# NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Saturday, April 18, 1846.



THE ILLUSTRATED

## WEEKLY HERALD.

The *Weekly Herald*, to be ready at eight o'clock this morning, will be superbly embellished.

The first illustration will be that of the Charter election; a graphic representation of the four classes of politicians in this city, anxiously analyzing the returns on the morning after the election. The second, that of a plan of some hieroglyphics on a rock found in Venezuela. The last is a singularity of the old world, and will attract the attention of the curious. It will be accompanied by an interesting and truthful description.

All the news of the week, including the recent important intelligence from Mexico, will also be given. Price sixpence per copy only.


### Important Correspondence.

We give on the outside of this day's paper, the correspondence that passed between the Hon. John Slidell and the Mexican government, which resulted in the rejection of our Minister, and his return to the United States. It is scarcely necessary for us to point out to our readers the important character of these letters.

### The Oregon Notice Question Settled.

At length the vote has been taken on the Oregon question, and Mr. Crittenden's resolution has passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 14—all the 54:40 men voting in the negative. This resolution, as amended and passed, advises the President to settle the Oregon question amicably, and also authorises him to give the year's notice, at his own discretion. The intelligence was received here yesterday by magnetic telegraph, about 12 o'clock, and it was immediately sent by the British consul, by a special steamboat express, to reach the packet sailing to Liverpool, and then laying in the lower harbor at that hour.

This vote of the Senate is of the deepest importance. Some suppose it will be rejected by the House; but whether rejected or not, it settles the Oregon question during the present Congress. It places in the hands of the President the entire control of the negotiation, to be used according to his own discretion. It is the greatest and most potent element of a re-election that any President ever received; and the probability now is, that all negotiations, looking to a final settlement of this question, will be postponed or protracted for the next three years. The 54:40 men will be perfectly satisfied with the result.

Mr Polk, with the peculiar influences surrounding him, can now spring the Oregon question upon the country whenever he chooses, and thus secure the decided chances of a re-election. We will have a peace with England for the next four years, but a terrible war among the factions at home. Great result this! All President-making and humbug.

### Our Relations with Mexico.

Our relations with Mexico, according to the recent news, are now in the most ticklish position that they have been since the independence of the two countries. Peace or war, of a longer or shorter duration, hangs on the turn of a straw. The army of the United States is on one side of the Rio Grande, and the Mexican army is on the other, both in sight of each other; and the next intelligence from that quarter may bring us the commencement of the conflict.

The accounts from Mexico are so varied and conflicting, that it increases the difficulty of ascertaining the real policy and purposes of that government. Paredes, the present head of the government, professes, in his proclamation, to maintain simply a defensive position. This, however, may be put forth merely for the purpose of deception. His conduct and declarations in this respect, and the general tone of the Mexican press, would imply that he relies on some other quarter for aid and assistance to enable him to annoy the United States. Paredes, however, lives in the midst of difficulties and threatening revolution from various points of the republic. He may be attempting to strengthen himself by assuming a hostile position towards the United States; but from the recent developments in England relative to the designs of certain governments, there is every reason to believe that the British and French, and likewise the Spanish, governments, have been preparing to play over again the same game between Mexico and the United States, as the two former did in the matter of the annexation of Texas. Almonte, who is a very ambitious and talented man, it is said has given a great deal of trouble to Paredes, and has been sent to England on an important mission. It is well known in this quarter, that Almonte has avowed for a long time the scheme of procuring the aid of the English and French governments, in the event of hostilities between Mexico and the United States.

Taking all the accounts from Mexico and putting them together, and looking at the developments in the English journals relative to the purposes of the European governments, every mind is forced to believe that some bold scheme of intrigue between Mexico and some of the governments of Europe, relative to the present condition of our relations with that country, is on foot. Americans are crowding into California and Northern Mexico from all quarters of the United States. This alarms not only Mexico, but likewise England and France. There is a sentiment of disaffection in northern Mexico, and some talk of setting up a government of their own, independent of that of Mexico, or of uniting with the United States. This is another cause of dread and alarm to the monarchies of the old world. It is also probable that the British government will endeavor, as a matter of policy, to employ the military spirit of the United States, through the agency of Mexico, than through any direct committal by herself. If she should take such a position, she would be still enabled to preserve her manufactures, by the importation of the staples of the southern States.

Such being the condition of things, and the prospect of war waged against us by Mexico, assisted secretly or openly by the powers of Europe, in order to put down republican institutions in this hemisphere, it may be asked, what is the government of the United States about under such circumstances? We fear very much that the present administration want the moral courage and capacity to meet the crisis. We have every confidence in the present cabinet, but their is a want of coherence in their plans, which is more chargeable to the President himself, than to any member of the cabinet. While he speaks bold words to England, he has exhibited a want of moral courage, in taking responsibility and putting the country in a position to meet any emergency that might arise from his declarations, or to back up his words with decisive acts. This state of things was exhibited by the recent revelations from the war and navy departments.

