NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, June 30, 1846.

THE MAILS
BY THE
STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA.

THE HERALD FOR EUROPE.

The fifth number of this interesting sheet will be ready for delivery at 2 this afternoon. This paper was established expressly for circulation in Europe, and will always contain the latest political intelligence of interest from all parts of the American continent, and a compend of shipping, commercial, congressional, theatrical and fashionable information, that no other journal can furnish. It will, likewise, be embellished, from time to time, with engravings representing graphically the most stirring events of the day.

In to-day's edition we will have a portrait of the Mexican General, De Vega, engraved from a daguerreotype likeness of the captive officer; an engraving representing the Rancheros of Mexico, in their native costume, in pursuit of buffalo; a view of San'a Fe; a scene in the battle of Resaca De La Palma; a view of the gold mines of Real Dolores in New Mexico; and a view of Chihuahua from the Santa Fe trail. Each of these engravings will be illustrated by descriptions taken from the several authors who have written on the persons and places represented.

This is the most valuable paper, in the present juncture of affairs, that can be transmitted to England. It will be for sale at our regular agencies in Boston and Philadelphia, and at the counter of our office in New York, at six cents per copy, in wrappers, and ready for mailing. To subscribers it will be furnished at $3 per annum

In consequence of the great favor this paper has met with, we shall issue a greater number for the Caledonia than we have yet issued. The letter bags of this steamer will close at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Weekly Herald.

The *Weekly Herald* of this week will be issued on Friday next instead of Saturday—the latter day coming on the Fourth of July.

The Last News from Mexico.

The news from Mexico which we published in yesterday's paper, and which we give more in detail to-day, is deserving of more than a passing notice. It appears that Arista had been removed from the command of the army, and Gen. Mejia placed in his stead.

The most important item, however, is the declaration of independence of Yucatan, and its disseverance from the Mexican republic—a step fraught with momentous consequences.—The State of Tamaulipas has been in a state of insurrection for some time past. Yucatan has declared her independence, and we are informed from a source entitled to credit, that a number of the most influential citizens of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and one or two other provinces, have submitted proposals to the American government, entreating a cessation of the war, as far as those States are concerned, and imploring our protection while they form these States into a republic, with the view of eventually incorporating their destiny with that of the United States.

This deserves to be looked upon as the most important piece of intelligence that we have received from Mexico in a long time. It shows clearly that the long series of misrule on the part of the military dictators, is at last about to produce its results. It is probable the movement will not stop until Mexico has lost the principal part of her territory, or until that country is blotted out from the family of nations.

Doings in Washington—Congressional Movements.

The Senate acted upon a variety of bills, but made no progress of consequence in disposing of them. One very important thing was accomplished, in relation to the meeting of that body, which we think is indicative of a determination to push business more rapidly, and, if possible, get through some time before the first Monday in December next.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been called upon for estimates of revenue to be derived from the measures proposed in his report.

The bill in relation to a tariff of prices for public lands, to be regulated by the length of time they have been in the market, will, without doubt, pass. It will add very much to the revenue from this source, and give a great impetus to emigration. During the debate upon this bill, a message was received from the President, and the Senate went into Executive session.

The tariff is dragging its slow length along in the House, and the members appear determined to make much of the time allotted for the discussion of that measure. As yet, no new light has been thrown upon the subject, and the same old worn-out arguments have been offered in favor of, and against any reduction upon the present average. The fate of the tariff act of 1842, is very doubtful, so much so, that it is difficult to form any correct opinion in relation to the matter; but our impression is, that no material alteration will be made—at all events, no reduction of consequence in the protective features of the present act.

Organization of an Expedition to California—The Progress of the War with Mexico—Military and Naval Enthusiasm.

One of the most important movements of the day is the contemplated expedition to California. This expedition will consist of a force of two thousand young men, selected from the best class of mechanics and laborers of the middle and eastern States, and will go in the capacity of soldier and emigrant.

They are to be fully officered and equipped, and receive the full pay of U. S. volunteers, so long as their services may be required by the general government in their war with Mexico; at the close of which they are discharged, each receiving three hundred and twenty acres of land in California, on which they are bound to settle. This is certainly a wise and judicious movement of the administration, and appears to meet the approbation of all interests; and its popularity among the class of men required, is evident from the fact that a large number, even before the preliminary arrangements are made, have signified their desire to join this political crusade.

One or two vessels, we learn, are about being sent to the same destination, freighted with stores, small arms, and ammunition, together with a very large number of heavy pieces of ordnance, more than half of which are 60 and 120 pound Paixhan guns.

It is stated that the U. S. ship of the line Pennsylvania, 120 guns, and the North Carolina and Ohio, rated as 74's, but each carrying 100 guns, are ordered to be fitted immediately for sea; but what is to be their destination is as as yet a secret of the administration.

