# NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Saturday, March 14, 1846.

MAGNIFICENT

## VIEW OF THE CAMP AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The *Weekly Herald*, to be ready at 8 o'cloock this morning, will be a splendid number.

It will contain a large and splendid view of the Camp of the "Army of Occupation" at Corpus Christi, drawn by our special artist, who occupies the inner tent, and takes his soup at twelve, instead of three o'clock.

It will also contain the important intelligence from Washington, the interesting advices from Europe, and the general news of the week.

Price sixpence a copy.

### The Expected Packets.

The following packets are now due at this port:

SHIPS WITH NEWS.

| *Ships.* | *Captains.* | *Whence.* | *Sailing days.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Westminster | Hovey | London | Feb. 10. |
| Siddons | Cobb | Liverpool | Feb. 11. |
| Kalamazoo | M'Curran | Liverpool | Feb. 11. |
| St. Patrick | Proul | Liverpool | Feb. 14. |
| Shenandoah | West | Liverpool | Feb. 16 |
| Utica | Hewitt | Havre | Feb 16. |
| Fredonia | Lunt | Liverpool | Feb. 20. |
| St. James | Meyer | London | Feb. 20. |
| Henry Clay | Nye | Liverpool | Feb. 21. |
| Albany | Crawford | Havre | Feb. 24. |

The latest dates from Liverpool are the 10th, London 8th, Havre 9th, and Paris 7th of February.

The Hibernia, the next steam ship due at Boston, will probably reach that city about Wednesday next. We may, therefore, expect most of the above to arrive before her news is received.

Our news fleet are on the cruising station.

### The Warehousing Bill.

There have been several attempts made, during several sessions of Congress, to perfect and pass a warehousing bill, for the purpose of facilitating our import and export trade, and to simplify the business connected with that department of commerce. All these attempts have failed, and we are still without a warehousing system. Every commercial country of importance in Europe has had for years a plan of this kind; and its beneficial effects upon the trade of these countries have long attracted the attention of that class of merchants of this country interested in the adoption of a similar system in the United States.

Petitions and memorials to Congress, in relation to this matter, have been presented by the dozen, but they have, as yet, received very little attention. These petitions and memorials state that the absence of the warehousing system, and the payment of duties in cash, tend to throw a large portion of our import trade into the hands of European houses, who, being generally large capitalists, can advance the amount of the duty, without inconvenience, and at much less cost for interest, than the American importer, besides enjoying the facility of drawing bills on their partners or principals abroad, thereby obtaining a credit on the duties until the bill matures, which is usually some months after the bill reaches Europe.

The local exporter, having a large capital, has facilities for carrying on his business, under the present system, which the importer of moderate capital cannot command The duties upon most articles of foreign manufacture imported into the United States pay a duty varying from twenty-five to fifty per cent., which, being required in cash, restricts the resources of the man of moderate means, and enables the wealthy foreigner, or local importer, to monopolise to a very great extent, this importing branch of the business.

There is no doubt but that the system upon which our import and export trade is at present conducted, tend to restrict the importations very much; and it, therefore, will become absolutely necessary that such a system should be adopted, before the modifications contemplated in the tariff are made, as it will be necessary to remove every restriction upon our import trade possible, to ensure a revenue from the new bill. The establishment of the ware. housing system would give much more business to our commercial marine than it has heretofore enjoyed in the most prosperous times. A vast quantity of merchandise would be imported into this port, go into the public warehouses, and be exported again, without going through all the ramifications now necessary to obtain the drawback. Many articles would be imported into this port, in great quantities, that are not now imported in the smallest amounts, for the purpose of making up assorted cargoes for exportation to the South American and other ports. There would be nothing lost by a system of this kind, and every thing gained; and if it would increase the aggregate trade of the country, and give more employment to our merchant vessels, there would, at least, be a great deal gained.

This bill, while it would increase the foreign trade of the country, would regulate the supply of foreign goods more by the actual demand than it has heretofore been. Merchandise would not be taken out of bond, any faster than it was really required, and the market would not therefore be flooded with foreign manufactures, as it has been so often in past years. The warehousing bill should be connected with the new tariff bill, and passed together, as it will be more necessary under a low tariff than under a high one.

THE FOREIGN NEWS AT BOSTON.—The public were much surprised yesterday morning on seeing one day later news received at Boston, and published exclusively in the *Herald*. This news was received by exclusive express from Boston at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, at which time our express agent walked coolly into our office and deposited it on our desk. The news was not of much importance. It shows, however, the unceasing vigilance and enterprise with which this paper is conducted.

