NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Saturday, May 23, 1846.

Weekly Herald.

This publication will be ready for delivery at 8 o'clock th's morning.

It will contain all the intelligence from the Rio Grande; the proceedings of the great War Meeting in the Park; the consecration of the magnificent Trinity Church, with two beautiful illustrations, the late Foreign News received by the Britannia, &c., &c.

Price sixpence only, per copy.

More European News.

The monster steamer, Great Britain, is now in her fourteenth day, and may be hourly expected to arrive. She will bring four days later intelligence.

News from the War Quarter.

If any important intelligence reaches us this morning from the Rio Grande, it will be published in an *Extra Herald*.

A New Article of War—How to Deal with Mexico.

The Mexicans are a peculiar race, and they carry their peculiarities into every thing they undertake. Even war itself is tinged with those peculiarities, when conducted by them. All other nations except Mexico, conduct war on the same principles and with the same material; but the Mexicans have a peculiar kind of ammunition, besides powder and ball, which has proved very effective in times past, among themselves.

Let us explain our meaning.

It will be recollected that last summer, a fleet of low long black schooners, of beautiful model and finish, was built for the Mexican government by one of our most experienced ship builders in this city These vessels, among other articles of freight, took away several printing presses, fonts of type and shooting sticks, for the use of the Mexican government.

These presses formed the subject of surmise and conjecture to all who were acquainted with their destination, and every opinion but the right one was given as to the purposes to be accomplished by them. Late occurrences, however, have brought to light the true uses for which those presses were used.

Every one, we presume, is acquainted with the fact, that the daily revolutions that occur in Mexico are accompanied with little or no loss of life or bloodshed; that one dynasty is overthrown, and other erected, in the space of a day or week, and frequently without firing a shot, and with, comparatively, little excitement or trouble. All this is accomplished by the peculiar revolutionary and military weapon they are in the habit of using on such occasions. This weapon is the press; and hence we have a solution of the purposes for which those printing presses were purchased in New York and taken to Mexico. When a military aspirant is desirous of supplanting the existing usurper at the head of the government, all that is necessary for him to do, is to collect a body of followers, armed as well as possible, collect all the other means necessary to effect his object, arrange their adherents in military order, and with the printing press in front, take up their line of march to the capital. While on the march, the press is employed in striking off a *pronunciamento*, denouncing the person then in power; and if the *pronunciamento* of the new aspirants be successful in convincing the people of the necessity of a change of rulers, the revolution is complete, and the new candidate takes the place of his rival, to be superseded in time by some other adventurer.

Paredes, the present military usurper of Mexico, is not behind his predecessors in using this great military weapon. Knowing the effect it has on his countrymen, he supposed, probably, that a *pronunciamento* against General Taylor, distributed among the American army, would be effectual to paralyze its strength, if not to cause a revolution. He accordingly tried the experiment, and his generals scattered his pamphlets in large quantities among General Taylor's forces, directed principally to the natives of Europe, urging them to betray the American flag, and go over to the Mexicans. It did not succed very well, however.

Now, we think that Mr. Polk and his cabinet ought to take a hint from these movements of the Mexicans, and conduct the war against them, in part, with the same kind of ammunition that they have employed in their revolutions, and more recently against our camp. They have every facility for such purpose. The other day, the New York pilots tendered their services to the government, and likewise their splendid fast sailing clippers, for any emergency in the present crisis. If the government will accept the services of one or more of these vessels, we will engage to furnish a splendid double cylinder printing press, made by the celebrated house of Hoe & Co. of this city, for the purpose. We will also despatch some printers and engineers with the press, and march in front of the grand army of 50,000 men, to the capital of Mexico, striking off *pronunciamentos*, in the shape of EXTRA HERALDS, at the rate of seven thousand an hour. Let us have a printing press—a necessary article of camp equipage—as well as he Mexicans have it, and if our *pronunciamentos* do not demolish theirs, we will be much mistaken. Let our EXTRA HERALDS contain an address to the Mexican people, informing them that we come as friends, and not as enemies. That we war not with the people, but with their military usurpers and despots, and that we have marched into their country for the purpose of ridding them of their tyrannical rulers, and guaranteeing to them the benefits of free and stable government. This proceeding would endear the people to us—we would be hailed as deliverers, and in a short time the war would be ended, and addresses presented, by the thousand, soliciting, and even begging, to be annexed to the United States.

If the government will make a move in this matter, take this suggestion, and act upon it, we will engage to fulfil our part; and the result will be the accomplishment of one of the grandest and most momentous revolutions that ever took place in the civilized world.

THE LICENSE ELECTION.—The result of the election on the 19th inst., has been highly favorable to the cause of total abstinence. Few counties, if any, have given majorities in favor of granting licenses; indeed, we have not yet heard of one. There appears to have been very little excitement on the subject, and the temperance men have probably succeeded as much through the apathy of their opponents as from any other cause.

STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.—The ship Henry Pratt, Captain Hartley, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, passed on the 11th instant, 2 P. M., when in lat. 42, lon. 59, the steamer Great Western, hence for Liverpool. She left this port at 3 P. M., on the 7th.

SHIP AGNES, FOR CANTON.—At a meeting of the passengers and their friends on board the ship Agnes, bound to Canton, resolutions were passed highly praising Capt. George W. Wetherell for the excellent equipment of his ship; also in favor of the pilot, Mr. D. A. Thomas, for his gentlemanly conduct to all on board; and complimentary to Capt. Parks, of the steamer Richmond, for his skill in towing the ship to the Hook. Commodore Varnam and Capt. Flowers were on board. The Agnes is a splendid vessel.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.—We find the following paragraph in one of the English papers received by the Britannia:—

"ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—The Commissioners of the Customs have received a communication from the Foreign Office, stating that the Earl of Aberdeen is of opinion that Texas must henceforward be considered as the American Union."

ELECTION FOR COUNTY CONVENTION.—On the 9th of May last a bill passed the Legislature of this State providing for the calling of a county convention in this city, for the purpose of amending the present, or forming an entirely new, charter for the government of this city.

By this act an election is to be held in this city on the first Monday of June next, which is also the first day of June, on which day the delegates will be chosen by the people, each ward being entitled to a certain number of delegates, as follows:

Wards.	Delegates.	Wards.	Delegates.
1st,	1	10th,	2
2d,	1	11th,	3
3rd,	1	12th,	1
4th,	2	13th,	2
5th,	2	14th,	2
6th,	2	15th,	2
7th,	2	16th,	2
8th,	3	17th,	3
9th,	3	18th,	2

—making in all 36 delegates, equivalent to two from each ward, in proportion to the population.

The delegates chosen at this election, are to meet in the city of New York on the first Monday of July next, at the chamber of the board of Aldermen, and there either amend the present city charter, or form an entire new one. Their amendments, or new charter, are then to be submitted to the electors of the city and county of New York, at the election to be held in this city on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next.

In case a majority of votes are cast in favor of the new charter, or the amendments, it will be submitted to the Legislature at the next session, and if approved by that body, will become the charter of the city of New-York.

The principal objections to the present charter of the city are two. The first is the unequal representation of the wards—each ward, under the present charter, is entitled to a representation of two in the Common Council—an Alderman and an Assistant. Thus, a small ward is represented equally with a large one, and these merely imaginary ward lines, made to cause an unequal representation.

The other objection to the present charter is, that under it, the heads of the various city departments instead of being elected directly by the people, are appointed by the Mayor and Common Council. This is considered unjust, as it takes the power out of the hands of the many and places it in that of a few, giving opportunity for the exercise of partiality and favoritism.

These, with some other minor points, are the principal objections urged against the present charter; and in these, probably, will the principal alterations be made. There are no nominations for delegates yet before the people, but we presume we shall have them in a few days.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AND THE PRESS.—We now publish regularly, in our morning edition, the Southern news received in Washington up to six o'clock the previous evening, together with the Congressional news of that day. Our despatches are sent from Washington to Baltimore by telegraph, and thence to Wilmington by special steam and horse express, from which point they are telegraphed to Jersey City. In a few days we shall have an uninterrupted communication by telegraph from Washington to New York; and then we shall be able to give the Southern news in full, together with a more particular report of the Congressional proceedings, simultaneously with the Washington papers.

As soon as the line is complete, we shall have a detachment of our editorial *corps* permanently stationed in Washington, who will furnish us, each day, with all the intelligence of the capital, and with every thing that transpires of political or general interest, throughout the whole South, one day in advance. In a few weeks the telegraph will be extended from New York to Boston, and also to Buffalo; and at each of those points, and all the intermediate places, also, we shall have stationed, permanent editors and reporters connected with this office, so that each day's paper will contain the spirit of the Southern, Western and Eastern news, up to the latest hour of the previous evening, simultaneously with the papers of Washington, Boston, Buffalo, and all intermediate towns.

Thus New York will then be the centre of a great metropolis—a single community, comprised of the principal cities of the South, East and West. It will be a city having Boston, Buffalo and Washington, and all between them, for its *faubourgs*, or suburbs. Steam has done a great deal for the advancement of the age, by producing an increase of social intercourse among nations and communities. But the magnetic wires will produce still greater results. They will blend together into one vast community, the population of four great cities—each the representative of the section of country to which they respectively belong, and together comprising a population of nearly three millions of human beings, within speaking distance of each other. This will have a prodigious effect on the social condition of society. The rapid interchange of intelligence and sentiment will produce a harmony of action, rendering them, in effect, one community in interest and sentiment. Distance will be annihilated. Jersey City and Brooklyn will not be in effect nearer than Washington, Boston or Buffalo. New York, as being the centre of this magnetic circle, will be mostly benefitted by this rapid interchange of intelligence. Every kind of business will receive a new impetus, and the interests of every portion of the community will be advanced to an immense extent. What a future!

