NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Saturday, June 6, 1846.

WEEKLY HERALD.

This publication will be ready at the usual hour this morning. It will contain a full compilation of the late interesting European intelligence—the latest news from the Rio Grande, with two superb illustrations—and the miscellaneous intelligence of the week. It will be a capital paper to send to England by the steamer Great Britain, which leaves this port next Monday.—Price six pence a copy.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.

If any further intelligence of importance reaches us this morning, it will be given in an Extra Herald.

Mails for Europe.

The steamship Great Britain will leave this port on Monday afternoon for Liverpool. It is expected that she will make the passage across the Atlantic in twelve days or less.

The Capture of Matamoras—What is the Purpose of the Government?

Now that General Taylor has taken possession of Matamoras—for particulars see outside—and the American flag waves over that town, it begins to be a very important topic of enquiry and discussion, what the plan of the government is, in regard to future operations against Mexico? The state of our commercial relations with the whole world, and the position of our affairs with England, all concur in giving an intensity to this enquiry that will vent itself in a variety of ways, until the purpose of the government shall be fully developed by future events.—At present, the very doubt and uncertainty that hang over the future operations of the campaign, creates an absorbing interest in the public mind, puts a stop to enterprise, and causes a degree of hesitation in every thing connected with the commercial operations of the country.

In this condition of doubt and uncertainty hanging over the operations in Mexico, we are driven to the necessity of referring to the only source of information with which we are vouchsafed, and that is the official organ of the government at Washington. That curious and interesting journal, (the *Daily Union*,) since the commencement of the war, has assumed many phases, the most prominent of which is that the war will be continued—that it will be a war of invasion—that it will be prosecuted up to the very walls of Mexico—until every thing required by the administration shall be conceded, granted, and guaranteed by the Mexican government. This *pronunciamento*, to open the "halls of the Montezumas," as it has been facetiously called, is very well as far it goes; but the difficulty at all times with the organ is, to understand what it really means. Like the responses of the ancient oracles, the words of the organ at Washington must be understood by deciphering it directly contrary to what it says.—Its language has, since its existence, been as enigmatic, as to the real purposes of the government, as the hieroglyphics on the obelisk of Luxor, or Medine Abu. In 1845, when the government offered the forty-ninth degree to the British government, on which to settle the Oregon question, the organ authoritatively denied that fact, and claimed the whole of the territory down to 54 40. When Mr. Slidell was sent to Mexico on a mission of peace, the organ denied that fact, too, and held exactly the opposite, and said that war was at hand. When, in the middle of last winter, the government had come to the determination again to look upon the 49th parallel as the best basis of negotiation, the organ denied that fact, and took strong ground for 54 40, *per fas aut nefas*. When General Taylor was ordered to the Rio Grande, and the people began to expect a collision, the organ denied such an inference, and proved, with the accuracy of an Euclid, that no such event as war would follow.

These are facts showing the peculiar character of the government organ; and, judging from these facts, and its present course regarding the war with Mexico, we are very much disposed to believe that when the *Washington Union* is bellowing for an advance of the army "to the halls of the Montezumas," the President and the administration have almost come to the resolution to accept proposals of peace, and settle affairs amicably. The history of the last eighteen months has shown that we must read the organ contrariwise, and infer what the action of the government may be from what the organ denies with an affidavit.

We are disposed, therefore, to think that the administration has no disposition to prosecute the war beyond the taking of Matamoras, and that it will avail itself of the offer of any government that Mexico may have to come to terms of peace with the United States. Circumstances, however, are taking place in Mexico, in consequence of the recent events on the Rio Grande, that may prevent such a determination or such a plan on the part of the President. Mr. Polk is a President under the control of accidents more than any one of his predecessors. It is possible that the Northern States of Mexico may, in the presence of aid and assistance from the American army, now in possession of Matamoras, declare their entire separation from the central government, erect a confederacy of their own, establish their independence, and prepare the way in a few years to join this confederacy as Texas did. If such an event should take place, the Mexican war will soon be at an end, at least on the frontier.—Then, perhaps, our government may think it prudent when the proper season approaches, next winter, to strike a blow at Mexico by reducing, if we can, the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. At present, however, we rather think that Mr. Polk, judging from the organ and from the general feeling brought forth, and the popularity of General Taylor, who may become very formidable to some of the political aspirants at Washington, that the administration has already got enough of this war. The most probable result of prosecuting such a war would be the manufacture of more than one or two fresh candidates for the Presidency. The feeling throughout the country produced by the events that have already taken place, indicates that a total subversion of the two old parties is now about to take place, and that the lines which have hitherto separated the democracy and the whigs will be totally effaced by the events on the Rio Grande. In this state of volcanic transition, it appears very ridiculous to see the President and General Scott quarrelling with each other relative to the command of an army which is now fighting bravely under General Taylor, while they are fighting over such silly affairs at Washington.