We did not anticipate getting any later news from Boston until the arrival of the steamship, but our ever watchful and go ahead agent, Mr. Bigelow, while quietly despatching his parcels throughout New England, understanding that the Sunbeam, a splendid ship, and an honor to Boston, had arrived at that port, quietly, and without the slightest noise, put on his overcoat, placed a paper in his pocket, which he obtained at one of the news offices, jumped on a locomotive and came through to our office with one day's later news. He started with three days later, but our packets took two days out of his hands. The New York packet captains must begin to look to their laurels, as the Boston packets appear to be clippers.

We do not wish to make any great fuss about this beat, for we have got accustomed to the business, and take it quite coolly. We now even have an idea of letting the Holy Alliance beat us for once or twice, as we know it would do them much good. Our reputation in the line is established; but they have yet to build up theirs. We will reflect on the matter, and perhaps we will give them a chance to beat us one of these days; but it will be a pure and unadulterated act of charity if we do so.

NEW YORK PILOTS.—We are glad to say that the joint resolutions introduced into the Legislature of this State, concerning the New York pilots, were adopted by both Houses on Tuesday last. These resolutions are to the effect that Congress had better leave the pilot laws in the hands of the Legislatures of the several States. We hope the passage of these resolutions will have a favorable effect upon the memorial of the pilots, which is now before Congress, praying for the same thing. It should be borne in mind that the Legislature of this State will soon adjourn, and it is, therefore, necessary that Congress should act upon the matter with promptness, in order to give the State Legislature time to enact new pilot laws, &c.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—A company of capitalists, of this city and New England, have in contemplation the construction of a railroad from New York to Boston, in a direct line between the two cities. The distance between the two cities, by the route proposed, will be but two hundred and nine miles, or thirty miles shorter than by the way of New Haven, Springfield and Worcester.* The road will connect with the Harlem, at Williams' Bridge, a distance of twenty miles from this city; pass through new Rochelle, Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, Middletown, Willimanti, a little north of Killingby, Woonsocket, and other manufacturing towns in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. It will connect with, or cross five railroads, viz:—the Harlem, Housatonic, Hartford and New Haven, Norwich and Worcester, Providence and Worcester, and will pass through cities, towns and villages containing more than three hundred manufacturing establishments, and will open a direct communication with the two largest markets in the country for many manufacturers which have heretofore been almost shut out, and which have been compelled to use the most expeditious route in existence, whatever might have been the expense.

The contemplated route for this road is extremely favorable, both as regards grades and facility of construction. The maximum grade per mile is 55 feet, and the highest grades varying from 45 to 55 feet per mile, embrace less than one eighth of the whole distance. Surveys have been in progress for sometime past, and all the reports made give the most satisfactory and encouraging accounts of the feasibility and probable productiveness of the route.

It is estimated that the road will cost from five to seven millions of dollars, and that it will pay a dividend upon the cost, at least as large as any other railroad in the country. It is proposed to adopt the wide guage in the construction of this road; that is a track six feet wide, instead of the usual width of four feet eight inches. There would be great objection to this, as it would prevent locomotives and trains of cars from other roads running upon its rails. The wide guage would do very well for a railroad running between two important points, where a connection with any other line was not desirable, and where great speed was particularly required. Had the wide guage been originally adopted, it would have been more profitable, as it is undoubtedly the best; but after so many lines have been constructed upon the narrow guage, it would be bad policy to adopt a wider one. We would suggest to the projectors of this line, the policy of constructing their road upon the same gauge adopted by the roads with which it connects and crosses.

A charter has already been granted by the Legislature of Connecticut, to construct a road from New Haven to the west line of that State, and a bill is now before the Legislature of this State, for a charter to extend the road from the Connecticut line to the Harlem Railroad. Application has already been made to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a charter to build a road from Woonsocket to Boston, and charters will in due time be obtained from the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, for the other portions of the road. There is no doubt about this part of the business, and from the character, wealth and enterprise of the company of capitalists who have projected the line, we should judge there was very little doubt but that the means to complete the work, would be forthcoming when required.

Meetings have been held in the various towns interested in the construction of this road, and nearly all the capital required will be raised along the route, leaving but a small per cent to be taken by the capitalists of either this city or Boston. They, however, stand ready to fill any balance required to ensure the completion of the line through.

This is, next to the Erie Railroad, the greatest railroad movement of the age; and if the plans of the projectors are perfected, will open a trade between this city and New England, more extensive than ever yet anticipated.

SPRING TRAVELLING.—In our stirring country the opening of spring is the signal for the commencement of travel to and from all parts of the United States. The energy and enterprise of our countrymen, which has been pent up with the ice-bound lakes and rivers, spring out again as these are opened by the genial heat of the advancing sun, and the travel for business and pleasure commences.

It is astonishing to what a low standard the rates of travelling in this country have been brought.—One can start from home, and, if at all fond of travelling, can imagine himself to be enjoying most of the pleasures of home, and can go from one end of the country to the other with but little more expense than if he were seated in his own domicil.—Elegantly furnished rail cars carry him with lightning-like speed through waving grain fields, and over blooming prairies; and magnificent floating palaces bear him over the calm breast of our rivers, lakes and sounds, and indeed across the Atlantic. Competition, that life of business, has reduced the prices of travelling to their lowest possible estimates, and has generally succeeded in making haughty monopolies bow to its superior power.