A FOE ON THE HEARTH RUG.—One of the principal opponents of the American people, in the present war against the military usurpers of Mexico, is the French paper, called the *Courier des Etats Unis*. The following is the substance of one of its treacherous, insulting articles, to the great nation from which it gets its bread and butter:—

The success obtained by the American army is a success purely defensive. This army has done nothing more than resist an assault made by the Mexicans on the camp which Gen. Taylor had left. But this resistance is not the less glorious, &c.

The Mexicans committed an immense fault in not carrying Point Isabel by a *coup de main* the very first day they crossed the Rio Grande, when their presence was so unexpected, and the disaster of Thornton had caused so much dismay. They would have easily taken the place, and the result would have been as fortunate for them as it would have been fatal to Gen. Taylor. Masters of Point Isabel, they would have cut off Gen. Taylor, and prevented his receiving reinforcements, &c., by sea. The Mexicans, by their fault, have remedied the fault of the Americans. Their only method of repairing their error is to make a great effort to prevent Gen. Taylor from rejoining his camp. Whatever may be the event, *from now the annexation of Mexico* may be regarded as a thing accomplished. So sensible is the popular mind of this that (droll and most characteristic thing,) the journals already designate the candidates for Governors of California and of the State of Tamaulipas! Two prospective competitors for these posts are already mentioned! This is selling the bear's skin before he is killed.

This war, provoked by Mr. Polk, at a moment when there was danger of a war with England, is, rationally considered, a most monstrous imprudence.

American prescience has the sentiment of destiny, and perfectly understands that kind of hunting States which they call annexation. The symptoms of this *nationivorous* instinct have lately taken a curious development—a real subject for philosophical study. Thus, since the talk of invading the empire of the Aztecs, certain journals, chiefly those of the popular class—as the *Sun*, of New York—have their columns filled with details of the riches of the Mexican soil—of the mines of mercury, silver and gold. They even give a calculation in figures of their product. Pompous descriptions are also given of the treasures heaped up in the churches. And a journal of Boston—that religious city *par excellence*—a journal edited by an austere religious lady—remarks that the sacred ornaments of the apostate Roman Catholics are alone sufficient to pay all the costs of the present war.—This is tempting the meanest instincts, and substituting the impure drunkenness of cupidity for the sacred fire of patriotism.

Speaking of the brilliant prospect of American destiny, he says:—

One power alone in the world is strong enough to stop the realization of these great destinies. That is, England. Doubtless if she, like Brennus, throws her sword in the scales, its weight will prevail. Yet sooner or later equilibrium and weight, which is irresistible in the continent which Providence has assigned to America for its sovereign empire.

WAR IN A NEW QUARTER—STATEMENT OF MR. TEMPLETON, THE VOCALIST—SKETCHES OF THE BLACK MAIL BANDITTI.—We find in the New York *Express* of yesterday, published among the advertisements, and probably paid for as one, a statement signed by John Templeton, 366 Broadway, relative to certain transactions which took place in this city during the last fall and winter, that bids fair to cause quite an *émeute* in certain quarters in this city. This paper seems to be a proclamation, or statement of facts, exhibiting the conduct of a certain class of individuals who wanted, like the Mexican banditti, to plunder the great vocalist out of his earnings, or in other words, to levy black mail upon him, and then to blacken his reputation in every possible way.

The following is the statement of Mr. Templeton, which we find in the paper referred to:—

MR. TEMPLETON—TO THE NEW YORK PUBLIC—Having just returned to New York from my Southern and Western tour, I consider it a duty which I owe both to myself and to a generous public, notwithstanding my unwillingness to appear in an egotistical character, to offer a vindication of myself from the slanderous attacks which have been made in my absence.

The necessity of this will appear the more urgent when I mention the fact that newspapers, from this city, charged with scurrility, and carefully marked, have been addressed to influential persons in most of the cities I have visited, with the view of prejudicing and poisoning the public mind against me. I shall first reply to the most serious charge—a charge abhorrent to my nature—"The betrayal of confidence." This betrayal consisted in the alleged publication by me of two letters from Mr. McLachlan, one of the Editors of the New York *Mirror*. This charge I distinctly deny.

Shortly after I started on my Southern tour, I received in Philadelphia, a letter from Mr. McLachlan, pleading distress and requesting me to send him $50 for services (?) rendered in the columns of the Mirror; conveying at the same time an intimidating inuendo. Hesitating between the contending feelings of compassion and indignation, I wrote him a line, intimating that he should hear from me soon; and on my arrival in Baltimore, I despatched my Secretary to procure me a check on New York for transmission to Mr. McLachlan. Scarcely, however, had I enclosed it, when I received another letter from Mr. McLachlan, reiterating the request; and by the same post a communication from a gentleman in this city, a Mr ——, demanding of me the reason of the unprovoked and scurrillous attacks in the New York *Mirror*, and in that department of it under Mr. McLachlan's control.

