THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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To the Public.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—daily newspaper—published every day of the year except New Year's day and Fourth of July. Price 2 cents per copy—or $7 26 per annum—postage paid—cash in advance.

THE WEEKLY HERALD—published every Saturday morning—price 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 12 per annum—postage paid, cash in advance.

ADVERTISERS are informed that the circulation of the Herald is over THIRTY THOUSAND, and increasing fast. *It has the largest circulation of any paper in this city, or the world, and is, therefore, the best channel for business men in the city or country.* Prices moderate—cash in advance.

PRINTING of all kinds executed at the most moderate price, and in the most elegant style.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Proprietor of the Herald Establishment,
Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS
FOR ALBANY.

DAILY, Sundays excepted—Through Direct, at 7 P. M., from the Steamboat Pier between Courtlandt and Liberty streets.

The steamboat KNICKERBOCKER, Captain A. P. St. John, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7.

The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain A. Houghton, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at 7.

At Five o'clock, P. M.—Landing at Intermediate Places:—

The Steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Captain R. G. Cruttenden, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain Wm. H. Peck, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 5 P. M.

Passengers taking this line of boats will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the Morning Train of Cars for the east or west.

☞ The above Boats are new and substantial, are furnished with new and elegant State Rooms, and for speed and accommodations are unrivalled on the Hudson.

For passage or freight, apply on board, or to F. C. Schultz at the office on the wharf. jy1 re

REGULAR OPPOSITION.

EVENING LINE AT SEVEN O'CLK FOR ALBANY, without Landing.—Cabin $1; Deck 50 cents; Berths free.

The steamboat PORTSMOUTH, Captain O. House, will leave the Pier at the foot of Cedar street.

Regular days from New York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Albany Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.—This boat has been lengthened and fitted up in a neat and comfortable style, with new bedding and furniture throughout.—She has a number of elegant State Rooms, and can accommodate from 200 to 300 passengers. Having a light draught of water, she will not be detained on any of the bars.

O. HOUSE, General Agent.

Passengers taking this boat will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the morning train of cars east or west.

For freight or passage apply on board

☞After Monday, July 1st, will leave at 6 o'clock, from the foot of Liberty street; and Albany at 7 jel9 1m*re

PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NEW BRIGHTON, FORT RICHMOND, (STATEN ISLAND,) & NEW YORK FERRY.

From Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Battery Place.

The Steamboat CINDERELLA, will run as follows, daily, from May 20th to October 1st, 1844:—Leaves New York, at 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., at 3½, 6 and 8 P. M.

Leaves Port Richmond, at 20 minutes to 8, and 10 minutes to 10 A. M.; at 1, 4½ and 6½ P. M.

Leaves New Brighton, at 8 and 10 A. M.; at 1¾, 5 and 7¼ P. M.

On Sunday—Leaves New York, at 9 and 11 A. M.; at 3, 6 and 8 P. M. Leaves Port Richmond, at 20 minutes to 8, and 10 A. M.; at 1, 3 and 7¼ P. M.

New York, May 18, 1844 my11 6m*re

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.
FOOT OF WHITEHALL.

The Boats will run as follows until further notice:—

LEAVE NEW YORK:
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5, 6, 7, P. M.
LEAVE STATEN ISLAND:
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7½ P. M.

On Sundays, every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.—12 M excepted.

FORT HAMILTON AND NEW YORK
Leave New York 6 A. M., 3½ P. M.
" Fort Hamilton 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.,
(Sundays excepted.)

CLIFTON AND NEW YORK
Leaves New York 6 A. M., 2 and 3½ P. M.
" Clifton 7½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M.
(Sundays excepted.)

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NEW YORK, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN AND EASTON.

LEAVE the foot of Courtlandt street, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., by Railroad from Jersey City to Morristown street, without change of Car—from thence by Post Coaches through Mendham, Chester, Schooley's Mountain, Port Colden, Washington to Easton. At Washington a daily line intersects to and from Belvidere. For seats apply to J. HILL, at John Patten's Commercial Hotel, 73 Courtland street.

N. B.—Extras furnished at the shortest notice, by applying to N.B. LUSE, Morristown. ap26 2m*re

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NEWARK AND NEW YORK.
FARE ONLY 12½ CENTS.
THE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW, CAPTAIN JOHN GAFFY,

On and after Monday, May 13, will run as follows:—Leave Newark, foot of Centre st, at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leave New York, foot of Barclay st, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

On Sundays—Leave Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. and New York at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight carried at very reasonable rates.

May 10th, 1844. ap12re

FOR BATH, GARDINER AND HALLOWELL.