It is now time for the chief magistrate of this great people if he possesses, in fact, a spirit equal to that displayed in the words of his last message, to come out boldly and take the responsibility cast upon him, and begin this great movement, which will prevent a relapse of a sister republic into the arms of monarchy, as now threatened by the English government.

News from Boston—No Unicorn Yet.—The Long Island train arrived last evening, with a large number of passengers, at half past 6. No further accounts had been received from Halifax.

The government express from Boston to New York will be dispatched on the arrival of the Caledonia, by Mr. Postmaster Greene, with mails, &c., by way of Long Island, provided she arrives on Sunday.

The express mail trains over the Long Island road, lately established on the English plan, the first attempt of the kind in this country, are working admirably—no stops are made, except to supply the engines—and the trips are accomplished between the two cities, in about 9½ hours.

The advantages of a straight line on Long Island, and a double track on the Boston and Worcester, for the whole distance, are great, and afford the most perfect security to passengers.

State Convention.—We give in this day's paper, the names of the candidates for delegates to the State convention, so far as they have been announced. It will be perceived that these delegates are classed according to the parties which put them forward.

It seems, that in the interior of the State, there are four factions or parties, and it is believed that each will put forth its own candidate. These four factions are the barnburners, the old hunkers, the abolitionists, and the whigs; these being the names by which they are known. The barnburners compose the section of the old democracy which is attached to the house and family of Van Buren, and are led by John Van Buren, the living representative and lineal heir of the honors of Lindenwald. The old hunkers, or conservatives, form another faction of the democratic party, who are opposed to the further advancement of the house and family of Van Buren, and profess to be heartily sick and tired of being ridden by the old man of the mountain. The political principles of these two factions are nearly alike. They are in favor of a moderate reform in government, and against giving the elective franchise to colored people. The whigs and abolitionists speak for themselves. The abolitionists comprise the Birney party, which is a separate and distinct organization, and numbered sixteen thousand votes at the last Presidential election. The whigs are a sort of hybrid concern, and represent the views of Seward, Weed, and Greeley.

This is the state of things out of this city. In this metropolis no nominations have been yet publicly made; but we believe that the three parties, the whigs, locofocos and natives, are each preparing their candidates. According to all appearances, the balance of power in the convention will be decided by the delegates that may be sent from the city of New York. Out of this city, probably, the members of the convention will be equally divided between the barnburners and old hunkers on the one side, and the whigs and abolitionists on the other. The thirteen members from the city of New York, will, therefore, control the political complexion of the convention. If the whigs and natives in this city run separate tickets, the election will undoubtedly terminate in giving a majority to the locofocos. We are not sure but this would be the best result, for, in that case, negro suffrage would be prevented, and abolition receive a deadly blow. The convention, however, will be a strange assembly, resembling in some of its radical, original, wild, and revolutionary doctrines, the famous Convention Parliament of England in the seventeenth century, or the Convention of France in 1790, both of which bodies led to terrible and awful outbreaks in society, religion, philosophy, government, and common sense, in both those respective countries.

The New York Pilots and their Opponents.—Whilst the chamber of commerce, influenced by the board of underwriters, are sending their petitions before the committees of Congress, facts are being developed here, calculated to place the unrelenting machinations of the underwriters against the New York pilots, before the country in their true light. The Wall street men do not like to be exposed or defeated, but they must meet their fellow citizens openly and fairly, or be defeated. Congress well understands that humble citizens, who are sometimes passengers, or who have an interest in the lives of their fellow creatures, are of as much importance as the fattest of the paper money manufacturers; and no undue preference will be given to the petitions which the Wall street philosophers procure to be signed, and of which so many are now pouring into Washington. Congress will not long be embarrassed by this affair, for an overwhelming petition from the masses of our intelligent citizens, who understand the whole case, is now before the people, and will shortly be wheeled into Congress; and it will soon appear that the State of New York can so regulate the pilot laws as to give a wholesome opposition among skilful men, at fair rates, and to the satisfaction of all who are not made blind by prejudice.

We have spoken of facts which are being developed. We call on the committees of Congress to avail themselves of the proofs. Commissioners of pilots, appointed by the whigs of this State, and who were four years in office, attending to their duties under the State law of 1837, are now in the port of New York, and they are ready to prove that some of the underwriters wished to engage these whigs to injure, break up, and completely ruin the New York pilots, who are democrats, by making a whig legislature pass a law to prevent the New York pilots from cruising for inward bound vessels outside of a geographical line drawn from Fire Island Light House, on Long Island, to the Woodlands on the Jersey shore, so that the Jerseymen might have a monopoly of all the outward bound vessels, and, by the privilege of cruising outside of the restricted New York pilots, have the best opportunity to monopolise the heaviest of the inward bound ships; and thus the New York pilots were to see their families starve, or they were to abandon the business which had been the sole study of their lives.

