NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, July 16, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY HERALD.

A FOURTH EDITION REQUIRED!

Wonderful Success of Newspaper Literature.

Yesterday, we published a third edition of many thousands of the *Illustrated Weekly Herald*, containing an account of the riots in Philadelphia. We have to-day printed a fourth edition of just as many thousands, to supply the demand for the "Great Western," and packets yet to sail.

The manner in which this illustrated *Weekly Herald* has been received by the public has astonished even us, who were long since prepared to be astonished at nothing. Many attempts have been heretofore made to establish pictorial papers in this city, but from their invariable want of success, the poverty of the effort, want of talent and genius in managing it, it was supposed that such a thing could not be made to succeed here. We have shown, however, that such a paper, if properly got up, is certain of receiving ample patronage and support.

One of the most curious results of the popularity of this paper has been, that a great proportion of the recent sales have been amongst the Irish—the most pious and determined followers of Bishop Hughes who bought the beautiful illustrated *Herald* in the very face of his bull of excommunication against all who would touch or look at the *Herald*.

We mean to continue at proper intervals, and as occasion may require, the publication of *Illustrated Weekly Heralds*. We have four or five artists almost constantly in our employment; and we are prepared to give graphic illustrations of the progress of society, and all important events in the most expeditious, accurate, and graphic style. As soon as the excitement of these riots is over, we shall enter on the work of illustrating the manner in which the two great parties are conducting the Presidential contest, by means of engravings, of the beauty and excellence of which no one can form any conception until they are published.

State of the Country—The Presidential Question—Texas Annexation.

In the midst of riot, insurrection, murder and political excitement in certain diseased localities of the Republic, this country is full of all the elements of humanity, morality, virtue, philosophy, cant, humbug, great prosperity and tremendous power—nor did any nation make ever so rapid a progress, as this land is doing at this very moment.

This very prosperity among all classes, probably accounts for the singular apathy that prevails among the people on political subjects. During an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, we have never known a greater coolness in regard to the election of the next President, as at present exists. The best evidence of this is furnished by the late result of the local election in Louisiana, which, most unexpectedly to all, has, on the eve of the Presidential contest, resulted very auspiciously to Clay and the whigs, and very adverse to Polk and Texas. By this event we see that the Texas annexation question, in its own peculiar locality, has had no effect whatever against Mr. Clay's chances—but rather the contrary. The old issues seem to operate yet, most strongly, on the old parties—and the prospect is thus far in favor of Clay and his measures.

Yet it would, perhaps, be too hazardous to say that Mr. Clay will positively be elected. The great masses are not waked up—nor will they be till the heats of the summer are over. We do not believe, however, that the country can be so excited in 1844 as it was in 1840. The times are too prosperous for that. In the meantime, we may set it down as certain that the Texas fever has very much abated—to be revived, however, next year—and that the peaceful relations of the country cannot be touched or interrupted for some time to come.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—We continue in this day's paper the report of the very interesting investigation in progress now respecting the origin of the late riots. It would appear that a great deal of the disturbance is to be attributed to the improper conduct of some of the local authorities, and in this respect the riots in Philadelphia resemble those in Paris, which occurred in the various sections, and were simulated by the small officials, and eventually put down only by the cannon of Napoleon.

Southwark, Moyamensing and Kensington, are *fauxbourgs* of Philadelphia, each governed by its own local authorities, whilst the city proper is composed of only a few of the principal streets running from the Schuylkill to the Delaware. This splitting up of the city into sections has had a most dangerous effect, and produced such quarrelling with respect to the limits of the jurisdiction of the several municipalities, as has repeatedly interfered with the administration of justice and the preservation of the public peace.—The whole city should at once be placed under a new and well organized system of government.—The conduct of some of the sectional authorities has been most disgraceful, and unless measures be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such behavior, there can be no end put to riots.

A great many country merchants and traders, who were accustomed to do business in Philadelphia, are coming to this city for that purpose. This will perhaps have considerable effect in inducing the Philadelphia mercantile community to exert themselves in obtaining a new and efficient city government.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—A good deal of talk has been occasioned of the political tirade delivered last Sunday in the church of the Messiah before the "Boston Tigers," by the Rev. Mr. Lathrop. So far as we have heard, it has been condemned in the strongest manner. It was indeed a very glaring specimen of clerical bad taste and impertinence, however well it might have seemed for a political speech at a political gathering in Military Hall. Mr. Lathrop is a clerical gentleman, from Boston, and probably was not quite aware of the impropriety of his conduct, for many of the eminently philosophical clergymen of that wise city are not particularly squeamish about their introduction of extraneous matter into the pulpit orations. However, Mr. Lathrop has, to say the least of it, certainly acted with great indiscretion, in mixing up, at this particular crisis, religion and politics, and desecrating the temple of prayer by the introduction of political declamation. He has, in fact, been guilty of the same fatal error as Bishop Hughes, and, indeed, we do not know but the Bishop has been, in some respects, the lesser criminal of the two, for he did not desecrate the house of God when he undertook to spout politics.