The new steamer PENOBSCOT, Captain N. Kimball, leaves the end of T wharf Boston, every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above places to convey passengers to the neighboring towns.

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FORT HAMILTON STEAMBOAT—The steamer THOMAS SALMOND will leave New York, from pier No. 1 North River, at 9½ o'clock A. M. for the above place. Returning leave Fort Hamilton about 5½ P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, during the season j26 1wisre

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

PASSENGER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1844.

The Subscribers having completed their arrangements, are now prepared to bring out passengers from Great Britain and Ireland by the following first class packet ships, one of which will leave Liverpool on the 1st, 5th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month:—

Patrick Henry,	New York,	Sheridan,
Virginia,	Liverpool,	Cambridge,
Montezuma,	Siddons,	Geo. Washington,
Hottinguer,	Columbus,	United States,
Rescius,	Ashburton,	England,
Europe,	Stephen Whitney,	Rochester,
Independence,	Yorkshire,	Garrick,
Samuel Hick,	Queen of the West,	Oxford.

Certificates of passage can be obtained, and every information will be given to those sending for their friends, on application at either of our offices.

They will also be prepared, on the opening of navigation, to forward passengers and their luggage to Albany and Troy, and via Erie Canal to Buffalo, and all intermediate places.

To all ports of the Upper Lakes.

Via Oswego to Toronto, Port Hope, Coburg, Kingston, and all parts of Canada West.

From Troy via Whitehall to Montreal and Quebec, Canada East via Ohio Canal from Cleaveland to Portsmouth, Cincinnati, and intermediate places.

South West via Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all parts on the Ohio River to St. Louis, Mo; and to all parts of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin Territory.

REMITTANCES.

For the accommodation of persons wishing to send money to their friends in the Old Country, HARNDEN & CO. will give Drafts on any part of England, Scotland or Ireland, payable at sight, for sums of £1, £5, £20, to £100—or in any amount to suit the purchaser.

OFFICES AND AGENTS.

Charles Craft, 120 State street, Boston.
B. W. Wheeler, Union Building, Providence, R. I.
J. W. Mills, 3 Wall street, and 16 Front street, New York.
N. G. Howard, 43 South Third street, Philadelphia.
Sandford & Shoemaker, 7 Light street, Baltimore, Md.
Pittsburgh, Pa
L. S. Littlejohn, 11 Exchange, Albany N. Y.
S. Clark, 159 River street, Troy, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
W. A. Cook, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
W. H. Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. Fitzhugh & Co., Oswego, N. Y.

m18re HARNDEN & CO.

NOTICE—The NEW YORK & HARLEM RAIL ROAD have completed their road as far as Tuckahoe Factory, a distance of six miles from its present termination, (Williams Bridge.)

The public are informed, that from and after the 3d instant, (July,) the Company will be ready to carry passengers and freight from the City Hall to Tuckahoe. It is the intention of the Company, without any delay, to finish the entire road as far as White Plains, a further distance of six miles, if practicable, about the first of August next. The ground is nearly all graded, and the sills, ties and iron are in possession of the Company, and a portion of them on the ground ready to be laid. j3 1w*re

NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT LINE.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Morning Line from the foot of Barclay street, landing at intermediate places.

The steamer TROY, Captain A. Gorham, this morning, at 7 o'clock.

The steamer EMPIRE, Captain S. R. Roe, Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

Evening Line from the foot of Courtlandt street, direct.

The steamer ALBANY, Captain R. B. Macy, this evening at 7 o'clock.

The steamer SWALLOW, Captain A. McLean, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Boats of this Line, owing to their light draught of water, are able at all times to pass the bars, and reach Albany and Troy in ample time to take the morning train of cars for the east or west.

For passage or freight, apply on board, or at the offices on the wharves. jy6 re

FOR LIVERPOOL—The New Line—Regular Packet 21st July.—The splendid New York built packet ship HOTTINGUER, Ira Bursley, master, 1050 tons burthen, will sail as above her regular day.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations unsurpassed by any ship in port, apply on board, west side Burling slip, or to

WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 27 South st.

Price of passage $100.

The fine new packet ship Liverpool, John Eldridge, master, 550 tons, will succeed the Hottinguer, and sail on her regular day 21st August. j22 12is re

FOR LONDON—Packet of the 20th July—The splendid, fast sailing packet ship HENDRICK HUDSON, Capt George Moore, will sail punctually as above her regular day.

This superior packet has very fine accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, who will be taken at very reasonable rates, if early application be made on board, or to

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,
76 South street, corner Maiden Lane.

