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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Proprietor of the the
NEW YORK HERALD ESTABLISHMENT,
North-West corner of Fulton and Nassau streets

DAILY HERALD—Every day, Price 2 cents per copy—$7 25 per annum—payable in advance.

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PRINTING of all kinds executed with beauty and despatch.

GENIN'S GOSSAMER HATS,

WEIGHING from 2⅝ to 3¼ ounces. Price only $3 50. It is about two years since the Gossamer Hat was first introduced by the subscriber to the notice of the New York public, as the lightest, the most desirable, and the most tasty article for summer wear heretofore in use.

The astonishing success attending them, evinced by the extraordinary large amount of sales, and the popular approbation bestowed upon them by the many who have given them their patronage, have not been lost upon the subscriber, who, to show that he is ever anxious to excel in his art, now presents for public patronage the Gossamer hat, much lighter and more pleasant than any other ever before offered. They are not liable, like the Leghorn and Panama, to lose either shape or color from exposure to the rain. They cannot be soiled by either perspiration or oil from the hair, so commonly the case with other Hats, for the much admired style of trimmings, originating with the proprietor, effectually prevents all this. This is a decided advantage over all other hats.

The public are invited to call and see this article at

J. N. GENIN'S Hat and Cap Store,
my27 1m*re 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church

WATTRIPONT & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
82 Nassau street, near Fulton, New York.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the public to the quality of their various kinds of Hats of their own manufacture. They have just received a small supply of superior moleskin, now used by the most fashionable hatters in Paris, a sample of which they will feel much pleasure in showing to those who will favor them with a call. The undersigned do not pretend to sell at 25 or even 10 per cent less than any other establishment; neither can they boast of having a splendid store; but they flatter themselves that the quality and finish of their Hats will give entire satisfaction, at the prices charged.

They have adopted the French style of trimming the summer hats, which is a preventive to the perspiration coming through and spoiling the beauty of their appearance.

M. B. WATTRIPONT,
my 25 1m*m WM. H. JAMES.

SUMMER HATS.
ECONOMY AND FASHION.

ROBERTSON'S PHENIX HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY, 103 Fulton street.—The undersigned bespeaks the attention of the public to the quality of his Summer Hats, possessing the various properties usually sought for by the man of taste, they have the additional merit of being 25 per cent below the standard prices. They are essentially similar in material, workmanship, and finish, to the articles manufactured by the more splendid establishments of Broadway; and on a close comparison of their respective merits, no material difference can be perceived, except in the single particular that the subscriber has adopted a style of trimming, which effectually prevents the perspiration of the forehead from striking through, and impairing the appearance.

Their average weight is from 2⅝ to 3¼ ounces—being much lighter than substantial Leghorns, or Panamas. Persons of taste and judgment, who are influenced in their purchases by considerations of cost, are invited to examine them, and to establish, by the test of comparison, their precise value, compared with the productions of other manufacturers.

my23 1m*re ROBERTSON, 103 Fulton street.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING FASHION.

BEAVER AND SILK HATS of the best quality and most approved shapes, are now ready for inspection and sale at the old established prices.

Best Beaver $4 50
Best Silk 4 00

ROWE, Merchants' Exchange,
a17 1m*rre 40 William street.

J. PRICE & CO.
FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having opened a HAT STORE at No. 110 Fulton street, corner of Dutch street, respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public. They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c., of the latest style, and will sell at the lowest prices. Single hats made to order at the shortest notice.

my5 1m*r JOHN PRICE,
THOS. SHANNON.

SPRING FASHION.

BROWN & CO., 178 Chatham Square, corner of Mott street, wish to inform the public of their recent improvement in the manufacture and finish of their $3 Hats, combining fashion, beauty and durability, three important considerations to the wearer. The proprietors do confidently assert their hats to be much superior to any ever before sold for the same price. Call and satisfy yourself of this fact. m20 1m*rh

EXCELSIOR.
ROBERTSON'S PHŒNIX
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY
103 FULTON ST., BETWEEN NASSAU and WILLIAM.