Thus the New York underwriters and bankers were to triumph over their political enemies, even at the increased hazard of life and property. But contact with the New York pilots had convinced these commissioners that the pilots were unjustly oppressed, and they could not be coaxed or hired to do the dirty work.

It can be proved, too, that the underwriters have actually appointed, under their self-made laws, several persons to be "merchants' pilots," who had been previously rejected by the commissioners under the State law, for want of character and capacity. Will not Congress send for these whig commissioners to learn the whole truth? Wall street could not object. Send for the men and their documents.

Street Cleaning.—The enormous sum of money annually expended under the head of "Street Cleaning" in the City of New York, forms a serious tax upon the property owners, and is besides a fruitful source of fraud and corruption. With the exception, probably, of the Alms House contracts, there is more juggling, chicanery and favoritism connected with the street sweeping department, than with any other branch of the corporation business.—Most of our citizens will recollect that about twenty years ago, the street sweeping of the city paid for itself, or at least it cost nothing in the shape of taxation. The owner or occupant of each house was compelled by a corporation ordinance to sweep the street opposite his house to half the width of the street. While that ordinance was in force the streets were regularly cleaned before six o'clock in the morning, and before the business of the day commenced, and that, too, without taxation. Now, when we consider that for a number of years past, this business has cost the city on an average a quarter of a million of dollars, without the work being half done, we think it would be advisable to retrace our steps, and go back to "first principles."

If that ordinance were restored the street sweeping of this city would bring a large annual profit into the city treasury. A cord of street manure, spread on a farm in this neighborhood, is worth from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter, and is a good investment at that. Thirty loads of this manure to the acre, would make barren land fertile, and convert the sandy shores of Long Island into gardens. Contracts could be made for the sale and immediate removal of the dirt, after being swept into heaps, and the money received would go towards diminishing the enormous taxes that are levied annually on our property owners.

We throw out these suggestions, not in the hope that the loco-focos will profit by them, but merely for the consideration of the tax-payers.

Mrs. Carroll's Baths.—We would recommend those who desire to keep in good health to step into Mrs. Carroll's bathing establishment occasionally. It is essential to health to bathe frequently, as, by so doing, the temperament of the system is reduced to a proper standard, and the liability to contract coughs and colds diminished. Her advertisement will be found in another column.

### Nominations to the State Convention.

We subjoin a carefully corrected classification of the nominations so far made for delegates to the Convention, for the revision of the Constitution of the State of New York. As it has been but recently decided that the delegates are to be elected according to the old apportionment, too many nominations have been made in some of the counties; the supernumeraries will have to be withdrawn.

Albany County.
*Old Hunkers*—R. W. Peckham, H. K. Willard, B. Stanton, W. Holmes.
*Barnburners*—G. Y. Lansing, J. C. Schuyler, W. Holmes, H. K. Willard.
*Whigs*—Ira Harris, Peter Shaver.
*Anti-renters*—I. Harris, P. Shaver, H. K. Willard, B. Stanton.

Alleghany County.
*Whigs*—C. D. Robinson, N. Coe.

Broome County.
*Old Hunkers*—John Hyde.

Cayuga County.
*Old Hunkers*—P. Yawger, E. W. Shelden.
*Barnburners*—Daniel J. Shaw.
*Abolitionists*—P. Baldwin, L. Barnes, J. Hussey.

Chemung County.
*Old Hunkers*—W. Maxwell.
*Barnburners*—Col. Young.

Chenango County.
*Old Hunkers*—J. Tracey, W. Mason, E. B. Smith.
*Whigs*—D. Hubbard, A. Lott, H. Bennett.

Columbia County.
*Old Hunkers*—H. Hogeboom, W. H. Wilson.
*Whigs*—A. L. Jordan, H. N. Gilbert, Judge Clyde.
*Anti-renters*—S. Storm, A. L. Jordan, Judge Clyde.

Delaware County.
The lambs and the lions of Delaware county have lain down together! In other words, the two great parties have united in the nomination of the following delegates: William Wheeler, (Whig,) and Daniel Rowland, (democrat.)
The two conventions met simultaneously at Delhi, and mutually concurred in these nominations.
A minority of the whig convention bolted, and joining with the abolitionists, nominated Isaac Burr, and David Waterbury.

Dutchess County.
*Whigs.*—J. Tallmadge, J. Sisson, J. Van Wyck.

Erie County.
*Barnburners*—G. P. Barker, H. H. Barry, S. Taber.
*Whigs*—H. J. Stow, A. Bull, A. Salisbury.
*Abolitionists*—A. Warren, G. Barker, C. H. Austin.
*People's Ticket*—J. H. Ford, A. Warren.

Franklin County.
*Old Hunkers*—J. R. Flanders.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties.
[By statute these counties are considered but as one, in electing members of Assembly, &c.]
*Whigs*—William Logan.

Genesee County.
*Whigs*—M. Taggart, S. Richmond.

Greene County.
*Old Hunkers*—S. Nichols, F. A. Fenn.