On the whole, we think that Mr. Polk is in favor of an early peace; but how long he may be so, is impossible to tell.

The Trial of Wyatt at Auburn.—The Court was engaged all yesterday in the effort to empannel a jury, and have not, as yet, succeeded in getting even a single juror. The pannel has been exhausted, and a motion was made last evening by the District Attorney, to summon 300 jurors, which was opposed by counsel for prisoner, who insisted that it was sufficiently manifest at this stage of the cause, that an impartial jury could not be had. The Court decided that a new panel, consisting of 100 jurors, should be summoned, and that it was not yet sufficiently ascertained that an impartial jury could not be had; 40 have been rejected on the challenge for principal cause; 5 on challenge to favor, and 3 on peremptory challenge. Much doubt is entertained whether a jury can be obtained—the prisoner having the right of 20 premptory challenges. The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. This morning the Court met at 10 o'clock; the Sheriff returned 13 of the 100 jurors who were ordered to be summoned. The Court adjourned till 2 o'clock, to wait the return of the panel by the Sheriff.—*Corr. Albany Evening Journal, June 4.*

Political Movements.

The native American party of the State of New York are to hold a convention at Utica on the third Wednesday in August next, for the purpose of nominating a Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Superior Court.—Nos. 203, 31, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 53, 55 to 71 inclusive.

The Webster Investigation.

We learn from Washington that the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to conduct the investigation relative to the charges made against the purity of Mr. Webster, as a public man, will very soon make a full report, acquitting that distinguished statesman of any malfeasance in office, or any thing that looks like corruption or impropriety, during his short and splendid career as Secretary of State, and successful negociation of the north-eastern boundary question. Mr. Tyler, the ex-President, has been at Washington for several days, under examination before that Committee, and has testified in the fullest and ablest manner, to the purity, ability, impartiality and uprightness of Mr. Webster, during his tenure of office as Secretary of State, while a member of his administration.

We never did believe in any of those charges against Mr. Webster's reputation. No doubt, Mr. Webster, like all men, has his specs, as the sun has its spots to dim occasionally the bright surface; but there is scarcely a man in this country who has passed through such trying scenes, such wonderful vicissitudes in politics—who can lay his hand on his heart and consider himself more free from impurity of motive, frailty of purpose, or of any wrong act than Mr. Webster. We are gratified that the character of this distinguished man will be established beyond the possibility of doubt; and that his enemies will be driven back to their dark recesses, to feed on their own vitals hereafter. No matter to what political party any man may be attached, every man, every American—and all this "one of the greatest countries of the globe," as Lord John Russell calls it—ought to be proud of sustaining the reputation of their statesmen. The name of Mr. Webster, in Europe, has been associated in such a way with the country, that a stain upon his reputation would almost be a stain on the country. Then come Clay, and Calhoun, and Benton, and many other eminent men belonging to both parties—a stain upon the reputation of such men as these would also be a stain upon the country. Mr. Webster has aided in no small degree to shed honor upon his country, throughout the civilized world; and we are gratified that he has come out of this investigation brighter and better than ever.

In these remarks, we do not mean to indulge in any strictures upon the conduct of Mr. Ingersoll, as many of the ultra friends of Mr. Webster seem inclined to do. Mr. Ingersoll had, no doubt, some foundation for the course which he has pursued towards Mr. Webster. It was the misfortune of the Tyler Administration to have attached to it bands of the most desperate, reckless and unprincipled political adventurers, that ever injured any administration in this country. By some of those that injured the Tyler Administration, we have no doubt, Mr. Ingersoll has been led astray, induced by good enough motives, to adopt the course which he has taken; but we trust that as the mist clears away and truth begins to lift itself on high, the influence of all those miserable beings who contrived by falsehood and corruption to deceive Mr. Tyler, during his administration, and defame the character of that administration, will be put an end to by this investigation.

Whilst speaking of the unfortunate position in which Mr. Tyler had been placed, and the deceptions that were practised upon him, by office seekers and office holders of his day, we may as well mention that the evidence of the ex-President will probably be soon required in this city, to bring forth the truth, on another, though smaller matter in connection with the character and purity of his administration. It will be recollected that about a year ago a person of the name of Parmelee, who had been a recipient of favors from Mr. Tyler, procured an indictment, by some means or other, from a grand jury at Buffalo against the proprietor of this Journal, but from various considerations that case had been postponed and put off, till recently, when there is now a probability of its being brought up for trial before the Circuit Court in this city, at which time the evidence of Mr. Tyler will be required to elucidate the propriety of his own conduct and the purity of his intentions, and to show what species of deception was practiced upon him, by which his presidency became so unpopular. On Thursday of this week, an order was received from Judge Jewett of the Supreme Court, sitting at Albany, by which the case has been transferred for trial before the Circuit Court of this city, and for the purpose of bringing it before the public. This order is founded on the fact, that all the principal witnesses who can shed light on this subject, as connected with Mr. Tyler, reside in this city. The witnesses will be the officers in the city of New York attached to the General Government. Among them will be Edward Curtis, ex-Collector of the Customs, Robert C. Wetmore, ex-Navy Agent, John L. Graham, ex-Post Master, besides several other public officers, not necessary to enumerate. We also believe that the evidence of several distinguished officers of the government at Washington, even that of Mr. Webster himself, together with the evidence of John Tyler, will be required.