It is much to be regretted that a man possessed of the intelligence and high character of Mr. Lathrop should suffer himself to be so misguided by his political feelings or prejudices, as to forget the dignity and solemnity of his position as a minister of religion. Whatever his opinions on the subject of a repeal or modification of the naturalization laws may be—however reasonable or proper they may be—the house of God is not the place for him to utter or defend them, and this desecration of the altar can never be too strongly reprehended. It has been this mingling of politics with religion and religion with politics which has been the main source of those evils which we all deplore this day.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—Texas is quiet. It hardly knows which way to turn since the United States have rejected her. Mexico is in a quandary also. Santa Anna wishes to re-capture Texas, and called upon Congress for 30,000 men and $4,000,000 for the purpose. Neither the men nor money were granted, but he was told to raise them if he could. Texas is, therefore, probably safe for another year—perhaps forever, from any attempt from Mexico.

Position and Prospects of the American Republican Party.

We hear the inquiry made on every hand, what effect will all those recent events in Philadelphia have upon the position and prospects of the American Republican party, or the new party lately started in this city?

It is very difficult to reply to this at present. We must wait for a little more insight into their movements here and elsewhere. Some suppose that the disastrous occurrences in Philadelphia will be the means of destroying the existence of the American Republicans as a party. We do not think so. We rather think that those events are calculated only to give to that party a greater degree of notoriety all over the country, and to increase its affiliations, and perhaps its numbers.

This new party, like every other which has had its origin in narrow, local, sectional, or proscriptive views, must run its appointed course, like the caterpillar sticking to a gooseberry bush. We have had the anti masonic party, which was started on very narrow and proscriptive principles by Thurlow Weed and his associates of the West. That party made some progress for a few years, ran its course, and went to perdition. The Mormons are a sort of political party, mixed up with religious objects and belief, now on their mid career, and will run on to their end. The Irish influence also as a separate and distinct political association, which was organized by Bishop Hughes, has had its day, and a very brief one it has been. The American Republican party started out of opposition to this Irish influence, and in consequence of the strong feeling of disgust which had been created by the bad conduct of both he old parties, it reached power last spring by an overwhelming majority. But if its pledges are not fulfilled with regard to city reform, its candle will burn out very rapidly, and leave not even a grease spot in the socket.

The Philadelphia riots may, indeed, give such an ephemereal excitement as will tend to bring this new party to the culminating point, from whence, like the other proscriptive and sectional organizations we have noticed, its descent to oblivion will be according to the usual laws of gravitation.

In the next election in this city, it is probable that the natives and the whigs will unite, nominating as Members of Congress those only who are in favor of a repeal of the naturalization laws. How this may affect the relative chances of Clay and Polk, it is difficult to tell precisely. But at present the symptoms indicate that the democrats will lose Members of Congress and Assembly, even in the City of New York.

THE MURDER AT HOBOKEN.—The investigation relative to the murder of the German Meckie, was continued at Jersey city yesterday morning, before Coroner BENSON, assisted by District Attorney HARDENBURG. The young German, named Menges, who was arrested on Saturday as an accomplice to the murder, was also present, accompanied by his counsel, E. V. R. WRIGHT, Esq. Several witnesses were called to substantiate facts published by us on Sunday morning, and the only additional testimony of importance, tending to implicate the accused, was given by Mr. Henry Relyea, of this city, who stated that he was hunting near Hoboken in the vicinity of the scene of the murder on Friday afternoon, when he saw the accused about half past five or six o'clock, walking on the high ground above where the murder was committed. He approached him very close, and therefore feels satisfied that the accused is the same person he saw. This fact, with the recognition of Mr. Stout, who heard the report of the pistol on Friday afternoon, appears to trace the guilt to the accused in a very positive manner.

The examination will be resumed to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when further developments will probably be made.

CANADA.—No approach has been yet made to the formation of a properly organized administration by the Governor; but rumors are rife, and anxiety great on the subject. The liberal party are still declaring their decided hostility against the public affairs being carried on in the absence of advisers, responsible and sufficient. A dinner given to a Mr. Barthe by his constituents, in the Parish of La Baie, is alleged by the friends of the Governor to be an evidence of popular opinion and his favor among the French Canadians, and as strongly denied by the opposite party.

