NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Monday, February 9, 1846.

News from Europe

It is fair to suppose that a packet, with late news, will soon arrive. We may, at any rate, hourly look for one, and also for the steamer Massachusetts. The latter is in her twenty-fifth day, if she sailed at her appointed time.

Special Express
OVER THE ATLANTIC.
IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

There continues to be considerable excitement and curiosity manifested relative to the sailing of the clipper piloteer, Wm. J. Romer. It is certain, as any thing can be in this world, that she will sail this noon, for Liverpool.

We hear various reasons assigned for the sailing of this fast sailer for England, but the general opinion among intelligent men appears to be, that she has been chartered by some one connected with the British Embassy, to carry out important despatches to the British government. It seems, from what we learn, that if she does not go for us, she will carry a special messenger to convey, as speedily as possible, the important correspondence that has lately passed between Messrs. Pakenham and Buchanan, including the refusal of this government to leave the Oregon matter to arbitration.

We expect to receive, some time this morning, later intelligence from Washington, in time to send in the Romer. Her letter bags close at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important from Washington,

Oregon Negotiations—Turning Point of the Century.

The intelligence which we received yesterday afternoon, and which we announced, in the morning, that we should receive, is of an highly important character. We have received it in time to send to England in the express pilot boat, that leaves this noon for Liverpool.

It will be perceived, on reference to the news from Washington, in another column of this day's paper, that the President sent to Congress, on Saturday, copies of the correspondence that has lately passed between Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the Oregon question. It will be seen, at the same time, that the statements that we have made, and upon the accuracy of which we have insisted, in opposition to all other papers, the *Union* inclusive, are proved to be correct in every particular

The intelligence now published, speaks for itself. We will, therefore, proceed to give what other important information we have received, affecting the same question.

The position of the Oregon question, between the United States and England, has now reached a most important crisis. According to the best information, there is no doubt that negotiations, which have been re-opened at Washington by Mr Pakenham, will result, probably in good time, upon a basis of compromise similar to the offer which had been twice made by the United States, but which had been refused by England. The position of England, within the last few years, has compelled the government of that country to moderate some of the conditions on which her various negotiators planted themselves, and to meet, in a more compromising spirit, the propositions heretofore offered by the United States. But while England has, by the change of time and the gradual progress of affairs, been under the necessity of coming nearer to a point of settlement in the matter, the United States, from the course of public opinion and the growth of natural events, have been receding farther from their former opinions, and claiming a greater extent of territory in that region.

It is now said, on such authority as will satisfy reasonable men, that Mr. Pakenham has received full power from his government to open negotiations, either on the old basis of the proposition which was formerly offered by Mr. Gallatin, or on nearly the same as that offered by Mr. Buchanan. It is further said, that while the British negotiator approximates the offer made by the United States, the United States is receding, and the government actually has been deliberating to insist upon having the whole territory, down to 54 40, and have therefore refused the offer of the British government to arbitrate, and will take the chance of accomplishing their purposes by future events and contingencies. In the meantime, Mr. Pakenham will send the last correspondence, by express, to London, and bide his time to make, perhaps, another proposition.

It will be perceived at once, that we are now in the midst of a most important and delicate crisis, in the affairs of Oregon. The United States has now, through the action of our Government, reached the turning point of the century, in our foreign relations. This country will have been an independent nation seventy years on the next fourth of July. It is now a full-grown power of the civilized world, exercising a most important influence on all the Christian nations of the earth, both in peace and war—in civilization, commerce, and every thing that can benefit the human race. It is important, therefore, that the government of such a country should take such a position, and adopt such a course of conduct, as will tend to promote the happiness of the human family, and command the respect of nations. It is evident that the Oregon negotiation has now reached a crisis from which will spring the turning point in the destinies of the human family. If peace be secured by reasonable compromise between the two leading countries of the world, we may presume upon a long career of prosperity, religion, intelligence, literature, and every thing that can benefit or delight civilization. In a state of peace, we are the rival of the greatest nation of the old world. We are also the leading spirit of the age, in all political and religious reforms. Our example will tend to produce great rational and peaceable reforms in the old world—and, in process of time, change society, religion, and government, throughout all the nations of Europe. The conflict will be continued, but it is a conflict of peace. It is the war of mind, of morals, and of intellect—the campaign of genius; and not that of rude and barbarous arms, and the elements of death.

Such is the prospect, in the event of a peaceable termination of this controversy. On the other hand, if by any influence a change should occur, if the United States Government should throw themselves upon the whole of their rights, and insist upon having the whole of the Oregon territory, down to 54 40—as they apparently seem disposed to do—then the course of things will be entirely different—excitement in our own country—alarm abroad—everything that can provoke the two nations gradually to put themselves in a hostile attitude to each other, will be encouraged by the circumstances of the time, and the estrangement of the two Governments; the consequences of which would be a tremenduous political struggle throughout the country, and a complete revolution in parties. In due course of time, the example of the United States, on America and Europe, according to the inevitable laws of nature, would produce a change in government, and a revolution in dynasties, which the reforming spirits of the age in this country would seek through war, battle, fire, and the sword. Thus, the refusal to submit to reasonable terms, and to persist in the whole of our claims to Oregon, would naturally lead to a hostile feeling in both countries, which, by little and little, would lead to war of the most desperate kind.