True it is, there never has been so much activity in our several navy yards as at this moment, where there are between three and four thousand mechanics and laborers most actively engaged in putting things to rights. These movements, we had supposed, would cease after the settlement of the Oregon question; but the same secret energy and activity continue now that existed for some time previous to the profitable arrangement to us of that question. Mr. Benton asserted that the 49th parallel was the fighting line for us, and on that line the government evidently intended to "drive stakes;" but what the move now is, is more than has been allowed to see the light. Something is evidently in the wind. The probability is, if we mistake not, that the President will make good his assertion in his annual message, that "no European power would be permitted to interfere with the political affairs of this continent."

Gen. Taylor is probably at this moment at the head of an army of 12,000 men, on his way to Monterey. Instead of opposition, the gates of Mexican towns are flung open for the reception of his forces. The enemy may concentrate and give him battle at Monterey, though the General himself thinks there will be no decided engagement until he reaches the city of Mexico.

Col. Kearney is pushing on his Western forces for Santa Fe, which is being strongly fortified by the Mexicans. The force concentrating there will number probably 8,000 or 10,000, under the command of Gen. Wool, who, after overrunning New Mexico, will join his forces with those under Gen. Taylor, and march for the capital. Nothing can save the existence of the republic of Mexico but early proffers of peace, made in good faith.

Yucatan, one of the best States of the Republic, has declared herself independent, and is anxious to blend her stars with those of the "Republic of the North." The voice of her people must decide. From all appearances this war cannot long continue. The enemy already appears to be scattered and broken. The well-timed and energetic action of the administration, and the sagacity and bravery of General Taylor and his brave little army, has evidently carried dismay into the enemy's country, and we may say that Mexico is, in fact, at this moment in possession of the United States.

Where, we would ask, is M. Guizot's balance of power?

COMMISSIONS IN EXPECTANCY.—We perceive that three civilians have been named for the vacant Brigadier-Generalships now at the disposal of the President of the United States. Gen. Armstrong, our present excellent consul at Liverpool; Mr. Barrow, U. S. Senator from Louisana; and the Hon. Caleb Cushing, late minister to China.

We feel confident that all of these gentlemen possess patriotism and bravery, sufficient to fill any military rank, and that their appointment would afford a great deal of satisfaction, so far as their own advancement is concerned. But we very much doubt the expediency or justice of promoting civilians to military posts of importance, requiring great experience and skill, and for which bravery is one of the smallest requisites, over the heads of military men of acknowledged bravery, skill and experience, and whose valour, energy, and endurance have contributed in a great degree, to secure the late glorious victories that have graced our arms.

General Armstrong, we are convinced, does not desire any such appointment. His talents are well employed in his present distinguished position, as American consul at the greatest commercial port in the world; and though his talents would qualify him for any station, yet we doubt if he would be willing to relinquish his present post, until he has carried out such measures in connection with his office, as will forever identify his name with the American consulate of Liverpool. If he is, however, to leave the Consulate we know of few men who would make a better General.

Mr. Barrow, though possessing high qualities as a civilian and Senator, is not, nor has he ever been, a military man. It is said that he received part of his education at West Point. But the very fact of his leaving that academy without graduating, argues his want of military knowledge—and his life, spent in the quietude of civil pursuits, argues a want of experience necessary for such a position as that of General of brigade, upon whose military skill, experience, and strategy, the fate of an entire army often depends.

The same objections apply with quite as much force to Mr. Cushing.

We hope, then, that the selection will be made from among the officers of our gallant little army, whose age, experience, length of service, and bravery, give them a claim on their country for that distinction which they have earned at the cannon's mouth and in the shock of battle. It would be invidious to name any, among the many who have distinguished themselves. It is the province of the Executive to make the selection, and we hope it will be made with such discrimination as will meet the approbation of the entire country.

PROMOTION OF THE OFFICERS IN GEN. TAYLOR'S COMMAND.—When the tidings of the brilliant victories at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma reached the ears of the President, in obedience to the dictates of his own sense of right, and in accordance with the wishes of the whole people, he at once promoted the hero of them to the rank of Brevet Major General.

In the official paper of the government, in speaking of the promotion of Gen. Taylor, it was stated, that when the official returns of the battles had been received, officers of a lower rank, who had distinguished themselves in them, would be remembered by the President. This delay was, of course, very properly based upon the supposition that with the official returns, he would obtain the facts in regard to the brave conduct of the officers in General Taylor's command, and be able to apportion the honors of promotion among them in accordance with the merit attached to them.

The official returns of General Taylor, which speak in the highest terms of praise of many of the officers in his command, have been received, and yet we hear nothing of the promotion of those gallant officers, without whom the General would have been comparatively powerless. Why are they not promoted? There have been sufficient opportunities for their promotion. It is high time they received their rewards. Their laurels, instead of being suffered to fade, should be brightened and encouraged by the Executive—they should be sent forth to gain more.