THE proprietor of this establishment has recently added to his extensive stock of spring goods, an assortment of Moleskin Hats, of exquisite finish and superior elegance. The price of these really superb articles is only $3 50, being $1 50 less than the same goods (manufactured in the same manner and of similar material) are sold in Broadway. The secret of this great disparity in price may be easily conjectured. The advertiser's expenses being but a tithe of those of the more splendid establishments in Broadway, he is in consequence enabled to offer goods of a corresponding description at lower rates. a 23 1m*re

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.
BIRD, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS,

INVITES the attention of his customers and the public to his assortment of summer Hats, consisting, among others, of white and pearl color fur Hats, exceedingly light; Panama, Manilla, Canadian Straw Hats. Also, extra light, black beaver and moleskin Hats, expressly adapted to the summer season.

my21 1m*re BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

KNOX'S SUMMER STYLE OF HATS are now ready for inspection and sale, (at No. 128 Fulton street, Sun Buildings,) consisting of Oregon beaver white and blue brush Hats, a large assortment of gentlemen's Panama and Leghorn Hats. Also, a new style of boy's summer Hats. Hats made to order at a very short notice. my15 1m*re

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS.

COLUMBIA HALL, May 15, 1846—This favorite place of resort is now open and ready for the reception of company, being under the management of its old proprietor, Henry Hull. Presuming on his long experience as a caterer for the travelling public, he intends that the management of the establishment shall be such as to meet the wants of the most fastidious, whether tarrying for the season or a shorter period.

je3 1mre HENRY HULL.

MASSAPEQUA HOUSE.
South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the Massapequa House, and well known Fishing Pond adjoining, lately owned by D. S. Jones, Esq., has opened the same for the accommodation of sportsmen, as others, as the subscriber has every convenience for those visiting the Island for duck and snipe shooting, fishing, &c. Persons wishing to visit the above establishment, can take either the morning or evening train of cars from New York to Farmingdale, where they will find a comfortable stage to convey them to the above House. Families wishing rooms for the summer, will do well to call and select them early in the season.

The subscriber pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanted to make his house agreeable to all who may honor him with their company. S. S. JONES.

South Oyster Bay, June 1, 1846. je10 1w*re

TO LET,

OR For Sale, two 2 story and basement brick dwelling houses. They are delightfully situated within one minute's walk from the ferry, and are fitted up in handsome style, with the late improvements having been just completed. They are 31 feet wide, by 52 deep, with a large court yard in front, being well shaded by trees, and surrounded by an iron railing, and each contain eleven rooms besides the kitchen. The families renting these houses will have the privilege of crossing the ferry free. Apply to

je11 1w*r J. A. STEVENS, Hoboken.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Lots known as Nos. 66 and 68 Middagh street, and No. 48 Hicks street, in the city of Brooklyn. The lots are 25 by 100 feet each, and the house in Hicks street three stories high, and one in Middagh street three stories high, and the other a cottage, all built in the most substantial manner, and situated in the most desirable part of the city for residences, being within three minutes walk of the Fulton ferry. One half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to LOTT K. VANDERBELT,

je11 1w*r No. 3 Front st, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

The Modern built three story brick house, 215 Adams street, Brooklyn. If not sold by private sale, it will be disposed of at public auction, on the 15th day of May next. Half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, for a term of years. Application to be made on the premises 215 Adams st., Brooklyn. ad 1m*re

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.

VAN BRUNT'S HOTEL, No. 23 Fulton street, (northeasterly side,) five doors from Fulton Ferry, is now offered for sale or to lease. The house is 25 by 45 feet, four stories high, containing 22 rooms, and being on the greatest thoroughfare in Brooklyn, is a good location for many kinds of business. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire on the premises of GEORGE VAN BRUNT.

Brooklyn, May 25, 1846. my26 1m*re

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—In a small and most delightfully situated house, near the Washington Parade Ground, one or two rooms, with or without full or partial board. No other boarders or lodgers are in the house, nor will be taken. The family at present consists of only three grown persons. To single gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, desirous of living in a private family, and in a pleasant, quiet, and handsome location, this offers an opportunity but rarely met with. The entire half of the house will be let to a desirable tenant, without children. Address B. T. at the desk of this office. my19 tf rre

LOOK AT THIS!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, if you want a fine article of Boots and Shoes, call at 357 Broadway, where you will find the largest assortment, cheapest, and most fashionable in the city. Do not mistake the number, 357 Broadway, corner of Franklin street.

