THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vol. XI., No. 44—Whole No. 4006. NEW YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1845. Price Two Cents.

$3000 WANTED—For two or more years, on mortgage of buildings and machinery, and on which a policy of insurance for the sum wanted will be assigned. The investment is unexceptionable, as the property to be assigned in security is worth more than double the amount required. Parties wishing to negociate, will please address a letter to "Security," Herald Office."

A CARD.—A Gentleman, holding a respectable situation, and who has his afternoons at his own disposal, would be anxious to devote them to improvement. He would be desirous of writing in a lawyer's office, or doing any other business where his services might be deemed available, for a moderate remuneration. The most unexceptional references can be given. Please address L. D. R., at the office of this paper. f12 3t*m

BOARDING.

A WIDOW LADY, respectably connected in this city, is desirous of entering into arrangements for housekeeping, from the 1st of May next, with a small respectable family, who would consider their board and apartments as equivalent to the rent—she and a few additional boarders occupying the remainder of the house—which is to be in a central and genteel quarter of the city. Satisfactory references to be exchanged. Address Mrs. A. B., Herald Office. f9 1w*dh

VALENTINES,

RICH, RARE AND ELEGANT, may be had of S. J. CROWEN, 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street, varying in price from six cents to four dollars each. f11 4t*rc

SLEIGH ROBES.

WHITE, POLAR AND GRISLY HUDSON'S BAY BEARS—A few superior specimens for sale by J. M. OPPENHEIM & CO., f11 1w*m 169 Water street.

FOUND—In November last, between Albany and New York, on board of a steamboat, a Pocket Book, containing a note of hand and some money. The note signed Joseph Gager and in favor of John Carman. Apply to JAMES CONWAY, Lowell, Mass. f12 3t*rc

TWO MODERN BRICK DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 13½ and No. 15, First Avenue.—They each contain eleven rooms; six with fire places, with pantries and closets throughout. If required, they will be altered into private dwellings, to accommodate good tenants. To such, the rents will be low. Possession given on the first of May next. The yards have double privies and wood-houses, and well laid out. Apply to CORNELIUS DU BOIS, f12 3t*rc 757 Broadway or 37 Water street.

TO LET—Two Stores beautifully situated, in the new buildings (now nearly complete) on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Reade street, (known as the La Farge Buildings.)

Also, a large and convenient Basement, well calculated for an Oyster Saloon, &c.

Also, several convenient Stores in the second story, suitable for Merchant Tailors, Fashionable Milliners, Dressmakers, &c. together with a variety of Rooms in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th stories, suitable for Offices, Private Parlors with folding doors, Parlors and Bedrooms attached; with Rooms suitable for Dentists, Painters, Daguerreotypes and Exhibition Rooms, &c. Those persons wanting rooms of the above description, are requested to call and examine the same. Enquire on the premises. f13 1m*rc

STORE TO LET—That conspicuous and eligible Store, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, New York Society Library. Apply to the Librarian. f11 3.*rc

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW YORK
THOMAS & ROE, PROPRIETORS

THIS well known establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, in the city of New York, is now opened under the direction and proprietorship of the undersigned, by whom its high reputation, as an Hotel of the first class, will, it is hoped, be fully sustained. It has been put in the most thorough and complete repair, painted and refitted. Those arrangements which have ever rendered it equally attractive and convenient to men of business, to men of leisure, and to private families, will be continued, the plan still existing of having two different hours for meals, so that all may be suited. This arrangement, it is believed, is a peculiar feature of this establishment, and has proved eminently satisfactory to all its visitors. In addition to the exertions of the undersigned, those of Mr. John Thomas, formerly of the American Hotel, Albany, and late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, will be used, to insure, as far as possible, the satisfaction of the friends of the House and the public generally. The undersigned look, with confidence, to the maintenance of that favor with which the "Howard Hotel" has ever been honored.

M. J. THOMAS,
STEPHEN R. ROE,
(Late commander of the Hudson River Steamboat "Empire.")
New York, January 31, 1844. f12 2w* ec

TO THE PUBLIC.
NEW YORK, February 10, 1845.

THE SUBSCRIBER would most respectfully announce to his friends and the travelling community in general, that he has recently leased the UNITED STATES HOTEL, and is fully prepared to entertain all who may favor him with their patronage. Having been for the past sixteen years engaged in the above capacity, he has no hesitation in saying that all favors extended to him by the public will be duly appreciated, and every satisfaction rendered to the guests who may feel disposed to patronize him.

P. S.—In order to keep pace with the times, he is warranted to change the price for board per day from $1 50 to $1 25, hoping at the same time, it will meet the full and unqualified approbation of the travelling public. H. JOHNSON,
United States Hotel, corner of Fulton, f12 3wrc Pearl and Water streets, New York.