This trial of an indictment will bring to light another branch of the deceptions which were practised during the administration of John Tyler, no doubt unknown to him or to his best friends; but for which his Presidency has suffered in reputation both before and since. Mr. Tyler is no doubt a much more honest man than many give him credit for. He did not know the sinuosities of the Northern politicians, and he was accordingly frequently duped and led into error, during his period of power. The investigation, now about closing, while it clears up the reputation of Daniel Webster, will also take a load of obloquy off the shoulders of Mr. Tyler. The trial, which will probably take place before Judge Edmonds, will develope an equally singular series of "little events," connected with matters in this city, and show, in another light, how Mr. Tyler was deceived in little as well as great things. In this case, Mr. Tyler's evidence will be required; and we have no doubt, as soon as the trial comes on, he will readily come to New York, as he has gone to Washington, in order to clear up those views by which his character has suffered under certain acts, during his eventful career.

We have every reason to believe that the administration of Mr. Tyler, notwithstanding all the obloquy and unpopularity which it suffered, will yet rise higher in public estimation, the more it is examined, and the deeper the researches go into its private history.

Police Intelligence.

June 5.—*Grand Larceny.*—A chap called Wm. Epuell, was arrested, last night, on a charge of stealing $70 worth of caps belonging to Nepthuli Cohen, No. 97 Division street. On the officer searching his person, he found $6 in good money, and a $20 bill on the Bank of Florida, and a $10 bill on the Bank of Pennsylvania, both counterfeits. Committed by Justice Taylor for examination.

Robbery of Silver.—The basement of the house No. 58 King street was entered yesterday by some bold thief, who stole therefrom eight silver spoons, and made good his escape.

Assaulting an Officer.—A Dutchman, called John Lyderling, was arrested last night by officer Daly, of the 1st ward, while in a dance house in Washington st. He refused to obey the officer, drew a knife, and attempted to stab him. Committed to prison in default of $500 bail.

Petit Larceny.—James A. Richardson was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $11, belonging to William Bernard. Committed.

A Juvenile Horse Thief.—A small boy, about 11 years of age, by the name of Thomas Harrigan, was arrested yesterday by a policeman, on suspicion of stealing a horse, bridle and saddle, from the fact of his endeavoring to sell it. Upon being arrested, the young rascal became alarmed, and confessed having jumped on the horse's back while standing in a street in New Haven, and rode off to this city in search of his uncle. He said he followed the magnetic telegraph wire for some distance, and then enquired the rest of his way to this city. He was sent, in custody of an officer, back again, horse and all, where, no doubt, the owner will be pleased to see him.

Robbing a Sloop.—Joseph Farrell was detected and brought to the Police Office, charged with stealing various articles from the cabin of the sloop Perseverance, belonging to Captain Dykes. Locked up.

The New York Pilots.—A few weeks since, the pilots of the city of New York, in anticipation of the difficulties with Mexico, made an offer to the government of their boats and men, to be used in such a manner as the war department should think best.

To this patriotic offer of the New York pilots, the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, has returned the following reply:—

War Department, June 1, 1846.

Gentlemen:—The President has referred to this Department your letter to him, offering the services of yourselves, boats, and seamen. For this prompt and patriotic offer, which is duly appreciated, the President desires your acceptance of his cordial thanks, and though there is no necessity at present for its acceptance, it will not be forgotten should such necessity arise.

Very respectfully your obed't. serv't.,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Jas. Burger, Esq., and others, pilots of New York, city of New York.

The New York pilot boats, thirteen in number, are remarkable for their fast sailing and easy management, and are commanded and manned by men who have been born and bred in the business. These boats would be very useful in sailing around the Mexican ports and harbors, and cutting out privateers, under the very muzzles of the Mexican batteries. They are such fast sailers that even the steamers can hardly beat them. They would also be exceedingly useful in running up the shallow Mexican rivers where larger ships could not go.

In a great variety of ways would these pilot boats be useful; and, commanded by the patriotic New York pilots, would do great service in their country's cause.

Theatrical and Musical.

Park Theatre.—Let the weather be what it may, the appearance of the Keans in "Richard III." will always draw a good house at the Park, and last night gave an illustration of the assertion. The applause was loud and frequent, brought down, at times, by the splendor of the scenery and appointments, and again by the noble acting of the great stars, Mr. and Mrs. Kean. It is but repetition of our previously expressed opinion to praise the manner in which this finest of Shakspeare's tragedies is represented at "Old Drury;" and it would be unjust to speak of it in other than laudatory terms. "Richard III." is to be performed again to-night—it cannot be seen too often.