N. B.—A large assortment of imported French Boots, at the low price of 5 dollars. M. CAHILL.

14 1m*r

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The public are invited to call and examine the large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in all their varieties, which are to be found at the cheap cash store of H. BIGGAM,

m24 1m*r 8 Canal st., corner Sullivan.

PREMIUM BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH BOOTS for $3 50, city made, and are equal to those sold in other stores for $5. Fine French Calf Boots for $4 50, equal to the best made in this city for $6 or $7, at YOUNG & JONES' French Boot, and Shoe Manufactory, one of the most fashionable in the city. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best ever sold in this city.

All Boots warranted to give satisfaction.
Mending, &c., done in the Store.

YOUNG & JONES, 4 Ann street,
m25 1m*m Near Broadway, New York

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

FURTHER INSTANCES OF THE MILITARY ENERGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, April 26, 1846.

Time is drawing its slow length along here with truly Mexican sluggishness. Owing to the rumors of war without and the pronunciamentos within, a considerable quantity of European goods has been introduced of late into the country on this coast. Since the fortunes of Paredes have been in the ascendant, custom house dues have been exacted with scrupulous nicety. As the proceeds of the advance however only serve as a temptation to the cupidity of those who are out of power to get in, it would be better for this country if free trade existed, that honest patriots might take the reins of government, and establish a nation on a truly republican basis. At present, when Mexico is not an anarchy, she is a military despotism; and a different race of rulers is necessary to give her permanent peace and prosperity. In this genial region, "where all save the spirit of man is divine," the olive tree is not permitted to take root. Ostracism, or extermination of some thousand hidalgos, is necessary to destroy the incubus which now broods over the land.

Our port, for the last four months, has presented an unusually animated appearance, owing to the presence of a fleet of American men of war. In February, there were eight American and two British ships of war lying off Mazatlan—more than have ever been seen here, before, at one time. Among them was the frigate America. She is a razee of the line of battle ship which was built by the United States, soon after the revolution, and presented to France; from which nation she was captured by the English, on the 1st of June, 1794, by Lord Howe.—She is now commanded by a Scot, named Gordon, a sort of a namesake of yours, and may be of your own clan, but no more like you than "I'm like Hercules." He is a brother of Lord Aberdeen. He sailed hence a few weeks since, with two millions and a half of treasure, for England. I blush for the nobility of our father land, when I see them engaged in practices that are at least disgraceful here, and that are felonies in old England, viz. smuggling. British officers, day and night, are here engaged in this shameful business. Our ships, with pride be it said, have ceased to do this dirty work.

The old frigate Constitution, commanded by Captain Percival, sailed, a few days ago, for the United States. She was unsound, although only a year and a half out, and had an old battery that had served through the late war, with rents about half an inch in diameter. A pretty commentary on the navy officer, to send this favorite old ship so far from home, at a time that wars with England and Mexico are obscuring the horizon, in a condition unfit to contend with a corvette! It is said this ship was fitted out by express permission of David Henshaw, by Captain Percival, with odds and ends; for about one tenth the amount estimated to put her in perfect repair; and although she has kept afloat thus far, and been around the world, yet every American here feels indignant that such folly should have been allowed, as to send her to sea unseaworthy.

Should this not be intercepted, crossing Mexico, it will enable me to furnish your readers with the satisfactory intelligence, that we have from undoubted sources, that whatever happens in Mexico, Upper California joins in no more revolutions, except on her own hook for independence, or annexation to the United States. She will be a bright star in our Union, ere long.

The possible fate of this renders it necessary for me to make it strictly anonymous.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9, 1846.

There is nothing new, of any consequence afloat. No news from the Rio Grande, and nothing later from Vera Cruz, except what you have had by the papers of yesterday.

It is said that there is a regular plan for a revolution on foot in Mexico, at which Santa Anna is at the head; and he is expected before a great while at Vera Cruz. There is no possibility of Paredes remaining in power long; his demand upon the church, as well as many other of his acts, have created a strong feeling against him. Many of the interior provinces have pronounced against him.

I understand that when the Louisiana and St. Cloud were in port at Vera Cruz, a council of war was held by the Mexican authorities as to the propriety of letting them depart. The majority were in favor of condemning them at once, and seizing upon them; but Gen. Bravo, who has a great deal of influence, insisted upon it that, as they came into port in good faith, they should depart in good faith.