This intelligence opened my eyes. The treacherous epistles lay beside me; and in reply to Mr. A. ——, I confidentially enclosed it with them words,—"Keep these till I return, let no one see them; these letters will explain to you why I am persecuted."

I now dismissed the matter from my mind; until, some time afterwards, my attention was recalled to it by the increased vituperations of some portions of the New York press—and I found, much to my surprise and annoyance, that Mr. A ——, irritated by the bravado of the *Mirror*, had, without consulting me, taken the liberty of showing the letters, and incautiously parted with them to substantiate the charge, (repudiated by the *Mirror*,) of "*black mail*." In this way the letters unfortunately found their way into the public press.

Mr. A ——, to whom I confided the letters, and who, by the way, is unconnected with the press, has solicited me to abstain for the present from publishing his name; but should respectable parties feel curiosity respecting it, they may receive satisfaction by favoring me with a call at my residence, 366 Broadway.

This, however, is but one move in a base conspiracy, of which Mr. McLachlan is the dupe, and I the victim.

I was previously charged with purchasing an ephemeral fame in New York, by promising or causing others to promise, bribes to the newspaper critics in musical matters, for favorable reports of my performances. I emphatically declare my total ignorance of the existence of any such system, until I read an account of it, given by a person professed to be employed in this affair, and addressed to the editor of the *New York Herald*. So far as I am concerned, the whole of this preposterous statement is a foul fabrication, and only worthy of the source from which it sprang. The gentlemen of the press, therefore, have only to thank this individual for an attempt to fasten upon their enlightened body in general, practices which exist only, if at all, among a very few of the most worthless and obscure of its members.

I visit this glorious continent as much in the capacity of a tourist as that of an artist, for fame and fortune were amply awarded to me in Europe, by all enlightened and generous public.

With respect to a malicious statement, that I left New York without discharging my just debts, I can only simply reply that to my knowledge I do not owe a cent, either in America or Europe. If any busy-body offers his services to me, either as an amateur in my art, or under the mask of friendship, decoys me into a correspondence, and induces me to tolerate his interference in my professional affairs,—if such an individual, disappointed in his sinister views, should drop the mask, and hold me to bail for $1000, or $5000, why then such a case of manifest extortion must be referred to a judge and jury.

I will not obtrude upon the public any further vindication of my character from the aspersions which, for the first time, in any country, have been cast upon it; but I cannot conclude without recording the grateful fact, that throughout the 5000 miles of American ground I have travelled, I have not been wronged by one American; but, on the contrary, have experienced the utmost hospitality and disinterested friendship. My persecutors, I regret to add, have proved to be a certain class of my own countrymen—to whom I am utterly unconscious of having given any cause for such malignant persecution, and can only impute to it a feeling similar to that which actuated the fox in the fable.

JOHN TEMPLETON, 366 Broadway.

New York, 21st May, 1846.

This is a clear and undeniable array of facts relative to the attempt made by certain persons in this city, to injure and destroy the reputation of Mr. Templeton throughout the country. Every statement here made can be proved by numerous witnesses in a court of justice. In further explanation of this matter, we may hereafter recall to the recollection of our readers, the developments heretofore made of this amusing and singular controversy, which is now in its crisis, like the Mexican war, and must be soon decided by the public on principles of justice and equity. This will do to-day

LATER FROM AUX CAYES.—The Tioga, Capt. Collins, arrived yesterday from Aux Cayes, in sixteen days passage.

We are indebted to Capt. C. for the following:

Affairs at Aux Cayes when we left, were progressing to a more quiet state, though a few days before, the greatest excitement prevailed, and many of the white and colored inhabitants had their chests and trunks deposited on board the shipping in the harbor, ready to make their escape in case the town should be attacked by the insurgents.

It seems that this war is not of a political nature, as they express no desire for any change of Government whatever. It is merely a thirst for white blood on the part of the insurgents.

There were several engagements during the time we were there, which were said to be greatly in favor of the government troops, but the reports were always so contradictory that it was impossible to ascertain anything like a correctness of the loss on either side. However, they seemed to be continually retreating before the government troops, and the last report stated that they were advancing on Jeremie. In consequence of this, troops were despatched from Aux Cayes to that quarter.

It was thought that in a short time the vicinity of Aux Cayes would be as quiet as any other part of the island; but the whole country is in such a state of rebellion, that it must be a long time yet before peace and quietness will be entirely restored, if it ever is again under the present government.

The eastern part of the Island was quiet at the last accounts, said to be owing to the low state of finances, and the rebellion amongst the Haytiens.