Herkimer County.
*Barnburners*—M. Hoffman, A. Loomis.
*Whigs*—L. Ford, E. Remington.

Jefferson County.
*Old Hunkers*—A. S. Greene, E. M. McNiel, A. W. Danforth.
*Barnburners*—H. Strong, W. Jones, A. P. Sigourney.
*Whigs*—W. C. Pierpont, J. Mullin, C. E. Clarke.

King's County.
*Barnburners*—H. C. Murphy, T. G. Bergen.
*Whigs*—J. Johnson, A. Crist.
*Natives*—G. Furman, A. P. Cumings.

Livingston County.
*Whigs*—A. Ayrault, W. H. Spencer.

Madison County.
*Old Hunkers*—C. Stebbins, S. Dana, J. Clark.
*Independent Barnburner*—Lorenzo Sherwood.

Monroe County.
In this county the Democratic Central Committee have deemed it inexpedient to call a convention to nominate delegates for the constitutional convention.

Montgomery County.
*Barnburners*—J. Nellis, J. Bowditch.
*Whigs*—H. P. Voorhees, J. Frey.

Niagara County.
*Whigs*—S. Works, A. H. Porter.

Oneida County.
*Old Hunkers*—G.C. Bronson, S. Beardsley, H.Dennis, H. A. Foster.
*Barnburners*—C. A. Mann, B. B. Hyde, L. Barker, E. W. Clarke.
*Abolitionists*—A. Stewart, W. L. Chaplin, A. Ward, F. Waterman.

Onondaga County.
*Anti-renters*—W.B. Kirk, N. Soule, D. F. Dodge, J. Sanford.

Ontario County.
*Barnburners*—A. Lester, C. Loomis, W. C. Dryer.
*Whigs*—A. Worden, R. C. Nicholas, J. Buel, jun.
*Abolitionists*—W. Goodell, E. W. Frisbie, H. Pitts.

Orange County.
*Barnburners*—J. W. Brown, L. Cuddeback, G. W. Tuthill.
*Whigs*—S. J. Wilkin, E. Welling, J. Forsyth.

Orleans County.
*Old Hunker*—Abijah Reed.

Oswego County.
*Barnburners*—S. Clark, O. Hart.
*People's Ticket*—W. Duer, W. Foster.

Otsego County.
*Barnburners*—L. S. Chatfield, D. B. St. John, J. P. Sill.

Queens County.
*Barnburners*—John L. Kiker.

Rockland County.
*Old Hunkers*—John J. Wood.

Saratoga County.
*Whigs*—James M. Cook.
*Whig Barnburner*—John K. Porter.
*Dem. Barnburner*—William J. Gilchrist.
*Old Hunkers*—Howell Gardner.

Schenectady County.
*Old Hunkers*—D. D. Campbell.
*Whigs*—A. C. Gibson.

Schoharie County.
*Anti-renters*—J. Gebhard, jun., E. Hammond.

St. Lawrence County.
*Barnburners*—B. Perkins, J. L. Russell, J. Sanford.

Steuben County.
*Whigs*—W. Diven, T. A. Johnson, N. Finch.

Sullivan County.
*Old Hunkers*—Charles S. Woodward.
*Whigs*—William B. Wright.

Tioga County.
*Independent*—Gamaliel H. Barstow.
Mr. Barstow was the whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1836, and now solicits the support of all parties.

Tompkins County.
*Barnburners*—T. B. Sears, J. Young.
*Whigs*—A. Bower, B. Johnson.

Warren County.
*Old Hunkers*—Wm. Hotchkiss.
*Barnburners*—E. H. Rosekrantz.

Wayne County.
*Old Hunkers*—J. Leach, J. Allen.
*Abolitionists*—A. B. Smith, G. Henderson.

Westchester County.
*Barnburners*—J. Hunter, A. Ward.

Wyoming County.
*Whigs*—A. W. Young, J. W. Brownson.

Yates County.
*Barnburners*—Benjamin Tuthill.
*Whigs*—Elijah Spencer.

These are all the nominations which we have as yet been able to obtain. Several counties have nominated no delegates yet, and in others they are only partially nominated; before the election comes on, which will be the 28th instant, we shall endeavor to make our table complete.

### The Packet Bark Mudara.

New York, April 15, 1846.

The passengers on board the bark Mudara, on her late voyage from Havana, desirous of manifesting their appreciation of the kind treatment they have received at your hands, and to bear testimony of your qualities as a skilful and prudent commander, beg leave to present to you, through our means the accompanying piece of plate.

Wishing you a long life and a prosperous one, and that the fine vessel you now command, may, guided by your skilful hand make many voyages, as short and as pleasant as the one just ended,

We remain, sincerely yours,
L. D. NICHOLL, N. W. HOWELL, Jr.
EDGAR JENKINS, J. RIDGEWAY.
OLIVER BESLEY,
To Capt. John L. Rich.

New York, April 17, 1846.