It is generally thought that Paredes is raising his army for the ostensible purpose of carrying on the war with the United States, but in reality for his own defence.

The Tobasco revolution is considered a total failure.

There was not much business done yesterday. The sale of cotton amounting to but about 1000 bales at the advanced rates. No change in the other markets.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 10.]

We have been gratified by an interview with Mr. Dimond, our former Consul at Vera Cruz, who sailed from that city in the U. S. steamship Mississippi on the 30th ult. Mr. Dimond informs us that Santa Anna's arrival was daily expected by many persons in Vera Cruz, and that the country was ripe for his reception. A plan of a new revolution had been published, based upon the constitution of 1827, upon which it was supposed the federal and the Santa Anna parties would unite. The federalists were unable to make head against the government by themselves; but when joined by Santa Anna's adherents, the success of the two combined could scarcely be doubted. In this plan the Texas question was slurred over—nothing being said about it. Mr. Dimond thought it quite probable that Santa Anna and Almonte would arrive at Vera Cruz by the next steamer from Havana—this, however, was doubted by some well-informed parties.

The period for the general elections had passed, and it was not thought that a sufficient number of Congressmen were elected to form a quorum. Paredes is waiting for the meeting of Congress, to get permission to leave the seat of government at the head of 10,000 men—avowedly for the Rio Grande—but the better opinion seemed to be, that this force was designed for his own protection.

The death of the Archbishop was a heavy blow to the monarchical party. Upon his death-bed, the ambitious prelate regretted that his life could not be spared, to assist in consummating the schemes of that faction. With him the hopes of the monarchists have died.

The departments are pronouncing against Paredes in every direction. His heavy demands upon the churches and the States, have rendered him more unpopular than before. It is not thought he can maintain his power for any considerable length of time.

Mr. Dimond relates one or two circumstances, which are extremely creditable to Gen. Bravo, who is in command of the forces at Vera Cruz. Shortly after the breaking out of hostilities, a council of war was held, at which it was voted to seize the American vessels, then in port, as prizes. But Gen. Bravo would not abide by this decision. He allowed several vessels to depart with heavy cargoes, because, as he said, "they had entered the port in good faith, and they should be allowed to depart in good faith."

When Mr. Dimond got on board of the Mississippi, there were several Mexican vessels anchored under the guns of the squadron, taken as prizes. Upon being told of the liberal conduct of Gen. Bravo, Capt. Gregory released the vessels, and sent them into port with a letter to Gen. Bravo, stating as a reason for his so doing, that he had allowed American vessels to depart unmolested from Vera Cruz. Gen. Bravo sent an answer to Capt. Gregory the next day, under a flag of truce. In this note, which we have seen, Gen. Bravo disclaims any title to praise for his conduct, upon the score of magnanimity, but modestly places his actions upon the broad grounds of national law, and sanctity of private property belonging to innocent parties. In this connection, too, we may mention that Mr. Dimond received every attention and courtesy from Gen. Bravo, and the Collector at Vera Cruz, prior to his departure.

It happened that on one of these vessels released by Captain Gregory, there was a Colonel of the Mexican army—a nephew of General La Vega. Some doubts arose as to the propriety of allowing a military prisoner to return to his country. Captain Gregory asked him if he was willing to give his parole. "Yes," was the reply. "But," said the Colonel, "I am a prisoner now—I was one of the persons who declared for Santa Anna, and I am now a prisoner sent from Tobasco, to the fort of San Juan de Ulloa." He was allowed to go ashore without his parole.

The Castle of San Juan Ulloa is represented to be in the highest state of preparation. A water battery has been erected in connection with the old fort, and they mount between them two hundred guns of the largest calibre. It appears to be well understood, however, in our naval service that the strength of the castle by no means ensures the safety of the city of Vera Cruz.—Whenever our government may determine upon an attack upon that city, we shall look for its reduction with as much confidence as we did upon that of Matamoras, and at no very severe cost.

Recruiting for the army was going on at Vera Cruz; but only a few men, and those of the lowest sort, were found willing to enlist. In the city of Mexico government expresses arrived frequently from the army; but as nothing of their contents were allowed to transpire of late, the impression was that the Mexicans had met with disaster.