There still continues to be marked indications of the growth of party feeling and religious animosity in Canada. On Monday last a serious riot was near occurring in Montreal, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new church, at which the presence of the Governor was expected. An attempt was made to parade orange lilies and flags, at which the Catholics took offence. A scuffle ensued, and part of the scaffolding giving way, a lady had her leg broken, and several others more or less injured. In addition to this, a rumor has just reached us, that a desperate affray took place on the 12th of July, at Drummondsville, C. W. The report states, that a great concourse of Orangemen had met there, intending to hang the effigy of O'Connell; upon learning which, the Catholic Irish from the Welland Canal became incensed, armed themselves, and went to the scene of the Orange celebration—giving out that they were going *to shoot at a mark*. Nothing certain has yet been learned about the matter; but every thing considered, it appears probable that a riot has occurred.

The Synod of Canada, now in session at Kingston, has given indication that a disruption of that body is very likely to take place. A proposition was submitted for an entire separation from the Church of Scotland, and negatived by 56 to 16; but the minority are said to be sustained by the great mass of the laity, and will doubtless take a decided stand, and make it the subject of future agitation. It is very likely a new element of discord may arise out of this question, and that another difference of opinion between the Imperial and Colonial Legislatures on endowments will obtain, which may make the breach between them still wider than it is.

POSTMASTER OF ALBANY.—Sometime ago our Albany correspondent made some statements in regard to Mr. Wasson, the postmaster of Albany, which we have reason to believe were entirely incorrect. Our correspondent represented Mr. Wasson as attending a political meeting, and offering some resolutions. Now we learn from the best authority that Mr. Wasson never attended any such political meeting, and confines himself entirely to the discharge of his public duties. Our correspondent was entirely misinformed and did not, we trust, intentionally make the statement which we now contradict. We make this statement in justice to Mr. Wasson, whom we have known for many years, and who has uniformly conducted himself with a degree of integrity, fidelity and propriety which many other public functionaries would do well to imitate.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—We published on Sunday morning an account of an outbreak among the emancipated blacks of Dominica. The whole cause of the revolt was in the appearance of a few persons appointed to take the census of the Island. It thus appears, that in any condition of life, the blacks are totally unfit to govern themselves, and that they are the happiest and the most useful when slaves—their original position in society.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES.—We learn that Mr. Lewis Mark goes out in the Britannia as bearer of dispatches to our Ministers in London, Paris, and Berlin. Those to the latter he is most particularly delegated to carry, as they relate to the Commercial Treaty with the Zoll Verien.

THE STEAMER ERIE.—The steamboat Erie lost in the lake, of the same name, some time since, is about to be raised by the means of a diving bell, and also the remains of the schooner Young Lion, loaded with iron, that was lost near the same spot a short time since.

MAJOR NOAH ALIVE AND KICKING.—We find that poor old Major Noah is still alive and kicking, although not with such tremendous energy as of old. The fact is that after sailing all round the world of politics and calling at every harbor and haven, he has got back to the old port from which he started thirty years ago, and is now reciting his experience in a very graphic and amusing manner. In his last Sunday paper he gives a very dry and lachrymose account of his connexion with Captain Tyler. We give it in his own words.

Upwards of two years ago, a plot was formed by certain well known characters in this city, to obtain possession of the Treasury of the Custom House, by the removal of the Collector. The men engaged in it had been notorious in the robbery of almost every bankrupt moneyed institution in New York, and they laid the most skilful plans to consummate their object. Admonished by the heavy defalcations under the two last Collectors, and determined to protect the people as well as the reputation of the administration against such a calamity, we repaired to Washington to put the President on his guard against the machinations of these men, who actually had surrounded him, and are really in talent, intrigue, and speciousness of manner, capable of making a powerful impression on an unsuspecting and somewhat credulous man. The President, justly alarmed at the movement, refused to displace Mr. Curtis, and for two years resisted every importunity; and though from political considerations he has finally yielded, he has placed a citizen in that office of experience and firmness, who has reputation to sustain, and will resist the attempts making by these men to control him. Now, mark the result. Mr. Curtis, after having collected upwards of forty millions of dollars, settles his accounts to a fraction, takes up his bonds and retires with honor, thus sustaining the representations we had made of him to the President. By preventing his removal, and we were then in a position to prevent it, we have been instrumental in saving at least a million and a half of dollars, of which the customs would have been relieved in that time, and sparing the President the pain of indignant denunciations from all quarters of the Union. For this they determined to punish us, and through Spencer succeeded to the utmost of their wishes, by taking the press out of our hands, dividing and breaking down our friends, disbanding the organizations and arrangements under which John Tyler was gradually and honorably placing himself in an auspicious and honorable position, and turning the whole power and battery of the administration against us. This banditti boast that having the organ under their direction they will now control the entire movements of the administration, and appointments in the Custom House, until March next, if the statements now preparing of their entire operations, which will be laid before Congress at an early period of the next session do not open the eyes of the President to their real character. As to Mr. Spencer, we would not even by insinuation, implicate him in the moneyed operations and plots of his friends. Spencer though easily deluded, and always in the power of wretched associates, and having a poor knowledge of mankind, has the merit of personal integrity. He is not avaricious—he knows the value of money, but would not sacrifice reputation in any improper efforts to obtain it.