Bowery.—Another thunder storm prevented the attendance, at this popular theatre, from being as large as usual, last evening. Mr. Scott appeared as Don Cæsar de Bazan, in the popular drama of that name; and was well sustained by Mr. Clarke as Don Jose, and by Mrs. Phillips as Maritana. After the play, Mr. Robert Caunt, brother of Ben Caunt, the celebrated English pugilist, and himself no mean proficient in the art of self-defence, appeared on the stage in a set-to with Mr. J. McCleester. The exhibition appeared to afford much satisfaction to the audience, the last round being encored and received with much applause. This evening "El Hyder," "Tom and Jerry," and the "Lady and the Devil." Mr. Caunt will appear in a set-to in the course of the evening.

Greenwich Theatre.—The "bill of fare" presented for last evening's entertainment at this popular place of amusement and recreation, could not fail to draw a crowded house. We had no less than four pieces—to be sure, in part cut down—presenting a rich treat to the admirers of the drama; and very judiciously and tastefully arranged, affording full scope for the able powers of the entire company, in every department, from

"Grave to gay, from lively to severe."

Mr. Chapman had a very respectable benefit, the evening's performance being selected for the occasion. In the "Wandering Minstrel," Mitchell was rich in his favorite character of Jim Baggs, and was called out at the end of the performance. To which were added, "A Husband at Sight;" "The Virginia Mummy," and "A Hundred Pound Note," presenting, certainly, a very attractive bill. Accordingly the house was well filled. Rice's Ginger Blue, in the "Virginia Mummy," independent of any thing else, could not fail to draw together groups of admirers. This new theatre bids fair to rival some of its "up-town" competitors. The enterprising proprietors have spared no expense in fitting it up, and in selecting high talents to make it acceptable to the public. The able management and entire arrangements are of the highest character, and during the summer months, in particular, must prove a source of deep attraction in this vicinity. The orchestra is admirably conducted; and as we profess to be ardent admirers of the "concert of sweet sounds," and know some "leetel 'bout dem diggins," we do not hesitate to offer the humble tribute of our approbation, as to the excellent taste and execution displayed in this department of the theatre.

Castle Garden.—Now that the summer has opened the leaves, and the scenery of the suburbs is delightful to view, where can the citizens spend a more rural, rational evening than at this delightful retreat? The beautiful promenade, commanding the most enchanting view either as regards land or sea scenery; and while the visitor is charmed by all around him, he hears within the soft melodious tones of Meyrer's orchestra, filling the mind with the most delightful thoughts and pleasing sensations, which, combined with the healthful atmosphere he is inhaling, is calculated to give strength and health to the most debilitated constitution. All that require health we refer to Drs. French and Heiser at Castle Garden.

The Literary Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the pieces presented in competition for the prize of $500 offered by Mr. Daniel Marble for the best three act drama handed in by the first of June, have decided in favor of a comedy entitled "Family Ties," and the money has been paid over to the successful author.

Madame Pico was to give another concert in Providence last evening.

Italian Opera in New Orleans.—This delightful species of entertainment is flourishing in New Orleans. The opera of "Norma" was performed in that city on the 27th ult., and was to have been repeated on the 28th, for the benefit of Signora A. Majocchi. The company were to have left in a day or two for Mobile.

The *Syracuse Star* states that Sands, Lent & Co.'s Circus has been crowded during the whole time they have exhibited there.

In Lancaster, Pa, on Monday last, Howe & Co.'s Circus drew such crowds of people, that many could not obtain admittance on the first day, and the exhibitions were obliged to be kept up for several days in that place, in order to enable all to witness the performances. Madame Macarte, the great female rider of the age, seems to be the chief attraction. This circus is proceeding through Pennsylvania, and is to stop at Harrisburg and all the principal towns of the interior.

Superior Court.

Before Chief Justice Jones.