In regard to the large English squadron upon the Pacific, Mr. Dimond is of the opinion that those vessels had been sent out with reference to the Oregon question. He does not think it probable that they have any instructions respecting the war with Mexico, or the seizure of California in consequence of the war. Touching this matter, however, there is room for doubt. The British fleet off Western Mexico was quite large, and if the other fleets in the Pacific join it, as was expected by some, it would be a very formidable force.

Mr. Dimond, previous to leaving, drew up and forwarded to the Mexican government a remonstrance against the order requiring our citizens to leave within eight days, or withdraw into the interior. The sixteenth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico provides that, in case of war, the citizens of each country living on the seaboard shall be entitled to six months, and those residing in the interior to 12 months notice to leave the country.

[From the New Orleans Delta, June 10.]

It will be seen by the letter of our Pensacola correspondent, that we may be brought into collision with the English government, upon another question than that of Oregon. The writer's conjectures upon the probable interference of the British fleet with ours, if we attempt the seizure of California, is more than probable. About one-third of the amount of debt due by Mexico to Great Britain, was loaned by private individuals on a mortgage of the whole or part of California, and a full garanty by their own government that their rights shall be protected from whatever point they may be assailed. The available force of the British in the Pacific is somewhere about 400 guns.

PENSACOLA, June 5, 1846.

Yesterday afternoon we were much surprised by the arrival of the steamer Mississippi, five days from Vera Cruz. She left last Saturday, 30th ult. * * * The despatches are said to be of great importance. It is said that the situation of our squadron in relation to the English, who have increased theirs very considerably, is somewhat precarious. It is rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take possession of the whole coast, and that it is their intention to do so.

* * * * * * *

Dr. Wood left Mazatlan on the 30th April, made the journey to Vera Cruz in thirty days, after being detained five days on the road between San Blas and Mexico. He states that in travelling through the country, (not being known,) he had frequent opportunities of conversing with and hearing the Mexicans discuss the war. There were various opinions upon the subject—some in favor of carrying it on to any extent; others lukewarm, and rather disposed against it. Those in power seemed to be most ardent for its continuance, for the purpose of retaining their offices. He learned the news of General Taylor's victories, and defeat of the Mexican army, before he reached the city of Mexico. The authorities, who had heard it, endeavored to keep it quiet, and from the ears of the people. It is supposed that when generally known, it will not be received with much enthusiasm by gallant "volunteers." I am rather inclined to think with Pat, that they will have to force them to turn volunteers, and bring them into the field tied in pairs.

On the day of the sailing of the Mississippi, as she was getting up steam, the bark Eugenia, Briscoe, of New York, run the blockade. The sloop of war Falmouth pursued her, firing at her without effect; she got in port in safety, and exultingly displayed her flags. She is the same bark that run the French blockade. She will have to run the gauntlet coming out, as every preparation is making to take her. There is another bark expected with powder; the squadron is keeping a good look-out for her; she must have light heels to get in if they send the Somers after her.

The John Adams left this afternoon with despatches and letters for the squadron below; she will relieve the Falmouth, which comes up here for supplies. The Cumberland (flag-ship) and Potomac will leave Monday or Tuesday, having nearly finished taking in their supplies of water and provisions. The Mississippi will follow as soon as she gets her coal in. So the harbor will be left naked again until the arrival of the Falmouth. More anon.

Incidents, &c. of the War

A correspondent writing from Vera Cruz, gives the following account of an incident, which we have before alluded to:—"Our blockading squadron are daily capturing prizes. I cannot forbear mentioning a circumstance which is alike honorable to the Mexicans and our officers, which robs war of some of its sterner and more repulsive features. When hostilities were opened, and the blockade announced, Gen. Bravo, in opposition to the advice of a council of his officers, permitted all the American vessels in port to depart without molestation, and allowed them eight days to close up their concerns before leaving. Yesterday, the Somers and the Falmouth each captured a valuable prize, under the Mexican flag. A Colonel of the army was passenger in one of them.—Captain Gregory, commanding the squadron, deemed this a suitable opportunity to acknowledge the courtesy of the Mexican General. He, therefore, released both of the prizes, and despatched a graceful and appropriate note to Gen. Bravo, informing him that he had been told of his liberal conduct towards our vessels—and, as an act of such generous magnanimity could not be permited to pass unnoticed by an American officer, that we had the honor of returning to him the two vessels which had become lawful prizes to our squadron. I need not say that all the squadron cordially acquiesced in this timely reciprocation of the forbearance and honorable conduct of the Mexicans."

