

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY HERALD!
The Riots and Murders in Illinois!

Another splendid illustrated Weekly Herald will be ready this morning at nine o'clock, containing a series of beautiful engravings, illustrative of the recent dreadful riots and assassinations at Nauvoo and Carthage, Illinois.

This paper will be indispensable to all who wish to preserve for themselves, or transmit to their friends abroad, a full, accurate, and graphic historical account of those extraordinary events of this age.

Shipping of the Great Western.
This favorite steam ship, under the command of the popular Mathews, will sail at two o'clock this afternoon. Her letter bags will close at one o'clock.

Those who wish to make a few capital remittances to Europe can send the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY HERALD, containing all that has transpired on this continent since the departure of the Britannia—the last steamer. They can also send the MORNING HERALD to-day, containing the latest news by last night's mail.

The Illustrated Weekly Herald, in wrappers, is 64 cents per copy—Morning Herald 2 cents per copy. Both can be obtained at the desk.

Texas and Mexico.
We publish to-day a number of very important documents, recently come to light, relative to the question of the annexation of Texas to this country, the feeling in Texas on that subject, and the very important step taken by the Mexican government, in calling for the interference of European powers in order to prevent the annexation. The first paper is taken from the *Madisonian*, and consists of the President's message to Congress in secret session, together with two letters, one from Mr. Allen, of Texas, and the other from President Houston.

Other letters, anonymous, are also given in the *Madisonian*—but from the very circumstance of their anonymous character, we do not think it worth while to republish them. These papers are designated the "suppressed documents," and are now probably published under the authority of the President, and are no doubt quite authentic. The Mexican document is a letter addressed by the Secretary of State of that Republic to all the foreign diplomatists in Mexico, inviting the interference of the powers represented by them, for the prevention of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

These documents throw a great deal of new light upon the present relations of Texas and Mexico, and the annexation question, and will no doubt contribute much to keep up the excitement in the public mind in relation to these important matters. According to the indications afforded by the recent election in Louisiana, it would seem that the Texas excitement has somewhat abated, yet it is difficult from the data thus furnished to arrive at any accurate conclusion as to the state of public sentiment on this point. It is said that both parties assume the same ground on this question, and if Mr. Clay be elected, there can be little doubt that the annexation measure is destined to be, under his administration, one of the most important questions of the day.

The rejection of the treaty by the Senate, must not be regarded as a retraction of the measure by the people, and the public men in Europe who consider it in that light commit a most egregious blunder. This, however, is not to be wondered at in them, as from their ignorance of our affairs, public sentiment, and the manner of ascertaining the state of popular feeling, they are constantly blundering in their views of the great questions which agitate the people of the United States. By and by, however, their eyes will be opened on the Texas question.

THE GREAT TYLER RATIFICATION MEETING AT LAST, AND NO MISTAKE.—By another announcement, under another name, in another paper, the great mass Tyler meeting is positively set down for next Tuesday evening at the Apollo Saloon. It will be one of the richest, rarest, funniest assemblages ever seen of the sovereign people. This Tyler party almost equals the illustrious beings which Dr. Lydner's gas microscope discovers to us in a globe of water, in the amazing facility with which it produces and re-produces its committees, wire-pullers, leaders, and John Joneses of all descriptions. Heaven knows how many committees they have had in this city during the last three years, and their organs, too, have been numerous. Before the hottest of the fight comes on, we should not be surprised to see another organ in this city.

LOUISIANA ELECTION—JACOB BARKER.—The recent election in Louisiana is still a very knotty point, and we must wait for additional information and statistics, before we can form a correct opinion as to its results. These will be very interesting and we expect to receive them in a day or two. A gentleman formerly well known in this city, took a distinguished part in the proceedings—we allude to Jacob Barker, Esq. This gentleman was one of the inspectors of election, and after it was over, he came out with a statement in justification of his conduct, and that of his associates. This is, as all who know Mr. Barker will readily believe, a very able, and at the same time a triumphant vindication of his conduct. We shall publish the whole of this document in a day or two, when the full returns come to hand.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.—We understand that there are some twenty applicants for the office of Police Magistrate, now so ably filled by Justice Matell, whose term of office expires in the ensuing month. It will be difficult for the Common Council to select one whose knowledge, honesty and efficiency will equal that of the present incumbent, and they would concur with the wishes of a large majority of the community by his re-appointment.