It has become a proverb, that promotion in the American army is slow. There is no necessity for this. There are at present about sixty West Point graduates, who are ready to step in and fill the places of those who, by their valor, have deserved promotion. Let them be promoted, say we, and not suffered to remain longer in a state of glorious uncertainty.

CABINET CHANGES.—There are any quantity of reports in circulation in this city and Washington, in relation to contemplated changes in the Cabinet. There is very good authority for, or very little truth in any of these rumors. It is our impression that the President will not at present make any removals. We do not, therefore, give any credit to the various reports which from time to time reach us. Every one pretends to have the best authority for saying that a complete reorganization is at hand, and that some of the leading democratic Senators are to fill vacancies among the Secretaries, by foreign appointments.

The present administration has been in power sixteen months, and the Cabinet remains as it was originally formed. There appears to be a perfect unanimity of feeling between the heads of the different departments, and whatever changes may be made after the adjournment of Congress, will, we have no doubt, be made to the mutual satisfaction of the parties particularly interested.

Among the reports we have received, are those that Mr. Bancroft will receive the appointment of minister to Vienna—that General Semple, of Illinois, has been offered a seat in the Cabinet—and that Mr. Buchanan, no longer bound by the Oregon question, will receive whatever office out of the Cabinet he may demand, should he conclude to resign his present position; but we are impressed with the belief that whatever changes are really in contemplation, they are as yet only known to the executive, and those immediately concerned in the movement.

PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.—The laying of a new wire from Philadelphia to Jersey City, was completed yesterday. This will enable them to operate at the same time in both directions.

THE FRIENDLY INDIAN TRIBES.—There is, this year, a very large representation of the red men of the forest, at the seat of the national government. Several tribes have sent delegates to Washington, for the purpose of cementing a lasting friendship between their nation and the great father of the pale faces, as they call the President of the United States. The tribes on our South Western borders, have manifested the most friendly feeling towards the United States, and have sent on their chiefs to give intimation of their amicable disposition towards us.

Among those who have sent representatives to Washington, are the Camanches, the Miamis, the Cherokees, and the Kansas Indians. We are glad that these delegations have been sent, as the visit will tend to impress those unsophisticated sons of the desert with some idea of the strength, civilization and importance of the United States, and will furnish them with a theme for expatiating upon to their brethren at home, thus serving to inspire them with respect for our nation.

This binding of the Indian tribes in a treaty of friendship with the United States, will be an assurance of strength to this country, in time of war, that will have a very material influence on our success in prosecuting hostilities with a foreign nation. Hitherto a chief reliance of European nations, when threatening war with the United States, has been the facility with which they promised themselves they could stir up the Indian tribes against us. Now, those same European powers will be less likely to "dig up the hatchet" when they learn that the Indian tribes on our borders are our friends and allies.

The red man has been treated by us with more kindness and consideration than by any other nation on this continent.—Our missionaries have won them by degrees from barbarism to civilization, and the fruits of this kindness and attention are daily manifesting themselves in the increased friendliness of the Indians. They will cling to no other nation with the same cordiality as to the United States, and their friendship, in time of need, is by no means to be despised.

THE BOWERY THEATRE.—It is almost unnecessary to state that the worthy manager of the Bowery Theatre is not indebted to this establishment to the amount of a single copper. We mention this in justice to Mr. Jackson, because it has been stated somewhere that he was in our debt. We never presented a bill to him the second time.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CANADA AND THE PROVINCES.—Our advices from Montreal are of the 27th, from Quebec of the 25th, and from Toronto of the 23d instant, all inclusive.

The Canadian papers seem to be altogether at fault as to the breaking up of the ministry. It seems certain, however, that Mr. Sherwood has resigned, that Mr. Papineau goes out, and that Sir Allen McNab is to be Adjutant General.

The *Montreal Herald* of the 27th, complains bitterly of the ignorance displayed by the English Parliament with regard to Canadian affairs. This is, at the present crisis, very significant. It does not threaten a separation, but speaks of the policy of the English government as calculated to lead to such an event. It recommends the following three modes of relief for the evils resulting to Canada from the passage of the corn bill:—

First, the remission of the interest on the capital expended on our public works. Second, the entire repeal of the duty on our exports of grain—and, third, the removal of all commercial restrictions in favor of British manufactures, and some modification of the navigation laws, by which foreign shipping may be permitted to transport our produce to the home markets.

It adds:

Soi-disant friends of Canada have lately appeared at home, in great numbers; let them now show their sincerity. Let Lord George Bentinck propose the abolition of differential duties: let Lord Stanley press the removal of the 1s. per quarter now levied upon our grain; and let little Roebuck—for the proposal savors somewhat of radicalism, though perfectly just in fact—see if he cannot obtain the remission of the interest on our debt, until the great experiment before us is fairly tried; and, if these measures be carried, we shall be satisfied that all has been done for us which the principles of free-trade now in vogue will admit of.