We believe the old Major states pretty nearly the truth, though we don't give him all the credit for saving so much money to the country, as he takes to himself. The allusions in this extract will be understood, and will have some effect at this time when the Tyler party are making such prodigious efforts to get the whole of the spoils of the Custom House. In this plot—for the same old plot is carried on—the active men are those known as the "Post office *clique*," who formerly ate as far as possible into the bowels of the North American Trust and Banking Company, and the Commercial Bank. But the excellent Collector, Governor Van Ness, will be an effectual counter-check to the operations of these worthies, who are now so busy discovering their attachment to the Captain by going recklessly for his re-election.

Atlantic Steam Ships.

It is very probable, from what we can learn, that Captain Hosken will return to England in the Great Western without having met with the success in organizing a line of ocean steamers which he and others anticipated.

It appears that this popular officer has visited this country for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the public and to obtain the aid of our government in establishing a line of mail steam ships like those now running to Boston. It was his plan to have four steamers to run between New York and Liverpool to carry the American mails. Two of these steamers were to be the Great Western and Great Britain, and two new and powerful ones were to be immediately constructed, either in England or this country—but probably in England. Not having received the slightest encouragement from our government, as it is said, Captain Hosken has, we believe, gone to Canada to see what can be done there. Whether or not he will succeed with the Provincials, it is of course a matter of doubt. If the railroad between Boston and Montreal be carried through, the Canadian capitalists will be somewhat divided in their movements relative to their intercourse with England. There is room enough, however, for half a dozen routes, and Captain Hosken may, therefore, receive some encouragement. Whether he meets with any success or not in Canada, he will probably return home next Saturday with his plan in his breeches pocket. And thus his mission ends.

Let us hope, however, that neither his nor the efforts of any other man in this business will stop here. It is very natural to suppose that the present administration would throw cold water on any enterprise like the one we have mentioned, for the reason that the steam ships were to be controlled by a British company. Any administration would very likely have done the same. If a line of mail packets are to be started into existence with the sanction of the American government, the said line ought to be controlled, if not owned, by Americans. We would like to see four or five steamers like the Western running from England to New York, and we don't care who manages or owns them, provided our government has nothing to do with them; but the moment this government lends its aid in any shape to them, then the American flag must float at their peaks, and American officers walk their quarter decks. We are in hopes that in a few short years we shall see this. We want an ocean mail line wholly American. We want a line to form a school for our young officers and seamen. We want one for the benefit of the commercial community, and we must have one.

THE WHIG WARD MEETINGS.—The meetings of the whigs of the several wards of this city, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Syracuse State Convention were, generally speaking, rather thinly attended. In a few of the wards there was a tolerable muster. There is certainly a great falling off in the quantity of excitement in the political movements of both parties in this city. However, both are working hard for all that. The whigs were never so well organized as at present in this State.

TYLER MEETING.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the Tyler party will hold a mass meeting in the Park on Wednesday next.

THE ABOLITION CANDIDATE.—Mr. J. G. Birney, the black candidate for the Presidency, is very busy lecturing at Detroit.

FIRE.—At a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning, the frame building, No. 102 Ridge street, occupied by a man named Kiechers, a root beer manufacturer, and three other German families, was discovered to be on fire in the upper story, the flames from which communicated to the adjoining house used as a grocery store on the south east corner of Ridge and Stanton streets. Considerable property had been removed previous to the arrival of any engine. No. 41 was the first on the spot, quickly followed by different others, and the fire was soon got under, being confined altogether to the upper part of the building. In the removal of the things, a small trunk belonging to Kiechers, containing $120, was missing, and two of his trunks, containing wearing apparel, was entirely consumed; he and his wife escaped through the window by the assistance of the watchmen present.

EMIGRATION.—There has been an increase in the emigration to Canada this year over last.

ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

To July 11, 1843,	13,900
To July 11, 1844,	12,700
Increase,	1,200

It is supposed that the increase to Canada will continue while emigration to this country will fall off. It is the impression that the Philadelphia riots will deter a great many from coming to the United States.

Movements and Doings of our Distinguished Men.

Captain TYLER, President of these United States, with his young and accomplished bride, has left Washington, and the cares of State, to spend the honey moon at the Rip Raps. It is said he is still devoted to his favorite question of Annexation. His spare thoughts, which we should suppose were few, are employed upon the ways and means of securing his election to the next Presidency, or of making the most capital out of his position.

Ex-President VAN BUREN lives in retirement at Lindenwald. Having given up all ideas of public life, he is now devoting his talents to the means of electing the Hon. Silas Wright the next Governor of New York. A capital selection.

HENRY CLAY has returned to Ashland. He refuses to make any more visits abroad, or deliver any more speeches prior to the next Presidential election. He still persists in his adherence to the tariff of '42, and opposes the Annexation of Texas.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN remains in New York, attending to his duties as Chancellor of the New York University.