THE FLOODS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The recent floods in the course of the mighty river of the southwest have been the most destructive within the last fifty years. It is estimated that property to the amount of fifty millions has been destroyed—one half being cotton. This may be an over-estimate, but the loss will be immense. We give in another column a very graphic and apparently accurate description of these floods, from a correspondent of the *Providence Journal*. This is the best account we have met with.

SIGNOR VALENTINI'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Signor Giuseppe Valentini, the far famed original "Valentine Vox," gave an entertainment at the Concert Hall, Broadway, last evening, assisted by his father, Signor D. Valentini, and Miss Keane. These entertainments are certainly quite a novelty, and are worth attending; the ventriloquism is decidedly the best we have ever heard; the wonderful performance of the elder Valentini on the "Harmonic Mandoline," will astonish all those who hear it; and must be heard ere any statement will be believed regarding it. Miss Keane's singing is both sweet and pleasing, such as is not generally to be met with at such like entertainments, and at present we do not think she has her superior as a public singer in the city. This party only intend to give two more concerts, one on Monday afternoon and the other in the evening; so that, by the former, facilities may have an opportunity of hearing without the disagreeableness of late hours. It will be regretted by the lovers of original talent and good music, if they allow this opportunity to pass; for the comic Italian laughing song at the conclusion is worth more than all the music. Nothing so equal to it was ever heard in this country before.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—PROBABLE RESULTS.—There is a most unaccountable degree of apathy in the ranks of both political parties. It is a remarkable fact that the recent meetings, both of Whigs and Democrats, in this city, have been, generally speaking, miserable failures. We see nothing whatever of the old energetic spirit which collected the factions in thousands, and burst forth in all sorts of sound and fury. We should not be at all surprised if the Tyler meeting next week would turn out to be the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering we have seen in this city during the present contest.

Two days since the Democrats held a mass meeting of the Fourth Congressional District, up town, but we are assured by persons present that it was a very meagre assemblage. The Whigs also held a Congressional District meeting somewhere in the same neighborhood, and it also was a failure so far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned. In fact, according to all appearances, we are more and more inclined to think that Mr. Clay has the best chance to be elected next President, and we should not be at all surprised if he were elected by a large majority. It is very evident from the recent movement in the Democratic party in this city and elsewhere, that the feeling of indignation with which the friends of Mr. Van Buren received the nomination of Mr. Polk, has not at all subsided. The recent movements of the *Evening Post*—well known as the organ of the Theodore Sedgwick clique of politicians, and also of Mr. Van Buren on annexation, indicate that the old leaders of the democratic party have assumed a position almost of neutrality in the present contest. Mr. Van Buren and all his friends are standing still. There will, in all probability, be great trouble in the democratic ranks respecting the nomination of the Governor of this State. The speeches of Mr. Benton, also, on the Texas question, which have been so industriously circulated by the whigs, have had no inconsiderable effect in producing the present apathetic condition of the democratic party.

Judging from all these things, we are inclined to believe that the old leaders, and wire-pullers, and office beggars, and camp followers of the democratic party, would be rejoiced by the defeat of Mr. Polk, as demonstrating to their satisfaction that they condemn as the ruinous policy of Calhoun and the *cliques* adverse to Mr. Van Buren. And if Mr. Clay should be elected, as all now appears to indicate, we do not despair of some modification of the present tariff law, and also of the renewal of the Texas agitation with added energy and fire, and perhaps also of other important measures now lying in the background.

STICHD AT BROOKLYN.—Yesterday morning, the body of a well dressed man, apparently fifty years of age, was discovered in a secluded part of the coal yard at the foot of Jerusalem street, East River. It had on a black summer frock coat, light-colored Valentin vest, blue figured cassimere pants, light summer stock, entirely new; cotton shirt, linen bosom; cotton flannel under shirt, and drawers of the same; light calf skin boots, but little worn. In the pockets of his clothes were found three one-ounce vials, and one two ounce vial, all of which were labelled "laudatum," from the drug stores of Mr. Bailey, James W. Smith, Mr. Howard, and Evans, Wallabout. They were all empty, except one of the one ounce vials; also a valuable gold watch and expensive gold guard chain, and \$11 in money. From the marks on the watch, the deceased's linen, and other clothing, it was judged, and correctly, that his name was Aspinwall. The nose of the deceased was broken, the head and face bruised and covered with blood, probably by a fall. One of the coroners of the city of Brooklyn, Mr. Alex. Okeas, was shortly after the discovery of the body, on the spot, and caused it to be removed to his residence, and immediately proceeded to make inquiries; and it was found that the deceased, whose name is Aspinwall, had been a resident of New York for some time past, and had several relations residing here.