President Riche was expected in Aux Cayes in a few weeks, from Port au Prince.

Movements of Travellers.

There has been a visible diminution for the last two days in the general arrivals in the city. The following are nearly the amount at the principal hotels yesterday. At the

AMERICAN—Major Shelby, Kentucky; John and S. W. Cheney, Boston; Mr. Francis, do; Captain McMichael, N. Y.; S. D. Trenchard, Washington; J. McKee, Nassau Hall; W. Nicoles, U. S. A.; H. J. Sedgwick, W. Parsons, N. Y.

ASTOR—Mr. Dalrymple, Baltimore; C. Curwan, Albany; Mr. Craft, Boston; L. Reed, Chicago; J. E. Perkins, New London; J. Warren, Troy; J. Rexford, N. J.; S. Brownele, Boston; A. Morris, London; H. Andrews, Boston; J. Weller, Kentucky; Dr. Gray, Boston; H. Beckwith, Providence; J. Gregory, Sand Lake; C. Coleman, Troy; Fish and Smith, Boston; Rev. C. Strong, Montreal; E. Tracy, Chicago; J. Abbott, Boston; S. Tyler, Conn.; Mr. Schoolcraft, Albany; J. Beck, Canada; W. Grant, Albany; J. Mansfield, Boston; Mr. Vail, Troy; G. L. Saunders, England; N. Dixon, R. I.

CITY—Mr. Unclan, Havana; E. Harwood, Lockport; James Freeland, Fishkill Landing; J. Masters, Hamilton; Judge Powers, Catskill; J. Gray, Vermont; J. M. Larrnaga, Lima; D. Robinson, Troy; J. Fowld, Newburgh; J. McLean, Princeton; Rev. H. Sherman, N. J.; J. Syleman, Canada West.

FRANKLIN—J. Halfield, St. Johns, N. B.; O. B. Fowler, Conn.; E. Blossom, Boston; W. Morrison, Bridgeport; H. Ward, Norwalk; W. Wilson, Pompton; M. Noble, Essex; S. Chapin, Mass.; C. Mason, Hamilton; W. Clarke, Ga.; B. Williams, Herkimer; W. Hubbard, Philadelphia; R. Mosely, Albany; E. L. Shaw, Troy; O. Lewis, Chicago; J. Jones, Manchester; George Holland, Toronto, C. W.; George Willard, do; W. Clarke, Ga.

HOWARD—E. Battolph, Poughkeepsie; S. Taylor, Montreal; Mr. Richards, N. J.; C. Bonet, Ohio; E. Pratt, Mobile; James Moneli, do; J. Mills, Springfield; P. Delany, Philadelphia; E. Chaffin, Washington; J. Owen, Corpus Christi, Texas; H Quackenboss, Somerville; Thos. Hawkins, Texas; R. Freeman, Albany; J. Goold, Boston; Waldo Washer, Mass.; B. S. Dana, Boston; C. Burrows, Albany; G. Brellion, do; F. Curtis, do; C. Bowatt, Ohio.

DANGEROUS POSITION.—A little boy about five years of age, says the Salem *Advertiser*, was discovered in the railroad tunnel yesterday forenoon, just as the cars were coming through. As there was not time for him to get out, some one hollored to him to lie down between the rails and let the cars pass over him, but the little fellow took his own course, and hugged close to the wall, the cars just grazing him. A very narrow escape.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARK THEATRE.—The large and fashionable house at the Park last night, was a flattering token of the high estimation in which Mr. Dyott is held as an actor by the public. The tragedy of "Pizarro" was well performed, Mr. Vandenhoff appearing as Rolla, and Mr. Dyott himself as Alonzo. The part of Pizarro was played by Mr. McCutcheon. Kendall's Brass Band varied the amusements of the evening with some of their most pleasing airs, and in conclusion the farce of "Married Life," was admirably performed and enthusiastically applauded. Mr. G. H. Andrews takes his benefit to-night—and as he is quite a popular actor in his line of the profession, we think it probable that it will be a substantial one. A very full and entertaining bill is got up for the occasion, consisting of "A Wife for a Day," and select acts from "The School for Scandal," "The Heir at Law," and "Speed the Plough." Signora Pico is to sing three of her most celebrated Italian airs.