JAMES K. POLK is at his home in Tennessee quietly watching the canvass for his election.

GEORGE M. DALLAS is also at his home in Philadelphia watching and waiting the same event.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of State, is at Washington. We hear nothing further of his resigning. He is probably devising some scheme for the Annexation of Texas.

Postmaster General WICKLIFFE, with his accomplished daughters, is rusticating at Saratoga. It is said he is about visiting Canada to effect some international arrangement relative to the mails. If so, he will bungle it, as usual.

THOMAS H. BENTON has gone back to Missouri, with a view to reinstate himself in the Democracy, and procure his re-election to the United States Senate, of which there is some doubt, in consequence of his opposition to Annexation.

DANIEL WEBSTER is making chowder at Marshfield, near Boston, and lending his influence to the election of Henry Clay, with a view to the succession in '48.

JAMES BUCHANAN is at home, lending his influence to the immediate election of Polk and Dallas, with an ultimate eye to the Presidency in '48.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, whose services as a candidate for office were not desired by the Democratic party in the ensuing Presidential election, has effected an honorable retreat from the field of party conflict to the retirement of private life.

GEORGE [illegible] EVANS has girded on his sword and buckled to do battle in the canvass for the election of Henry Clay. He is the great Northern champion of a protective tariff.

LEVI WOODBURY, the Northern counter champion of free trade, is at Portsmouth, pursuing, with never tiring diligence, his varied duties both as a statesman and legislator, and also as a democrat and a lawyer.

RUFUS CHOATE is in Massachusetts, giving assiduous attention to poetry, politics, philosophy and law.

SILAS WRIGHT is at work on his farm, with his coat off and his sleeves up, in St. Lawrence county, New York. He is the real Cincinnatus of New York.

N. P. TALLMADGE has just returned from Washington, and is preparing to remove, with his large family, to Wisconsin, of which Territory he is the newly appointed Governor. He is the author of the new Fox and Wisconsin River Canal Bill.

Captain STOCKTON is down at Sandy Hook, devoting all his mental energies, and no small amount of his inexhaustible pecuniary resources, to the construction of another unbustible Peacemaker.

GEORGE MCDUFFIE, the Southern champion of free trade, is preparing to make an electioneering tour to the great Nashville Democratic Mass meeting shortly to be held there.

DIXON H. LEWIS, Senator, the largest man in the United States, or perhaps in the world, has just left Washington for Alabama to attend to approaching elections.

General JACKSON is at the Hermitage, writing an occasional letter upon the question of annexation, or some other important national concern. Like the sun, quietly setting in a clear western horizon, he is peaceably descending to his rest.

General CASS having failed to procure the nomination at the Baltimore Convention, is out strong for Polk and Dallas; and, also, is attending to his private business in Detroit, and preparing for 1848.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—This event took place at four o'clock on the evening of yesterday, which was quite a busy day with the Boston "Lights" and their friends the City Light Guards. At an early hour in the morning, they visited Governor's Island, and were received by the Commandant. At two o'clock they mustered in the Park, whence they repaired, by invitation of Mr. Carter, the proprietor, in company with the N. Y. Light Guards, to the "Waverly House," at three, where Messrs. Ormsbee & Carter, had prepared for them a dinner on a scale of elegance and extent worthy of the occasion. On few occasions has it been our good fortune to witness so much animation and conviviality, such a manifestation of kind regards, and exhibition of social feeling as at the "Waverly House" on the occasion of the separation of the "Light Guards" and their guests, the "Tigers." Nor were their brethern in arms, the "Independent Tompkins Blues," the "Union Blues" of Newark, and the "Brooklyn Guards," forgotten—the mention of their names were received with rapture, as well as those of Mayors Harper, of New York, and Sprague, of Brooklyn. Some capital speeches were delivered; those by Major Parke of the "Tigers," Lieut. Stetson of the "Guards," and Mr. Phillips of the "Union Blues," in particular were happy; the latter gentleman's vocal abilities laid the company under a double obligation to him, for there was not one present who appeared to relish the festivities more, except Mr. Carter, the host, whose solicitude and activity, in superintending the whole affair was admirable.

Up to the last moment of the sailing of the steamer Cleopatra, at 5 o'clock, the toast, the song, and the interchange of good offices, and as diplomatists say, "amicable relations," were prolonged. The steamer, however, sailed and so did the "Tigers." On passing the North Carolina, the crew manned the yards and gave them three hearty cheers. A happy voyage to them and a quick return.

The City Greys, another noted company, arrive to-day from Boston, and are to be received by the New York Fusileers, but their stay will be but for a day. The more's the pity.

Theatricals.