In the afternoon an inquest was held on the body before the coroner, Mr. A. Okeas. John Shields deposed to finding the body, as before stated. Jas. S. Aspinwall stated that he recognized the body to be that of his brother, Thos. M. Aspinwall. He had seen the deceased the day previous about 12 o'clock. He then appeared as usual. He had been for some time in a low desponding way, and occasionally evidenced symptoms of slight mental derangement, but not so much so as to call for particular attention.

The witnesses and others having withdrawn, the coroner summed up the evidence, and in a short time the jury returned a verdict, that "the deceased died in consequence of taking laudanum, while laboring under mental derangement."

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—Our neighbors at the north seem to be in a very unsettled state. We had supposed, from the tone of the Canadian Press towards this country, and of their remarks relative to the Philadelphia riots and Mormon murders, that Canada was a blessed place, and the only Paradise, except England, in the civilized world. We would find suppose this now, but the Montreal Herald, one of the loyalists of papers, gives a sad view of affairs in the very capital of Canada, where a Governor General and a large body of the flower of the English army are stationed. We have lately given extracts showing the mob spirit among these happy provincials, and the annexed is a confirmation of those already published.

From Montreal Herald, July 18.]
Montreal is fast verging towards a dreadful state of anarchy. In addition to the riotous and brutal conduct of pretentious Orangists, we have witnessed acts of violence and anarchy, which have resulted in the wholesale murder of a man, and the death of a woman, and the whipping of a horse and a child. A little girl was run over in Dalhousie Square on Monday. A day or two since, Dr. O'Doherty was knocked down and severely hurt by the shaft of calèche No. 149, belonging to one Milton, and driven by a little boy, and the wheel passed over his body. He died in the course of an hour and a half. The unfortunate gentleman was 74 years of age. It must no longer be considered to complain and regret. The city is now so assembled and devised means for protecting their lives, since the authorities have proved themselves utterly and disgracefully inefficient. Language does not furnish us with expressions severe enough to record our detestation of the indifference of police, and other authorities, to the safety of Her Majesty's subjects.

Apart from the above, we find nothing of political consequence in our Canadian papers. Throughout the Provinces the crops are represented to be abundant.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT PALMO'S.—We learn that Dr. Lardner has taken Palmo's Theatre for next Monday evening, for the purpose of exhibiting his unequalled philosophical apparatus. All the principal objects of attraction in his collection will be exhibited, and the doctor will also give his lecture on the "Plurality of Worlds." The spacious accommodation offered by the stage of the theatre will enable the doctor to present this highly interesting exhibition to great advantage.

JOHN JONES.—In the present death of any attractive exhibition at the American Museum—in the absence of giants, dwarfs, and six-legged cows, we would advise the caterers for public amusement at that place to engage John Jones. If Barnum were here himself he would have John without regard to "enormous expense." John would draw wouldn't he? There's not a politician in New York but would be willing to give a sixpence for a sight of him, and many would even give a shilling, or even a quarter, if they could borrow or steal one in any quarter.

THE MATCH OVER THE BRACON COURSE, HOBOKEN, THIS DAY.—The admirers of good trotting will certainly be gratified by what is presented to them this day over the above ground; we need only refer them to the advertisement for particulars, and they will feel perfectly contented, and be present. Amid all the treats promised by the spirited proprietor, we do not think he can produce a better race of sport during the remainder of the season, than is to come off on this occasion.