It will be seen, therefore, that the position of the Oregon question is most important, as regards the future history of this country and of the world. If reasonable terms be offered and accepted, we may have years of peace before us, during which we may cultivate the attainment of those arts which are of the highest benefit to civilization. On the other hand, if the approaches of the British negotiator continue to be repelled, and our Government believe that the mass of the people would sustain them in insisting upon claiming up to 54 40, that mighty fact would lead to events of the most exciting character far different from those that would grow out of peaceful relations.

All eyes will be turned towards Washington during this negotiation, in order to discover from the decision, what the probable history of the country, and of civilization for centuries hereafter, may be.

Progress of Religion—Dr. Pise's Lecture.—We give, in another part of this paper, a report of a lecture delivered by Dr. Pise, in St. Peter's church, in this city, on Suaday, the 1st instant. As might be expected, it maintains the greater sanctity and purity of the Catholic sect, in preference to all others into which Christianity is divided. It is one of a series of those learned, antiquarian and religious discussions which have marked the course of several distinguished ecclesiastics connected with the Catholic church in this diocese.

We are pleased always to give currency to these temperate and argumentative discourses of the various sects, Catholic and Protestant. In former ages, the Christian churches have not only been divided into various sects and parties, but each party regarded the other with the most bitter feelings of animosity, which have resulted in irreligion and bloodshed, in all countries. We trust that a new dawn is breaking on this happy republic, and that by the aid of the newspaper press, the different Christian sects, Catholic and Protestant, may be permitted to inculcate each other's doctrines in a temperate and rational manner, without invading the personal or political rights of each other. We are happy that a new spirit has recently burst forth in this hemisphere, and that the excesses committed in the name of religion, in Boston and Philadelphia, have at last taught men to become more mild and charitable towards each other. Thus far, it would appear that the Catholics have begun this reformation of common sense, ahead of their brethren of the Protestant sects; and to no two clergymen has the community been more indebted for producing this happy change, than to Drs. Pise and Power, of this city, both Catholic clergymen. Every sect of Christianity has its own peculiar dogmas, the Catholic as well as the Protestant; and in this land of civil and religious liberty, they may be permitted to enjoy those dogmas as they choose, without incurring the hatred and persecution of opposing sects, who go to heaven by a different road, and patronise an opposition line.

The Catholics are steadily increasing in this country. This is owing to their superior tactics and returning good sense, and we trust that all sects into which Christianity is divided, will adopt the same course; and that from this day forward, all religious acrimony will cease, and then in truth we may say the millenium has just commenced.

Italian Opera.—By intelligence we have received from Havana, we learn that the Italian Opera company, after completing their engagements in Cuba, may be expected at New York in the month of April. Among them are Madame Pico and Sgr. Valtellini, too well known to the admirers of the Opera in this city to require extended mention. Tomasi, we are informed, had just arrived from Mexico, and we suppose will, with the others of this distinguished *troupe*, arrive in New York at the same time.—Signor Marti, the director of the theatre at Havana, is also expected here at the same time—with him will come, as we are given to understand, a celebrated soprano, a native Cubanese, of whose powers of voice, and skill as an artist, we find the most flattering accounts in the Havana papers. We understand that it is the intention of Sgr. Marti to bring with him a splendid wardrobe and theatrical property, to aid in bringing out the opera here. We learn, also, with pleasure, that among these charming artistes, Borghese will arrive with the others of the *troupe*. We would recommend that the Park Theatre should be engaged, as preferable to any other building in the city, for bringing out the "Italian Opera." We have already mentioned Sgr. Tomassi. We find in the *Diario* of Havanna, of the 20th ult., a long and flattering account of the production of Donizetti's celebrated opera of "Belisarius," at the Opera House in Havanna. The piece is described as having been admirably played, and was received with unbounded applause. Sr. Tomasi, on this occasion, made his *debut* in the character of Belisarius, and his success is represented as most complete. The Havannese are represented as filled with enthusiasm at his charming voice and great power of expression. The success of the company at Havanna has been most complete; their performance was, it is said, a perfect triumph of art. Of Madam Pico, the Spanish critics speak as follows: "Senora Rosa Pico was most successful in her part—whatever she undertook, she executed with brilliancy and perfection. Her voice is full and majestic, and she is exceedingly happy in all her notes, both high and middle, having a perfect command of her voice, with great powers of expansion.—In the cavatina *le Romeo t'uccise un Figlio*, she was rapturously applauded; as, also, in the duet with Julietta" Sr. Valtellini appeared in the same opera—"The Capulets of Bellini"—and though his part did not afford much scope for his peculiar talents, he exhibited his usual power and ability.