BOWERY—MISS JULIA DEAN'S BENEFIT.—This theatre, last evening, presented a very animated appearance.—Miss Julia Dean took her benefit, and was honored with a bumper house. The boxes were crowded, and so were the pit and galleries, which afforded much satisfaction to the numerous admirers and friends of this young lady. The play of "The Stranger," was selected for the occasion, Miss D. personating the character of Mrs. Haller.—There is something so pathetic—so truly affecting, about this difficult part—so calculated to enlist the finer sensibilities of the auditory, as to render the performance by no means an easy task, even for the most practised and accomplished adept upon the stage. Miss Dean's personation of Mrs. Haller was—as a whole—a fine conception—and her delineation throughout was truly correct. In the touching scene where she receives the casket of her husband—and looking at it exclaims, "This bracelet I received when my William was born"—her delivery of the passage pourtraying the intensity of agony that was raging within her breast, drew forth tears from many of the audience. The enthusiasm on part of the house that marked her entire performance, afforded the best evidence of their just appreciation of the ability she displayed in this difficult character. Her popularity in "Old Bowery" will insure Miss Dean a cordial reception wherever she may choose to exercise her talents. Scott—the popular J. R. Scott, whose high reputation and acknowledged ability have already won him golden opinions—personated the Stranger to the life. Clark's Steinport was also well sustained; and Mrs. Phillips' Countess Winterstein was admirably performed. The entertainment of the evening passed off with *éclat*, and we were gratified to perceive so general a desire to sustain native genius and talent on the part of the audience, as that which we witnessed last evening. The encouragement which Miss Dean has received since her appearance upon our boards—while it must give her high confidence—must also prove a source of deep satisfaction to her. We cordially wish her every success in her arduous profession, and have much confidence in her abilities. In the afterpiece—the "Soldier's Daughter"—she played Widow Cheerly with much *naiveté*; and at the conclusion was called out. She appeared before the audience, leaning on Mr. Clark, and was greeted with deafening cheers; after which she bowed and retired.

BROOKLYN GARDEN, LATE MILITARY GARDEN.—We understand a grand entertainment will be given at the above place this evening, when the equestrian company, which has been performing there, will appear for the last time. Among the members of this talented company we notice the names of Gossin, North, Franklin, Whittaker, Stevens, and others, by which it will be seen that the highest exhibition of artistical skill may be expected. The pieces to be performed are peculiarly attractive.—The "Pride of Poland" and the "Queen of Beauty," as performed by Lucinda Gossin, are particularly deserving of admiration. A grand bull fight will conclude the whole. Really, Brooklyn has stolen a march upon New York in this matter. We doubt not the amphitheatre of this splendid and last exhibition will be crowded, both from city and country, and vicinage, generally. The company will give a performance this afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, for the accommodation of the juveniles.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Another musical soiree was given last evening at Castle Garden. These concerts are composed of the music of the most celebrated composers, and together with the delightful retreat Castle Garden affords, must continue to draw large houses. A grand concert of sacred music is to be given at the Garden on Sunday evening next. This will afford a really delightful mode of passing an evening otherwise somewhat sombre, and in a way with which the strictest Pharisee could not find fault. For a detail and programme of the fine music to be executed by a grand and well conducted orchestra, we refer to an advertisement in another column.

THE KEANS.—The *St. Louis Reveille* of the 13th inst. says:—These truly attractive and talented performers have just concluded their fiftieth night with Ludlow and Smith. These fifty nights have been occupied between New Orleans, Mobile, and St. Louis, and from them Mr. and Mrs. Kean have realized fifteen thousand dollars, being an average of three hundred dollars per night.—This is truly great, and we know the statement to be correct. We also know that, during this long business connection, the most agreeable relationship has been preserved between managers, stars, and company, and that the connection is at length severed with regret.—This fact speaks well for all parties, and it is refreshing to record it, in opposition to the many accounts of professional discontents, jealousies, &c. Mr. Kean, at the conclusion of the performance on Monday night, in obedience to the call of one of the most brilliant audiences we have ever seen, appeared, and spoke as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen—I should be doing injustice to my own feelings, and those of Mrs. Kean, were we to leave St. Louis without some expression of gratitude for our kind reception, and for the great success that has attended our efforts in this city. The cordiality with which we have been received, by crowded and brilliant audiences, the courteous attention of the management, and the efficient manner in which we have been supported by the company, have rendered our professional tour of nearly three months in the South and West, one of uninterrupted pleasure. Sincerely hoping that we may again have the pleasure of appearing before you previous to our return to Europe, we now, with every feeling of gratitude and respect, take our leave.

These talented *artistes* appear at the Park on Monday night.

HERR ALEXANDER.—This distinguished magician is now performing in Savannah, Geo., where the people are highly delighted with him. He comes to New York next.

Van Amburgh's caravan entered Hartford in an imposing manner on Thursday morning last.

The Acrobat Family are performing in St. Louis.

Police Intelligence.

Bold Robbery.—The residence of Mr. Edmond Simpson, the manager of the Park Theater, No. 115 McDougal st., was entered yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, by some scoundrel, and the following articles stolen:—12 large silver spoons, 12 silver forks, 8 silver knives, 1 soup ladle, and a plated fish knife, all marked E. T. S., valued in all at near $100. The servant, it appears, left the front door on the jar while she ran to the store for some eggs, and upon her return, discovered that the thief had taken likewise the table cover from off the entry, evidently to wrap up the silver in, to prevent detection. Servants should be very cautious in leaving the doors open, for there is a vast number of thieves about, constantly looking out for their chances. Pawnbrokers should be on the look out, and stop the thief, for Mr. Simpson offers a very liberal reward for the recovery of the property and the detection of the thief.