☞ The following is a statement of the quantity of timber measured by the Supervisor of Cutters in Quebec, during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, up to the 24th of June in each year.

	1844.	1845.	1846.
White Pine.....feet	3,645,579	4,064,600	7,376,428
Red Pine.....	102,691	44,200	153,296
Oak.....	86,091	255,800	392,643
Elm.....	427,228	355,520	1,063,664
Ash.....	100,630	199,320	138,068
Basswood.....	6,108	10,680	44,239
Butternut.....	1,740	4,120	10,757
Tamarac.....	9,595	106,640	181,364
Birch and Maple.....	61,827	124,720	173,423

The Halifax papers of the 18th inst. announces the arrival at that port, on the 13th, of H. M. troop ship Athol, Commander Perrie, from Portsmouth, with a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, and also the troop ship Arabian, from Cork, with detachments for the 77th and 33d regiments.

The Cape Breton papers state that the fisheries on that coast have been very abundant this year.

Several emigrant ships have arrived at Quebec within the last few days. There are no less than between 2,000 and 3,000 now there. They all proceed west.

The Quebec *Gazette* says:—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned an important regulation in the timber trade, having signified to the Board of Customs their approval that all sawn or hewn timber wood plank, or thick stuff, of eight inches or upwards, on the smallest side, but not being wood planed or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, may be deemed hewn, and charged with the duty payable on that description accordingly.

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals are still multiplying. We have seldom (on a Monday) to record so numerous an accession to the registries of the following principal hotels:—

AMERICAN.—R. Cholard, Natchez; T. Burr, Richmond; M. James, Albany; R. Elrington, Clermont; S. Kellogh, Miss; J. Paige, Albany; D. Cunningham, New Orleans; F. Lewis, Philadelphia; Mr. Leaton, Washington; H. Van Halkingbergh, Albany; A. Cowman, Hyde Park; E. French, Sing Sing.

ASTOR.—J. Deweson, Worcester; L. Watson, Conn; F. Edson, Utica; Tho. Beecher, Cincinnati; E. H. Buller, Philadelphia; E. Sackett, Cincinnati; W. Ludwig, Philadelphia; B. Fish, Trenton; J. Thompson, Princeton; J. Rafferty, La; W. Sweet, Amsterdam; A. Damon, Belgium; Chas. Symmonds, London; J. Dix, Boston; L. Losser, U. S. A.; W. Hampton, S. C; J. Tuttle, La.; A. Ellis, New Bedford.

CITY.—W. S. Maris, Philadelphia; Mr. Richard, do; G. Allen, Boston; W. Hubbard, Columbus; J. Bates, Westchester co.; S. Gilbert, Ogdensburgh; R. Morrison, Rochester; J. C. Pickett, Ky.; E. E. Lano, Pa.; A. Clason, Westchester; C. Dunbar, Mass; J. T. Wood, Morristown; C. McClung, Philadelphia; J. Christy, do.; H. Rowles, Pa; E. Dony, Baltimore.

FRANKLIN.—A. Green, Providence; J. Hooper, Philadelphia; C. Greene, Ohio; H Rice, Montreal; T Wheeler, Michigan; A. Allen, Kinderhook; J. Carter, Montreal; W. Memphis, Utica; P. Volga, Cin.; S. Raulet, St. Louis.

HOWARD.—P. Newhale, Philadelphia; Rufus Horton, Portland; J. Hardy, Philadelphia; J. Gordon, Bath; Dr. Horenton, Philadelphia; A. Marshall, do; S. Moffatt, do; W. Bleven, Nassau; J. Meade, G. Platt, L. Dodge, Albany; W. Barker, Homer; T. Menett, Canada; J. Patterson, Kingston, Canada; D. Grey, Buffalo; G. Benjamin, Montreal; M. Grula, Boston; J. Morrison, Cleaveland; J. Gonder, Pa; A Quackenbosu, Somerville; J. Symons, Worcester; B. Hopgood, Syracuse

Marine Court.

Before Judge Waterbury.