Common Council.—There will probably be a special meeting of both Boards this evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration and acting upon the communication or report of Alderman Hart, in reference to an amendment of the City Charter, which, in case of its acceptance and adoption by the Common Council, will be submitted for the approval of the electors of the city and county, on the second Tuesday in March next.

We understand that the Joint Committee on Police, Watch, and Prisons, will also recommend some change in the appointing power—at least, so far as policemen are concerned—which, if adopted, will deprive the assessors from having any voice in the nominations of public officers, who, for the future, are to hold their situations for the term of four years, unless removed for misconduct, &c.; and that their nominations will emanate from the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the respective wards.

Militia Reform.—We have before us an act introduced by Mr. J. D. Stevenson, and reported by Mr. Hall, which was read twice and referred to the committee on the militia and public defence, proposing some important amendments as connected with the infantry of this city and country.

Among the most important of the sections of this act, is that of section 17, wherein a most plausible modification is submitted, conditioning that no fees shall be allowed to other members of the board comprising a Court Martial, for the trial of delinquents, than that of the Judge Advocate. This is really an important amendment, and will have the effect to do away with much of that which is now considered odious and reprehensible.

Considerations of this nature are better entitled to the attention of the Legislature than the question of Texas and its annexation.

Steamboat Accident.—We are indebted to Adams & Co., for late papers, and also for the account of an accident that happened to the steamboat Eureka, while lying at the dock in New Haven. As that boat was about to start, it was discovered that there was something wrong about her machinery, and on examination it was found that she could not proceed on her passage. The steamboat New York took her passengers, and conveyed them to this city.

Municipal Reform—Day Breaking.—After a long series of years of darkness, with an occasional gleam of twilight, we are happy to be able to inform our readers that there is a prospect of soon having real daylight.

The subject of reform in our municipal government, thanks to the untiring perseverance of the independent press, has at length reached the ears of the Common Council, and we have the prospect, that if the people are only true to themselves, they will, ere long, have their city government remodelled and carried out in a manner that will do away, in a great measure, with the corruption and political favoritism which has characterized all parties for many years past.

The municipal reform which we have a thousand times pointed out, was that our city government should be based and carried out on the same principles, as near as the case will admit, of the government of the United States. To this end, we stated that we should have our Mayor clothed with executive powers, the same as the President; that we should also have two boards of Common Council, the same as two houses of Congress; and that the representation should be based on population. This was merely an outline of our views, thrown out for the purpose of being taken up and manufactured by the people into a system of government that would meet all the wants of the city, and at the same time be attended with less expense than the old system.

The present Common Council, at a late meeting, appointed a special committee to take into consideration the reform of our city government, and Alderman Compton, chairman of the committee, has, within a few days, submitted a report, together with a bill, to be laid before the Legislature, for the remodelling of the city government.

We will give an outline of its principal features:

In the first place, the city representation is to be based upon population. There are to be two Boards of Aldermen—the Board of Aldermen to be elected for three years, the same as a Senate; and the Board of Assistant Aldermen, or House of Representatives, to be elected for one year. The Sixteenth ward is to be divided into two wards. The present election districts are to be altered, and divided into sections of ten thousand people, or as near as possible, each ten thousand to be entitled to elect a member of the Board of Assistants, and each ward to elect a member of the Board of Aldermen. As the three first wards, unitedly, contain but little more than some of the up-town wards, they are, by the proposed system, to be united in representation. The following will then be the system of representation:

Wards.	Population.	Members Board of Aldermen.	Members Board of Assistants.
1, 2 & 3	31,092	1	3
4	21,000	1	2
5	20,362	1	2
6	19,3 3	1	2
7	25,558	1	3
8	30,900	1	3
9	30,857	1	3
10	20,998	1	2
11	27,464	1	3
12	13,378	1	1
13	22,411	1	2
14	21,108	1	2
15	19,422	1	2
16	20,175	1	2
17	27,147	1	3
18	20,175	1	2
Total		16	37

By this arrangement there will be eighteen wards, sixteen members of the Board of Aldermen, and thirty-seven members of the Board of Assistants. It will not interfere at all with the present arrangement of the Congressional Districts, Assistant Justices' Courts, Police Districts, &c.

The Board of Aldermen will be divided into three classes, and to go out of office in the same way as the members of the Senate of the United States, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen to hold office for only one year. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen to be paid fixed salaries for their services, at the following rates: The pay of an Alderman to be $1,000 a year, and the Assistant Aldermen are to receive each $3 per day for every day actually employed in the service of the city.