Gentlemen:—
Gratefully acknowledging your kind testimony of approbation for my attention to your comfort and accommodation, during our late voyage from Havana, as well as your expression of personal feeling in presenting me with so handsome a piece of plate, permit me to offer you my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I can but reciprocate your kind wishes toward myself, and when or where we may hereafter meet,

Shall ever remain,
Your obliged and obd't. servant,
JOHN L. RICH.
To Messrs. L. D. Nicholl, Edgar Jenkins, Oliver Besley, &c.

Trial of Polly Bodine.—The testimony in this cause, on the part of the prosecution, was closed on Tuesday morning. A large number of witnesses were examined. Mr. Graham opened for the defence, in an address to the jury of nearly five hours' duration. It was a masterly effort—one logical, eloquent, and peculiarly touching. Many of the numerous auditors present could not refrain from the shedding of tears. In the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, several witnesses were examined for the defence, among whom was the Hon. John W. Edmonds, Judge of the First Circuit. Messrs. Brown and Jordan are, it is understood, to sum up for the defence, and Messrs. Clark and Whiting for the prosecution. Able efforts on both sides may be expected. At this stage of the proceedings it would be improper to express any opinion in regard to the result of the trial. The first talent is engaged both for and against the prisoner, while our new judge presides with great candor, ability and fairness.—*Newburgh Telegraph, April 16.*

Alleged Revolt.—On Wednesday, Commissioner Burchard issued a warrant against Andrew Gould, Thomas Gommow, Philip Gallee, George Shaw, Wm. Whipple, Wm. Bartolet, Edward Marston, Benj. Woodward, James Gore and George Gerber, on a charge of revolt on board the ship Shenandoah. It seems that the men, being the crew of the ship, came in her from New York Bay, and at an early hour yesterday morning arrived opposite the city. The proper officer told the men to bring the ship into a wharf, which they refused to do, saying that they had not agreed to do that, as their contract was fulfilled when they brought the ship to the city. Capt. West, the commander of the vessel, being in the city, went out to the vessel, but they refused to obey his orders, and he then caused the arrests to be made. After a hearing before Judge Randall, in the United States District Court, they were committed to prison to answer.—*Philadel. News.*

It is said that Ex-Governor Boggs, of Missouri, will head one of the emigrating companies for Oregon which will leave St. Joseph in a few weeks.

### Interesting from St. Domingo—Visit of a Spanish Fleet of Six Vessels to the Republicans of Dominica.

We have received *El Dominicano*, from the eastern or Dominican part of the island of Hayti, to the 9th ult. It contains no particulars whatever of a warlike character. In fact, while the revolutions in the black part of the island are going on—of which we have kept our readers duly advised—there is peace in the Spanish or Dominican part of the island.

The same journal contains the account of the arrival of six Spanish vessels in the port of St. Domingo, under the command of Admiral Don Pablo de Llanes. This, it is said, is the first time they have been visited, officially, by any Spanish vessel, in the space of twenty-two years, when the separation of this part of the island from the mother country was effected. Don Llanes immediately transmitted a communication to the President of the Dominican Republic, (his name is Santana,) who was at the time absent at his country house, or plantation, together with his secretaries. The purport of this communication was to say that Don Llanes, commander of the Spanish fleet, arrived in the port, was sent on a special mission by his excellency the Captain General of the Isles of Cuba and Porto Rico, and also his excellency the general in chief of the Spanish naval forces in the Antilles, to reclaim and desire of the Dominican republic that the Spanish flag should be respected, and also exempted from the blockade which had been, it was said, proclaimed by the Dominican government. In reply, the President returned for answer, that no blockade whatever had been decreed by the Dominican government, as was supposed by the Spanish commander, and their excellencies the captain general and the general in chief of the naval forces of the Antilles. That the said supposed blockade, if any, had been declared solely by the Haytiens, or blacks, and that all the object of the naval demonstrations made by the Dominican government was simply to prevent the depredations and robberies of the Haytiens, and to protect the commerce of the vessels which might come to the Dominican ports. It was further stated that the Spanish flag would always be duly respected by the Dominican government, which entertained no hostility, nor had declared any war against any people, unless it were with the Haytiens, who had subjugated and held them in the most degrading captivity for the space of twenty-two years. These and similar protestations and interchanges of amity and friendship having been exchanged, on the next day, by special invitation, the commanders and officers of the Spanish vessels were invited on shore, and treated with the most profuse and generous hospitality. They were much pleased with the attentions shown them, and departed with feelings of the warmest friendship for the Dominicans, which, on the other part, were equally reciprocated. Among other attentions, they were taken into the grand cathedral, to visit the tomb of Columbus, whose bones repose in the soil of Dominica (more properly, Hispaniola). The Spaniards, it is said, were deeply affected at viewing the tomb, and the spot where lie the mouldered remains of the great navigator.

The same journal gives the message of President Santana on the opening of the National Congress, which took place the 3d of March last.