SALT AND FISH STORE.

400 BBLS. Salmon, No. 1, 2 and 3.
100 bbls. Blue Fish.
1500 bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel. 600 half do do do do
150 do No. 1 Shad.
50 half bbls No. 1 Saybrook Shad
300 bbls Cod and Scale Fish.
400 do No. 1 Gib'd Herrings
300 kegs Dutch do
1000 lbs Smoked Salmon.
250 kits Soused do
200 do Sounds and Tongues.
5000 qtls Cod Fish, suitable for shipping
1000 sacks Ashton's Salt.
50 half and 50 quarters new Mackerel
5000 boxes Digby Herring
100 quarter barrels Salmon.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by f12 1m*m NELSON, WELLS & CO., 81 Dey st.

FOR SALE—THEATRE HOTEL REFECTORY.—This well known establishment, No. 50 Bowery, first door above the Bowery Theatre, and under the Theatre Hotel, kept for a number of years by Levi Dons, and now kept by Henry L. Young, is for sale, the proprietor having other business that fully occupies his time. The Fixtures will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply on the premises. f11 1w*re

FOR SALE—A Saw and Grist Mill, with a large work-shop—attached to which is applied about ten horse power, from the mill—together with a dwelling house, barn, blacksmith-shop, and eight acres of land. The above property is situated in Eastchester, 18 miles from New York, and one from the Harlem Railroad. For particulars and terms, apply to JAMES W. TOMPKINS, 152 Eldridge st., New York, or on the premises of ja12 1m*ec PETER J. SHEANWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

N. EZEKIEL, 92 Nassau street, opposite the Herald Building, respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to the following choice Cigars, just received by late arrivals from Havana:—

Regalias of various brands,	Panetelas of various brands,
Normas,	Principes,
Ygenuidad,	Rionda,
Esperanza,	Napoleones,
La India,	Lord Byrons.
Noriegas,	

The above Segars are guaranteed as genuine and imported, and the trade are invited to call and examine them.
N. B.—Orders from abroad will be strictly attended to. j15 1m*rc

ARCHITECTURE.

FRED. SCHMIDT begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his office from 198 Broadway to 18 Wall st, where persons desirous of building are invited to examine a selection of original and tasteful designs, from the Cottage upwards to the extensive Villa or Mansion, in all the various styles of architecture; and where he is prepared to furnish Plans, Drawings, Specifications, Estimates and Contracts for Buildings of every description, and superintends the erection thereof. ja30 1m*re

DAGUERREOTYPE GENERAL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, EXCHANGE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform the Daguerreotype Artists, that they have considerably enlarged their connections throughout the Union, the West Indies, South America and Europe. They have also made arrangements to be supplied with every new article used in the Daguerreotype Art. They have lately received a large supply of Voigtlaender's celebrated Cameras, consisting of three different sizes, for the sale of which they are appointed Agents. Also, a supply of best Plates and Chemicals, either for Daguerreotype or Calotype, made to their especial order. Cases of all sizes, the best Polishing Substances, and every other article used for the Daguerreotype, constantly on hand. Their long connection with the Daguerreotype Art and their success in taking pictures, may serve as a recommendation and reliance. Daguerreotype Artists, by ordering articles from any part of the above named countries, may depend upon a prompt and satisfactory execution of their orders. Their prices are cash. Prices Current and information may be obtained by addressing (post-paid) to H. & P. LANGENHEIM, f13 1m*ec Exchange Building, Philadelphia.

U S CITY DESPATCH POST.

TO-MORROW being "ST. VALENTINE'S DAY," an increased force will be added for the occasion, to insure the speedy delivery of the great number of additional letters usually deposited. Free Stamps can be obtained at this and the Branch Post Office at Chatham Square, and at all the places where U. S. Despatch Boxes are placed. To prevent mistakes, letters should be fully and intelligibly addressed and the number and street distinctly stated. JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, P. M.,
February 13th, 1845. f13 2tec

BY THE CAMBRIA—VALENTINES!

Ho! ho! for the day, when true lovers may
Their vows to each other impart,
Uncensur'd by those who feign would oppose
The spontaneous flow of the heart.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure to announce to the public, that he has received probably the largest, most superb and beautiful assortment of English Valentines, that has been imported by any other house in the city, or perhaps in the country. It comprises a great number of new and novel designs and devices—illuminations, Silver Wreaths in relief, Lace and Satin Work, Mirrors, &c., &c. He can furnish Valentines of such superior magnificence, on Vellum, illuminated and ornamented on the four sides, as to be worth $30—which may be preserved for generations as a beautiful curiosities.