A gentleman of the army, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, relates the following with regard to a son (in his 13th year,) of the gallant Hoge, of the 5th Infantry, who, in the charge of his regiment against the enemie's battery on the 9th ult., lost his right arm by a cannon ball.

"You have heard, S., that your father was wounded in the late battle in Texas?"

"Yes, sir, I heard that he was slightly wounded."

"Your father, S., was much more severely wounded than we had been informed of, but he is now reported as getting well. Your father had his right arm shattered by a cannon ball, and it became necessary to amputate it; but, thank God, he is getting well, and will soon join your mother at home." The little fellow's eyes instantly filled with tears, and after a few moment's silence, he anxiously inquired:

"Will father now have to leave the army? Will he have to give up his company?"

"No, my dear boy, he will not, unless he desires it."

"I know he will not desire it," was the instant remark, "for when his wounded arm is healed, he can put his sword on the other side, and draw it with his left hand!"

Military Preparations in the Union.

The following appears to be a just estimate of the force in a few days to be upon the Rio Grande, under the command of Major General Taylor:—

United States Regulars	3,500
Louisiana Volunteers	4,500
Texas do.	750
Alabama do.	750
Kentucky do.	750
Missouri do.	750
Total	11,000

The firing of copper balls by the Mexicans, is a most atrocious practice. The authorities of the United States are authorized by the laws of nations to remonstrate against it, and if persisted in, to retaliate in whatever mode they may think most effectual to put a stop to it. Such balls, covered with verdigris, are poisonous wherever they draw blood, and cause great pain to the wounded persons. Many of our wounded soldiers are in this condition.

ALABAMA.

The steamboat Telegraph arrived from New Orleans last evening for the purpose of conveying volunteers to Point Isabel. She reports having passed the steamboat Fashion at anchor at the Balize, with her boilers burnt out.

It will be seen from our columns to-day, that we are at length putting on the habiliments of war in good earnest. Governor Martin has assumed the direction of the volunteers; and has detailed Brigadier General W. Smith to the command of the regiments raised and to be raised in this State, under existing requisitions, for the Mexican war. We take it for granted the Governor is acting advisedly in this matter, and it affords us pleasure to add that in the appointment of a Brigadier he could not have made a more judicious selection.

We have been furnished by General Smith with the following extract of a letter from the War Department, addressed to his Excellency the Governor, under date of 2nd inst:—

SIR—General Taylor has been instructed to organize out of the three or six months' volunteers which may have been sent to him from your State, such as may be willing to engage, under the act of the 13th ult, to serve for twelve months unless sooner discharged; and to dispense with and send home such as are unwilling to change their terms of service.—*Mobile Journal, June 10.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Our little city on yesterday, upon the call of Governor Brown, came up to the mark, and agreed to foot the bills of the Commissary of Subsistence of the volunteer regiment ordered to rendezvous here, for the small sum of $28,000. Can any city in this Union show more public spirit? No. Vicksburg cannot now, and never has been, beat in public spirit—*Vicksburg Paper.*

MISSOURI.

We understand that a strong company of mounted volunteers started from Saline county for Fort Leavenworth on Thursday last. Also, that a very strong and effective company of mounted men were to start on yesterday from Howard county. It is probable that a much larger number of men will be offered to Col. Kearney than he will be authorised to receive.—*St. Louis Era, June 9.*

Miss Laura M. Taylor, a niece of Gen. Z. Taylor, presented, in behalf of the ladies of the Nashville Female Academy, a beautiful flag to Col. Campbell's regiment of Tennesse volunteers, at Nashville, on Wednesday week.

ILLINOIS.

We learn, says the Springfield *Journal*, of the 11th inst., that Col. E. D. Baker's regiment is nearly full, and will, probably, encamp adjacent to this city early next week. Every necessary arrangement is in progress.—Tents for the whole regiment are under way, and some completed. Camp equipage, &c., will be here by the end of the week. Five companies have already enrolled themselves in Col. Baker's regiment, viz:

A. Capt. Robert, Sangamon county.
B. Capt. Elkin, McLean county.
C. Capt. Pugh, Macon county.
D. Capt. Morris, (rifle,) Sangamon county.
E. Capt. Newcomb, De Witt county.