In the various avenues of travel leading from this city, there will be great competition, and consequent low fares, during the ensuing spring and summer. On the North river, splendid boats will be running to Albany at prices varying from one shilling to two dollars, and all will probably be filled, as we doubt not the increasing prosperity of our whole country, and the prospects of business, will cause more travelling this season than during any other for many years past. On the Eastern route, we learn that several staunch and beautiful steamers are to be placed, so that the fare to Boston will, we doubt not, be reduced during the ensuing summer to one dollar, or a dollar and a half.

The ensuing season will, therefore, be a great one for travelling. All sorts of passengers will go together, and mostly on the Canal street plan.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.—The arrivals on Wednesday, at this port, from all parts of the world, were, perhaps, more numerous than on any one day since New York was discovered by civilized man. No less than forty-three sail of vessel, of all sizes and denominations, entered this port, almost all at the same time. The harbor during the day was whitened with sails, presenting a pleasing and most animating appearance.

Among these arrivals were six European packets, several of which were over-due, and had been anxiously looked for; a number from the North of Europe, the East and West Indies, and South America; together with a host of coasters—in all, making the largest fleet probably ever witnessed in this harbor.

The harbor yesterday presented a similar appearance of activity.

The bustle, business and confusion along the wharves are, indeed, refreshing to the feelings of those who have an interest in the progress of the commercial interests of this city. The wharves are densely crowded, and present a striking contrast to the comparatively destitute condition they were in a few days since. We would recommend strangers visiting this city not to omit taking a view of our wharves. They are certainly worth a visit.

MAGNIFICENT LAUNCH.—We learn that there is to be a splendid launch, at ten o'clock this morning, from the ship yard of Westervelt and Mackay, foot of Seventh street, near the Dry Dock.

The ship to be dipped is to be called the Margaret Evans, a splendid specimen of ship building, and is intended for the London line of packets, to take the place of the Toronto, which ship has just ended her career, with the greatest *éclat*, by making a brilliant passage over the Atlantic.

The new packet is to be commanded by the captain of the Toronto, E. G. Tinker, Esq., a gentleman and a sailor, in every sense of the terms.

THE STREETS.—The streets are getting into some what like a passable condition again. The Croton water is found of great use in removing the snow and ice.

### Theatricals.

PARK THEATRE.—No little tact and taste have been evinced in bringing out "Don Pasquale." Nothing could have drawn better houses to the Park at this season, and nothing could have given more pleasure and satisfaction to its patrons. The music is certainly most exquisite, and the singing, with such performers as compose the present *troupe*, is, of course, excellent. The duet between Pasquale and Ernesto, in the first scene, is delightful, as also is the one in the second scene of the second act, "To the garden quick descending," &c. The scene of the illuminated villa of Don Pasquale where the serenade is introduced, is universally admired, and calls down nightly plaudits. Perhaps the most comic and entertaining *ballet* that ever was offered on the American stage, is the pantomimic dance at the opening of the second act. To-night this beautiful opera will be performed for the sixth time. "The Buckwoodsman" was received with great eclat. It is a singular mixture of the *buffa* and *seria*, calculated to interest very deeply those who can appreciate the strong feelings of a child of the wilderness. Mr. Marble has a happy faculty of throwing the true expression of language into the tone of his voice. He plays Solomon Swap to-night, in the popular comedy of "Jonathan in England," and, as it is the last night but one of his engagement, the Park will, of course, be crowded by the many who are curious to compare the comic productions of Italy and Yankeedom.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The magnificent drama of "Ivanhoe," with the gorgeous equestrians and scenic exhibitions interwoven with the piece, has caused a run to this theatre almost without parallel in theatrical history. Such a splendid and magnificent spectacle is rarely to be seen, uniting, at once, so much to affect the feelings, to arouse the passions, and to captivate the eye of taste.—No one should lose the opportunity of seeing this great piece, which, both as a drama, as a work of art, and as a specimen of genius and talent, is enough to excite wonder and admiration. The opportunity of seeing it is again presented to-night, and should not be passed over.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have received files of the Balize (Hon.) *Observer* to the 14th ult., inclusive. It contains advices from Central America to the 6th of January. They are very interesting.

We learn that an insurrectionary force of 2000 men, organized in the State of Nicaragua, by Chilon, having marched to attack the city of St. Leon, was met by a greatly inferior force of the St. Leon people, and a battle ensued, in which Chilon's men were defeated, with heavy loss.

It is stated that a treaty of peace was afterwards arranged between Nicaragua and St. Leon.