June 5.—*Wm. Rushworth* vs *Daniel Embury.*—This was an action for malicious prosecution. From the statement of plaintiff's counsel, it appeared that his client is an hotel keeper in Philadelphia, and that defendant at the time the cause of action accrued, was an officer of the Long Island Bank. In the summer of 1842, a man named Vantine or Vandine, a porter of the bank, while crossing from this city to Brooklyn, was robbed of $25,000, and amongst this sum were two or three one thousand dollar notes. Shortly after the robbery a number of notorious thieves, who were all known to the police, were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in it, but upon an investigation before the police magistrates, the evidence against them was found to be insufficient and they were all discharged—and up to July, 1843, no clue was found to lead to a discovery of the robbery or the persons concerned in it. At this time a cricket match was to come off in this city, between the New York and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs, in consequence of which a large number of persons from Philadelphia was attracted here, and amongst others the plaintiff, who is a sporting character, to witness the match and to bet if they thought fit. The plaintiff put up at Clark and Brown's, in Maiden lane, and there met with a man named Shaw with whom he had before some slight acquaintance. At the time Rushworth arrived in this city he had with him a bill for $1000 together with some other small bills, amounting altogether to about $1050. The note for $1000 he handed to Shaw to procure for him small ones for the purpose of betting Shaw accordingly procured the small notes and deposited the $1000 bill in the Phœnix Bank, from which it went into the Union Bank and from there was sent to the Long Island Bank, where it was pronounced to be one of the notes stolen from Vantine, the porter. On the 7th of August, 1843, Rushworth was arrested in Philadelphia, on an affidavit made by Mr. Embury, and brought before the then mayor of that city, Mr. Scott, on a charge of having received a $1000 note, knowing it to be stolen. On this occasion he was required by Mayor Scott to enter into bonds in $2,500, with sureties for his appearance before him, the Mayor, in ten days, to answer the charge. At the expiration of the time, he appeared before Mayor Scott, but Mr. Embury did not appear and no charge was made against him. In the mean time, the defendant procured other affidavits, laid them before the Grand Jury of this city and obtained a bill of indictment, and then applied to Governor Bouck for a requisition to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, upon which the latter granted a warrant, and Rushworth was again arrested in Philadelphia and brought on to this city, and required to give bail for his appearance in $10,000; and, finally, a *nolle prosequi* was entered on the indictment, and Rushworth's bail discharged. After the plaintiff's evidence had been gone through, defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, on the ground that it was necessary the plaintiff should prove his acquittal and want of probable cause. In this case it was contended that want of probable cause was not proven—that the entry of a *nolle prosequi* was not an acquittal; it was merely an adjournment of the cause without a day; new process might at any time afterwards be issued on the indictment, and the trial of plaintiff proceeded with. The decision of the Judge, on the motion, was not obtained when the court adjourned.

Before Judge Oakley.

Robert H. Shannon vs. *Moses Y. Beach.*—This was an action for libel. The libel complained of, was a report which appeared in the *Sun* newspaper of a decision in a case pending in the Superior Court. The plaintiff was non-suited.

Before Chief Justice Jones.

Lehlia Squire vs. *Wm. Hellarneglon, Robert Bell and James Alexander.*—This was an action of trespass for assault and battery. The plaintiff is a widow, and at the time of the trespass resided in West Broadway. It appears that in the month of December last, the defendants went to her house, but on what business did not appear; it was, however, proved that they committed a very gross and violent assault upon her, by which her life was, for some months after, in great danger. There was no defence, and the jury gave her a verdict for $350.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

June 5.—*Origen Kingsly* vs. *John N. Selby & Co.*—Action for the recovery of $85, the balance of wages, as a clerk and salesman to the defendants, claimed by plaintiff. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount. For plaintiff, Mr Norton. For defendants, Mr. Blunt.

Foxen vs. *Fowler.*—Verdict for plaintiff, $70.

City Intelligence.

Thermometer.—The thermometer yesterday, at noon, was at 82 degrees. A year ago, at noon, it was at 84.

Boot Blacking.—An original genius has established himself, within a few days, opposite the Astor House, with a cubical block, and a pad for the foot, where he blacks the boots of all who choose to patronise him. The Corporation ought to employ him and keep him at the public expense, or else keep the dust in Broadway laid by water.

Lost.—A gentleman from Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, missed his carpet bag which he had delivered to the agent, containing about $400. A description is given in an advertisement in another column.

Mysterious Disappearance.—Mr. David Scott, of Jersey City, left his home, at about 10 o'clock, on Monday morning last, for the purpose of going to the Bull's Head, in the Third avenue, and has not been seen or heard of since. He had a considerable sum of money with him when he left home; his friends, therefore, entertain great fears for his safety. Mr. Scott is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, hair and heavy whiskers; he wore a dark brown coat, with glass buttons, black pantaloons, vest and cravat. Any information which will account for his disappearance, or discover his present whereabouts, will be thankfully received on behalf of his distressed family, by Wm. A. Townsend, at No. 222 Broadway, of the firm of Burgess, Stringer & Co.

Steamship Great Britain.—His Honor the Mayor and several other distinguished personages visited the steamship Great Britain yesterday afternoon, on an invitation from her gentlemanly commander, Captain Hoskins, when after viewing this stupendous vessel, they were introduced into the dining saloon, where they sat down to a very handsome collation, prepared for the occasion. The champagne sparkled in abundance, causing the ideas to flow in various toasts and speeches, which resulted in all feeling delighted with their visit.