Mr. Russell arrived in this city on Sunday, and sails to-day for Liverpool in one of the packets. He will remain a few months in England and return to this country in the fall. He has been absent from this city nine months, and has given upwards of two hundred concerts, and averaged from sixty to six hundred dollars, according to the place where they were given. Allowing the very moderate average profit of fifty dollars on each concert, Mr. Russell has made $10,000 during the last nine months. And well he deserves a fortune. Success attend him!

Madame Cinti Damoreau still remains in this city. She recently made proposals to Ole Bull to accompany him in his present tour and join him in his concerts, thereby to dissolve her connection with Mons. Artot; but the former gentleman declined the proposition, no doubt judging it better and more profitable to "go on his own hook." Madame Cinti Damoreau and Mons. Artot sail to-day at 11 o'clock for France, in the packet ship Iowa.

Yankee Hill makes his appearance at Saratoga on Wednesday next.

Miss Nelson, who was so great a favorite here a few years ago, is again in this city, and has been playing to full houses.

Hodges, the great tenor singer, is in this city.

Mr. Brougham, the popular Irish comedian, is also here.

ARRIVALS.—The steamer Princeton arrived off the Battery on Saturday afternoon with Captain Stockton on board. The Captain is stopping at the Astor House. The Princeton leaves again in two or three days for the Hook.

Gen. Scott arrived yesterday morning at the American Hotel, and left the same afternoon. He goes to West Point, where he leaves some of his family, and thence he proceeds on a tour to Lake Superior.

Gen. Worth left this city on Saturday for Florida.

VAUXHALL.—This pleasant place of amusement has passed out of the hands of Mrs. Timm, and the management is now assumed by Messrs. Mossop and Wood, both very clever in their respective lines. They offer a very attractive bill for this evening.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 15.—The Board met last evening—the President, R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the two last days' proceedings were read and amended on motion of Mr. HASBROUCK; after which they were approved.

Petitions being in order, petitions were received from inhabitants of various parts of the city, praying for a free hydrant in their different localities.

From John Murphy, praying remission of license fees for stages.

From William Cox, Keeper of the City Prison, praying the Board to refund certain expenses incurred in connection with his duties in the City Prison. Referred.

From W. Fine praying to be relieved from erroneous taxation. Referred.

From 1st Ward Hose Company No. 8, asking for certain repairs.

Invitation from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, requesting the attendance of the Board. Laid on the table.

Navigation of the Hudson.—A communication from the Board of Common Council, Albany, in relation to improvements on the Hudson. Referred.

Appointment.—James Wildy, Inspector of Lime.

Croton Pipes.—Communications from the Street Commissioners in relation to obstructions in the public sewers by the introduction of the Croton pipes. Referred.

Public Schools.—A communication was received from the Board of Education in relation to appropriation for building a public school house in Elizabeth street. Referred.

Public Taxes.—A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the city taxes for the years 1842 and 1843. Referred.

Reports.—From committee on assessments in favor of granting relinquishment of assessment $5,500, from inhabitants of 6th avenue. Laid on the table.

The Fire Carts.—Ordinance in relation to certain regulations in charcoal carts. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A Temperance Man, but not a Tetotaler.—Report from Committee to whom was referred the petition of Dennis Quin, praying compensation for loss of his horse—in favor of granting a sum of $70 as compensation. The affidavit of petitioner accompanied the petition, in which Quin swears he is a good temperance man, and never takes but one glass of toddy in the day.

AN ALDERMAN.—One glass at a time perhaps.

The reading caused considerable laughter. Referred back.

A resolution proposing the appointment of a Matron for the City Prison, to be subject to the control of the Keeper and the Committee on Police, Watch and Prisons.

Alder. an GALE moved an amendment, proposing the appointment of an Assistant Matron, and that both be allowed a salary of $400 per annum. He said the propriety of such an appointment would at once strike every one. He held in his hand an ordinance on the subject, that required to be carefully considered by the Board. The Alms Commissioners had frequently opportunities to witness the necessity—the immediate necessity for such an an appointment to regulate and control, and exercise a salutary influence over the abandoned females who are the inmates of the City Prison—which department was at present shown to be fully neglected.

Alderman EMMANS was of opinion that if such an appointment was made, they should either reduce the salary of the present keepers, or dispense with one of those officers.

The PRESIDENT was in favor of the appointment of females to superintend the female departments in the public prisons. Without such a regulation it would be, as it ever had been, impossible to prevent the iniquitous practices and vices which were familiar to every one conversant with these establishments. He wished the resolution was more specific; however, he would vote in favor of it as he deemed such a reform most essential to the interests of the unfortunate inmates of the public prisons.

Alderman GALE offered an ordinance on the subject, which was read by the clerk.

The PRESIDENT moved that the ordinance be read by sections and taken up.

Alderman HASBROUCK rose in opposition, and moved to let it lie on the table as the subject required consideration.

Alderman GALE would consent to allow the ordinance to lie over; but would press the passage of the resolution in favor of appointing a matron, as such an appointment was obviously necessary to every one who know the state of the City Prison.