OUR RIVER NAVIGATION.—The south wind of the last forty-eight hours, which last night increased to a gale, with very full tides, must "burst up" the ice, open the navigation, and permit the glorious Hudson to pour treasures incalculable upon us in abundance. St. Patrick's day will witness "the banishment" of John Frost's embargo.

ARRIVED FROM GERMANY.—The Bremen bark Argonaut arrived here on the 12th instant, from Bremen, with 108 German emigrants. The celebrated George Frederick Seidensticker, doctor of laws, from Gottingen, in the kingdom of Hanover, is among her cabin passengers.

Captain Hederick gives us the following particulars of this gentleman:—

"This highly respectable character, whose strange fate was often and manifoldly discussed in most of the German and other European newspapers, enjoyed ever and anon the most vivid compassion from those of his countrymen who adore the principles of liberty. Even our newspapers mentioned, at times, his name with the highest regard, and praised the honorable persevering firmness of character and energy, by which, in the most painful and disconsolate situations, he enforced for himself the esteem even of his bitterest enemies. Some years ago a number of German settlers in the United States, sent a petition to the King of Hanover, soliciting the discharge of Dr. S., and to send him to the U. S., but then in vain.

In the years 1813 and '14, when the allied armies delivered their countries and their Princes of the French usurpation, Mr. Seidensticker, although but 17 years of age, was seen foremost in their files. Covered with wounds, he returned home, and when restored, he dedicated himself to the science of laws. Through ability, energy and the strictest impartiality, he acquired soon a number of clients. In that time of his practical life, he gained not only the love of his fellow-citizens, but also the esteem of the different magistrates of government he came in contact with. Even from his political antagonists, he possesses the most honorable testimonials. But although his public and private situation left him nothing to desire, still he was more and more seized with indignation at the perfidious character of the German Cabinets, which, annihilating all former promises, only tried to re-es ablish the old regime, with her abuses, instead of establishing the political regeneration of their countries.

When, therefore, in the year 1831, the patriots of his birth place, Gottingen, were resolved to ask, with arms in hand, more liberal political institutions for their country, Mr. S. did not tarry a moment to place himself at the head of his compatriots. In consequence of this movement, the new "fundamental State law" was granted to the kingdom of Hanover, which constitution was again annihilated by the present King, at his accession to the throne, and at the same time the whole weight of vengeance of the Hanoverian government and its seids fell down on Seidensticker and his friends. The less his personal character could be blamed, the more revengeful and malicious government followed its plans in political prosecution. Fifteen long years S. was kept in solitary confinement, although part of the other leaders remained unmolested, when others enjoyed their liberty and their home long before Mr. Seidensticker was freed. But never was his courage and firmness of character broken during the time of his sufferings. He applied in his loneliness to serious studies, as far as the possibility thereto was left him.

At last, in November, 1845, he got permission to emigrate to the United States, and was sent to Bremerhaven for embarkation, without having had an interview with his family before his departure. During his imprisonment he had only three times seen his beloved wife, and that under strict watch—his children but once.

May the till now unhappy man meet in this free country, with a reception that may enable him to call soon for his family, to make up for the long separation, and to enjoy in their company the blessings of liberty which her true champion deserves.

### Police Intelligence.

MARCH 13.—*A Horse Thief Nabbed.*—A Dutchman by the name of Frederick Zimmerman, was arrested on Thursday morning, by policeman Vanderzee, of the 3d ward. It appeard, from the facts, that Zimmerman left this city on last Tuesday morning, and proceeded to a place called Bound Brook, in New Jersey, and on that night, a little north of Bound Brook, he stole from the stable of Mr. James Watts, a bay horse, valued at $75, and rode him into this city, when, shortly after crossing the ferry, he was arrested in Courtland street by this vigilant officer. Notice was sent to Mr. Watts, who immediately came to the city and identified the horse to be his property. Committed by Justice Drinker. In the afternoon, however, he was taken back to Somerville for trial.

*Robbery of Jewelry.*—A small rose-wood box, about ten inches square, was stolen from the premises No. 23 Bowery, supposed to have been done by an Irishwoman, dressed in a brown cloak. The box contained the following articles:—one gold watch and chain, two gold pencils, one hair pin, shape of an arrow; two breast pins, one with large white stone opened work, the other had a flower worked on the top; 2 large bracelets, one hair, the other composition; two bead purses, one containing $3 or $4 in money; also, a miniature likeness of the owner of the above property—Mr. Oscar R. Stone, the equestrian rider—contained in a gold case.

*Another Loss of Jewelry.*—The premises No. 64 Crosby street, occupied by Mrs. Dominic, was robbed last night of one gold watch and chain and sundry articles of jewelry. No arrest.

*Petit Larceny.*—Mary O'Brien was detected in the act of stealing a pair of gaiter boots from the boot and shoe store of A. Scrubner, No 73 Catharine street.