The Mayor will be elected for a term of two years, leaving him all the powers now delegated to him, together with the veto power, as possessed by the President of the United States, and a general supervisory power over the other executive departments. The heads of the several departments to have the nomination and appointment of their subordinates, subject to the approval of the Common Council. All contracts for work or supplies shall be advertised, and let to the lowest bidder, who shall give ample security. Any two of the Aldermen may sit as judges in the Court of Sessions.

This is an outline of the new system of municipal government for the city of New York. Although it is liable to some objection in the details, still, as a whole, we doubt not but it will be hailed with pleasure by our citizens, as the dawning of a new and better state of things in our city government. The imperfections which it contains, can be easily remedied, as experience demonstrates the necessity. We are not inclined to pick a quarrel with it, but only regret that it had not been produced many years ago. Take it as it is, and elect a municipal reform party, to carry out its provisions, and our city will be one of the best governed cities in the world.

We have more to say on this subject another day. One thing is certain—the present party in power in the Corporation must be turned out, and a new reform party turned in.

Our Relations with Mexico.—We have received the first of a series of letters from Washington, in relation to Mexican affairs, as connected with this country, which must, from their character, attract considerable attention. They are written by a gentleman who has been connected with the Mexican Embassy in this country—they, therefore, deserve attention. We take this opportunity to state, however, that we do not agree with all the views of the writer;—but we publish the letters, in order to give our readers all the information possible relative to Mexico, and her present position.

Affairs in South America.—We published, exclusively, yesterday, very late and interesting intelligence from Buenos Ayres. There had been no more fighting, but the movements of the "Allied Powers" in that section of the world, were of a nature to absorb a great deal of the attention of the public mind. It appears evident that the "Allied Powers" are changing their tactics a little, to conciliate in order the more readily to accomplish their design. We shall look into this matter more deeply, and probe to the actual cause of this foreign interference in the affairs of the Southern Republics.

Movements of Travellers.

The following very limited list, comprised the whole amount of arrivals, yesterday, at the principal hotels:

American.—J. Wanen Slaughter, Falmouth, Virginia; Lardner Gibbon, U. S. ship Boston; Henry Ibbotson, Wabash; Thomas Tiffany, New York.

Astor.—William Buck, Albany; Gen. Ward, Sing Sing; S. Y. Gurney, Lexington, Ky.; K. Kay, St. Louis; F. Gordon, Baltimore; M Chapin, Hartford; W. Blake, Boston; Edward Taylor, England; George Foster, N. O.; J. B. Reade, Boston; O. Newberry, Detroit; H. N. Hooper, Boston; E. Mulligan, J. W. Browne, Buffalo; J. Maine, Philadelphia; R. M. Ewing, Ky.; H. Seymour, Utica; F. Packman, Boston; A. Cummings, Philadelphia; F. Vogel, Paris; E. Rogers, Troy; T. Nicolls, J. Sykes, Boston.

City.—Gen. Sutherland, Hudson, New York; G. T. Pell, New York; Alexander Hill, Richmond, Va.; W. Cooke, Philadelphia.

Franklin.—Edward Jack, Fittsburgh Mills; D. Flemming, Charleston; R. Whitney, Louisville; N Everett, Boston; John Fisher, Albany; John Dyer, Boston.

Globe.—Henry Howard, Buffalo; J. Armstrong, Halifax, N. S.; George Bunell, Philadelphia.

Howard.—M. Penfield, Buffalo; Messrs. Barry and Bird, Philadelphia; H. Hacker, do.; J. Edward, O. Pryor, Wheeling; Richard D. Johnson, Cumberland; W. M. Gaylord, New York; Edward Power, Wilmingron; J. T. Palmer, Rochester.

"Ex uno discite omnes."—A mendacious print in this city has given out that the annual income of Trinity Church Corporation amounts to four millions of dollars. It is, however, very questionable if the whole amount of property held by said corporation, would, should it be brought to the hammer to-morrow, realise more than four millions five hundred thousand dollars—certainly a sum not exceeding five millions!

Mr. Jonathan Burgess, Jr., of Vassalborough, Maine, was, on the 27th ult., instantaneously killed, while felling trees in the woods upon his premises. He left a wife and two children

Theatricals.

Park.—The new ballet of "Giselle" will again be presented this evening, and, we doubt not, a crowded and fashionable audience will be in attendance. Madame Augusta dances more beautifully and more gracefully in this delightful ballet, than we ever saw her in any other piece, and the desire to witness the performance, appears to increase with every representation. The evening's entertainment concludes with a new drama, entitled "The Violet," which we hear highly spoken of

Bowery.—A magnificent bill is presented this evening, at this popular place of amusement, consisting of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Mrs. Jones plays the heroine—and the celebrated drama of "The Wizard of the Wave." This grand nautical spectacle is nightly received with great applause, and really deserves all the encomiums so freely lavished on it.