Doctors.—In this blessed city of New York, there are, by Doggett's business directory, six hundred and forty-eight worthy members of the medical profession with M D. attached to their names. Beside these, there are probably a hundred more who are not "regulars," but practice on their own hook, with "roots and yarbs," "Injun medicine," hot water, cold water, and the like. The health of the New Yorkers, one would think, was well cared for; in some streets, the continuation of shingles nailed upon window-shutters, with "Dr." on them, strongly reminds one of the appearance of houses in one of the patent; never-ending galleries. The proportion of physicians to the whole inhabitants of the city is about one to five hundred; although many of the five hundred, thank heaven, never see a physician from one year's end to the other, and many other poor creatures have the pleasure of seeing the face of one each day. In this big city of professions, it is a rather funny idea to analyze the means by which they live on each other. The physicians phlebotomize the clergymen and lawyers—the clergymen preach to the lawyers and doctors, and the lawyers pocket the fees of their clients of all professions and trades. We saw, yesterday, in passing through one of the small streets up town, the sign of one of the learned professors of physic, which, to say the least, is entirely original, and exhibits the versatility of talent possessed by the worthy professor. The sign is daubed with ink upon a pine board, and reads as follows:—"Martha Biggs cures all sorts of worms and kansurs, tik dulleroo, kollik, goin out to days' work, and all other nervus diseases. Wite washin, wall colerin, and other jobs done" We would commend Miss Martha Biggs to the attention of the learned societies.

Arrival of a Prophet.—We understand that John Wroe, messenger from God, Temporal Head of the Church of Israel &c., arrived lately in the United States. He came passenger in the Great Britain steamship, and immediately proceeded to Boston on business connected with his mission. The church of which he is the head have hired the large room in the Native American Hall, corner Broadway and Grand street, for him to lecture in on Sunday evening next at 7½ o'clock His sister in the good work, Margaret Bishop, will deliver an introductory lecture in the same room, at 3 P. M. Sunday, for the purpose of preparing his reception.

Salute.—A national salute, of thirty guns, was fired yesterday afternoon from the Battery, by Captains Hill, Welch and Sweet, under the direction of General Storms and in honor of the capture of Matamoras.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Livingston and Walsh.

John McKeon, District Attorney.

June 5.—*Postponement of Trial.*—In the case of Charles Higgins, indicted for forgery, the trial was postponed until Tuesday next.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Louisa Roach was then placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a gold watch, alleged to be worth about $40, from a person named Peter Hokins, on the night of the 7th of May last. On the part of the prosecution, the complainant Hokins deposed, that while walking in Broadway on the evening of the 7th of May, he was accosted by the prisoner, who induced him to accompany her to her room, at No. 52 Anthony street; that he took off his boots and put his watch into one of them, with a view of concealment; that after remaining with her for a short time, he proceeded to put on his boots, when he missed his watch, and immediately asked the prisoner for it—but she denied having any knowledge of it, and told witness that he had no watch; witness then peremptorily demanded the watch and charged the accused with having taken it. At this moment a man knocked at the room door, and inquired in a rough manner, who was in the room with his wife, and demanded admittance; the prisoner then endeavored to induce witness to leave the house with all possible despatch—but, witness considering that it was a mere scheme to get rid of him, refused to leave until he could have his watch returned him. Witness then found a policeman and communicated the loss of his watch, &c. A search was made in the house for the watch, but without success. The watch, however, was subsequently found by officer Appleyard, of the 8th ward.

Officer Appleyard deposed, that while on duty at the corner of Church and Anthony streets, he heard the complainant charge the prisoner with stealing a gold watch, and in return she abused him for daring to charge her with such an offence; in consequence of this charge being made against the prisoner, witness entered the room occupied by her, and made a search for the watch, but without success; witness then conducted the parties to the station house, where, from some remarks made by the prisoner, he was induced to believe that the watch was still concealed in the room, and went there a second time, and made another search, which resulted in finding the watch concealed under some ashes in the fire-place. The accused then admitted that she took the watch, but did so in consequence of the complainant having given her some spurious bank bills in payment of certain favors conferred; and that her only object was to insure the exchange of good money for that which had been paid her.

Wm. M. Price then addressed the jury at considerable length, in behalf of the accused.

The District Attorney followed on the part of the people

The jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty of a petit larceny only, (the watch being of mock auction quality,) and the Court sentenced her to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of six months.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mormon Intelligence.

[From the Hancock Eagle, May 22.]