*Robbery of Jewelry and Money.*—The dwelling house, No. 809 Washington street, was entered on Thursday afternoon, and the following articles stolen: one gold chain and seal, valued at $14; $10 in bank bills, on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; a gold pin, worth $5; and $10 in bills of various banks. No arrest.

*Passing Spurious Money.*—Thomas Bennett was arrested last night by policeman McManus, of the 6th ward, charged with passing a spurious $10 bill, on Mrs. Cammody, No. 146 Walker street, in payment for board. Locked up by Justice Drinker.

*Drawing the "Badger."*—Sarah Banker was arrested last night, charged with decoying a man by the name of William Carleton, into Moll Sander's, wherein he was "touched" out of $6, much to his astonishment, for he had taken the precaution of stowing it away snugly in one of his stockings. These "badgers," however, being up to all such tricks, smelt it out, and the countryman came off second best. Sarah was locked up for examination, by Justice Drinker.

*Passing Counterfeit Money.*—Edward Thompson was detected last night, in attempting to pass counterfeit money on Edward Friel, No. 249 Mulberry street.—Locked up.

*Stealing on Time.*—Jacob Hoyer was arrested last night, for stealing a clock worth $5, belonging to Christopher Vreedenburgh, 7th avenue, near 32d st. Committed by Justice Roome.

*Petit Larcenies.*—Julia Clayton was caught last night, in the act of stealing clothing from Mr. James H. Vanzant, No. 21 Dey st. Locked up.—William Gardner was caught last night stealing a pine plank. Committed.—James Taggert was arrested, on a bench warrant, by a policeman of the 4th ward. Committed.

*A Witness Locked Up.*—Edward Carroll, who was subpœnaed as a witness in the case of Madame Costello, but did not appear to give his testimony yesterday, was arrested, on an attachment issued by the Court of Sessions, as a witness to testify against Maxwell, the husband of Madame Costello, whose trial will shortly come on. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, in default of which he was committed to prison.

ANTICIPATING A STORM BY THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* points out how the Magnetic Telegraph may be the means of guarding against disasters on the coast. It asserts that storms advance "from leeward to windward," and instances the snow storm of the 14th and 15th February, which began at Toledo on Saturday, 4 P. M., at Buffalo at 8 P. M., and at Boston at about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. The *Blade* proposes to save our coasters from shipwreck by means of the telegraph, as when that is established, they at Toledo will be able to give us fifteen or sixteen hours notice of the approach of a northeasterly storm, and vessels will have time to provide for their safety.

### City Intelligence.

THE NORTH RIVER.—The North river is now open as high as Poughkeepsie, and we hope ere many days to have our boats running all the way to Albany.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop McCroskey will administer the rites of confirmation, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah—a congregation of colored persons, worshipping in the hall 592 Broadway—to-morrow evening, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. BURKE.—This gentleman lectures every Thursday evening, at St. Colomba's Church, 25th street, near the 9th avenue, on the dogmas of the Church of Rome. The lectures are extremely interesting, and are marked with candor and liberality.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—A school exhibition of a large number of the pupils of Ward School No. 14, in Greenwich street, between Rector and Thames streets, was held last evening, in one of the rooms of the building. It was one of the most interesting scenes we ever witnessed. Upon entering the room, the first scene which struck us was about a hundred boys, and the same number of little girls, of ages varying from six to fifteen years, dressed in white, seated upon a gallery facing the door. These little warblers commenced the exercises by singing, and in the course of the evening sang several pieces of simple music, in a style in which children can only sing. After the singing of the first piece, an address, written for the occasion, was spoken by a little fellow named G. W. Wyckoff. It was done in a very creditable manner. After this, exercises in reading were given by the larger scholars. In the course of the evening, the pupils were examined in orthography, geography, arithmetic, history, philosophy, and astronomy, and in all gave evidence of attention and study on their part, and care on that of their teacher. In the course of the evening a beautifull duet, called the "Convent Bells," was sung with great sweetness and elegance of style, by Misses Wyckoff and Miller. A declamation upon the beauty of liberty, was given in a very neat manner by Master Blair, and another, an address for the occasion, by Master Buck. It is hardly necessary, however, to particularize. The exhibition was throughout entirely successful, and must have been highly gratifying to the parents present.

CITY HOSPITAL.—Friends of patients at the City Hospital, wishing to visit them, will hereafter be admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 P. M. till sunset.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Michael Devyr, employed as a workman on the new building in Roosevelt street, fell from a scaffolding on the second story, and broke his leg. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ANOTHER.—James R. Moreton, working on a pile of wood in 17th street, the wood fell on him, and fractured his thigh. He was taken to the City Hospital.

POCKET-PICKING.—The pocket of Titus Sanford, pilot on board the New Haven steamer New York, was picked of a pocket-book on the passage, containing $110.