Persons wishing to send for their friends to come out in this ship or any of the line, or who are about to remit money, can make favorable arrangements by applying as above. j22o29re

PACKET FOR HAVRE—Second Line—The Ship BALTIMORE, Edw Funk, Master, will sail on the 1st of August. For freight or passage, apply to

BOYD & HINCKEN,
No. 9 Tontine Building, cor Wall and Water sts.

Latest of Nauvoo—Actual Surrender of Joe Smith—Funny Scenes, &c. &c.

According to St. Louis papers of the 28th ult., Joe Smith has actually surrendered himself a prisoner to Gov. Ford, of Illinois. What he will do, or what will be done with him, remains to be seen. The excitement against him was very great; at Carthage, it was hard work to keep the people off him. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican speaks of a scene which occurred at Carthage on the 25th ult. thus:—

"A serious difficulty like to have occurred this morning, and which has somewhat disturbed the harmony that has existed. When Joe arrived last night, a great crowd was at Hamilton's, anxious to see him. The Governor requested them to leave, and that he would gratify them with a sight of Joe this morning. Accordingly, this morning, the Governor and Gen. Deming, with Joe and Hiram, passed in front of the McDonough line; Deming introducing Joe and H. as General Joseph and Hiram Smith, the Carthage Greys accompanying them by orders of the General. By the time they got round, the Greys conceived that they had been appointed as an escort to honor Joe, which insulted them much; and as soon as Joe got to Hamilton's, they marched past the house, raising a shout of hisses and groans which made Joe faint. The word went round as soon as they reached their camp, that they were to be put under arrest, and their arms taken from them, for this insult to His Holiness. Their blood was up in a moment, their muskets charged with ball; and they declared that they would die before they would give up their arms. The excitement in the camp was intense for a few minutes, and until the Governor was sent for. He addressed them, stating that they were acting in the capacity of guards to Joe, and not as an escort; and that if an order for their arrest had been issued, it should be instantly countermanded. They applauded him, and quiet was restored; but it has created a feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the McDonough troops, who would have been directed to arrest them. The Governor is, I think, firm, but disposed to be prudent, and, as is proper for him to do nothing contrary to law. The Warsaw forces arrived here a couple of hours ago, and are now returning, rather dissatisfied with the prospect of a fracas. It will be mostly those who volunteer of the troops, who will go to Nauvoo. It is, I think, the design to provoke, if possible, the Mormons there into some act of imprudence that might justify an attack, and the destruction of some property, as a lesson to them. This, I think, will be the result. How far it may be carried, who knows?

Smith and his Council started for Carthage on Monday, 24th ult., arrived there at midnight, and were to be examined on the 25th. Joe will be set free on his giving bail; but it is said a body of 200 horse troop mean to follow him until they kill him.

In consequence of the present excitement attending the Mormon outrages, and in connection with the above news, we give the following as a piece of history for future ages.

[From Nauvoo Neighbor, June 12.]

An Ordinance Concerning Libels, and for Other Purposes.—Whereas the saints in all ages of the world, have suffered persecution and death, by wicked and corrupt men under the garb of a more holy appearance of religion; and whereas the church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints from the moment that its first "truth sprang out of the earth" till now, has been perrecuted with death, destruction, and extermination; and whereas men, to fulfil the scriptures, that a man's enemies are they of his own household, have turned traitors in the church and combined and leagued with the most corrupt scoundrels and villians that disgrace the earth unhung, for the heaven daring and damnable purpose of revenge on account of disappointed projects of speculation, fraud and unlawful designs, to rob and plunder mankind with impunity, and whereas such wicked and corrupt men have greatly facilitated their unlawful designs; horrid intentions and murderous plans by polluting, degrading and converting the blessings and utility of the press, to the sin smoking and blood stained ruin of innocent communities, by publishing lies, false statements; coloring the truth, slandering men, women, children, societies, and countries, by polishing the characters of black legs, highwaymen and murderers, as virtuous; and where as a horrid, bloody, secret plan, upheld, sanctioned, and largely patronized by men, in Nauvoo and out of it, who boast that all they want for the word "go," to exterminate or ruin the Latter day Saints, is, for them to do "one" unlawful act, and the work shall be done, is now fostered, cherished, and maturing in Nauvoo, by men too, who helped to obtain the very charter they would break; and some of them drew up and voted for the very ordinances they are striving to use as a "scare crow" to frighten the surrounding country in rebellion, mobbing and war; and whereas, while the blood of our brethren, from wells, holes, and naked prairies, and the ravishment of female virtue, from Missouri, and the smoke from the altars of infamy, prostituted by J. C. Bennett, and continued in the full tide of experiment and disgraceful damnation, by the very self called fragments of a body of degraded men that have got up a press in Nauvoo, to destroy the charter of the city; to destroy Mormonism, men, women, and children, as Missouri did, by force of arms; by fostering laws that emanate from corruption, and betray with a kiss: wherefore to honor the State of Illinois, and those patriots, who gave the charter, and for the benefit, convenience, health, and happiness of said city:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, That if any person or persons shall write or publish, in said city, any false statement, or libel any of the citizens, for the purpose of exciting the public mind against the chartered privileges, peace, and good order of said city, or shall slander, (according to the definition of slander, or libel by Blackstone or Kent, or the act in the statute of Illinois,) any portion of the inhabitants of said city, or bribe any portion of the citizens of said city, for malicious purposes; or in any manner or form excite the prejudice of the community against any portion of the citizens of said city, for evil purposes, he, she, or they, shall be deemed disturbers of the peace, and upon conviction before the Mayor, or Municipal Court, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned six months, or both, at the discretion of said Mayor or Court.