W. A. C. has also prepared a handsome variety of elegantly written Valentines, filled with beautiful, gay, poetical and complimentary sentiments. Valentines splendidly painted and illuminated with Names, Devices and Verses, to order, at short notice. Please call before purchasing elsewhere, at f13 2tre WM. A. COLMAN'S, No. 263 Broadway.

JACOB H. SACKMANN & BROTHER, BOOKBINDERS AND IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN BOOKS AND PAPER.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, H. E. Sackmann, into copartnership, and that after this day their business will be carried on under the above firm, for which he solicits their patronage, with the assurance that all orders in either branch intrusted to them, will have their best attention.
JACOB H. SACKMANN, 83 Vesey st.
February 10, 1845. f13 3:*ec

FOR SALE—Twenty-four Covered FREIGHT CARS, such as are used on the Pennsylvania Rail Roads. They will be sold very low. If not sold before Saturday, the 1st of March, they will be offered at public sale at the premises of the subscriber, at 10 o'clock, A. M. C. HAMILTON,
West side Broad street, below Locust street, Philadelphia. ja31 1mend *gbz

CROTON FOUNTAIN BREWERY.

THE inability of the subscriber to meet the increased demand for his Pale and Amber Ales, hitherto manufactured at his Brewery in Albany, has rendered it necessary, to meet the wants of his customers, to commence a Brewing establishment in New York, to be called as above, where he intends to produce an article which it is presumed will even increase the reputation of his Brand, in Pale and Amber Ales, to the "ne plus ultra" of pleasant and salubrious beverages, and in abundant supply. f20 1m*rh ANDREW KIRK.

Paradise of the Far West—Rock River Country of Illinois.

MR. EDITOR:

I have had much pleasure—finding that a very brief communication in the columns of the Tribune of the 31st ult., regarding a favored section of Northern Illinois, has attracted considerable attention, especially of persons of means, some very rich, several of whom have decided to visit "Rock River country" the coming summer, with a view to verifying the description of that nearly perfect region, and investing in its soil, if only a moiety of the inducements alleged are found. I am sure that the parties and all others of taste for beautiful scenery, richness of soil and productions, variety of surface, and perfection of climate in all respects, more especially in brightness, delicious temperature, and healthiness beyond any other in the United States, and perhaps in the world. Yes; such persons, I am sure, will, on visiting the country alluded to, find the writer has not told the half of what might in truth be said of its many capabilities and attractions.

I will premise that this division of Illinois had not 1200 inhabitants previous to 1834, excepting the few in the then village of Chicago. But at present it contains nearly half the population of the State, which, as will be seen below, amounts to about 760,000.

One thirty-sixth of each township, consequently one thirty-sixth of all the lands in the State belong to the school fund,, and there are now accumulated, proceeds of lands sold, over $600,000, the interest on which, at six per cent, is appropriated for promoting education. Many years will not elapse ere their systems of schools will parallel with that of New York in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

Lands are not liable to taxation until they have been sold, or entered five years, and an express provision is made in the constitution that real estate and other rights as to property, suits at law, &c., may be held and enjoyed by aliens, as by citizens

Below I add a statement of the population and the agricultural productions of Illinois, and in the mean time would remark that her natural resources, though developed to a very limited extent, will be found of value equal at least to any other Territories or States in the Union. The lead mines are extensive and rich. At present they are worked to a very limited extent, yet over 17,000,000 lbs of lead were sent to market from them last year. The quantity of coal is immense, exceeding (as is stated in a work by an English geologist, who made researches over the west,) all there is in England and Wales. It lies in beds of fifty feet and more depth, commencing at the surface of the earth, and extending in fields of thirty, fifty, and eighty miles. These minerals, however excellent and vast in extent, are but of limited comparative value with the soil for agricultural purposes—for raising stock, &c. There is none richer, deeper, or more inexhaustible; and for many years to come the cultivators will have no occasion to be at any expense or labor for manuring their land, and when change is required, it is only necessary to use the sub-soil plough, and run the furrows a few inches deeper than formerly.