Exhibition of the Public Schools of Brooklyn.
Yesterday was a grand holiday for the more juvenile portion of the community of our sister city, and truly a most noble display they made; we never saw some five or six thousand more healthy, good-looking, well dressed, better behaved, and apparently well fed, children assembled together. They were at once a credit to their parents, their teachers and directors of the schools; and if only their minds are anything like their appearance on this occasion, it augurs well for the generation that is to come. The order of the day was, that the schools should meet at their respective school houses at such hour as the district committee directed; and, at three o'clock precisely, form on the southern side of Sands street, right resting on Washington street, under the direction of Cyrus P. Smith, Esq., Marshal. The line being formed, the procession, preceded by the Mayor and Common Council, (as Commissioners of Common Schools), and the Board of Education, passed through Washington street to Concord, through Concord and Pineapple streets to Hicks street, by Hicks street to the ground on the corner of Jerusalem street, belonging to W. S. Packer, Esq., who kindly offered the use of the same.

On reaching the ground, and the children having been seated on the grass, they were beautifully supplied with lemonade, after which they sang several songs or hymns, in a very pleasing and earnest style.

Dr. THORNTON, superintendent of the schools, then addressed the present, congratulating them on the display made on the occasion, first the trustees of the schools, then the teachers of them, and lastly the supporters. He traced their progress from their first establishment, and gave a very lively and graphic account of their history. He hoped that the children would be so educated as to be able to distinguish between truth and error; and to such scenes as he so recently disgraced the city of "brotherly love."

Mr. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Schools for Kings County, gave a digest of the system upon which they were conducted; and called upon all present to encourage them, saying they could not do better for that purpose than by sending their children to the schools, and by their own example, by their thorough and useful education than they could in 9-thorough of the private schools now in existence.

Mayor SPRAGUE of Brooklyn next addressed the assemblage, and congratulated those present on the display made on the occasion, during which he held a very interesting anecdote of some two friends of his, which were sure to strike deeply on the minds of his more youthful hearers with good effect. In conclusion he reprobated the system of education which he knew of in the schools and such like places for the youths to assemble in on the Sabbath day; and permitting them to stand on the corners of streets smoking "long tailed" cigars, and insulting all respectable persons passing on their way, and such like expressions. Such were not, he hoped, the education they were affording to the youth of this city—indeed he was sure it was not. The Hon. gentleman was listened to with the most marked attention, and at the conclusion received considerable applause.

Dr. KING, late Superintendent of the Schools in Kings County, next addressed the assemblage congratulating them on the occasion, during which he held a very beautiful observation to the youth assembled.

After one or two other pieces of music being sung by the children they were supplied with lemonade and cakes; after which they formed a procession and repaired to their different school rooms.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC.—J. C. Pickett, Esq., U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Lima, has come out with a long letter concerning the proposed canal, and much talked of canal across the isthmus of Panama. Of the five points at which an artificial communication might be opened between the two oceans, Mr. P. is satisfied that the isthmus of Panama is the only one which promises favorably.

Mr. Pickett, who appears to have reflected carefully on the subject, after having visited the isthmus, gives it as his opinion that the Panama ship canal would cost from thirty to thirty-five millions of dollars. The difficulty of procuring laborers, of preparing timber and stone, and of enduring the debilitating climate, constitutes a formidable obstacle. Mr. P. does not, however, regard the proposed route as any account impracticable. He estimates that should the canal be constructed by a company, with the expectation of an adequate amount of revenue, it would be a most profitable enterprise, and that it would pass through it annually, paying on an average one thousand dollars each.

The conclusion at which Mr. Pickett arrives, therefore, is that the undertaking would involve great expense, and enormous loss of life and health, but that the project is a noble one, and ought to be carried through by some united effort of several of the leading commercial nations.

It is argued that the Mexican Government has already taken the project of a canal across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and has of late years made strenuous efforts to procure its accomplishment. Why might not the Government of the United States, after ascertaining its practicability, give Mexico assistance in the undertaking? The United States at the map will show the infinite advantage which a passage at the point indicated, or at any point from the Gulf of Mexico, would give to the commerce of the United States, over a passage through the Caribbean sea, and the fact is, that it is nearly as much so as the proposed canal to Panama; there is no enterprise within the compass of human means which would produce such vast benefits to the United States as this. The fact is, that no commerce in the Gulf or in the Pacific ocean could compete with ours. Our white sails would fringe the golden bowl of Mexico, make the mouth of the Columbia a great city, and establish at the Hawaiian Archipelago a vast depot of American merchandise, to be transported to the most habitable spot of Oceania, and on either shore of the Pacific. The importance of a short route to the Western Ocean, and by a way not intersected by the British island of Jamaica, will be strikingly manifested to our countrymen, if they will but maintain our right to the Oregon by force of arms. How will we transport their provisions and men, and munitions of war? How contend with a power which has already in the Pacific vast means of commerce, and is now extending its empire? How will we contend with a power which has already in the Pacific vast means of commerce, and is now extending its empire? How will we contend with a power which has already in the Pacific vast means of commerce, and is now extending its empire?