Peter Schirer vs. Destrabecker, John Smith and one other.—This was an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff is a Bavarian by birth, and arrived here in the beginning of this month in the bark Narragansett. The defendants are the captain and the first and second mate of the Narragansett. It appears from the evidence, that on the 6th of May the plaintiff and a young girl named Elizabeth Keoing, with others, from the village of Mudcleburgh, in the kingdom of Bavaria, arrived at Havre and took passage in the Narragansett for the United States of America. It further appeared that a custom prevails in the provinces bordering on the Rhine, for persons to agree to get married at or before a certain time, according to circumstances, and in the mean time to cohabit and live together as man and wife. Now, although such a custom would not be tolerated here, it is not only permitted, but is not considered in Germany disreputable, and by the laws of that country the issue of those connexions are legitimate. The plaintiff and Elizabeth availed themselves of this custom, and became affianced before they left their native village, agreeing to be married on their arrival in the United States. On the 9th of May the ship left Havre, and after being out some time, he observed or thought he observed the two mates making too free with Elizabeth, for it appeared they were seen about her berth at a late hour of the night, and took her to task for it next day, when he struck her a severe blow on the face. On the following evening, the two mates had him brought to the fore-part of the vessel, tied him to the windlas, and gave him a round dozen on the back, after which the sailors threw three buckets of water on him, and the second mate threw a fourth. He was then cut down and allowed to go to his berth For the defence it was shown that there were 266 steerage passengers on board, that they were very riotous, and that the mates had to go down twice to quell them. It was also contended that the plaintiff abused the girl Elizabeth, and that to preserve discipline on board it was necessary to inflict punishment for the sake of example. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff against the several defendants, for $100. For plaintiff, Messrs. A. Nash and A. C. Morrill.—For defendant, Mr. Beebe.

Court Calendar—This Day.

COMMON PLEAS.—First Part—113, 117, 121, 126, 127, 245, 8, 71, 73, 91.

Second Part—199, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARK THEATRE.—The patrons of this establishment were gratified last evening, with the re-appearance of Mrs. Hunt, who was always a favorite with the New York public. She appeared in the character of Constance, in Knowles's comedy of the "Love Chase," and Joseph, in the farce of "The Young Scamp," and elicited a flattering amount of applause during the evening. We are decidedly of opinion that Mrs. Hunt has materially improved since she last appeared in this city. The performances this evening will be the comedy of "Grist to the Mill," and the extravaganza of "Fortunio and his Seven Gifted Servants," in both of which Mrs. Hunt will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The bill at this establishment, last evening, consisted of the fine comedy of "London Assurance," in which Mr. Scott played Dazzle, and Mr. Clarke Sir Harcourt. After this, the new drama of "The Butcher's Dog of Ghent" was played. This evening, that sterling comedian, Mr. Hadaway, takes a benefit. A very superior bill is presented. "The Pilot," with Mr. Scott as Long Tom; "The Butcher's Dog," and the comedy of "Mother and Child are doing well." Give Hadaway a bumper.

GREENWICH THEATRE.—The "French Spy" was admirably played at this gem of a theatre last evening, to the manifest delight of quite a respectable house.—"William Tell," that noble production of the greatest of modern dramatists, was performed with considerable talent, although we cannot accord the highest praise to Mr. Freer's personation of the hero. There was almost too much devotion to effect, and too little attention to the minuter points, which are essential to masterly acting. On the whole, however, it was a creditable performance. A very attractive bill is offered for to-night, and we trust that many will embrace the opportunity of enjoying cheap and rational amusement.

HERR ALEXANDER.—This gentleman's amazing powers of deception were again exercised last evening, to the surprise and delight of a very respectable audience. No adept in the science of legerdemain, who has ever visited this country, has created such a sensation as Herr Alexander. This is owing to the fact, that his dexterity is the effect of hard study, talent, and severe practice. He has made himself intimate with every science that can contribute to his success, such as chemistry, pneumatics, optics, natural magic, &c. &c., and the result is the most perfect deception of the senses of his audience. As this is his last week, no one should neglect to visit Palmo's, who has not done so already.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—This talented band of vocalists gave another concert last evening at the Apollo Rooms, and were quite as successful, and as warmly received, as at their first two. Their songs were sung in perfect taste, and with such good execution as evidently to surprise as well as delight their audience. We once or twice before remarked on the great strength, depth and volume of Mr. Bulard's voice, and we can only repeat that, by his skilful management of it last evening, he contributed materially to the success of the entertainment. He has brought it to harmonize most admirably with the less powerful voices of his associates, and their concord is really delightful. We have every reason to believe that the Alleghanians will be as popular as any other band of vocalists that have appeared here for many years.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The concerts nightly given at this delightful summer retreat are attended by the most fashionable people in the city. We recommend the lovers of good music and a refreshing sea breeze to visit Castle Garden, where we think they will be satisfied.

COLISEUM.—This new place of entertainment for those who object to theatres, was opened last night by Mr. Wm. Dinneford, under very flattering auspices. The audience was large and fashionable, and seemed delighted with the excellent acting.

RAYMOND & WEEKS'S CIRCUS.—This splendid exhibition will be on the 1st of July at Amsterdam, on the 2d at Schenectady, on the 3d and 4th at Troy, and the 6th and 7th at Albany.

HAVANA THEATRICALS.—The first dramatic performance of the Academy of St. Cecilia, was to take place on the 12th of June. On the 23d a concert would be given, including most of the foreign and native talent in the island.