There is no part of the United States more favorable to the growth of the various grains, and for tobacco, hemp, and madder; also for fruits generally, the mulbury tree, and for silk. Hemp yields much more returns than in Kentucky, and quality at least as good—I think better. Tobacco yields liberally, and of quality equal to that of Missouri Thus far madder has been produced to a very limited extent, but the quality is excellent, and quantity per acre very large. The yield of grains is large, and of the various sorts immense. The wheat brings in the New York market four to seven cents more per bushel than that from other sections of the State. The meadows for the prairie and tame grasses are not surpassed, and the blue grass of Kentucky thrives well, and is admirable for winter cropping, keeping green through the winter. For example, I will state that a farm of say five hundren acres, taken in a state of nature, in April, may be broken up, and seeded down with wheat the following August or September, and a crop be harvested the next summer, say thirty-two to thirty-six bushels per acre. This, with fencing, will cost only about $5¼ per acre, of which the breaking up and fencing costs about $3 per acre, and those once done need not be repeated for many years; other culture in proportion. Sheep may be bought in Ohio at prices so that, delivered on your farm in "Rock River Country," they will stand in about $1½ for ewes two and three years old. Their fleeces will and do sell on the spot at over one dollar each, and their lambs when six months old, and improved as they should be by good bucks, will sell at $1 50 each. The entire cost of keeping the animals a year is less than forty cents per head, and there is no disease among them in those high rolling prairies The reader may estimate the result, and how long it will take to get a flock in aggregation of 10,000, commencing with say 1,500 ewes, and adequate bucks. The wethers for mutton will bring $2 25 each.

I will say nothing of other stock, except that the cost of keeping it is in proportion to sheep—and when the blue grass springs, (as it will the second year after sowing,) sheep may be kept through the year at twenty-five cents per head, every expense included.

At Mount Morris, about the centre of the country alluded to, there is an institution for the education of youth, that will favorably compare with any in the State of New York. At present there are over three hundred pupils. The modern languages, with the classics, form a part of the course of studies.

A plank road is about being laid down from Rock River to Chicago.

There is abundance of water power, adequate to driving all the machinery in England, which at very small expense may be brought to bear on any description of mills. At present there is about a sufficient number of flouring and sawing mills in operation—but as the population increases, many more will be required within one to five years. The writer would be glad to point out, to parties desirous of undertaking to establish mills or manufactories, a spot very advantageously situated in all respects. The Mormon charter has been cancelled by the Legislature, now in session, and that class of people must now merge, as do other sects, into the mass Of course, no further troubles are likely to arise from their absurdities.

Chicago, the commercial capital of Illinois, is fast increasing in population and trade. In 1844 there were built in that city over five hundred houses, and they are all rented, at rates giving about 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. annually on the outlay. A medical college is established there, and a course of lectures are now being delivered; besides, there are two institutions, rather extensive, for education, and many schools.

Are there not many individuals and families in this eastern part of the United States who would greatly improve their incomes and happiness by going into Northern Illinois, buying a farm and stocking it with sheep, &c., besides owning land that will be rapidly improving in value—probably as much so as in Western New York twenty to forty years since. Land that may now be bought at from $1¼ to $7 per acre, will (reasoning from the movement in other States) be worth, five, ten or fifteen years hence, ten, twenty and forty dollars, or more, per acre—Why not? The land in Illinois is far, far richer than ever was found in New York, Pennsylvania, &c.—and may be put under cultivation the very season it is bought—no heavy dense timber to clear away,—but the bosom of the country is at once ready for the plough. Are there not many who have some property, but not enough to yield an income adequate to maintaining the race of feverish, foolish rivalry in ostentatious display of extravagant establishments, and the train of attempts to outdo each other, who might escape from mortification, and secure contentment, with an income equal to their wants, and, in the end, leave a rich inheritance to their heirs?

And are there not young men who have property, more or less in amount, that is disappearing under their expenditures here: will not they, or some of them, gather what may remain, and seek, elsewhere, enjoyment, respectability, eventual wealth and contentment, in a country and climate equal or surpassing any other in all that is desirable—where they may shoot, hunt and fish, to the extent of desire, all the year round—raise their choice blood and other horses—with all the various cattle, sheep, &c., at an expense less by three-fourths than in the old States, to say nothing of preservation of health of body and mind.

I would call the attention of all those whose pecuniary position is, at present, unsatisfactory, or are not sure of a competent income hereafter, to the above, and what follows. From the statistics all may deduce the rapid growth of the new States, and that Illinois, reasoning from the past, will, within a perid of twelve or fifteen years, have a population equal or exceeding in number that of Ohio at present, and the value of the property in the State will be in proportion. Within twenty years she will, in population and wealth, (excluding the property in the city of New York, and foreign trade,) equal that of the State of New York at present. What then will be the value of well chosen land, that may now be secured at the prices stated above? The natural, original resources of Illinois are far greater than those of New York; and, ere seven years have gone, the cost of getting her products to the market on the seaboard, will not exceed the rate paid in New York, not many years ago, for transportation of her own products from the western counties to her commercial mart. What, then, will be the value of land in the older States? A serious question for those who own farms in them to ponder upon, with the additional fact, that wheat is raised in Illinois at a cost, all charges included, of not over 26 cents per bushel, and other grains, roots, &c. in proportion. Why, the annual expense of manuring land in New York State, is about thrice the sum per acre that it costs to prepare the land, fence, and sow, and reap wheat in Illinois.