PARDONED.—In the case of James Henrietta, recently convicted and sentenced to the State prison for the term of two years, for a grand larceny, in having stolen an anchor worth $63, the Governor has been pleased to grant a pardon, it having been satisfactorily shown to the Court, after the jury had rendered their verdict of guilty, that the accused was not of sound mind when the fact was, therefore, at their suggestion, duly set forth to the Executive. Henrietta, it is understood, will be transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

COMMISSIONER FOR MISSISSIPPI.—Thomas Shankland, Esq., 41 Wall street, has been appointed a Commissioner for the State of Mississippi, by the Governor of that State.

CARELESS DRIVING.—As one of the Bowery stages was coming down Chatham square towards Pearl street, yesterday morning, the driver, either accidentally or through carelessness, run over a respectable looking man as he was crossing the street; the wheels passed over his body; his head was streaming with blood, and from all appearances, we suppose him to be most seriously injured. A very interesting lady came near fainting on the sidewalk when this unfortunate man was being carried off for medical aid. We were unable to obtain the name of this individual. The driver was making off, but was stopped by several citizens, to obtain his name and number.

LA BAL MASQUE.—This grand affair came off on Thursday night, at the Alhambra, Broadway, under the management of Mr. Dinniford, and was managed so neatly, that the public authorities were completely placed at defiance. A committee of gentlemen was appointed who issued cards of invitation, with a private understanding to the parties, that they pay each $5 to the property man for the loan of the "black domino." There was certainly a lovely mixture, many of whom were well known, notwithstanding their disguise. The law strictly prohibits *La Bal Masqué* being given, wherein tickets are sold for admission, and imposes a fine of $1000 for such violation. Thus you see Mr. Dinniford has hit upon a plan which evades this law most effectually, and will place many hundreds of dollars into his pocket.

CORONER'S OFFICE, March 13.—*Suicide by Drowning.*—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of William Fewkes, a German by birth, about forty years of age. This man, it appears, kept a bakery at No. 186 Ludlow street, and for some time past has been subject to a deranged state of mind, and on Thursday night, during one of these spells of insanity, left his bed, with only his night shirt and drawers on, and proceeded to the yard, and threw himself down the cistern, where he was found by his son, in about three hours afterwards, quite dead. Verdict according to the above facts.

### Supreme Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

MARCH 13.—*The People vs. George Potter.*—The District Attorney commenced his reply to the argument of the prisoner's counsel, yesterday morning, at the opening of the Court. After making some preliminary remarks, and reciting a part of the argument of the prisoner's counsel on the preceding day, he stated the following propositions, upon which he intended to rely for the re-committal of the prisoner, to wit:—First, that the prisoner is held by commitment under an indictment, under which he has not yet been tried. Second, on the violation of the condition annexed by the Governor to the pardon. In support of the Governor's right, he took the following grounds, viz:—That by the common law of England the pardoning power was vested in the sovereign, and was of such a nature that it might be, and was exercised by him conditionally; that after the revolution the common law of England was adopted by the constitution, and the prerogative of mercy enjoyed by the British crown transferred to the Governor of this State. That the statutes of this State, from the formation of the constitution to the present day, authorised the Governor to grant conditional pardons. And lastly, that the decisions of this State, of the sister States, the opinions of the Attorney Generals of the United States, and Supreme Court of the United States, sustain the doctrine of conditional pardon. After the District Attorney had concluded his argument, he was followed on the same side by Mr. Whiting, who had not finished when the Court adjourned. The case will be resumed this morning.

### Superior Court.

Before a full Bench.

MARCH 12.—The argument in the "Constantine" case, previously adverted to, was resumed this morning, and may possibly be concluded to-morrow.

### In Chancery.

MARCH 13.—*Wells and others vs. Gibson and others.*—This suit was further argued by Murray Hoffman, Esq., for the plaintiffs.

### Catholic Education in Canada.

MR. EDITOR:—The superiors of the Canadian convents hardly deserve the censure inflicted in your article in to-day's paper, on "Religious Education of Convents."

Those institutions, being purely religious, refuse only to take boarders who require to absent themselves at nights, for the purpose of attending balls, and other amusements; a convent not being like a hotel, where persons can pass in and out at all hours. This rule does not apply at all to day scholars. Over them they never do or have exercised such control.

When parents place their daughters under their care, the nuns feel responsible for their moral teaching, as well as their general education; and this they cannot attend to, if they are constantly from under their eye. They consider, when the education is finished, and the mind formed on a proper moral foundation, there is time enough to enjoy such amusements. The girl who spends her night in a ball room, sipping in all the flattering nonsense of the crowd, is not much disposed, next day, to study.