Sec 2. Be it further ordained, That nothing in the foregoing section shall be so construed as to interfere with the right of any person to be tried by a jury of his vicinage; with the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press, according to the most liberal meaning of the constitution, the dignity of freemen, the voice of truth, and the rules of virtue.

Sec 3. And be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Passed, June 10, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres't. pro tem.

W. Richards, Recorder.

This curious and remarkable ordinance which caused the destruction of the Nauvoo Expositor, and the subjoined extract from Governor Ford's proclamation, were the means of bringing Joe Smith to what he now is—a prisoner in the hands of Gov. F.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 25.]

In his address to the Mayor and City Council of Nauvoo, after reciting the facts the Governor uses the following deprecatory, expostulating and threatening language:

I now express to you my opinion, that your conduct in destroying the press was a very gross outrage upon the laws and liberties of the people. It may have been full of libels, but this did not authorise you to destroy it. There are many newspapers in this State which have been wrongfully abusing me for more than a year; and yet such is my regard for the liberties of the press, and the rights of a free people, in a republican government, that I would shed the last drop of my blood to protect those presses from any illegal violence. You have violated the constitution in at least four particulars. You have violated that part of it which declares that the printing presses shall be free, being responsible for the abuse thereof, and thus the truth may be given in evidence. This article of the constitution contemplates that the proprietors of a libellous press may be sued for private damage, or may be indicted criminally, and that upon trial they should have a right to give the truth in evidence. In this case the proprietors have no notice of the proceeding.

* * * * * * *

You have also assumed to yourselves more power than you are entitled to, in relation to writs of habeas corpus, under your charter. I know that you have been told by lawyers, for the purpose of gaining your favor, that you have this power to any extent. In this they have deceived you for their own base purposes. Your charter supposes that you may pass ordinances, a breach of which will result in the imprisonment of the offender.—For the purpose of ensuring more speedy relief to such persons, authority was given to the Municipal Court to issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases arising under the ordinances of the city. It was never supposed by the legislature,—nor can the language of your charter be tortured to mean, that a jurisdiction was intended to be conferred, which would apply to all cases of imprisonment, under the general laws of the State or of the United States as well as the city ordinances.

It has also been reserved to you to make the discovery, that a newspaper charged to be scurrilous or libellous, may be legally abated or removed, as a nuisance. In no other State, county, city, town or territory in the United States, has ever such a thing been thought of before.—Such an act, at this day, would not be tolerated even in England.

The result of my deliberations on this subject is, that I will have to require you and all persons in Nauvoo, accused or sued, to submit in all cases implicitly to the process of the Courts, and to interpose no obstacles to an arrest, either by warrant or habeas corpus or otherwise; and that all the people of the city of Nauvoo shall make and continue the most complete submission to the laws of the State, and the precepts of the Courts and Justices of the Peace.

In the particular case now under consideration, I require any and all of you who are or shall be accused, to submit yourselves to be arrested by the same constable, by virtue of the same warrant, and be tried before the same magistrate, whose authority has heretofore been resisted. Nothing short of this can vindicate the dignity of violated law, and allay the just excitement of the people.

* * * * * * *

You know the excitement of the public mind—do not tempt it too far. A very little matter may do a very great injury, and if you are disposed to continue the causes of excitement, and render force necessary to cause submission, I would say, that your city was built, as it were, upon kegs of powder, which a very little spark may explode.

It is my intention to do all I can to preserve the peace, and even if obliged to call the militia, to prosecute the war so as not to involve the innocent, and comprehend all in the same punishment. But excitement is a matter which grows very fast upon men when assembled. The affairs, I much fear, may assume a revolutionary character, and the men may disregard the authority of their officers.