The following is taken from the report of H. Ellsworth of the Patent Office, and extracted from the *Herald* of Feb. 7, 1845, to which we would call the attention of every American:—It appears that in Illinois the population, in 1840, was 476,000, and the estimates for 1845 is 764,800—an increase of over seventy per cent in four years. If the increase continues in a ratio for the eight years following, the number of the inhabitants will reach rather over (2,137,000) two millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand—and her products, at least in proportion and probably much more, induced by the increased facilities of canal and railroads, the completion and building of which cannot be long delayed, especially the Michigan Canal and the railroad (now partly graded) from Galena and the lead mine country to Chicago, about 160 miles. The writer is of opinion that it will be judicious to expect that the railroad, if finished in 1848, would earn enough to make satisfactory dividends, and of course rapidly increase. This road would run over much of the extraordinary country alluded to, crossing Rock River by the flourishing village of Dixon, a place to which those who seek to see that country, should proceed.

I may state that if the bridge over the river is so constructed as to admit of waggons, &c., as well as the cars to pass, the tolls for the former would give a fair interest on the cost of its construction. Estimate of quantity of various products of Illinois, in 1844:—

Wheat, bu.	4,829,000	Flax & Hemp, tons.	2 879
Barley, bu.	84 000	Tobacco, lbs.	965 000
Oats, bu.	8,600 000	Cotton, lbs.	214 000
Rye, bu.	124 000	Rice, lbs.	732
Buckwheat, bu.	79 000	Silk, cocoons,	3 400
Indian Corn, bu.	32,700 000	Sugar, lbs	412,000
Potatoes, bu.	3,840,000	Wine, galls.	794
Hay, tons,	280,000		

I shall have pleasure in furnishing further information on this interesting subject to those who may seek it; therefore, send you herewith my address, which please hand to those who may enquire.
LA GRANGE.

Albany.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1845

The Office Seekers—The Favorite Candidates—Rent Burnings.

I avail myself of a gentlemen leaving Albany, to announce that the question of Health officers, and of the Health commission, was settled by the Governor sending to the Senate this morning the names of the same gentlemen nominated by Governor Bouck. As I stated before, all here have some object of their own to accomplish; consequently, approbation or discontent is uttered by the same persons agreeably to the partiality and influence of the individuals with whom they come in contact. To the one they say, it is a most judicious nomination, and one that will give universal satisfaction to the democracy of the city. To the other they growl and shrug their shoulders, and whisper that Governor Wright is influenced by Senators Varian and Lott, and that Senator Jones, who has yet something to expect from the people, will find out, when the time arrives, that it would have been more to his advantage to have undeceived the Executive, by telling him the truth in relation to the indisputable objections of his constituents to the present Health officer. The nomination for Pot and Pearls is narrowed down to Briggs, Gage, and Emmans. As Mr. B. is a clerk to the present incumbent, it is thought they will change positions, although Mr Jones is avowedly in favor of Mr. Gage. Mr. Edmonds or Mr. Cowdrey will be appointed to the Judgeship. It is a matter of regret that Silas Wright is falling into the same errors as Wm. C. Bouck. In haste, yours, MORE ANON.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, Feb. 11.—*Petitions*—Of the people of Greenbush and Schodack praying that a law be passed to have country banks have their bills redeemed at par by the Banks in New York and Albany. Against locating the New York and Erie Railroad out of the State.

Reports.—Mr. Buel, adverse to taxing Foreign Insurance Companies. It was laid on the table. Mr. Lee, in favor of providing a seal for the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions for the city of New York. Mr. Wheeler, by bill relative to Texas and jurors.

Motions and Notices.—Mr. Wheeler, an act in relation to absconding debtors and for other purposes.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Sherman, from the committee on public expenditures, made a long report in answer to the resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry into the amount of expenditure for public printing in the Senate, Assembly and State Departments.

The committee recommended that hereafter all the printing for the State be done by contract, such contract to be given to the lowest bidder after proposals duly advertised. The report is accompanied by two bills, one in relation to the printing for the Legislature and Executive officers, the other in relation to the printing for the State, carrying out the recommendations of the report, which bills were read twice and committed

The Texas resolutions were again debated till the Senate adjourned.