The message contains a glowing but temperate picture of the prosperity and success of the Dominicans, after three years struggle against their oppressors. The financial, naval, and military state of the republic, is represented to be in a prosperous and flourishing condition. In foreign diplomacy, the President states, that he has labored to establish friendly relations with other foreign nations, with whom the republic enjoys full peace! That also a diplomatic note has been transmitted to the Pope at Rome, in the view of establishing a firm religious intercourse between the two countries. The message also treats in a lucid, clear and simple manner, upon the various affairs of the state, such as education, police, immigration, finance, &c., and concludes with sound and patriotic recommendations of works and duties tending to the public good. It is upon the whole a superior document, evidencing sound judgment, clearness of political view, liberality of sentiment and nobleness of purpose.

### Theatrical, Musical, &c.

Park Theatre.—Mr. Hackett appeared last evening, for the third time during his present engagement, in Macklin's famous comedy of the "Man of the World." The performance drew down great applause from the audience; and although we were not exactly suited with Mr. Hackett's Scotch, as a performance in high comedy, it was admirable. The subordinate parts were played with great taste by Messrs. Dyott, Bland and others, and Mesdames Vernon and Abbott, and the beautiful Miss Crocker, who promises to become, in time, after the correction of a few faults, a very superior actress. The evening closed with "His Last Legs," in which Mr. Hackett has made himself famous. His O'Callagan is certainly a fine personation of Irish character, and reminds us of the lamented Power. The minor characters in the farce were well done, particularly Mr. DeWalden's Charles. Mr. Hackett appears again this evening in "The Kentuckian," and the "Irish Attorney."

New Greenwich Theatre.—"The Rake's Progress," with the astonishing feats of Herr Cline, were the chief attractions at this splendid theatre last evening. Miss Julia Drake performed Betsy Higgins admirably; both Mr. Grattan and Mr. Eddy, the former as Harry Markham, the latter as Tom Rakewell, filled with delight the large and elegant audience present. Herr Cline, in his peculiar art, is an astonishing man, his feats drew down repeated bursts of applause. The evening's entertainments concluded with the rich burlesque and extravaganza of "Don Giovanni." Here again Miss Drake performed with delightful charm—her singing is rich, elegant and sweet as the nightingale's. With such good performers, and such good catering for the public pleasure, this theatre ought to succeed, situated as it is in the heart and centre of the crowded population of this city.

Bowery Theatre.—"Lafitte" is still the rage, and promises to have a good run. Scott is brilliant as usual; Davenport admirable, and Blanchard excellent, in their respective characters, Lafitte, General Jackson, and Alphonso. "The Rake's Progress" concluded the performance, and was respectably sustained. The attractive bills nightly put forward at "Old Bowery," keeps up a continual run upon the company. The superior management and enterprize of the worthy proprietor, Mr. Jackson, in catering for the public amusement, receive a just appreciation in the unbounded patronage bestowed upon the theatre, where a first rate stock company, and always a "star" or two, are to be found. The Theatre is in itself a fine spacious building, well ventilated, and fitted up in a most superb manner, affording a degree of ease and comfort to the spectator, which adds considerably to the enjoyment of a night spent in "Old Bowery," particularly now, when the weather is becoming, and will daily become, more sultry.

Bowery Amphitheatre.—Hernandez has made a decided hit in this quarter—and, certainly, his performance last night received the marked applause of a crowded house. His extraordinary feat of horsemanship drew forth enthusiastic and reiterated applause. There is something truly manly in athletic performances, which is calculated to call up many agreeable associations connected with the games and exercises of the ancients themselves, divested of their gladiatorial practices. The agility and extraordinary prowess in gymnastics exhibited by the active *troupe*, were truly astonishing. The Amphitheatre is doing "first rate." Mr. R. Sands and his infantile gymnastic artists, Maurice and Jesse, delighted the entire assembly by their extraordinary feats. The fighting ponies also delighted the admiring crowds who thronged the galleries. The entire Amphitheatre was "filled to o'erflowing full." McFarland's feat of fifty somersets in succession, drew forth rapturous applause. Sands, Lent & Co are doing themselves a positive wrong by turning their backs so soon upon their numerous friends, and the crowds who have patronised them in New York. Seldom, indeed, have the patrons of the Amphitheatre been presented with such a rich bill of fare, or with such a powerful array of the highest order of talent. The construction of the Amphitheatre adds considerably to its effect. We trust the troupe will continue in the city a week longer—if not here, at least in some other quarter more central—but let them exhibit where they may, they will be sure to draw full houses. We cordially wish the entire *troupe* every success wherever they may move to.