I tell you plainly, that if ever such submission is not made, as I have indicated, I will be obliged to call out the militia, and if a few thousands will not be sufficient, many thousands will be.

* * * * * * *

If the individuals accused cannot be found when required by the Constable, it will be considered by me as equivalent to a refusal to be arrested, and the militia will be ordered accordingly.

More Particulars of the Great Flood.—The St. Louis papers give the following additional particulars of the terrible flood at the west:—

[From the St. Louis Papers, June 26.]

Taking into view the whole region within the range of the inundation, we find that the length of the line affected by it is, on the Missouri, 500 miles; on the Illinois 150; on the Upper and Lower Mississippi, 1,500, and on the several affluents of the Missouri, such as the Kansas, Osage, Grand River, &c., some 300 more; making the total of linear measurement not less than 2,400 miles. This length multiplied by 2½ miles, which expresses the average breadth of the flood, would give, for the whole country—usually dry, but laid under water—a superficies of 6,000 square miles, or three millions, eight hundred and forty thousand acres.

There are over five hundred persons at present in our city, who have been driven from their homes by the flood, and others are hourly arriving. The greater portion are in the most destitute condition, and many of them quite ill from the exposure they have already experienced. The committee of relief have acted with great promptness, and are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunate people. Six hundred dollars had been collected during yesterday, and one hundred appropriated to those in the most immediate necessity. We imagine it is hardly necessary to make an appeal to the benevolence of our fellow citizens in aid of these suffering strangers, for St. Louis has never been found wanting in charitable feeling or action.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 28.]

The accounts of the flood are most disastrous. Kaskaskia, Chester, &c. are ruined. The office of the Republican at the former place has been undermined, and the press and materials lost in the water. The business of Missouri and Illinois is sadly deranged. Farmers, mechanics, gardeners, all have suffered: and brickyards, woodyards,—and the necessaries of life along the rivers have been destroyed. Millions of dollars are lost by the flood. The Editor went on a tour with the Mayor in search of La Bute a Reynard, the only point of land out of water, in 1785. At Bon Secour, there are encamped, all in open camps, one hundred and twenty-two persons. Several of these families left their homes with from four to nine children, and with less than fifty pounds of flour and a small quantity of meat—some of them have been six and eight days in their encampment. They have generally lost the most, some all of their clothes, and when the flood subsides they will not be in a better condition. In all, we believe we may say, that we ascertained something of the condition of full three hundred persons. Hence up to the Cantien, and how much further we had not the means of ascertaining, they are scattered along the Bluffs. We saw, yesterday, a sight which would have drawn pity from a heart of stone: A large family of young children (six in number,) without father or mother, who were dependent on the charity of those who knew their parents. How they subsisted before we did not learn, but to see them without home and dependent for shelter on the hand of kindness, and that shelter only such as boughs, or under tents can afford, with scanty covering, and all the attendant evils, made us feel deeply how much those who are subject to these privations, should sympathize and minister to the wants of others. There were many other settlements which we had not time to visit. A few are lodged in houses, a large number in the same room, but generally they are in rude tents, erected on the spur of the moment. A few we found with Indian or Sioux tents, but in general they have no other covering than branches of trees laid thick on polls or sheets made into tents.

Yesterday morning, the Indians brought up from Kaskaskia the Sisters of Charity at the Convent, the Priests connected with the Church at that place, and several families, and such furniture as they had saved. The town is from ten to twenty feet under water.

At 9 o'clock P. M. on the 27th, the river was at a stand.

Outrageous Conduct at Annapolis.—We regret much to be informed of a disgraceful riot which took place yesterday at Annapolis, between some persons who proceeded there on board the steamboat Columbia and a portion of the Annapolitans.

Several boats went down from this city taking with them two or three thousand persons. Some time after dinner a difficulty took place, which gave rise to excited feeling. When the bell of the Columbia was ringing for the last time preparatory to putting out, a large party approached the wharf, much enraged, and commenced throwing stones, brickbats, &c. into the boat.

These were returned with equal force from those on board, keeping up a regular fire until the boat, with difficulty, made out into the water. Several persons were hit and considerably bruised, though not dangerously injured. Pistols were also discharged from the steamer, and muskets from the shore, but fortunately the balls did not take effect, except one, which, when nearly spent, struck a passenger on the cheek, leaving a slight scar.

We learn that several of the ringleaders, both of Baltimore and Annapolis, have been arrested and imprisoned. The Columbia was compelled to come to Baltimore, leaving behind many of those she had taken down.