Alderman HASBROUCK wished to let the matter lie over for consideration altogether. A subject of this kind was novel in its character and required careful deliberation. He would move to let the entire matter lie over.

The PRESIDENT hoped the motion to let it lay over would not prevail.

The question on letting the matter lie over was taken and lost.

The PRESIDENT offered some further remarks in support of the original resolution.

Alderman HASBROUCK rose in opposition. He suggested that if infamous practices could be brought home to the doors of any of the prison keepers or police, they ought be brought before the community and exposed and the parties dismissed. For his part he was not aware of the existence of such practices from the keepers or police of that prison. The Board would have their hands full if they went on at such a rate as the present, and should not take action on the subject without careful consideration.

Alderman DRAKE offered some remarks in support of the resolution, and was followed by

The PRESIDENT, who replied to the Alderman of the 14th Ward (Hasbrouck). The necessity of acting on the resolution required but few further remarks. If the Alderman of the 14th required facts, the publication of them would cause humanity to revolt at the shocking details that could be presented. As well might they trust the lamb to the wolf as woman to the custody of a depraved man. Like certain places in the east where the softer sex were kept in subjection, they wanted to place them out of the power of any who could do them harm.

Alderman MOTT considered that such a protection was necessary for abandoned females. For his own part he wished it, much as he had personal opportunities to witness the necessity for such a reform, having been attacked by a band of women in Broadway pretty sharply, when, if he had not a strong innate sense of propriety and morality, and did resist pretty strongly, he did not know what might not have occurred. (Loud laughter.)

After a few further remarks from Alderman GALE in favor of the resolution, and Alderman EMMANS in opposition, the question on the passage of the resolution was carried—ayes 11, noes 4.

Mr. EMMANS hereupon offered a resolution proposing to abolish the office of the deputy keeper in the female department of the City Prison. Lost.

A short Set-too.—The President offered a resolution proposing an appropriation of a sum not exceeding $1000, for cleansing and repairing the chambers of the Boards and the Governor's apartments.

Mr. EMMANS opposed the resolution. He wished to know upon what grounds the Board could undertake to pass such a resolution? or was it to prove to the community that the modern reformers who promised so much and did so little, were falling back upon the old character of wasteful expenditure, of which they so much complained, and to reform which they crept into office?

The PRESIDENT—We are endeavoring to sweep away the corruptions of those who have fattened upon the spoils for years—the old corruptions. What has become of the tea parties? What of the dinners in the Alms House? What of the suppers, and the carriages, and the booths about the Park? The very corruptions in this room? the very filth that is lying under us; and the gentleman knows it—and the carriage hire of the gentleman, and the dinners at Bellevue.

Mr. EMMANS—My carriage hire last year was but fifty cents—and, talking about the dirt and the filth—they, this new mushroom party are actually filling up every avenue with fresh dirt and filth, and falling into the evils of their predecessors. Talking about tea and dinners at Bellevue! I never dined there but once in my life; their reforms are nothing but wind; like every promise that has been made by this mushroom party that have lately sprung all their promises will end in smoke. After a few further remarks from Alderman Emmans, the resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, July 15—WM. EVERDELL, Esq., President in the Chair. The minutes of the meeting of the 12th inst. having been read and passed unanimously,

John Spring Steel was, on petition, appointed wood inspector.

An ordinance was agreed to for the appropriation of certain sums for the repair of lamps and paying extra officers.

A petition from certain inhabitants of Reade street, relative to the appointment of extra policemen for that neighborhood, was referred to Committee.

Papers from the Board of Aldermen.—It was agreed on that the late attorney for the corporation turn over all information to the Board as to his receipts and expenditures on behalf of the corporation while in office. Jas. Weeks was appointed city weigher. Other petitions of no public interest were received, and variously disposed of.

Resolutions.—For appropriating $1000 to the erection of a monument to Captain Lawrence, in place of the ruinous one now in Trinity Church, was referred to the Committee of Arts and Sciences. That all free hydrants be charged upon and paid for by those inhabitants who petition or require the same—referred to Committee of Croton Aqueduct. It was agreed to that O. S. Bartell be waited on relative to an index to the volumes of proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Cleaning of Streets.—The Board then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr Johnson in the chair, to take into consideration the ordinance relative to the cleaning of the streets. After a long and desultory argument, the preamble and the three first titles were passed over for the present, and the Board proceeded with the consideration of the 4th title. Some hour or two was then devoted to making several verbal alterations in the different sections presented. One section, the fourth, was called up several times in various ways; words were stricken out, and some time afterwards it was moved that the same words be inserted again, which caused another long conversation or argument. During the discussion various attempts were made to shelve the question, which was resisted. It was during the proceedings found, that in discussing some parts, that certain alterations were made, which were referred to be corresponded to by the majority in various other parts.