Arrest on Suspicion.—A black fellow, called Isaac Cornell, was "pulled" yesterday, by officer Conklin of the 3d ward, on suspicicion of being an accomplice of Peter Day, who is now in the Tombs for robbing a Mr. Bowen, some few weeks since, of $650. Committed for examination by Justice Osborne.

Petit Larcenies.—Officers Cornell and Daly, arrested James Murray for stealing $10 82 cents from Terrence Donally.—Committed. Albert Oakley was caught and locked up for stealing money from his mother. Andrew Woods was caught in the act of stealing a silk handkerchief from the store of Moses Camett, 120½ Bowery.

Petit Larceny.—Two women, called Ann Marshall and Mary Murden, were brought in for robbing a man by the name of Franklin Riggu, of No. 43 Cherry street, of four half sovereigns, value $10; also a dollar in silver. Committed for trial by the magistrate.

Arrest of a Burglar.—A notorious "crossman," called George Graham, alias Sandy Neal, was "nabbed on Thursday by a policeman of the 9th ward, charged with being concerned with burglars previously arrested, for burglariously entering the boot and shoe-store of Mr. Silvay, at Newark, N. J.; also, of "knacking" boot and shoe store of Mr. Ackerman, and the drpgoods store of Mr. Rodgers in Paterson, N. J., both of which they carried off a large amount of property, valued at several thousand dollars. On the officer "frisking" this scoundrel, he found on his person $60 in half eagles, $22 in bank bills, a gold watch, No. 39799; also a pair of gold spectacles in a red morocco case, the latter bearing the name of J. Kimball, No. 186 Washington st., corner of Franklin, supposed to have been stolen from a citizen of Boston. Convicted by Justice Roome, for exmination.

Petit Larcenies.—John Costello and James Costello were arrested on Thursday, charged with stealing a gold bracelet, valued at $20, belonging to Mr. Travis, 512 Bowery, on the 28th of April last. Locked up by Justice Ketcham. A fellow called Morris J. Bennett, residing at No. 111 Chatham street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a pair of satinet pantaloons, worth $2, belonging to Michael Casey, living in Baltic street, Brooklyn. Held to bail in $200, by Justice Osborne, for trial. Benjamin Pippit was caught in the act of stealing a cheese, worth $4, belonging to Noah Swesey, No. 176 South street. Locked up for trial.

Dishonest Servant.—A servant girl, called Mary Hoar, was arrested, Thursday, charged with stealing from her mistress a silk dress, a Circassian robe, a needle-worked cape, and sundry other articles, valued in all at $20, belonging to her employer, Mrs. Mary Harris, No. 55 7th street. Committed by Justice Ketcham.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Ald. Benson and Livington.

John Fielding and John Collins, charged with stealing a shawl worth $5, from Ann Letz, of No. 25 Allen st., was adjudged guilty, but the sentence was suspended in the case of Collins. Fielding was sent to the penitentiary for 30 days.

Cutharine Leary, charged with stealing a pair of boots, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for 30 days.

Luther Demmet, for assulting a lawyer, named Norton, with a cane, was ordered to pay a fine of $25.

John Higney, charged with stealing a valise, containing sundry articles worth about $20, from the steamboat Rochester, was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of 3 months.

Peter Burns, for stealing some spoons, was sent to the penitentiary for 3 months.

Wm. P. Daly, for assaulting an officer, was ordered to be locked up in the city prison for 10 days.

Thomas O'Brien, charged with stealing various household articles, was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for 2 months.

James Murray was adjudged guilty of stealing $11 from Terrence Donohoe, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary fnr the term of 3 months.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

FIRE NEAR ROCHESTER.—The public house known as Edgarton's Tavern, about six miles from Rochester, was burned on the 19th inst., together with most of the furniture. Partly insured.

City Intelligence.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ALBANY.—From the time the North river opens until it closes again, there is a constant stream of travel upon it, from this city to Albany. Business, pleasure and health, are the great attractions which draw persons to this city and away from it. In the early part of the season the country merchants come to New York to purchase their goods; then, as it grows warmer, our citizens must go to Saratoga, or Niagara, or perhaps take a summer trip to the far West. In the fall again, purchases must be made by the country merchants; and so the boats are kept crowded continually. There are now twelve boats running regularly between this city and Albany—of these, six belong to the People's Line, two to the Troy Line, and the remainder are opposition boats. The following is a list of them, and their places of leaving:—

PEOPLE'S LINE.

North America, . . . Foot of Barclay street.
Rochester, ... Between Courtlandt and Liberty sts.
Columbia, ... Foot of Courtlandt street.
Santa Clause, ... Barclay street.
Hendrick Hudson, . . Liberty street.
South America, . . . Barclay street.