The military were called out for the purpose of preserving order and quelling the riot. We learn further that the regular soldiers at Fort Severn were also ordered out. —*Baltimore Patriot, July 5.*

Cattle.—The Charleston, Kanawha, Va., Republican of the 25th ult. has the following paragraph, interesting to dealers in cattle:—The season of the year is fully come when the purchasers of cattle from the East, till within a few years past, were in the habit of visiting the neighboring counties in this part of the State, gathering large droves of fine cattle, and distributing among the people pretty sums of the needful. The drovers at the East or West are informed, that there are, in the counties adjoining Kanawha, a large number of the best cattle, from three to seven years old, in prime order for driving. In Logan county alone several droves might be purchased upon reasonable terms. It is a well known fact, that stock cattle raised in our mountainous country stand the drive over the Alleghanies better, and more readily take on fat, than the cattle purchased in Ohio, on the prairies of Indiana or Illinois. The stock of cattle here for two or three years is now mostly on hand. The herds have not been culled. We can, therefore, confidently say to Eastern men engaged in the business, that they can here readily make up, and on reasonable terms, as fine droves of cattle as ever crossed the mountains.

Visit of the Fusiliers to New Haven.—Our national anniversary passed off with us without any extraordinary demonstrations of respect.

The morning and evening were somewhat enlivened by the movements of the military companies who were interchanging the courtesies of military etiquette. The New York Company of Fusileers, Capt. W. L. Cazneau, had been received the night previous, on their arrival in the steamboat, as the guests of the company of Grays, Captain Toiles, by whom they were escorted to their quarters with a torch light procession, assisted by the Company of Guards, under Major Prescott, and Fire Engine Co. No. 3. They made a beautiful appearance in passing around the green, the brilliancy of the light contrasting with the foliage of the trees, giving a splendid effect to the military pageant. The Fusileers are a very handsome company, under excellent discipline, and do equal honor to the military character and to the Fire Department, as a portion of which they continue to act, thus performing a double duty to the State. It should be noted that the same company visited us last year in the capacity of Firemen, as the Empire Co. No. 42. Their costume is of a unique kind, with enormous bear skin caps. They took their departure for home in the boat to-day, to which they were escorted by the Grays.—*New Haven Herald, July 5.*

The Ericsson Steamers.—The long expected vessels, the Tigress, and Robert F. Stockton, built for our coasting trade, and supplied with the Ericsson propeller, both arrived here Monday. The Tigress, Capt. Hart, left New York, Friday. The Captain reports that she proved herself an excellent sea vessel. On leaving New York Bay, with a stiff breeze, she kept even with the swiftest sailers of a large fleet; before they had gone many miles, however, the wind slackened, and she soon left all behind. She made the run from Norfolk to this place in 14 hours, and from City Point up at the rate of ten miles an hour. The weather was bad the greater part of the voyage, at sea, with a strong head wind. The Tigress is a very neat and strong vessel, built for the New York and Richmond trade—she is 124 feet long, 24 feet, 9 inches wide, and 8 feet 3 inches hold, can carry 2000 bbls under deck, and has comfortable and handsome accommodations for thirty passengers. She is thoroughly copper fastened. An eight knot breeze is the lowest strength of wind which makes sail of advantage, and when the wind falls below that, the sails are taken in and steam exclusively relied on. Capt Hart, her commander is an excellent officer, long engaged in the New York and Richmond trade, is a zealous advocate for Temperance, and makes a good speech in the cause.—*Richmond Compiler, July 3.*

A Colored Lawyer.—Macon B. Allen, of Portland (and formerly of Boston, Mass.,) a colored gentleman, whose application for admission to the bar in April last, under the new act, was, as we stated in our paper at the time, refused on the ground that the applicant was not a citizen of Maine, in the contemplation of said act, subsequently applied *under the old law* to be admitted by examination. He was thereupon called before the examiners, a committee of the Cumberland bar, and sustained a satisfactory examination—the committee recommending him to the Court as a fit candidate—and accordingly he was yesterday admitted, in the District Court, to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the Courts of this State. We think we have heard of a colored physician somewhere at the South, in New York, probably, but we have never before heard of a colored lawyer in this country.—*Portland American, July 4.*

The Steamships.—The Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, which left this port on the 1st ult., says the Advertiser, arrived at Liverpool at midnight of the 13th, in a passage of twelve and a half days. She carried out the news of the arrival here of the Caledonia, Capt. Lott, on the 1st, which left Liverpool on the 19th of May, the two passages having been made in the space of 25 days. The Britannia has now returned to this port, after an absence of only 32 days, having, within that period, made two visits to Halifax, and remained five days in Liverpool.—*Boston Transcript, July 5.*

Washington.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Washington, July 5, 1844.