It is confidently believed that the regiment will be ready to march in two or three weeks.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 3.
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5, 1846.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Executive authority of this State, requesting him to receive a regiment of infantry, to be raised and enrolled by Hon. E. D. Baker, as an additional regiment to the three already called for from this State. I hereby express my approval of this requisition, and will accept the regiment so to be raised by Mr. Baker, as a portion of the volunteers from this State. Any companies hereafter to be raised, or already raised and organized, who may desire to compose part of this additional regiment, are hereby authorised to join, and permitted to do so by application to Mr. Baker, who is authorised to appoint a time and place of rendezvous for said regiment; and, also, to provide for its equipment, transportation and sustenance.

THOMAS FORD, Commander-in-Chief.

OHIO.

The Dayton *Journal* of Friday says, a new company for the Mexican war is forming here. Twenty-one volunteers have enrolled themselves; their aggregate height is 126 feet, being an average of six feet all round.

Naval Preparations.

The Mayor has received information from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that the sloop-of-war Albany will be launched on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 12 M. The officers of the Navy Yard say that they will be happy to see some of the citizens of Albany upon the occasion.—*Albany Journal, June 17.*

Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 17.

Mr. MORRIS, from the committee on the Executive powers and duties, submitted as an unanimous report, the following:

Committee No. Five, on "The election, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties (except the power to appoint or nominate to office) of the governor and lieutenant governor," unanimously report the accompanying proposed article:—

ARTICLE —.

On the election, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties (except the power to appoint or nominate to office) of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

§ 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor—he shall hold his office for two years; and a lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term.

§ 2. No person except a native citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been five years a resident within this State, unless he shall have been absent during that time on public business of the United States, or of this State.

§ 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or for lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature shall, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor.

§ 4. The governor shall be general and commander-in-chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of the State. He shall have power to convene the legislature (or the Senate) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services the following compensation, viz: Four thousand dollars annually, to be paid in equal quarterly payments; six hundred dollars annually, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, for the compensation of his private secretary; the rent, taxes and assessments of his dwelling house shall be paid by the State.

§ 5. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for all offences, except treason and cases of impeachment. He may commute sentence of death to imprisonment in a state prison for life. He may grant pardons upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper. Upon convictions for treason, he shall have power to suspend the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting. He shall, in his annual message, communicate to the legislature each such case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted by him since his next previous annual message, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

§ 6. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor absent or impeached, shall return, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall with the consent of the legislature, be out of the State in time of war at the head of a military force thereof, he shall still continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the State.

§ 7. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing his duties, or be absent from the State, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

§ 8. The lieutenant-governor shall receive six dollars for every day's attendance as president of the senate; and he shall also receive the like compensation for every twenty miles travel, in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the senate in the discharge of his duties.

§ 9. The governor and lieutenant-governor, or either of them shall not, ex-officio or otherwise, hold any other office of trust, honor, profit or emolument under the State or the United States, or any other State of the Union, or any foreign state or government: the acceptance by the person holding the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, of any other office of trust, honor, profit or emolument under the State, or under the United States, or under any other State of the Union, or under any foreign state or government, shall vacate his said office of governor or lieutenant-governor.

§ 10. The Governor may in his discretion deliver over to justice any person found in the State, who shall be charged with having committed, without the jurisdiction of the United States, any crime except treason, which, by the laws of this State, if committed therein, is punishable by death, or by imprisonment in the State prison. Such delivery can only be made on the requisition of the duly authorised minister or officers of the government within the jurisdiction of which the crime shall be charged to have been committed; and upon such evidence of the guilt of the person so charged as would be necessary to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, had the crime charged been committed in this State.

§ 11. Every provision in the constitution and laws in relation to the powers and duties of the Governor, and in relation to acts and duties to be performed by other officers or persons towards him, shall be construed to extend to the person administering for the time being the government of the State.

§ 12. The Governor may, upon the application of the Sheriff of any county in the State, order such a military force from any other county or counties of the State, as may be necessary to enable such sheriff to execute process delivered to him.

§ 13. The Governor may remove from office any sheriff at any time within the period for which such sheriff was elected. He shall first give to such sheriff a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence, before any removal shall be made.