Booth, the tragedian, arrived in St. Louis on the 18th inst., and was about to fulfil an engagement there.

Mr. Skerrett and his company have been performing with indifferent success at the Lyceum, Toronto, Canada. Mr. Fleming lately performed Richard III., it is said, in a very creditable manner.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hill are playing at the Buffalo theatre.

Mr. Murdoch is playing at Louisville.

Mr. Mooney delivers an oration in Troy on the Fourth of July.

City Intelligence.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Everything about us denotes the near approach of this time-honored anniversary. We daily see men carrying huge fire-works of all descriptions through the streets. The fire-work shops are coming out with all their attractions, and the sharp report of fire-crackers, occasionally breaks upon the ear. We are going to have a very pleasant Fourth of July—the Park is to be restored to its original usage, and the booths are to circle it as of old, and the brown hard-handed laborer, and the little boy, and the country man, will all be allowed to feast themselves, as formerly, on roast pig, peas, and other dainties. We understand, from good authority, that instead fastening tin cups around the fountain, as Mayor Harper did, our present worthy Mayor, intends nailing a box of his fine cut to each post. There will be plenty of crackers, pistols, punch, root beer, roast pig, and military display through the day, which will go out in a blaze of glory from the fire works in the Park.

THEM BENCHES.—Our sentimental friend informed the public, on Saturday, that the posts of "them benches," were made out of "green bass wood." How intimately acquainted with matters and things in general he must be, not to be able to distinguish between locust and "bass wood!" Those benches are a positive nuisance in their present condition. They are too high from the ground, not half wide enough, have no backs, and are made of wood, and will be hacked to pieces in six months, and covered with all sorts of unsightly objects. We ought either to have had some handsome iron settees there, or nothing at all. The appearance of the Park fountain has always been a disgrace to our city.

A BOLD ATTEMPT.—The jewelry store of Mr. Rosenburgh, No. 420 Grand st, was entered in the rear on Sunday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, by a young man, who threatened Mrs. R.'s life if she made any alarm. She screamed, and the burglar jumped out of the window, and made his escape.

THE DOG SLAUGHTER.—By the politeness of Mr. George W. Wooldridge, constable of the 6th ward, we give below the number of dogs slain under the directions of his honor, the Mayor, commencing on the 15th of June, and ending on last Saturday, making just two weeks. It appears they have destroyed 373 dogs, of all shapes and color—the principal part, however, were loafer dogs, who have no visible means of obtaining a respectable livelihood, and only prowl about the streets, to the great annoyance of the respectable portion of pigs, who are permitted by the public authorities to engross not only the streets, but the sidewalks likewise. Here it was but the other day that a child was killed by one of these hogish beast. It would be all in good taste if the Mayor were to order the swine to be disposed of, as well as the canine species, for the difference is not very great whether you are killed by a hog or a dog.

POLICE STATIONS.—The following is a list of police stations, or posts, where a policeman can be found at any hour of the day, arranged by the Chief of Police, in the different wards:—

1st Ward.—Two policemen on the Battery; one in front of the Exchange, Wall street; one at the South Ferry; do corner of Broadway and Liberty street; do Maiden Lane and South street; do corner of Cedar and Washington streets; and one on the corner of West street and Battery place.

2d Ward.—Corner of Ann street and Broadway; junction of Maiden Lane and Liberty streets, and Fulton Ferry.

3d Ward—Barclay street Ferry, Courtland street Ferry, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, and Courtland street and Broadway.

4th Ward.—Catharine ferry, Peck slip ferry, corner of Water and Rosevelt, Cherry and Pearl, and Chatham and Duane.

5th Ward.—Duane and Broadway, Canal and Broadway, St. John's Park, Reade and Broadway, Hoboken and West streets.

6th Ward.—In the Park, near the fountain; Broadway and Pearl street, Canal and Broadway, Doyer and Bowery, Pearl and Chatham, and the Five Points.

7th Ward.—Catharine street and East Broadway, Division and Jefferson streets, at the junction of Division and Grand streets, Clinton and Front streets, and on the Hook, Walnut street.

8th Ward.—Canal and Broadway, Grand and Laurens, Spring and Hudson, and King and Varick.

9th Ward.—West and Barrow streets, Carmine and Bleecker streets, 8th avenue and Jane street.

10th Ward—Grand street ferry, corner of Bayard and Bowery, Division and Bowery.

11th Ward.—Avenue C and 10th street, Lewis and 6th streets, Pitt and Stanton streets, and Lewis and Stanton streets.

12th Ward.—Corner of 42d street and 8th avenue, 86th street and 3d avenue, and corner of Manhattan and Kingsbridge roads.

13th Ward—Corner of Clinton and Division streets, Lewis and Rivington streets, Grand street ferry.

14th Ward.—Corner of Walker and Mulberry streets; Bowery and Broome street, Mulberry and Prince, Broadway and Howard street.