The Celebration in Washington—Speeches and Dinners—Political Rumors—Appointments.

J. G. Bennett, Esq.:—

The President of the United States and lady were at home yesterday. Hundreds of officials and officials in expectancy took hold of the privilege and paid their devoirs to the duplicate administration. Dry time—neither prog, grog, nor music.

The democracy of the district held a grand celebration meeting at Alexandria, yesterday, in the beautiful grove on Shooter's Hill. Fourteen hundred persons sat down to dinner—tickets one dollar—ladies free. Several hundred ladies partook of the roast pig, roast beef, &c. Old whiskey, French brandy, (so-called, but most execrable stuff) at convenient intervals along the several tables, including of course, the table for the ladies. They left it untouched however, and the musicians, and reinforcements from the men, came in for the sweep stakes. Scarce a drunken man on the ground. The speakers were, Messrs. Hoban and Wallack, of Washington, Gen. Dawson, of Ga., Hon. W. W. Payne of Ala., Mr. Brown of Indiana, &c. Before the adjournment, the members at the gathering had increased by constant accessions to near 3,000 strong.

The whigs yesterday had a subscription festival at the Bladensburgh Spa, near the ground where the Americans were so disgracefully defeated during the last war. All the world was invited, free of charge for grub, yet not half the world went out. *Liqueurs* were expressly forbidden, yet every tenth man was more under the influence of John Barleycorn than Harry of the West. Several patriots, in the strong language of Colonel Benton, were "sewed up, sir, effectually sewed up!" The meeting was formed of three-thirds, to wit—one-third men, one-third women, and one-third boys and camp-followers. The chief speakers were Messrs. Bradford of Baltimore, Cost Johnson, Causin and Kennedy of Maryland. The meeting was opened with prayer and closed with coon songs, adapted to the most popular negro melodies.

To-morrow Gen J. B. Dawson, Hon. W. W. Payne, Col. Hoban and this deponent attend a meeting of the democracy down the river, at a settlement rejoicing in the name of Piscataway. Fine people, hospitable neighborhood, excellent girls.

Among the rumors which doubtless you have heard of, the old beldame says that John Jones goes to Constantinople, (with a letter of introduction to the seraglio); John A. Bryan of Ohio, (Mr. Weller's father-in-law,) to Peru; John Scovill to Tangiers; R. Barnwell Rhett to Russia; Robert Tyler to Ireland, with the subscription money for the release of O'Connell; President Tyler to the Rip Raps, White, Red, Blue and Yellow Sulphur Springs of Virginia, with his bride—thence to the herring country of Williamsburgh.

The mail closes. Bon.

State of the Philadelphia Police.—If it is true as a poet once said—

"That companions in distress
blakes the trouble less,"

the people of New York, as regards the police arrangements of the municipal authorities, are not quite so bad off as they suppose, if we are to judge by the complaints of our neighbors in Philadelphia. But we must not give credit to our police for more than they deserve; we think it is more owing to the good sense of the inhabitants themselves that we have not had similar outbreaks in this city to those which recently disgraced Philadelphia, rather than to the vigilance of our police. In the latter place, to the disgrace of the authorities,

"The creatures are at their dirty work again."

Very recently, the firemen in the neighborhood of Southwark have been creating disturbances and threatening the destruction of life and property to such an extent, that the military have been obliged to be called out to prevent the threats being carried into execution, the old women, called police, not being found sufficient in energy for the purpose. This, and previous occurrences, have aroused some of the most intelligent of the residents of that section, and a large portion of the community are loudly calling for reform in the police, as well as in the fire department of that city; and, if they only unceasingly persevere, they must eventually succeed in their wishes. It is the only thing that can secure them for the future from such diabolical outrages as have of late disgraced them. The only effectual remedy will be found in the establishment of a system of police calculated to embrace the county as well as the city; in the reorganization of the fire companies, and the appointment, in sufficient numbers, of such men as are willing and capable of doing their duty when called upon—not party tools and political partizans, men who, at the end of every year, will be liable to be discharged from their situations, no matter how well they may have done their duty in the meanwhile, because those who were the cause of their appointment have been removed from office by the will of the people. Nor should a parcel of idle youths, with all the impudence and blackguardism of the greatest rowdies, be allowed to usurp the places of the more advanced in years, wise and good men. Upon no occasion are greater foresight, judgment, and coolness required than in cases of fire; yet what is the fact? that it is quite a novelty to see a man upwards of 20 years of age accompanying an engine on one of these deplorable events. "Oh, reform it all together," not only in Philadelphia, but nearer home.