Howe's Circus, at Palmo's.—This delightful place of entertainment continues to be filled with admiring crowds. We were astonished on Saturday evening, at the superiority exhibited by some of the performers, in their various business. Madame Macarte becomes, more and more, a favorite of the people—her horsemanship, and the feats she performs, with so much elegance and skill, are most pleasing to look upon. She is deservedly called the "Star," and none have ever surpassed her in her style and line. The India Rubber man is a most astonishing performer. His limbs are at his command, almost as much as if they were detached, and independent of his body. He is well named. We venture to say that there has not been seen such a performer, even in Europe; and if there, he would create astonishment, and be well patronised. It is hardly to be believed that such feats as he performs, are possible to the human body. It is well worth seeing. Mr. Cole's dog alone would afford astonishment enough, and entertainment enough for one evening We advise all the world to go and patronise this meritorious company, for they well deserve it. This evening, the mock heroic pageant of "Gulliver" will be performed for the first time, the celebrated Scotch Giant, Mr. Randall, playing Gulliver.

Madame Augusta.—This beautiful and accomplished *danseuse* is still drawing crowded and fashionable audiences at the Park. Her movements are all graceful and natural, but there is one thing which we hope to see remedied. We allude to the arrangement of her costume. Ellsler, Taglioni and all great artists, always arrange their drapery in such a manner that it never becomes displaced, even in the most arduous and difficult *pas*, and it is to be hoped that Madame Augusta, who possesses talents of a high order, will contrive some plan to remedy a defect, of the existence of which she probably was not aware, but which has attracted considerable attention, and been the cause of much dissatisfaction among the audience.

Leopold de Meyer.—We understand that this great artist has consented to give another concert in this city, previous to his departure for the South. His grand concert on last Thursday evening, was crowded by the very *élite* of New York, and the lion pianist met with a warm and brilliant reception. The *Marche Marocaine*, and, in fact, all his pieces, were received with rapturous applause, and a universal desire expressed to hear them again.—The crowning feature of the evening, however, was "Le Desert," by David, which was performed on two grand pianos, by De Meyer and Mr. Charles Perabeau.—De Meyer's next concert will be given at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening, and we doubt not the vast building will be crowded by his many admirers.

Templeton.—This celebrated vocalist was to give a concert in Augusta, Ga., on the evening of the 5th. We learn that his concests in Charleston, S. C., were crowded to overflowing, and every body delighted with the entertainment. The great *tenore* proceeds to Mobile and New Orleans.

The Keans.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are drawing crowded and fashionable houses in Charleston, S. C.—The papers speak in high terms of praise of the acting of these distinguished artists, and state that the boxes of the theatre have nearly all been secured during their engagement The revival in theatricals, which commenced here, is, therefore, as we prophecied, moving southward. Wherever the Keans may go, they are sure to attract all who can appreciate refined and sterling acting. We hope they will not allow their success at the South, however, to prevent their return to this city in May next.

Herr Alexander.—This great German magician is now in Richmond, Va., where he is very successful. In this city, his houses were thronged by the most fashionable audiences, and every one was delighted with the entertainment presented.

Hackett is playing at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans.

Burke, the violinist, is giving concerts in Philadelphia.

Miss Julia Turnbull, the *danseuse*, is in New Orleans.

The Seguins are at Boston.

Miss Julia Dean is the great attraction at the theatre in Cincinnati. She is said to be a very promising young actress.

The Acrobat Family are at the American theatre, New Orleans, where they have been highly successful.

Master Sconcia is giving concerts in Washington, assisted by Mrs. Bailey, and his little sister.

Elssler in Rome.—Letters from Rome state that Fanny Elssler was to receive 5,600 crowns for twelve representations at the Argentine Theatre there. Five of them had taken place at the last dates, and she continued to draw crowds, though the price of seats at those representations was three times higher than the usual rates. The public had displayed its enthusiasm to this distinguished *artiste*, in every possible way, not omitting the one which is peculiar to Italy, and which consists in letting loose a great number of white pigeons in the theatre.

MY LAST POETRY IN AMERICA.

Mademoiselle Augusta.

O regina del ballo, o giovinetta
Delle galiche grazie albergo e nido,
Quest' amerosa mia canzone accetta.

Di tue virtu suona si largo il grido
Per si bella New York inclita parte
Che alla mia lira il cantico confido.

E gia veggo sorridermi le carte,
Sorridere il sereno aere, e bella
Di bellezza immortal fulgere l' arte.

Cingi, o gentil, quella che Iddio ti dona
Ghirlanda eletta, e il manto della gioja
Chiuda l'agile tua vaga persona.

Ed io leggendo questi versi miei
Che impetuosi m'escono dal core
Benedetti! dire, nacquer per lei!

E tu con Northall, Mott, Macarte, e De Meyer,
Gia di mie lodi l'oggetto, trionferai.

SALVATORE ABBATE E MIGLIORE.

City Intelligence.