THE BOURNEVILLE MURDER.—The shocking murder perpetrated upon Mr. Edwards, a merchant of Bourneville, Ross County, Ohio, last fall, will be remembered by all to whom the circumstances were rendered familiar by the papers, soon after the commission of the horrid act. We learn from the papers published in the vicinity of the foul transaction, that there is a prospect of the authors of the deed being brought to that justice which it so justly merits. The following in relation to this matter is taken from a late Chillicothe paper:—

Four individuals are under commitment for trial, in the jail of this city, and charged either as principals or accessories in the murder and robbery of Mr. Edwards, of Bourneville. One of the number has made some confessions calculated to bring to light the transactions of a gang of burglars who have made their rendezvous at several points along the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Wheeling, including both those places. Leroy J. Maxon was apprehended near St. Clairsville, in December last. Walter Haskell, at Portsmouth, on the 31st December. John Chalfin, arrested at Memphis, Tenn., was brought to this city two or three weeks since. Spencer Lusk, apprehended at New Orleans, was brought here on Sunday night last. The two last named underwent an examination before Esq. Ott, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and were committed for trial. The two first named, who were previously committed for trial, were also examined before the same Magistrate. It appears from the confessions of one of the prisoners that there are still two individuals who have not yet been apprehended, one of whom, there is reason to belive, was a principal and the other an accessory, in the murder.

NAVAL.—We understand that Lieut. T. Darrah Shaw, of the U. S. Navy, has been ordered to the recruiting service in this city. The rendezvous at this place is now open for the enlistment of seamen and boys. The Columbus, 74, now at New York, is fitting out. It is supposed that she is to bear the confirmed treaty to China It will be recollected that Mr. Cushing recommended that there should be sent to the Chinese seas a ship of the line, as calculated to make a better impression upon the minds of the people.—*Philadelphia Gazette, Feb. 12.*

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ingraham.

FEB 13—*James Cahill vs Jabez Williams*—This was an action of trespass, already noticed, to recover damages for assault and battery, and false imprisonment. It originated in what is called an "election row." It appeared that, after the close of the polls in the Eleventh Ward, at the last election, while the Inspectors were engaged in counting the ballots, the row took place, and stones were thrown. Defendant, who is the Alderman of the Ward, hereupon imprisoned the plaintiff in the watch house, and on next morning he was discharged. The defence put in was, that plaintiff was intoxicated, and had been engaged in this row, throwing stones.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

FEB. 13—*Elkus Skinner vs Daniel P. Hall.*—The jury in this case rendered a verdict for plaintiff $1800 debt, and $134 35 damages, with 6 cents costs.

John Brady vs Richard Murphy—This was an action of trespass brought to recover damages for a slander alleged to have been uttered on the 4th December, 1844. It appeared in evidence that the parties were in company on the day in question in a liquor store in South street, when defendant without any just cause, used the following opprobious epithets, "thief," "robber," with intent to injure his character. For defence it was put in that the character of the complainant was not so immaculate as to be materially injured by the words alleged to have been used. That on the occasion alluded to, a sailor who had been in company with Brady, having lost some money, communicated his suspicions to defendant, who having a knowledge of plaintiff's former character, might have made use of the expressions above alluded to. Also, that the express words alleged to have been used in the declaration were not proved.

The jury will render a sealed verdict this forenoon.—Henry Coulter for plaintiff; W. Mulesch for defendant.

There are in Rome, 30 Cardinals, 21 Archbishops and Bishops, 125 Prelates, 1,654 Secular Clergy, 2,749 Monks, 1,550 Nuns, 3,600 persons are devoted to Literature and Fine Arts.

City Intelligence.

FEB. 13th.—LOST PROPERTY—CONDUCT OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.—A vast deal of property has lately been stolen in almost every part of the city, and in many cases the owners are unable to recover it, in consequence of not being conversant with the proper measures to be used. At this season of the year, scarcely a night passes that entries are not cleared of hats, cloaks, shawls, &c., which of course are disposed of at some of the old clothes shops about town, that are licensed for the traffic for the purpose of countenancing thieves. In all cases where persons have property stolen from them they should go or send to both the upper and lower Police Offices, and have an account of the theft, together with a description of the property stolen, written upon the Loss Book which is a large book of record kept in both the police offices. When this is done, the officers keep a sharp look out for property of such a description, and when they arrest a receiver are enabled to recover property belonging to various persons.

Great difficulty has arisen within a few days past from the conduct of the officer and privates of the Municipal Police. Whenever they arrest a party with any property, either stolen or supposed to be, they leave it in the Station House, and send the prisoner to the Police Office The witness comes up, but the evidence of the *corpus delecti* not being there, it is impossible to take an affidavit, and the parties, in several instances, have been discharged by necessity of the repeated requests for the property. Yesterday, Justice Taylor, of the Upper Police, the most thorough and efficient magistrate upon the bench, and one esteemed by every one who has ever had any thing to do with him, both for his strict honor and integrity, and his uniform urbanity, and impartiality when on the bench, and for his private character as a man—sent word to one of the Station houses, for some pamphlets that had been taken from a prisoner, in order that the owner might identify them, make his complaint, and that the property might be safely kept The request was denied peremptorily; and Justice Taylor, who has invariably given great countenance to the M. P.'s, determined not to be trifled with or insulted, and made an application to the Court of General Sessions, which, on motion of the District Attorney, issued its peremptory order for the delivery of the property. This order was placed in the hands of officer Stickles, but was not obeyed yesterday; and this morning the boys, from whom the property was taken, were discharged. The property was afterwards sent up The case was laid before his Honor, Mayor Harper, who will present a message to the Common Council next Monday evening, that some immediate action may be had to prevent such an assumption, and abuse of authority on the part of the M. P's.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, the Recorder announced to the District Attorney, that the property had been delivered up, and the order of the Court obeyed, although tardily, and that they should exercise their power in a similar manner in all cases of a like nature.