They manage these things better in other places; why cannot it be done in this city as well as in Philadelphia, and other places where the evil exists? The injury to person and property occasioned by the frequent riots among firemen, or among boys who are permitted to drag the engines through the streets at pleasure, demands that the fire department be differently arranged. It is the interest of property-holders, and of all who desire to have peace and order preserved. This subject has been frequently brought under the consideration of the city Councils, and yet there has been little or no change. Are the Members of these boards afraid to act—apprehensive, perhaps, that they may lose a few votes at coming elections. The citizens of Boston were subject to these firemen's riots for a time, but the Council took the matter in hand firmly and resolutely, and by judicious enactments, have provided a most efficient fire department, unaccompanied by the scenes which so frequently disgrace Philadelphia and Baltimore and this city. In Boston the fire apparatus is under the control of the city authorities, and men are regularly paid for their services. Let the same rule be adopted in other places, and they will have the like beneficial result. The city authorities should take charge of the fire engines, &c.—provide engine houses with a pair of horses and a keeper to each—organize companies to work the engines, the members of which should be compensated for their services; and prohibit, under severe penalties, all persons other than those regularly employed, from taking the engines out.

The proposed reform would cost little, if any thing, above the sums now paid; for there would be no wear and tear of apparatus by uselessly dragging it through the streets, or wanton destruction of it by riotous contests, and the dreadful disturbances which have so very recently disgraced our country, and so frequently set all law and order at defiance, to a considerable extent, be put an end to. Some of the fire companies are not only efficient at fires, but orderly at all times; and they merit approbation. We are confident that the members of those companies feel solicitous for such a reformation of the system as shall secure the public tranquility; and that they would aid in bringing the matter to this much to be desired consummation.

Remains of De Witt Clinton.—The family of the late Gov. Clinton are about to remove his remains from the vault in which they were deposited, and where they have slumbered "unhonored and unknown" for seventeen years. The remains of Gov. Clinton we learn were taken to New York by last evening's steamboat.—*Albany Adv., July 6.*

Shocking Accident.—Two young men were severely, and one it is feared fatally, injured by the premature explosion of powder in a cannon, at Utica, on the 4th inst. We did not learn their names. One is said to have lost both his arms.

Iowa.—By the census of Iowa Territory, just completed, the population is 82,254—an increase of 40,000 since 1840. Through a convention Iowa has already claimed admission as a State, to which her present population entitles her. At the recent session of Congress the bill passed the House, but was not acted on in the Senate.

Appointments by the President.—John Chambers to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, from the 15th inst., when his present commission will expire.

Fire in St. Louis.—The United States Hotel was considerably injured by fire on the 25th ult.

Reported Riots in Philadelphia.—There is very little truth in the reports published in the "Extras" of riots in Philadelphia. We annex an account of an excitement in Southwark, about which the "Extra" in question issued exaggerated statements. They will next get out an "Extra" of the *émeute* at the Walnut Street Theatre between an actor and an actress.

[From Philadelphia Papers, July 6.]

A rumor became current yesterday afternoon, that a car load of muskets had been taken into the church of St. Philip de Neri, in Queen street. This caused great excitement, and as dark approached crowds began to gather about the corners of the streets, in the vicinity. This crowd had increased to such a degree that, at 8 o'clock, Alderman Hortz despatched information to the Sheriff. Mr. McMichael came to the spot immediately, and with Alderman Hortz and Palmer proceeded into the church; watchmen were posted in front, aided by a posse of citizens who had volunteered.

After a search of about half an hour, the Sheriff and aldermen came out with about twelve muskets, which they had found in the interior. These were given to the volunteer posse, who stationed themselves in front of the church, and tried the guns with the ramrods, and proved to the crowd that they were not loaded. They then marched off to the Commissioners' Hall, where they deposited them. The Sheriff then addressed the crowd to the following effect:—

"I have, in company with Aldermen Hortz and Palmer, been into the church, and have taken possession of all the arms we were able to find. A number of your own citizens, selected by your own aldermen, are here to prevent any more arms from being taken in, as well as to protect the church from injury. I therefore beg of you all, as good citizens, to disperse, and retire to your homes. Further measures will be taken to-morrow to allay the excitement and to preserve the peace."

A portion of the assemblage here cheered the sheriff, and a few of those around retired, but the great body remained upon the ground as late as eleven o'clock. Before proceeding into Southwark the Sheriff called upon General Patterson, who issued the necessary orders, and about eleven o'clock, Capt. Hill's company