Grand Concert of the German Benevolent Society.—We call, with great pleasure, the attention of the citizens of New York, to the concert of the above society, which comes off to-night at the Tabernacle.—There ought to be a rush of citizens to this concert—it ought to exceed anything of the kind witnessed among us, for this society annually saves thousands and thousands of dollars to this city by the extensive distribution it makes among the poor and necessitous Germans who land here in great numbers. But for the benevolent exertions of this society, all those poor whom it relieves, would necessarily be thrown upon the city, and augment the expenses of the poor department to an enormous extent. While, however, the object is so laudable—such as to make it an imperative duty, nay, more—a pleasure, a charm, to the kind, the generous and the benevolent to sustain this society, there is as much, or more for the money, than is commonly given in similar assemblages, where the purpose of benevolence is not the immediate object. There will be such music this night as will charm the ears of the dullest. There will be such a performance as the countrymen of Mozart, Pleyel, Meyer, Weber, ay, or music itself alone could give. All the charms and powers of music that exist in this city, and that ever were heard here, will be concentrated together this night, at this grand concert. Be there ye who are epicures in song and music; and better still, be there ye who are epicures in the only true, real and genuine pleasure, to wit, the pleasure of benefitting and blessing your fellow citizens.

Mr. Brougham.—We hope that the many friends and admirers of this inimitable Irish comedian and humorist will not forget that he repeats his entertainment this evening, at Palmo's. Mr. Brougham has done more, in those entertainments, to elevate the Irish character, and to dispel the prejudice which exists against our fellow-citizens of Irish birth, than all the miserable charlatanical lecturers and "historians," who travel about playing upon the feelings of the Irish population, to the tune of "Money in both pockets." We hope to see Palmo's crowded this evening. The entertainment is eminently entitled to the patronage not only of the Irish, but of all classes of citizens.

Bioramas.—We understand that Messrs. Lewis, Bartholomew & Co. will exhibit their splendid dioramas illustrating, in three scenes, the battle of Bunker Hill, and all the incidents connected with it, on Monday evening next, at Newark, N. J. These dioramas have been pronounced by the curious the most interesting things of the kind they have ever seen, and in every respect deserving of public patronage. We have no doubt that the citizens of Newark will find them worthy of a visit, and will assist in rewarding the commendable enterprise of those who have got them up.

At the last accounts, Mr. Dempster was giving concerts in Cincinnati.

The St. Charles theatre in New Orleans was to close last week, and the company were to proceed to St Louis. The Keans are probably in the latter city by this time.

### City Intelligence.

Fire—A fire broke out, last evening, about half past 7 o'clock, in the japanning and bruch manufactory of J. R. Parsells, at the corner of Dover and Pearl streets. The firemen were there in good season, and labored hard to stop the progress of the flames in which they finally succeeded, after the building seemed doomed to destruction. The lower part was occupied as a billiard saloon, and was considerably damaged by water. The loss to Mr. Parsells in stock, amounts to about $2,000, partly insured. It is not known how the fire originated. A funny incident connected with the fire, was that a genius taking advantage of the crowd got upon a beer barrel, and commenced an harangue upon matters and things in general, and the freedom of the public lands in particular. He was going on very smoothly, when, just as he was in the midst of one of his most enthusiastic sentences, some mischievous boy upset the barrel, and brought the poor fellow as he had been expressing it "in connection with the soil."

Orthography run Mad.—The following funny specimen, has been sent us by a subscriber, who says it was posted upon the door of a hotel, near New York: "Phillipp F. Phenudenschenck offers to Sal his howse hole Furniture Marsh on Torsday the 26 1846—all Howse hole Furnitur As he will sal he has Got of All kint yow ken manshan—Gentil man Now is your Time—one horse, one grate storve, 3 tite barrils, 3 flour barrils, 1 syter barl, 3 goot ax is, 2 shippels, 2 Ty Pots, 2 fier shoffels, 1 fier Tonks—Gentil mans it Most be Raty Cash—The Sal will commans at 10 o'clock."

Lest some of our readers should not be able to make it out, we give below the translation.

Phillip F. Phenudenschenck offers for sale his household furniture March the 26th, 1846. All household furniture as he will sell, as he has got of all kinds you can mention. Gentlemen, now is your time—one horse, 1 great stove, 3 tight barrels, 3 flour barrels, 1 cider barrel, 3 good axes, 2 shovels, 2 tea pots, 2 fire shovels, 1 fire tongs. Gentlemen it must be ready cash. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock."

Rev. Dr. Ryder.—This distinguished and elegant divine, will lecture to-morrow evening, at St. Peter's church, Barclay street, upon auricular confession. As a great deal has been said upon this subject lately, we consider this a good opportunity, for Protestants as well as Catholics, to hear the Catholic side of the question, from a clergyman so well able to set it forth, as Dr. Ryder.

Streets.—Our streets are beginning to emit the delightful aroma peculiar to them in the summer time. Talk of the spice islands! They are nothing to New York streets between the 1st of May and September.

English Ivy.—One of the finest specimens of the "ivy green" is to be seen upon the front wall of the City Hospital. It creeps all over it, without any support or training other than what nature provides. It is really a fine plant, and would very much improve the appearance of many of our city residences.

Trinity Church Yard.—We perceive that the workmen are busily engaged in levelling the graves and setting out trees in Trinity Church yard. This is done undoubtedly with a design to beautify it; but we think that even in the yard something ancient about churches adds much to the reverence of a nation for its faith. The tide is just now running strongly among the churches to have everthing modernized and made new.