Demonstrations on the Fifteenth.—It will be remembered, that in anticipation of an outbreak on the 15th inst., a proclamation was issued by Major Warren, advising all well-disposed persons, to remain at home, and warning those who meditated mischief, that they would be dealt with "as the law directs." We are happy to say that the critical day passed over without the commission of any overt act on the part of the mob. Between one and two hundred assembled at Pontoosuc, but as the better-disposed portion of the meeting was opposed to the commencement of hostilities, a quarrel took place between this section and the fighting party. One man snapped a musket at the head of another, and for a time it was supposed that an opportunity would have been afforded the belligerents to gratify their rowdy propensities by a sanguinary tussle with each other. We understand that the "meeting" wound up business by an indulgence in copious libations of the ardent, and those who could get away, straggled home at night-fall.—The assemblage at Carthage turned out a miserable affair. The indignation of the leaders found vent in bullying speeches, and as the consequences of an overt act of violence stared them full in the face, it was thought proper to dismiss. At Warsaw all passed off quietly. The fact is, the anti-Mormon party has separated into two distinct sections, and the views of one section are diametrically opposed to those of the other. All the respectable members of the party are averse to violence, and appear satisfied with present prospects. The mobocrats, who number about one-tenth of the whole, are for a row and a fight, either with or without justification. We are satisfied that this party cannot muster 300 strong, and the surrounding counties will not countenance their acts. A respectable anti-Mormon from McDonough county, expresses the opinion that they cannot obtain the aid of five men in that county. We hear of no other outrages since the scourging of Mr. Rea.—Threatening letters have been written to many who are not Mormons, ordering them off within a limited time. Judge Crane, formerly of Henderson county, who has purchased Mormon property and moved into Hancock, was formally notified by the mob to "clear out."—The judge and his son came into town a few days ago for arms, and the probability is that he will not relinquish his property without a contest. At Nauvoo, the excitement has entirely subsided. The new citizens are well provided with the means of resisting any attack which may be made, but do not now anticipate a difficulty. They rely altogether upon the vigilance and energy of Major Warren and his small, but efficient detachment.

Hancock Circuit Court.—Some of our citizens who returned from Carthage, yesterday, represent the the present aspect of affairs as quiet and peaceable.—All apprehension of an outbreak has subsided, and the business of the court progresses with regularity and despatch. Judge Purple presides, and Captain Morgan and Lieut Prentiss officiate as officers of the court. Rockwell, (who was brought from Quincy for the purpose,) was arraigned on Wednesday, and took a change of venue to Jo Davies county. He will be tried at the next term in Galena. Major Warren is on duty at Carthage, with part of his command. Sheriff Pitman, of Adams county, has Rockwell in charge, and will return with him to Quincy immediately.

The Mormon Remnant.—A large majority of the Mormons have already left the State, and those who still remain, are husbanding their resources and working hard in order to procure an outfit. Most of the farmers have either disposed of their property or left it in the hands of agents. The city is half deserted, the bulk of improved property having been sold and the houses vacated. Hundreds of families are preparing to occupy the former homes of the Mormons, as soon as it becomes apparent that mobs have been suppressed and order predominates over anarchy. We know of many who are but waiting for the restoration of tranquility to move in; and under the better auspices which now begin to shed their influence upon the place, it cannot be doubted that Nauvoo will command a large population and enjoy a permanent prosperity. Much of the Mormon property has been improved by an expenditure of great labor and considerable sums of money, and as they have been compelled to sacrifice it for less than one third its real value and throw away the result of years of industry, it may be supposed that the parting is not without reluctance. All have resolved to leave, however, and those who are yet amongst us but await the transfer of property to get away. The poor will have to rely upon the means to be derived from the sale of church estates, and collections from abroad. It is to be presumed that in due time facilities will be provided, and the people of Illinois may rest assured that they will all leave with the utmost dispatch, as opportunies are afforded them for so doing.

County Court.

The Hon. Michael Ulshoeffer, President, in the Chair.

June 5—*Trial of Wm. W. Drinker, one of the Special Justices*—A. D. Russell examined—Remembers seeing a man, named Vanderbuilt, going through Elm st, in company with Relyea; and saw Justice Drinker run after him, and put his arm under Vanderbilt's arm. [Here the witness described the manner in which the Justice took Vanderbilt's arm.]

George Relyea examined—Proved that he arrested Vanderbilt at the instance of Mr. Secor, and had him in charge at the Tombs—Justice Drinker came in, and, after some time, Vanderbilt was discharged, and the $1000 bill was handed back to Vanderbilt. They went down down stairs, and went into Franklin street; and Justice Drinker, witness, and Vanderbilt walked together towards Elm street—the Justice said he was glad that nothing was brought against Vanderbilt, and hoped he would take care of himself in future. It was in consequence of some suggestions of witness that Justice Drinker caused Vanderbilt to put his name on the bill.

Enoch E. Camp—Knows Mitchell was the cause of his being arrested; he was arrested twice; he was aware of the post note being stolen; in January Mr. Lewis called at our office, and, in consequence of the information given by him, witness arrested Mitchell, and took him to the house of Justice Drinker; some conversation took place in presence of Drinker in relation to the arrest, and witness impressed upon him the necessity of holding Mitchell; next morning, witness was told that Mitchell had been bailed; witness and his partner went to the office and asked the Justice if he had bailed Mitchell; the Justice said that he had; witness said he must have given straw bail, and if the Justice did not get him back he would have him impeached; Mitchell has not been since arrested, although a reward was offered for his apprehension, and witness has been in search of him.