The Mysterious Pilot Boat.—This vessel, whose object in going across the Atlantic at this time, has so much puzzled all the wiseacres about town, takes her departure from our shores this day at 12 M. During the day, yesterday, the neighborhood of the dock where she lies, was the scene of some excitement. A number of people were collected around, and many were the surmises given out as to the object of those who are about to despatch her. She was scrutinized very eagerly, the grease on her bottom being minutely examined, and every thing about her inspected and passed upon.

Dr. Pise.—We have taken full notes of the lecture delivered by this Reverend gentleman at the Barclay street Church, last evening, and will publish it at the earliest moment possible.

The New District Attorney.—We understand that John McKeon, Esq., the newly appointed District Attorney, was on Saturday afternoon last, duly sworn into office by Judge Ulshoeffer, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and will commence his official duties in the Court of General Sessions this morning.

Fire.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a building on 42d street.

False Alarms.—By an examination of the Chief Engineer's fire report for January, it will be seen that there were no less than eleven false alarms. For a number of these no cause could be assigned, while the remainder were produced by the burning of chimnies, &c. There are always a large number of boys and young scapegraces hanging about engines, who take great delight in raising an alarm of fire, so that they may have a run or a row. The firemen will ere long become so tired of going out to false alarms, that they will become unwilling to venture out when there is real danger. These young scamps ought to be banished from the engines entirely, and none allowed to run with them but members of the company, and men of mature years.

Change in the Weather.—After the sun shine of the three or four days preceding Saturday, a rain storm came up, and all day Saturday we had mud and wet to deal with. During the night, however, the weather cleared up, and yesterday was a clear, cool and somewhat winter like day, with a stiff breeze. Persons should be careful of themselves and guard against these changes of the weather.

Coroner's Office.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Sarah Kearney, wife of George Kearney, aged thirty years; born in Ireland. The inquest was held at No. 48 Cherry street. Verdict—died through congestion of the lungs.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Friday, February 6—Present, Mr. Chief Justice Bronson—Kenter ads. Snyder—Motion for judgment as in case of nonsuit; granted by default. Smyth ads. Kane, do do. Taylor ads. Heath—Motion to enter exonerator on special bail piece; granted by default. Brewster ads. Lamont—Motion to set aside default, &c. entered against defendant in error; granted, costs to abide event. Dennison ads. Beardsley—Motion that John M. Maybie pay the costs for which judgment had been rendered; granted with costs by default. Cliff ads. Bull—Motion for a commission; granted by default. Lewis ads. Randall—Motion ordered to stand over to next special term. Clark et al. ads. Harris—Motion to change venue; denied with costs without prejudice. Cowley ads. Haven—Motion to change venue; denied. Datley vs. Towsey. Motion for leave to amend an amended declaration; granted on terms. Rulon ads. Cock—Motion to set aside default, &c; granted on terms Finch ads. Cook—Motion to change venue; denied with costs without prejudice. Davis ads. Turner et al—Motion to set aside default &c.; granted on terms. Boice ads. same—do do. Farnham vs. Miner et al. Motion to vacate judgment and for reassessment; granted ex parte. In the matter of the Atlantic Dock Company and Griswold—Order for costs for not moving granted Emmons et al. ads. Foote—Motion to set aside default, &c; denied with costs. Tichenor et al. ads. Clute—Motion to set aside report of referees; denied with costs. Hall ads. Van Rensselaer—Motion to set aside execution; granted with costs by default. Hewett et al. ads. Vanderwerker—Motion for judgment of discontinuance; granted unless pay costs and file new bond. Waver vs. Hanford—Motion for retaxation of costs; $3 deducted from bill as taxed. Sackett's Harbor Bank vs. Lewis County Bank—Motion postponed to next special term and all proceedings stayed.—*Albany Argus.*

Brooklyn Intelligence.