15th Ward.—6th avenue and Minetta street, Washington square, Bowery and Houston street, 12th street and 5th avenue.

16th Ward.—10th avenue and 28th street, 7th avenue and 30th street, 8th avenue and 38th street.

17th Ward.—Junction of Houston and avenue A, 3d avenue and 11th street, avenue A and 7th street.

18th Ward.—Union Park, 28th street and 4th avenue, 1st avenue and 16th street.

Court for the Correction of Errors.

This body met yesterday morning, and after the argument of the cause No. 31 was concluded, the following order was entered on their minutes.

Ordered, that the next term of the court be held at the City of Buffalo on the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'clock at noon, that appeal causes only be heard at that term, and that all such appeal causes in readiness to be noticed for said term and not noticed, shall thereafter be placed on the calendar, subsequent to all such causes noticed for said term and not reached on the calendar. Solicitors will serve their notes of issue on the clerk at least one week before the first day of the term.

The Court then adjourned.

Common Pleas
Before Judge Daly.

JUNE 29.—*Barnabas Brown and others vs. Andrew M'Evoy.*—Action of ejectment for a small gore of land in West street. The parties claimed under distinct grants, and each insisted that to him under his grant, belonged the premises in dispute. A verdict was taken by consent for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law raised by defendant's counsel.

In the last month the population of Havana, had diminished 199 in number.

Delta Phi Beta Society.

An oration and poem were delivered last evening, in the University Chapel, before this Society and delegate members from its associate chapters. A very excellent band were in attendance, and played a variety of select airs, with excellent taste and execution. A numerous and fashionable auditory were in attendance, consisting chiefly of ladies; and the Chapel was brilliantly lighed up with gas. The following gentlemen acted as committee:—

Samuel S Sands, Theodore F. McCurdy,
Wm. M Underhill, J. Wright Williams,
George W. Gregory

HOWARD CROSBY, Esq. delivered the Oration. In his opening remarks he took occasion to advert to the nature and character of man in his social capacity. Man was originally a perfect being; but when woman appeared, his destiny was complete. The bond of union between man and mankind was worthy of their attention; and the Divine injunction laid down certain principles which should guide society, and man was not destined to abuse the gifts of the Creator. Man may pursue wealth; and there was nothing to prevent it, provided he did not abuse it. The love of wealth could not be compared to friendship or love of the individual. The religion of Jesus taught man how to pursue the true course of eternal happiness, but society always needed and always will need reform. A monied aristocracy—the worshippers of the "golden calf," were an abuse of society, and should not be tolerated The finest trait of human character was pure holy friendship—such as that of Damon and Pythias, and other instances which were to be found in the gospel. The orator went on to say that the theory of the phrenologists was fallacious, and that there was but one path to true happiness—the broad path of Christianity. (Applause.) The socialist, however sincere in his desires to advance human happiness, yet omitted the only means of attaining it, namely, the sacrifice of self. Christ had his crosses and trials, and why should not man be reconciled to meet them. Man, in fulfilling his destiny and working out his own salvation, would enjoy eternal happiness in entering into the joy of the Lord.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., hereupon delivered the poem, when the band again performed some very select pieces, after which the audience separated.

Common Council.

JUNE 29—BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—NEIL GRAY, Esq., President, in the chair.

Petitions—Of owners of the packets plying between this city and Providence, R. I., for a bulk-head at the foot of Maiden Lane. Referred.

Of A. R. P. Sandbourne, to be appointed a weigher of merchandise. Granted.

Of Garret Storms, and others, to have 40th street, between the 5th and 6th avenues, regulated, &c. Referred.

Of Richard Mortimer, and others, to have Bloomingdale road, between 21st and 34th streets, regulated and gravelled. Referred.

Of sundry persons, for the construction of a sewer in South William street. Referred.

Of sundry owners of property, to have sunken lots in 42d street, between the 5th avenue and North River, filled up. Referred.

Of sundry persons, in relation to the awning posts in Nassau street. Referred.

Of firemen, to have the bell in St. Mark's Church rung in cases of fire. Referred.

Of Martin M. Morse, for a bulk-head at the foot of Desbrosses street. Referred.

Remonstrances—Of John Jacob Astor, against the widening of Thames street. Referred

Of the Ninth Ward Temperance Society, against the erection of booths and sale of intoxicating liquors around the Park on the 4th of July.

Reports of Committees.—In favor of causing the removal of the old wooden building at the foot of Whitehall street, used by the United States revenue officers. Carried.

In favor of allowing Frederick Steinman to redeem certain property, recently sold for unpaid taxes. Carried.

In favor of constructing a sewer in 30th street, from Madison avenue to Bloomingdale road. Adopted

In favor of constructing a sewer in West Washington place, from Barrow street to Sixth avenue; also from the Sixth avenue to McDougal street. Carried.