Reflect a moment on the outcry and noise that would be made should, perchance, a boarder from one of those convents meet at a ball, or other entertainment, some designing villain to corrupt the mind, and, perhaps, lead her to ruin. Would not the world—the charitable and discriminating world—leave all at her teachers' door, and, perhaps, give to bigot knaves the opening for another Charlestown riot or "Maria Monk story"?

No religious persecution can be made out of the course the nuns pursue. They have much to contend with; and however they may have erred against legal right, moral right is certainly on their side.

So far from religious persecution, convent schools are the only religious institutions in the country—except it is the male Catholic colleges—where liberty of conscience is strictly respected. There are no schools where a Protestant feels so much security in sending his children, and there are no schools where pupils become so refined, so happy, and feel so much love and respect for their teachers.

Hoping you will view these remarks in their proper light, I remain, dear sir, yours, O'R.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Feb. 25, 1846.—The different reconnoitering parties have returned to camp, and report much more favorably upon both routes to the Rio Grande than was expected. It has been decided, I believe, to take the overland route, via San Patricio, where the army will strike the old Matamoras road. This road will be kept until opposite that city, near which the army will encamp, while Brazos Santiago, or Point Isabel, its port of entry, will be at once occupied and fortified. In addition to the twenty-four pieces of field artillery, (four batteries) a fine siege battery of six 18 pounders, with mortars, will complete that arm, and be ready for invasion, should it be found necessary. The army is under orders to be ready to march at forty-eight hours notice, and before you receive this, the advance detachment will probably be on its way towards the Rio Grande. Should necessity require it, a naval force will doubtless be ready to co-operate with the army. Point Isabel or Brazos Santiago, I suppose, must be the depot for the army, but we shall know more about this anon.—*N. O. Pic.*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The semi-annual examination of the pupils of this excellent institution closed on Tuesday last, at Albany. The result was very satisfactory, and the best evidence was given of the faithful performance of their duties by the teachers. Forty-seven, male and female, pupils graduated. A very beautiful poem was read by Miss Van Valkenburg, of Prattsburg, Steuben county; and the valedictory address was delivered by James H. Salisbury, of Cortland.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Tallmadge, and Aldermen Dodge and Tappan. John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

MARCH 13.—*Pleas of Guilty.*—Jesse Hines, indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Water street, entered a plea of guilty, and was fined $10. John Grant, indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Centre street, also entered a plea of guilty, and was fined $5. Gordon Vandenhoof, indicted for petit larceny, in having stolen a quantity of peaches, plead guilty, which plea was received, and sentence suspended for the present.

*Forfeiture of Bail.*—George Schultz, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, and Henry Smith, indicted for a malicious mischief or trespass, failing to appear when called upon for trial, their recognizances were declared to be forfeited.

*Case of Mons. Barbiere.*—In the case of Mons. Barbiere, who was recently arrested for attempting to take the life of Mr. Ralph Lockwood, by shooting him with a pistol, Mr. Western rose and announced to the Court that the committing magistrate (Justice Drinker) had preremptorily refused to admit Mons. B. to bail, and moved the Court to fix some amount, as it was a case, taking the circumstances under which the offence was committed into consideration, in which the accused should be admitted to bail, if held at all, and not one where a denial should be entertained. Mr. Clark, counsel of Mr. Lockwood, opposed the motion made by Mr. Western, to admit Mons. B. to bail, as it was quite manifest that he intended to take the life of Mr. Lockwood. The decision of the Court was reserved until Monday next.

*Another Plea of Guilty.*—Henry Budd, indicted for an assault and battery on John Bayard, entered a plea of guilty, and put in affidavits in mitigation of sentence. The sentence in this case was deferred until Friday next.

*Trial for Grand Larceny.*—John Porter, indicted for a grand larceny, in stealing about $60 worth of clothing from the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, in the early part of last month, was then put on trial On the part of the prosecution, Mrs. Foster deposed that the accused called at her house and engaged board; and after remaining for a short time, absented himself, when it was discovered that a quantity of clothing, belonging to several of her boarders, had been taken from their trunks, which had been broken open in order to obtain possession of the property. It was also shown that a number of trunk keys were found upon the accused when arrested by officer Marsh. The jury, however, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

*Trial for an Assault and Battery, with intent to kill.*—John Schneider was then tried for committing a violent assault and battery, with the intent to take the life, of Frederick Fraubel, of No. 44 Essex street, by stabbing him with a knife, on the 11th of January last. It appeared from the evidence adduced in this case, that, as Mr. Fraubel was returning through the 6th avenue, in company with some friends, he was assaulted by Schneider, who finally drew a knife, with which he inflicted a severe wound, and, in consequence of the injury received, Mr. F. was confined to his room for fourteen days. The intent to kill not being apparent, the jury found Schneider guilty of an assault and battery only; and he was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of six months.

The Court then adjourned until Monday next.

### Marine Court.

Before Judge Smith.