George Wilkes examined—Gave the same testimony as Mr. Camp.

George Relyea was again called and examined in relation to the solvency of Tripp, the man who went bail for Mitchell.

Thomas Golding, a police officer, proved that, after the arrest of Mitchell, he was given in charge to witness; heard the justice say he thought it was not a bailable offence; said he would look over some authorities; Mitchell mentioned the name of Tripp, who lived in Mulberry street, and the Justice directed witness to go with Mitchell to Tripp's house; witness did so, and came back again and delivered Mitchell up to the Justice, at the Tombs.

The examination of witness being finished, the Court was adjourned to Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

June 5.—*Charles E. Lester vs. Thos. C. N. Smith.*—This was an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff was American Consul at Genoa, and the defendant is a citizen of the State of Ohio. He had been travelling in Europe, and met with Mr. and Mrs. Lester at Leghorn, and they took passage together in the ship Brooklyn, to return home. When the ship had been out about 30 days Mr. and Mrs. Lester, Mr. Smith, and another passenger named Sullivan, a member of a firm in Baltimore, happened to be on deck and were speaking of the conduct of the captain. In the course of the conversation, some comments were made by Mrs. Lester on the roughness of the captain's manner and conduct during the voyage. Smith, it appeared, took exception to Mrs. Lester's remarks, and said he did not wish to be a party to any comments on the captain's conduct; that he was the commander of an American vessel, and was entitled to the respect of his crew and of the passengers. Upon this, Mrs. Lester turned round and playfully said that he, Mr Smith, was toadying the captain that morning. Mr. Smith said that if it was a man who had said so, and if he said it seriously, he would stop him at once by a blow. Mr. Lester, in a sort of banter, seemed to affirm what his wife said, and went away, but soon after returned, and said, Smith did you not say that if a man made the remark that Mrs. Lester made this morning, you would stop him at once with a blow? Smith replied, he did; then said Lester, I repeat them in the most serious manner; upon which Smith turned round and struck Mr. Lester a violent blow on the bridge of the nose, from which the blood flowed freely; in consequence of which, Lester, who was, during the voyage, in a delicate state of health from sea sickness, had to be helped to his berth by two persons, and was confined for four days.

Mr. Cutting appeared for the defendant, and merely read an affidavit made by Mr. Sullivan, which detailed all the circumstances, and from which Mr. Cutting insisted the jury ought to infer that Mr. Lester was himself the aggressor; that by his arrogant and overbearing conduct, the airs and consequence he assumed as an American Consul, during the voyage, he provoked the assault, and disentitled himself to the consideration of a jury.

Mr. Alvan Stewart, for the plaintiff, summed up the case in a very humerous speech, which kept the audience in fits of laughter during its delivery.

The Judge said this was an action seeking damages for an act of personal violence The facts are simply as detailed by the evidence, and amount to this: The parties were fellow passengers on board the ship Brooklyn, on her voyage from the Medeterranean to this port; an altercation took place between them on the passage, and the defendant struck the plaintiff over the nose in the presence of his wife and of two other persons; after which, plaintiff had to be helped to his berth, and that the blood flowed freely from plaintiff's nose, and was found in his berth and on the bed clothes. It is unnecessary for me to instruct you, gentlemen, that a party on ship board, as well as on land, is entitled to the protection of the law. Plaintiff therefore, has a proper foundation for his action. The defendant does not plead that he was justified, or had rightful authority to give the blow. but you will, however, in determining this question, look solely to the evidence of the Frenchman, and Sullivan, which you have heard detailed to you in the course of this trial. The general rule of law in relation to prosecutions for assault and battery, is simple and clear The jury will look at the relations in which the parties stood to each other; that is, whether the blow was given from the mere impulse of the moment, or, whether it proceeded with a cool determination to commit an injury to the person and feelings of the party. These are the views in which you are to look at this matter. You are also to look at the position in society of the parties—and in this respect there seems to be no difference—they are both men of education, and both move in the same rank in society; but when you go into this field, it is a hazardous one, and you must take care that you do not run wild, because of some importance attached to plaintiff in his public character. Judge Betts continued at some length to address the jury on the facts and evidence adduced in the case, and concluded by telling them the assault had been fully proved, but that the amount of damages was a matter which altogether rested in their discretion. After which, the jury retired, and soon after returned with a verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Myers vs *Day—India-rubber Case.*—The jury, after being out all Thursday night, came into Court yesterday, about 1 o'clock, and stated they could not agree; upon which the Court, with the consent of the parties, discharged them.

Constitutional Convention.—Thursday, June 4.—The entire sitting was spent in debating the resolution offered by Mr. Jones, proposing a committee of 17 to consider and report the best practicable mode of proceeding to revise the constitution. Messrs. Loomis and Brown both proposed amendments, directing