TROY LINE.

Empire, ... Foot of Courtlandt street.
Troy, ... " Barclay street.

OPPOSITION BOATS.

Express, ... Foot of Robinson street.
Belle, ... do. do.
Rip Van Winkle, . . . do. do.
Buffalo, ... Barclay street.

All these boats, with the exception of the South America and the Troy, run at evening. The fare on the regular evening boats is, at present, fifty cents, exclusive of berth; while on the morning boats the fare is $1 50.—The opposition boats run at all prices, varying from twelve and a half cents to a dollar, depending upon the chance of getting a boat full. These boats are all well furnished, and on an average, capable of accommodating three or four hundred people. There is more travel this season than there has been for many years past—A trip up the North River on a summer's day is one of the finest and pleasantest imaginable. The balmy air which blows up from the water and down from its highlands is sweetly refreshing to one just escaped from this pent up city. Its scenery is wild and indescribably picturesque. Those who have travelled in Germany say that the Rhine is superior to it in beauty and grandeur—with that exception it is probably the finest river for noble views in the world. Its palisades, its thick wooded bluffs, which rise an hundred feet above it—and then again its smooth and lawny banks, its graceful bends, and its many points made remarkable in history and romance, render it a river interesting to the lover of beauty, the scholar and the *litterateur*. It is worth a journey from New Orleans, to spend a day on its waters.

MEETING OF SAWYERS.—We understand that there was a very large meeting of sawyers held at the house of James Waring, in Houston street, yesterday. Daniel O Sullivan was called upon to preside, and James Barrett was appointed Secretary. From the tenor of the resolutions presented and adopted, and the remarks of several gentlemen present, we were led to infer that the shipbuilders of New York and Brooklyn were exacting too much at the hands of those in their employment. We know nothing of the merits of this controversy, yet we feel warranted in stating that the meeting itself was conducted most properly and becomingly, and that in representing their own rights they were most certainly justifiable; the recommendation of a resolution; that "those members of our craft abroad" should not be induced by newspaper reports to leave their homes and families, with the possibility or hope of obtaining employment here, was not only most generous, but prompted by the highest possible considerations of humanity and self-respect.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hogg, a miller, late of this city, had removed to Lyonsdale, Lewis Co., N. Y., and on Sunday last he went in a small boat with his sister, his little son, and a son of Mr. A. W. Church, about 8 years of age, to visit a burying ground on an island in Moose river; the water being high, and venturing too near the dam, they were carried over and drowned.—Their cries were heard on the shore, and the man was seen to jump out of the boat on reaching the dam, and bracing himself against it, held it for an instant, but the pressure of the water forced him over. Their situation was not discovered until out of the reach of human aid. Two of the bodies have been found—that of the young woman, aged out 20, and the son of Mr. Church—and every exertion is being made by the inhabitants to recover the others. Mr. Hogg has left a little girl, (the only remaining member of his family,) which has been taken home by a worthy lady, and will be provided for until further orders from their friends, whom it is supposed, live in Greenwich-st. City papers will please copy

FUNERAL OF HARMAN KING.—Harman King, the fireman, the accident to whom we noticed in yesterday's paper, died yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock. His funeral will take place from his late residence, in Rose street, to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The whole fire department are ordered out to attend the funeral. Mr. King had long been a fireman in this city, and we doubt not the firemen of this city will show a due respect to the memory of their departed brother.

NEW YORK MILITARY.—The various volunteer companies of New York city hold themselves in readiness to march to Texas at a few hours warning, and a better set of soldiers can hardly be found in the whole country.—Probably between ten and fifteen thousand men could be raised immediately. Gen. Sanford has called a meeting of the 1st regiment of artillery, on Monday next, at Centre Market Hall, for the purpose of making preparations for answering the call of their country without delay.

STRAWBERRIES.—We have seen some fine strawberries of excellent quality and flavor, at Green and Mercer's Saloon, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, and can commend them with much pleasure, to the admirers of this delicious fruit. For this early season they may be considered most superior. They were purchased at Jersey city; but the name of the person who has grown them we did not learn. It is creditable, however, to that rising city, to be thus so early in the market with some of its luxurious products. They are sold for twelve cents per measure.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered yesterday morning about two o'clock, in the wheelwright shop of Mr. Tompkins, in Eldridge st. Before the firemen could extinguish it the flames had reached to an adjoining slaughter-house, which was consumed, together with four cattle.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Richard White was thrown from his wagon on Thursday evening, and considerably injured. He was taken to his residence in Vandam st. by officer B. Cambell.

STOLEN.—A quantity of silver knives and forks were yesterday stolen from the house of E. J. Simpson, 115 McDougall street.

COUNSELLOR TERHUNE.—The argument of the demurrer interposed by Mr. Ter