Contemplated Widening of Thames street.—The vestry of Trinity church presented a communication in relation to the action and views of that body on the subject of widening Thames street, stating that they should make no opposition to such a project, in case of an effort being made to effect such an object.

Another Official in Trouble.—A communication was received, charging S. S. Wandell, Superintendent of Pavements, with appropriating public property, or the proceeds thereof, to his own use. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Radford, Jackson and Byrne.

Petitions—Of sundry persons, to have the bell in the Post Office building ring in cases of fire. Referred.

Of Charles Watkins and others, for a free hydrant in Carmine street, near Bleecker. Referred.

Reports of Committees.—In favor of regulating and paving Sixth avenue, from 17th to 26th street. Adopted.

In favor of flagging side walk in 15th street, between 7th and 8th avenues. Adopted.

In favor of flagging side walk in 13th street, from avenue B to First avenue. Adopted.

In favor of granting permission to the New York, Albany and Buffalo Magnetic Telegraph Company, to erect posts in the Eighth avenue, Bank street, Washington street, Rector street and Wall street, to the Merchants' Exchange. Adopted.

In favor of regulating and paving 21st street, from the 7th to the 8th avenue. Adopted.

In favor of regulating Madison avenue, between the 23d and 33d streets. Adopted.

In favor of paying the bill of E. Sherlock, amounting to $704, for articles furnished for the city prison. Adopted.

In favor of paying the bill of D. Geary, amounting to $25 50, alleged to be due for services rendered as a street inspector. Carried.

Resolutions.—In favor of authorising the Comptroller to lease lots Nos. 9 and 10 of the Long Island Farms until October, 1847, at an annual rent of $1350, being $450 for lot No. 9 and $900 for lot No. 10. Adopted.

In favor of making arrangements with the owners of pier foot of Delancy street, for the landing of the Grand street and Williamsburgh ferry boats, during the progress of certain alterations and improvements that are about to be made at the foot of Grand street. Carried.

In favor of appropriating and depositing to the credit of the Board of Education $2914 76, to defray expenses of extra work performed in the new school house in the 1st ward; also $10,000 for the purchase of four lots of land in the 15th ward, upon which to erect a new school. Carried.

In favor of requesting the superintendant to report in what state he found the books, on entering upon the duties of his office. Adopted.

In favor of empowering the Alderman and Assistant of the 5th ward to lease a more suitable building for a station house than the one now occupied by the police of the before-named ward, at an expense not exceeding $500 per annum. Carried.

In favor of causing New street to be lighted with gas. Adopted.

In favor of inquiring into the expediency of introducing baths into the city prison, for the use of prisoners confined therein. Carried.

In favor of requesting the street commissioner to report the number and character of the contracts made by him since entering upon his duties. Carried.

In favor of calling that part of Troy street between the 8th avenue and Greenwich street, "Abingdon Place." Adopted.

In favor of causing Broadway, from 14th to 21st street, to be lighted with gas. Adopted.

Invitations.—To witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new synagogue in Wooster street, between Spring and Prince streets. Accepted.

To attend the seventh annual exercises of the pupils of Rutgers Institute. Accepted.

To attend a grand military parade and salute in the Park on the 4th of July. Accepted.

After acting upon some unimportant papers received from the Board of Aldermen, the Board adjourned.

Evils of the Inspection Laws.

DEAR SIR:—I was much pleased this morning with your remarks on the inspection laws; and as I am one of the unfortunate class who suffer by the bad administration of them, I would like to add a few thoughts. What earthly benefit it is to the consumer to have inspectors of lime and bale hay, &c., is more than I can conceive. Inspectors of beef, pork, &c., may be all well enough, to prevent the sale of bad meats, which might injure the health of the community; as also of steamboats, to prevent the loss of life. In the last few years, I have purchased considerable hay and lime; and, if I understand the laws, it is the duty of the inspector to see that the weight or measure of these articles is correct, and the quality as good as represented, so that I (the buyer) may not be imposed upon. Now, what are the facts? Go to any feed store in the city, and purchase a bale of hay, weighing as 300 (so marked by the inspector), and my word for it you will have about 260, or less, of hay, and 30 or 40 of dirt. I once bought a bale marked 320 lbs., and, on opening it, found three layers of manure, weighing in all 30 lbs.

As for lime, I never saw a full barrel in my life. If you get a barrel of Thomaston, regularly inspected, you will find, on examination, about three-quarters of a barrel of sand and lime, and very likely (as I did once) a large stone, filling half the barrel, whitewashed over to represent the genuine.

Should these things be! I am aware there is cheating in all trades; but where we pay men to go about and inspect articles which we are about buying, we should at least have something near what we bargain for. Yours, &c.,

GOOD MEASURE.

New York, June 26, 1846.

FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN.—On Satur