Police Office.—BURGLARY—The office of Francis Goulding, on the corner of Clarkson and West streets, was entered last night and robbed of about $25 worth of property.

JUVENILE DARING.—A young scamp, named James Johnson, smashed a pane of glass in the window of Geo. W. Pratt, No 2 Courtlandt street, last night, and thrusting his hand through, snatched a handful of jewelry, worth about $63. He was caught with the spoils in his possession, and committed.

ROBBING A MONEY DRAWER—John Rooney was arrested and committed for robbing the money drawer of Samuel Went, No 60 Water street, of a small amount of money.

Upper Police—ARREST FOR RIOT AT ELECTION.—Thomas Mullen and Robert Small were arrested for a riot committed at the Fourth District Poll, of the 16th Ward, at the Spring election, and for a violent assault and battery upon Wm Briggs, of West 17th street. They were both committed.

THE MILKY WAY.—A female, named Sarah Byrnes, was observed stivering down the Bowery this morning in a camblet cloak, from which trickled several milky streams, which attracted the attention of one of the efficient M. P's who arrested her progress, and on gently raising the exterior covering of her body discovered a large can of milk. From after observations it was discovered that she stole it from James Elsey, of No. 269 Bowery. She was committed for her practical illustration of astronomical phenomena.

General Sessions

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Cozzens and Gale.
Mathew C. Patterson, District Attorney.

FEB. 13.—*Case of Samuel Adams*—In the case of this person, so often brought up in Court, Mr. MORRIS, one of the Counsel for the defence, moved that the cause be set down for to-morrow. He said that it went off a few days ago on motion of the District Attorney, in consequence of the non-arrival of Mr. Dorr, the principal witness, and that the Counsel for defence were to be notified immediately upon his arrival, and the trial of the cause proceeded with. He understood that Mr. Dorr had been in town for two days.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY objected to bringing the cause on, because Mr. Hoffman was engaged in official business, and James R Whiting in private business in other Courts, and as they were associated with him for the people, he did not like to set it down without he knew that they could be present.

Mr. STANSBURY, a talented member of the Ohio bar, who has come on to attend to the interest of Mr. Adams, urged the necessity of trying the cause to-morrow upon numerous grounds. The cause would probably occupy a very great length of time, and perhaps the residue of the term, and as there was a vast number of witnesses from Ohio, whose expenses Mr. Adams was compelled to pay, amounting, inclusive of his Counsel, to about $100 per diem, it was not fair to postpone the cause, and a postponement till next week would unquestionably be a postponement indefinite, for it would be impossible for the witnesses to attend the next term.

The COURT decided that the cause should be brought on to-morrow, whether the Counsel were in Court or not—that the convenience of parties and witnesses who were brought from abroad, should be consulted before the convenience of resident Counsel.

The District Attorney hoped that in all future cases the court would act up to the rule that when counsel were absent in other courts, it should be no excuse for not trying prisoners here in which they were engaged.

The Recorder said that that was not the decision of the Court. The cause will be the first taken up to-morrow, and from the array of talented counsel on both sides will probably be long and dry, as every point of law will be brought to bear, and contested strongly.

Plea of Guilty—James P. Benedict plead guilty to an indictment for an assault and battery upon Officer Chas. Bird. George Schiebell plead guilty on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Sentence to-morrow.

Receiving Stolen Goods—Timothy Meighan was tried and acquitted on an indictment for the above offence in having in his possession a cap which was supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Bull, Mr. Bull was unable to identify the cap as his, and said there were hundreds made like it.

Trial of Henry Sontag.—This individual, impleaded with Henry Schellinger, was placed upon trial on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a trunk containing about $200 worth of clothing and money from Charles F. Pleikert. (Schellinger has been previously tried and acquitted.)

CHRISTIAN F. PLEIKERT was called and testified to the loss of the property, but before he had given all his testimony the Court informed the District Attorney that the indictment was defective, as it averred that the property was stolen from Charles, when it appeared it was taken from Christian F. Pleikert. This error (a clerical one) presented such a fatal defect, that the Recorder charged the jury to acquit, stating that a new indictment could be found, and they found a verdict accordingly.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY said, he should have a new bill found immediately and Mr. Phillips left the court room for the purpose of laying the affidavit and complaint before the grand jury.