§14. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. If at the next ensuing session of the legislature, the same bill shall be again passed by the vote of the majority of all the members elected in each branch of the legislature, such bill shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor; but in such case also, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively.

Respectfully submitted:
ROBERT H. MORRIS,
JOHN K. PORTER,
WILLIAM PENNIMAN,
SERENO CLARK,
JOHN HYDE,
CYRUS H. KINGSLEY,
DAVID S. WATERBURY.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the article was referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed. Additional copies (500) were also ordered, on motion of Mr Taylor. Inquiries were submitted, and referred as follows: By Mr. Kennedy, the question of the power of the State to emit bills of credit, under the United States constitution, through corporations—and the subject of imposing civil disabilities for being engaged in duelling. By Mr. Rhoades, the subject of prohibiting public officers, from aiding in the reclamation of fugitives from involuntary service. By Mr. Cornell, of empowering the city of New York, to lengthen the term of the Mayor to two years—and of embodying in the constitution a declaration of principles, touching the grounds and origin of government in this State. By Mr. White, the subject of simplifying legal and equity proceedings, the modification of unwritten law and equity, and the extension of the right of trial by jury. By Mr. Hunt, the subject of a division of towns and wards into sittings, or jury districts—such jurymen to be elective, and themselves to elect justices of the peace, and all State, circuit and local judges. Adjourned.—*Albany Argus.*

CHOLERA IN CANADA.—We find that our allusion in yesterday's *Herald* to the report of a case of Asiatic cholera having occurred at Quebec, has created some little uneasiness; and we hasten not only to repeat that the report in question has not been confirmed, but that we have every reason to doubt its correctness. We have it from a high medical authority, that although the cholera of the country has been unusually prevalent in Montreal during the last week or ten days, the cases have been of a mild nature, and have, in every instance, yielded to the ordinary treatment. But while we thus have it in our power to allay any unreasonable alarm in the minds of the timid, we would reiterate the imperative duty of the authorities not so grossly to neglect the simple precautions against a danger, which although yet distant, we cannot tell how soon we may be called upon to contend with. We have again and again pointed out the pestilential and disgraceful condition in which certain districts of Montreal are permitted, month after month, to remain; and we solemnly warn our authorities, should that dread messenger of death again visit our shores, (and we see by our last English files that after ravaging a great part of Asia, he has again appeared in Europe), they are, in the stagnant pools and accumulations of putrid matter now poisoning our atmosphere, preparing for him an easy conquest over the lives of our citizens. Let them reflect upon the responsibility attending the confidence reposed in them, and without delay—let them not wait until the groans of the dying and the tears of the bereaved reproach them with their culpable negligence.—*Montreal Herald, June 16.*

Court for the Correction of Errors.

Present—The Lieut. Governor, Chancellor Walworth, and 23 Senators.

JUNE 18.—No. 16.—*The Ulster County Bank vs. H. M. Farlan.*—Mr. A. FABER concluded his reply for plaintiff in error. Decision postponed till December.

No. 10.—A reserved cause.—*J. Clark vs. Sammy Heelbrith et al.* Mr. A. TABER was heard for plaintiff in error. Mr. E. SANFORD was heard for defendant in error.

The Reported Death of Van Amburgh, the Lion Tamer, by a Tigress.

[From the Woonsocket Republican, June 16.]

Intelligence has just reached us of the awful death of Van Amburgh on Monday evening last. It appears that this celebrated and extraordinary man was exhibiting his daring feats to a very numerous and respectable audience in a field adjoining the village of Scituate; he commenced his performance at 3 o'clock, and as usual, astonished and delighted the company. After having displayed the wonderful ascendancy which man has gained over the brute creation for more than an hour, with his noble collection of lions, &c., he next brought out a tigress, one of the most beautiful of its species, and continued his performance by making her crouch at his feet and spring upon his back at a glance from his peculiar eye, fondling and caressing her with all the confidence one would repose in a favorite dog. About this time one of the audience, a young lady of great beauty and elegance of manners, who seemed to take a great interest in the hero of the scene, inquired of Mr. Van Amburg, whether he would dare to approach those savage beasts at the time they were feeding. "Most assuredly, Miss," replied the intrepid tamer, and immediately ordered a large pi