A Medley Dish.—In addition to the gentlemen mentioned as candidates for the office of municipal justice, we learn that the names of Messrs. M. P. O'Hora, W. M. Udall and James L. Campbell, were placed before the general committee of the city for their consideration and approval, as fit and proper persons to be recommended to the appointing power at Albany. We also learn that several members of the committee, who refused at their regular session to recognize the claims of Rodney S Church, Esq. (one of the present magistrates), have since yielded to him their allegiance, and promised him their countenance and support; but it is extremely doubtful whether the action of this body will, on this subject, have any weight with the Executive, compared with the influence of other citizens who feel a deep interest in the welfare of Brooklyn, and whose petitions—even without any official or high sounding endorsement—may exercise with Governor Wright, and a large majority of the Senate, a power which mere politicians, at present, little dream of.——Several complaints have been made during the past week, by some of the contractors in the employ of the city (among them, Messrs. Owen Flood, Edward Dougherty, and J. O'Donnell), that many loads of stone belonging to them have been feloniously taken away from Fort Green, Fulton Avenue, and other places which they are regulating and grading. One of these gentlemen (Mr. Dougherty) has also lost a considerable quantity of manure, and it is not improbable that these wholesale depredators will, for some time to come, afford abundance of employment for police officers and magistrates.—The Baptist Church, in Nassau st., was broken into on Friday night by burglars, and robbed, but to what extent we are not informed. We understand that the glass pendants of the chandeliers were taken.—Stephen H. Nichols, son of R. H. Nichols, late of the United States navy, has been absent from his home since Monday last. As it was known that he had considerable money with him that day, it is feared some accident has befallen him. Any information relative to him would be most gratefully received by his afflicted family. Nichols is nineteen years of age, and a young man of handsome and genteel address and abilities.—Alexander Livingston, one of the prisoners confined at the county jail for vagrancy, died suddenly on Saturday morning of a paralytic stroke, at the age of fifty-seven years. Livingston had formerly occupied a respectable sphere in society, but had fallen therefrom by intemperance.—Washington, from Front street to the river, has lately been raised, new graded and paved, affording increased conveniences for business in that section.—The Mausoleum in Jackson street, (in the neighborhood of which, by the bye, vast improvements are progressing) which is said to contain the bones of eleven thousand five hundred Revolutionary patriots, was lately defaced by some ruthless vandals, whose object must have been mere wanton mischief. Strong efforts are being made to have these relics deposited in a vault at the Greenwood Cemetery, and to have erected over them an appropriate monument.—We were informed last evening, that Mr. Henry Webb, of Myrtle Avenue, who has been so long absent from his family; and in relation to whose sudden and mysterious disappearance there was considerable excitement; returned home on Friday night last from Philadelphia, whither he went (for purposes best known to himself) without apprising any of his friends.—It is stated that Mr. Barnard, whose dog was accidentally the cause of serious injury to Dr Rapelye a few days ago, kept the animal to protect his premises, in consequence of his believing that the watch and police departments of the city, as at present arranged, are inadequate to the necessities of the city.—A few evenings ago, Mr. Richard Marten, of New York, on his way home from a party, which he had been visiting in Brooklyn, took into his custody a colored man, whom he found in Fulton street, near Alderman Campbell's hat store, with, as he supposed, a furtive object. It turned out, however, that the negro had no dishonest or improper motive in going to the place where Mr. Martin discovered him, and he was released from his unpleasant predicament; Messrs. Isaac Burtis, John Stilwell, and other gentlemen, vouching for his uniform integrity and good character.—The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions, will be open to-day, and will, it is expected, be full of business. The Common Council will meet to-night, and some important questions will be discussed on matters deeply affecting the public weal.—At the mischievous turn out of firemen, which took place on Friday night last, (previously mentioned in this paper,) a disgraceful disturbance occurred—It is said, between engine companies Nos. 3 and 7. The fire department committee of the Common Council, will, no doubt, institute the necessary enquiries, to ascertain who were really in fault on the occasion.—It is generally believed that, ere many months elapse, two new ferries will be opened from Brooklyn to New York; one from the foot of Bridge street, and the other from the vicinity of the Atlantic Docks to the Battery.—To-morrow evening the association of gentlemen, constituting the self-appointed committee, who have in charge the future destinies of Long Island, (and who desire to make it a State, and the city of Brooklyn a port of entry,) will meet on Prospect Hill. It will, no doubt, be a very funny affair.

"Chains and Slavery."—On Saturday night, at a late hour, officer Reynolds met a female near the South ferry, upon whose legs were clanking and heavy chains. Although otherwise neatly attired, and good looking withal, he believed that she was an escaped felon from prison, and he forthwith arrested her, and took her to the cells. There she told a tale of wo, which would harrow up the hardest heart. She stated that she was the wife of John Hayes, a carpenter, residing in Kelsey's buildings; that she was the mother of twelve children, (six of whom are living with her;) that for a number of years her husband had been in the habit of ill-treating her, which led her to drink to excess; and that in consequence of this intemperate indulgence, he who had pledged to her his affection and troth had, for three weeks past, chained her to the floor of her bed room. She further stated that some of her little ones, commiserating her situation, had aided her to escape from this bondage, and that she would rather now go even to a dungeon, and there end her days, than return to her desolate and unhappy home. Her narrative was of so singular and startling a character, that the officer did not at first give credence to it; but he subsequently discovered that a portion of it, at least, (so far as the chaining was concerned,) was literally true, and this morning the husband will be brought to the Police office, and there be made to explain, (if possible,) the cause of this barbarous and tyrannical treatment.

Police Intelligence.