HOTELS IN ALBANY.—We understand that the "American Hotel" situated in State street, about half way up, has been repaired and refurbished in the most elegant style. It is kept by Mr. Bement, and is one of the best houses in the Union.

"Congress Hotel" is also a fine house. It is situated on the top of the hill near the State House. It is a very excellent establishment—very quiet, and agreeable.

TRAVEL TO WESTERN NEW YORK.—One of the best routes—indeed the best route—to Niagara Falls is via Albany, thence to Syracuse by railroad, and then by canal boats to Oswego. Then at the latter place take one of the splendid steamboats which navigate Lake Ontario, and which convey you to within a few miles of the Falls. This mode of travelling, most agreeably diversifies the route, for the venerable Job himself, whose almighty patience enabled him to regard a termagant wife no more than a flea-bite, would have cried out with weariness if obliged to travel the whole of this road in a rail-car, with nothing to amuse you but an extra bob of the head against the walls of your cage, or a more than usually enthusiastic poke of your neighbor's elbow. The Ontario steamboats are the most magnificent palaces that ever floated on the bosom of that lovely lake.

STRAIGHT PORTSMOUTH, on her trip down from Albany, on Thursday, July 18th, when below Ceislik, broke her crank, and had to return to Hudson for a new one. She will be ready to leave Albany for New York at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT PERKINSON'S.
Perk. Albany, small and dull as it is, does not want for churches, but the Catholics having hitherto had no place of worship there, have taken measures to provide one, although there are very few residents at that place. To the liberality of their friends they have been a good deal indebted, particularly those of New Brunswick, many of whom, it is said, contributed with the greater readiness on account of a difference with their present pastor, who is considered by the remonstrant part of his flock as too fond of standing up for the "rights of the clergy," as too exact a disciplinarian, in temporal as well as spiritual.

Thursday having been the appointed day for laying the foundation stone of the new edifice, a considerable number of Irish Catholics began to assemble at ten o'clock, and continued to increase slowly up to the time of the ceremony, which was to take place at noon. The Rev. Bishop Hughes, as was expected, arrived by the New York steambot, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Maguire, Rev. Mr. Kane and Rev. Mr. Madrinio. After a short recess the Bishop and his assistants repaired to the site of the proposed church, where a platform, shaded by an awning from the intensely hot rays of the meridian sun, had been erected for the convenience of the clergy. A good number of those belonging to other sects attended, and seemed to listen and observe with much attention, and with an entire abhorrence of that indecorous levity which the somewhat picturesque ceremonies of that religion frequently excites in those who do not understand their spiritual intent. An excellent feeling, however, prevails among the foreigners, and the Bishop, in the place; indeed, there is no distinction made between them in any particular; and, to the credit of the people of that part of New Jersey he told, many of them came forward and presented donations in aid of the erection of the Catholic Church.

Bishop Hughes, dressed in his ecclesiastical robes and mitre, ascended the platform at noon exactly, and commenced the service by a short explanation of the nature and tenor of the ceremony that was to follow. Some, he said, might not, but being accustomed to witness it, he struck with seeing religious services conducted in an unknown tongue, and one unintelligible to the hearers; but when they reflected that prayer and devotion were directed to the Almighty God, who knew no language, although never uttered; when it was recollected that the language used was once the vernacular tongue of the great empire in whose metropolis the successor of Christ established his holy church—(he pointed to the tower of Elizabeth), which, in religion, was often alleged, nor was it retained for that purpose, but because it had, through long usage, through the cultivation of some of the great minds of antiquity, acquired a high degree of perfection. 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