Strangers.—The hotels are now filling up with strangers from all parts of the country, who have come to this big city for the purpose of making their annual purchases. Look out for your pockets, gentlemen—beware of drummers, watch stuffers, panel thieves, pocket book droppers, and the like.

A Clock for Wall Street.—The figures have just been put on the clock on Trinity Church spire. The clock is low, and will be easily discernible from all parts of Wall street. It is rather a funny idea to think that much of the honest and honorable business of the bulls and bears, those pious denizens of Wall street, can now be regulated by the clock of Trinity Church. It may, however, as it tells the passing hours, warn even the Wall street brokers of the shortness of time, and cause them to repent and quit their evil ways.

### Police Intelligence.

April 17.—*Charge of Incest.*—A most revolting affair is under investigation at the Police Office in the Tombs, before that gentlemanly magistrate B. W. Osborne, Esq. The party accused is a Mr. Daniel Bartnett, a wealthy butcher, residing at No. 342 Bowery. The details of investigation are altogether too disgusting for publication. It appears that the son, Daniel H. Bartnett, druggist, corner of St. Mark's place, prefers the complaint against the father, and brings up two of his sisters, who testify, under oath to their father's infamy, and his incestuous conduct towards them for the last ten years past. One of the daughters, a Mrs. Jane Ann Waddell, (who is the widow of Mr. Waddell, the painter, who kept a store in the Bowery some time since,) she being now about thirty years of age, and the mother of two children, testifies to her father's criminal intercourse with her some years before her marriage; and upon the death of her husband she returned home, when her father renewed his intercourse again. The youngest daughter, Almira Bartnelt, who is now about eighteen years of age, complains of similar treatment. A third daughter, [illegible] Maria Louisa Aimes. A subpœna was issued yesterday to bring this lady up to testify against her unnatural parent. The officer was unable to find Mrs. Aimes, and was informed afterwards that she had left the city, feeling determined never to appear and testify to her father's infamy and her own shame. There is a good deal of mystery hanging around the whole of this business, and there is probably something behind the curtain, that is yet to come to light. The case really appears to be too horrible to be true; however, the cross-examination of Mrs. Waddell is still under investigation before a very correct and judicious magistrate, and will take possibly several days yet, before any decision will be given. At present Mr. Bartnett is held in custody by officers Hays and Stewart, as was also the daughter Mrs. Waddell, held in custody, in default of $1000 bail required by Justice Osborne, to procure her attendance as a witness to testify. The younger daughter was taken quite unwell in the afternoon, consequently she was sent home in a carriage for medical attendance. We shall give the result as soon as known.

*Grand Larceny.*—A woman by the name of Mary Gallagher, was arrested last night, charged wite robbing the money drawer of $31,75. belonging to Joseph Stewart, No. 154 Leonard street, this woman was the last seen in the room, and almost immediately afterwards, the money was missing. Committed for examination by Justice Osborne.

*Stealing Clothing.*—Charles Smith was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a black frock coat, a brown dress coat, also a pair of pantaloons, and about $3 in money, in all valued at $35, belonging to Moses French, No. 313½ Water street; he acknowledged stealing the property, and was fully committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

*Illegal Voting.*—James J. Donnell, was arrested yesterday, charged with voting illegally on last Tuesday, at the second district Poll in the Sixteenth ward. Also, Thomas Duffy, was likewise arrested for the same offence, only he voted in the Eighteenth Ward. Both committed by Justice Roome.

*Stolen from a Trunk.*—A trunk was broken open at the house No. 70½ James street, yesterday, and a silver watch, also $230, in gold, principally in half eagles, stolen therefrom, belonging to Mrs Mary Palmer, with which the thief made his escape.

*Petit Larceny.*—Two black boys were caught in the act of stealing a silk handkerchief, worth seven shillings, belonging to John Keers, Thirtieth street and Sixth Avenue. Locked up by Justice Roome.

*Robbing a Sailor.*—Nicholas Linthum was arrested last night for stealing a chest, hammock and bag from off the brig Mary Perkins, belonging to James N. Clark. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

*Obscene Books.*—A young man called Wm. T. Ellis, was arrested yesterday, for selling obscene books, at the foot of Courtlandt st. Held to bail in $500 to answer at Court.

*Petit Larceny.*—James O. Neal was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of stealing a tub with a quantity of wet cloths. Locked up by Justice Taylor.

### General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Henry and Jackson. John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

April 17.—*Trial for a Malicious Mischief.*—Henry Smith, indicted for a malicious mischief, in having on the 24th of Oct. last, cut and materially damaged several valuable wagons belonging to Mr. Adam W. Rapp of No. 95 Third avenue was placed on his trial at the opening of the court this morning. On the part of the prosecution, Mr. Rapp deposed that the accused had been in his employ, from which he was discharged a short time before the offence was committed, and from circumstances connected with