Jury were absent about fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of $1000 against the defendants.

Juan Scorsur vs. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.—In this case the Jury retired, and after consulting for a considerable time, could not agree, and a verdict was taken by consent of the parties for the plaintiff for $500, being about the difference between what the company expended in repairing the house, and the amount of loss claimed by the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. H. Ketcham. For defendants, Mr. Wood and Messrs. Waring and Rolfe.

County Court.

MAY 29.—This Court met to-day to consider and take action upon the resignation of James R. Whiting, Esq., as District Attorney. His resignation was ordered on file, and the Court adjourned till Monday se'nnight, 12th June. At present the probability seems to be that Mr. Whiting will have no successor appointed, but be allowed an assistant, or clerk—(Mr. Phillips is spoken of,)—who will attend to much of the official business. We give the report.

ACCIDENT AT THE PARK THEATRE.—During the performance of the "Apostate" last evening, Mr. Abbot, who was playing Hemeya, fell into an apoplectic fit. The curtain was immediately dropped, and medical attendance obtained. When we left, he had recovered his speech, and appeared to be doing well.

THE LAUNCH of the Knickerbocker, was postponed to this morning, on account of the storm. It will take place at ten