The Beauties of Straw Bail.—It will be remembered that a few days since a notorious thief was arrested calling himself Champion, whose correct name is Gabriel L. Thompson, for robbing an Italian gentleman at the United States Hotel, by breaking open his trunk and stealing jewelry and money valued at $800 This rascal was arrested by the Chief of Police, the property recovered, and Champion acknowledged the robbery, and was willing to plead guilty. The Mayor set the bail at $6000. This Thompson, alias Champion, is the same fellow who some years ago forged a treasury note in Washington, for which he was sentenced to ten years in the State prison—he managed, however, to make his escape from prison, and after a short period was arrested in Cincinnatti, and taken back to his old quarters, where, after serving the State about seven years, he was pardoned by President John Tyler. Since that time he has been robbing the hotels in different cities. In Boston he was detected in robbing a gentleman at one of the hotels, and sentenced to two years in the State prison. He served out his time, and came on to New York; and after committing various larcenies in our hotels, was, after a good deal of time and ingenuity, arrested and confessed his guilt, and would have been safely lodged in prison at Sing Sing, had it not been for this vile practice of straw-bail.

A Notorious Counterfeiter Bailed.—William W. Andros was arrested about two weeks since for passing counterfeit $10 bills on the Schenectady Bank, and was "foul;" and was also willing to plead guilty. He was, however, straw-bailed out on last Thursday. This man was held to bail by the Mayor, in the sum of $8 000. Therefore, these two rascals are allowed to be at large, to rob the public with impunity, through this miserable practice of straw-bail.

Petit Larcenies.—John Riley and James Hughs were arrested last night, by a policeman of the 1st ward, on suspicion of stealing a lot of iron. Locked up by Justice Drinker.

James Willis was caught in the act of stealing a cap from Patrick Donnally. Locked up by Justice Drinker.

Supposed Insanity.—Isaac H ll was arrested last night by policeman Elliot, of the 2nd Ward, and taken to the Station House, supposed to be insane.

Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money.—A man called Joseph Ellis, was arrested by officer Henshaw, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill, purporting to be on the Schenectady Bank, on Christian Winchelman, No. 159 Prince street Taken before Justice Roome.

Burglary.—Thomas Williams was "nabbed" last night in the act of walking off with a cloak and cap from the entry of house No 96 Prince street, valued at $32, belonging to Henry R. Shirland, No 28 Dey street. This rascal opened the door with a false key. Committed by Justice Roome.

Montreal Bank Robbers.—Officers Stephens, Leonard and Brown returned from Montreal late on Saturday night, having lodged those two bank robbers, Ready and Hanfeldt, snugly in jail. They left this city on last Thursday week, and after a very cold sleigh ride, arrived in Montreal on the Sunday night following, many hours ahead of the mail, taking with them a New York *Herald*, announcing the arrest of these men in New York, which was copied immediately by the Montreal papers The Mayor of Montreal felt much pleased and astonished at the arrest, and complimented the officers and Chief of Police of New York for their prompt and efficient manner in doing up police matters.

No Pilots in Portland.—The *Portland Advertiser* mentions the following remarkable fact:—We have no pilots in Portland, and so far as we know, there never were any, though it has been a port for foreign trade nearly two hundred years. It is a calling unknown among us, and for the best of reasons, that we do not need them, and whoever doubts our statement, or wants further information, may step down to the wharves in Boston, and he can find a hundred ship-masters in two hours, who will endorse what we have said. Strangers, coming here for the first time, want to be shown the way in, but any seaman, whether a Bowditch or a foremast hand, after a slight personal acquaintance with the courses, could bring in a steamer, without a pilot, at any hour of the day or night, when he could see the land or the lights. These assertions rest upon topographical and hydrographical facts, and upon the experience of many years, and the law and practice of insurance at this port are settled accordingly.

The *Woodville* (Miss.) *Republican* of the 24th says:—Mr. David Woods, who was overseeing for Mrs Stevenson, on Percy's Creek, in this county, was killed by a negro man belonging to Mrs. S., on Wednesday evening last.

Manor Troubles.—Is the P. S Van Rensselaer, one of the Committee of Assailants of "Trinity Church," a son of the late Patroon? If so, he is *anti rent* in New York, and *pro-rent* in Albany.

The Plumbe National Daguerian Gallery, No 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray street, needs only to be visited by strangers and others, who have not done so, to receive their share of praise, which is always bestowed by those who have had the pleasure of examining Professor Plumbe's justly celebrated gallery.

Portable Shaving Cases.—The subscribers having perfected and finished a variety of the above, offer the same as the most complete yet invented, suitable to the wants of the travelling public, containing all that is necessary for the toilet, with the addition of the Metallic Tablet Strop, for sharpening and keeping razors in the most perfect order.

O. SAUNDERS & SON, 177 Broadway, a few doors above Courtlandt st.

☞ "Argus vs. Vitriol."☜

If the author of the communication having the above signature, and dated "February 6th, 1846," will explain what the nature of those remarks was, he will much oblige those interested. The favor of a more tangible and explicit relation of the matter, forwarded to the same address, will be thankfully received.

MONEY MARKET.

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