MARCH 13.—*David S. Jarvis vs. Palmer and Peters.*—The plaintiff in this suit keeps a livery stable in the upper part of the city, and in the month of May last, sent a hack to convey a passenger to one of the North River steamboats. It appears that while the hack was passing down Broadway, the driver reined out and passed omnibus No. 202, of the Empire Line, of which the defendants are proprietors; that the hack turned down Bleecker street, followed by said omnibus; that the driver of the hack drove up to a house in Leroy place to take in a passenger, and that while standing in front of the door, the omnibus drove by, and soon after turned about and came up Bleecker street, and ran afoul of the plaintiff's establishment and seriously injured one of the horses thereto attached. This action is, therefore, brought to recover suitable damages for such injury. This case was previously brought within the jurisdiction of this court, and a judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff. It was afterwards carried up to the Superior Court, who reversed the decision of the jury, on the ground of the improper admission of testimony, and that the amount of damages set forth in the declaration was not fully sustained. The defence mainly rely, if this trespass was committed, as is alleged, that it was the malicious act of the driver, and not through mismanagement or carelessness, and that, therefore, the defendants are not liable.

Up to a late hour the jury had not agreed. Result tomorrow.

### U. S. Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Gardiner.

MARCH 12.—*Charge of Striking with a Dangerous Weapon.*—William H. Lyon, one of the crew of the ship Ohio, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Morrison, on the complaint of Wm. B. Hutchings, mate of the same ship. From the evidence of Hutchings, it appeared that on the morning of the 16th January last, about 4 o'clock, while the vessel was on her passage from Liverpool to this port, the witness came on deck and found there was no look out; he enquired whose duty it was to keep the look out, but could not ascertain; he afterwards went to his room, got his lamp, went into the forecastle, and found the prisoner asleep; he called him up, and as they were going out, laid his hand on him and gave him a push; the prisoner said two could play at that; he then laid both hands on him and shoved him forward until Lyons fell; Lyons got up and said he would cut him; drew his knife, and gave Hutchings two cuts in the hand, one a severe one, on the ball of the thumb, and a third below the right breast, splitting the button on his oil cloth jacket, but doing no other injury, except that the jacket was a little cut. Lyons was ordered to find bail in $250, or be committed. For the prosecution, Mr. Wm. E. Butler; for the prisoner, Mr L. B. Sheppard.

### Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

MARCH 13.—*A. Stewart et al. vs. William C. Potter.*—This was an action of assumpsit to recover $400. The plaintiffs carry on business in Cincinnati, and the defendant is a dry goods jobber in this city. The former purchased from the latter goods to the amount of $1,000, for which they were to pay $400 in cash, and give their notes for the balance. The bargain was consummated, so far as paying the money and giving the notes, but the defendant afterwards refused to deliver the goods or refund the $400, alleging that the notes were unsatisfactory, and that plaintiffs had broken the contract For the defence it was sought to be shown that the plaintiff had entered into a contract for $1,000 worth of goods, $400 to be paid in cash, and good paper given for the remainder; that (the defendant) had packed up the goods for delivery, but upon enquiry he found the notes to be worthless, and insisted that he was justified in retaining both goods and money, as the plaintiffs had not fulfilled their part of the contract by giving good paper, as they were bound to do. Sealed verdict this morning. For plaintiffs Raymond and Clarke; for defendant Mr. Marsh.

### Movements of Travellers.

The following catalogue of yesterday's arrivals is given, nearly "in extenso," at the principal hotels, as well to illustrate the early progress of commercial enterprise, as to afford to the numerous and distant friends of the various passengers by the unprecedented detention of the London, Liverpool and Havre packets, of their safe arrival in this city. We found at the—

AMERICAN—D. Hume, England; Capt. Dick, Scotland; R. Keneney, England; A. S. Bledsoe, Washington City; T. R. Knox, N. Y.; J. W. Potts, Philadelphia; A. Gindrat, Montgomery, Ala.; A. P. Tiloston, Boston; M. Trumbull, do.; Col. Porter, Tangier; D. Moore, Newburg; W. D. Davis, N. J.

ASTOR—Chas. F. Dennet, N. P. Willis, Boston; Captain Gorham, Kensington; J. Langeo, do; Robert Mahoney, Montreal; Captain Anthony, ship Argo; Lieut. McKay, Royal Artillery, Kingston, Canada; J. R. Reed, Boston; Benj. Field, Phila; James Scott, Manchester, England; R. M. King, Tennessee; R. Wilson, Philadelphia; R. Lathers, S. C.; J. Morse, Washington; Strickland & Davis, Boston; Cobb, Nash, Haywood, Gardner, Boston; S. King, Taunton; J. B. Chapman, Boston; T. Bernard and Hanley, Albany; Capt. Cloney, U. S. A.; E. B. Morgan, Aurora; C. Jackson, Boston; W. H.