JAMES M. SMITH, Esq., asked if there was anything against the prisoner. The Court informed him that he should be held upon the affidavit.

Sontag here got up from his chair and made tracks for the door.

BOB BOWYER—exceedingly agitated—Is—is this man to go?

RECORDER—No, sir, detain him, he will stand committed on this charge until he finds bail in the sum of $1,000.

The accused then gave bail, and left the Court.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—Wm. Jones was tried upon an indictment for passing counterfeit money, consisting of a $20 bill, on Francis Brown, jeweller, of No. 110 Chatham street. During the early part of January, the accused was acquitted for want of evidence to establish the *scienta* or guilty knowledge.

Keeping a Disorderly House.—Frederick Ahrens was tried and acquitted on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house in the Five Points, at No. 25 Orange street. The witness proved that the house was no more disorderly than all the other houses in the neighborhood. The Recorder gave the "City Fathers" a dig under the ribs for licensing such persons.

G. W. NILES, Esq, for the defence.

Nolle Prosequi.—In the case of Henry Harns, indicted for keeping a disorderly house next door to Ahrens, the Court directed that a nolle prosequi be entered, as the facts in the case were the same.

Disorderly House—Nicholas Troy, a grey headed old man, was tried on complaint of Mr. Martin, one of the Street Inspectors, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 100 West Broadway. The Jury, after a short absence, found the accused not guilty.

At half-past four o'clock, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

FEB 13.—*The United States vs. Four Cases Merino Cloth—Louis Delmotte, claimant.*—This is an old case, which was tried over before, when the jury disagreed. It was an action brought to recover import duties on goods which arrived at port in December, 1841. The goods were entered at less than the actual value at the place where they were purchased. Adjourned over.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERIOR COURT—75, 76, 2, 20, 7, 18, 23, 25, 46, 54, 55, 30, 29, 61, 22, 96, 97, 39, 27, 52, 108, 62, 80, 81, 85, 111, 98 to 102.

COMMON PLEAS—First Part—49, 101, 110, 121, 123, 129, 131, 133, 33, 95, 106, 125.

Second Part—70, 98, 104, 50, 114, 118, 120, 124, 26.

THE "ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD." The bill to incorporate a railroad from Portland to the borders of Canada, was passed to be engrossed in the Senate of Maine, without a division, on the 7th inst., and in the House on the 8th, by a vote of 104 to 10. It has passed substantially as originally reported.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 10.—No. 56. The State of Maryland, for the use of Washington county, plaintiff in error, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Johnson for the defendant in error, and by Mr. Sergeant, for the plaintiff in error.

County Court.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUSTICE HASKELL.

The Court met at 5½ o'clock.

Judge ULSHOEFFER President, in the Chair.

Their Honors the Mayor, the Recorder, Judges Ingraham and Daly, and the Aldermen (Associate Justices of the Court) were in attendance.

JAMES M. C BLAKELY, Police Clerk, was placed on the stand and examined by Mr Patterson, District Attorney His testimony went to show that Justice Haskell tendered the oath (already referred to at a former meeting of the Court) to Hufty; and also substantiated the charge, put in in proof, as to the fact of his (witness's) having taken down the testimony (already put in) on the occasion referred to.

A proposition was here made on the part of the prosecution, through Messrs Paterson and Hoffman to dispose of each particular charge before proceeding to the next, which was resisted on the part of the defence by Messrs. Wood and Brady.

PRESIDENT—I am of opinion that we should try this cause by the ordinary rules of evidence, but in order to settle the matter I shall take the question upon it. It was hereupon determined by the court not to exhaust the testimony of each witness on the general charges, but to examine in relation to the charges *seriatim*.

BARNABAS W. OSBORNE being sworn, deposed that the examination was going on when he went into the room, and Mr Brady was taking it. In about an hour after, Mr. Haskell returned, and objected to the reading of the examination (a paper was then presented containing the questions asked, and answered by Hofty]. No objection was made by Haskell on Hufty's refusal to sign it. Mr Hofty then asked if he was to be considered a prisoner, and what charge there was under consideration; does not know exactly what the reply was; upon his asking leave to go, Haskell replied, certainly; Haskell's demeanor during the examination was nothing different from his usual manner.

Cross examined by Mr. BRADY—No persons in the room during the examination but Hufty and myself. Farther cross-examination reserved.

Justice MERRIT being sworn, deposed—I was in the police office on 4th January, 1845, about 11 or 12 o'clock; my attention was called in cons