Mr. CHARLICK said that this measure was one of a secret caucus, in which the people's interests were neglected for the private wants and wishes of a clique. He asked where were certain members. ("Sick.") Yes sick—what was their sickness. Sick of their party—sick of these secret caucus meetings—sick of the proceedings of their party and coming to their senses. He (Mr. Chalick) moved that the committee rise and report.

Mr. EVERDELL hoped they would sit, if until day light, and get through this most necessary ordinance. This gentleman then moved that the whole ordinance be adopted.

Mr. WESTERVELT said the whole of the ordinance had been read at the Board of Aldermen, which was sufficient.

The question was then put that they take all the ordinance, which was lost.

Mr. EVERDELL then moved that the ordinance should be taken section by section, which was opposed by an amendment of the committee rising and reporting. The amendment was lost and the committee proceeded to take up each section.

Mr. TAYLOR objected to this hasty legislation; it would only lead to confusion instead of benefit. For himself, he had not time given him to consider the matter; he had only received a copy of the ordinance that afternoon; and he was not quick enough, like others, to understand such a voluminous document in an hour or two. He was, in consequence, at a loss how to vote on many parts.

Some three or four sections were then passed; and a motion was then made by Mr. SMITH it being half past 10 o'clock, that they hould follow the example of their illustrious predecessors, the Aldermen, and rise and report, which was lost.

On the question of dispensing with the offices of Superintendents of Streets—

Mr. CHARLICK said that by retaining the present officers, with all the expenditure attached, would not diminish the present expenditure. They were about to contract for the cleaning of the streets, and yet retain these officers. It would be but telling them that they were dishonest, and that, in consequence, the duty was taken out of their hands. If these officers had done their duty, where was the occasion for contracting? There would be a saving of some $12,000 a year by dispensing with these officers. But no—it had been adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and in caucus; therefore, it must be done.

Mr. EVERDELL said they could retain all these officers, and yet save the amount of their services by contracting.

Mr. VOORHIES said, that by contracting there would be a saving of some $40,000 or $50,000 a year; and if they did retain these officers it would be only following the example of their predecessors. If it was found that these officers were not requisite, then they might be dispensed with.

Mr. CHARLICK found fault with the Assistant Alderman of the 17th Ward, (Mr Taylor,) for not voting on the several questions presented for their consideration.

Mr. TAYLOR said that it was his desire to have had more time to consider the ordinance, but such desire had been negatived, and, therefore, he thought it better to remain neuter.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the principal members of the opposition, the minority, withdrew and the other sections of the ordinance were quickly dispensed with, there being little or no opposition.

The three first titles were then read.

Mr TAPPAN then moved that the Committee rise and report, for the purpose of giving the members time to consider the ordinance.

The Chairman decided that the motion was out of order.

This was appealed against, and the question being put to the chairman, was supported.

The three omitted titles were then dispensed with in quick succession, being first taken in sections.

It was then agreed that the committee rise and report, which was carried.

The President of the Board then took the chair, and the chairman of the Committee of the Whole presented the report, saying that he did so, it having been passed unanimously with some amendments.

Mr CHARLICK objected to such report, it not being founded on fact; it was not unanimous, but had been amended.

Mr JOHNSON explained—he meant by a majority of the committee.

The question of receiving such report was then carried in the affirmative.

On the question of the ordinance being adopted in concurrence with the Board of Alderman, Mr Charlick objected, as it was out of order. The ordinance was then adopted.

A motion relative to the calling up of a paper respecting the paving of 8th street, was taken up for reconsideration.

Mr CHARLICK contended that the paper was not legally before the Board. The clerk should have intimated to the Board of Alderman that they had not concurred in this paper as sent by them; and if that had been done the matter would have been settled.

Mr VOORHIES said that only 800 dollars would be required for the purpose of paving the street—the inhabitants would pay all the rest, some 4 or 5000 dollars, for a very superior description of wooden pavements; not only so, but keep it in repair while the wood lasted.

It was then concurred in.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up a paper from the Board of Aldermen, relative to the repairing Bloomingdale road. Concurred in.

The resolution relative to certain alterations of laws was referred to committee of laws.

Mr. CHARLICK presented a remonstrance against granting a loan to Mr. Mott. Accepted.

Just as the clock struck twelve the Board arose.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Frigate Potomac, Commodore David Conner, arrived at Pensacola on the 6th instant, from Vera Cruz.

KNICKERBOCKER BATHS.—These baths, situated at 101 Bowery, are kept in fine style and are very worthy of patronage. The charge is only one shilling for a single ticket.

City Intelligence.

Police.—JULY 15.—In the case of the charge brought by De Begnis against Gomez for stealing a ring, reported in the Herald of Sunday and Monday, in stating "the ring was recovered from the thief." The ring has been found and Mr. Gomez has fully established his inn