NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Thursday, July 9, 1846.

Notice to Subscribers.

We received the following letter, by mail, yesterday morning :—

NEWTON, N. J., June 29th, 1846.

MR J. G. BENNETT :—

SIR—I inclose you a receipt for the *Weekly Herald* to know whether the signer of it was authorized by you or not, or what is the reason the paper does not come to this office as per agreement with the drawer of this receipt.

He presented a regularly signed (or apparently so,) certificate of agency for subscribers to your paper, and other papers, &c., in New York. If it was a forgery, please let me know, and if not, send on the *Weekly Herald* to Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Respectfully, yours, &c., LUTHER HILL.

[RECEIPT.] "JUNE 4th, 1846.

"Rec'd, of Mr. Luther Hill, Two Dollars, in full pay't of the N. Y. Herald Weekly, for one year, commencing June 5th, 1846. GEO. C. TAYLOR."

In answer to the above, we inform Mr. Hill, and the whole world, including China, that we do not employ any travelling agents for the *Herald*. We do not need canvassers for this journal. All subscriptions to the *Herald* must be sent by mail.

The subscription price to the *Weekly Herald* is three dollars and twenty-five cents, and not two dollars, per year.

Affairs in Congress.

It does not appear that Congress is remarkably anxious to adjourn. Nearly the whole of yesterday was absolutely thrown away in the House.

There was a little more business done in the Senate. After some debate, the graduation land bill, with Calhoun's substitute to Clayton's amendment, providing for the gift of unsold lands to the States in which they lie, after a certain length of time, was engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of twenty-six to twenty.

It would give us pleasure to announce that Congress had determined to lose no more time in transacting the business of the nation.

The Dismemberment of Mexico.

By the latest advices from Mexico, it would appear that several of the departments of that unfortunate country have been entertaining the project of separation from the general government, and of forming, each for itself, an independent republic, on the federative system. Yucatan has already taken action upon this matter—Jalisco has followed her example—New Mexico threatens a similar course, and doubtless we shall soon hear of Oaxaca, and the other southern departments, breaking out under Alvarez, or some other Mexican philosophers.

If Mr. Polk is determined on the conquest and annexation of the whole of Mexico, his best policy would be to encourage, to the fullest extent, the domestic separation of her States. The conquest of the different departments in detail would be easy and bloodless; and, after all, we would have taken possession of this fine, but neglected country, with less guilty motives than those which led the French to conquer Algiers, the English to overrun India, China, and a hundred other countries—the Russians to possess themselves of Georgia and invade Circassia — the Prussians to tyrannise over Poland, and the Austrians to annex Venice, Lombardy and the Po.

There is not a nation in Europe, possessed of power, that has failed to make use of it; and not one that could "cast the stone at us."

The only excuse that England can offer for the conquest of India, and the invasion of China—or rather the only palliation is, that she has endeavored to better their condition; and we believe she has, to some extent, or rather to a homœopathe extent, accomplished this end. Certainly, in these conquered countries, the great mass of the people have exchanged their former abject slavery for a slightly milder servitude or slavery.

With how much justice, then, might we, in the eyes of the world, assume the same responsibility towards Mexico. We have now looked upon the Mexican people, struggling in their chains for a period of thirty-six years, and true to the farcical dogmas of international law, we have not whispered to them one word of encouragement. We have seen them ridden to death, by unprincipled military dictators—we have heard their groans and heeded not their oppression. Who, then, will deny that these people would not be better received into the bosom of our great republic and protected by its flag of stars? Poor serfs, they would then experience what they have never known before—the luxury of liberty.

If, on the other hand, we are only fighting for a peace with Mexico—a redress for past grievances, and a liberal compensation for our expenses in obtaining that redress, the less encouragement we lend to the dismemberment of Mexico, the better for us, and the better, perhaps, poor devils, for them. If Mexico is to remain independent, it is our interest that she should be prosperous, and to become so, she must remain entire. Our terms of peace, to be obtained at this juncture from her government, will put us on a good mercantile footing with her citizens, and her prosperity will become ours. But this prosperity is not to be gained by allowing her to be cut up into a number of miniature independencies. Far from it. How long would these minnikin republics remain republics? Some of them not a year, and we would have in Mexico half a dozen little kingdoms, with military dictators at their head, in less than no time. The great Bolivar, who knew the Spanish American character intimately, spent the last ten years of his life in endeavoring to consolidate the South American republics into one great federalism. He knew a thousand times better than we do, the capacity of his countrymen for self government—he knew that a little federalism is a great farce and only multiplies the number of irresponsible masters; and knowing all this, Simon Bolivar labored with all his might to construct for South America one great national government, such as we have at Washington, and whose greatness would be a guarantee for the dignity and integrity of its acts. But Simon Bolivar labored in vain. The bad spirit of a military ambition was abroad among his chieftains—each wished to have a slice of the cheese to his own share—each wished to be a little king himself, and the plans of the great leader were frustrated.

South America could better bear dismemberment than Mexico—there are natural boundaries there that require the existence of separate governments; besides, the South American people are not serfs like the mass of the Mexicans.

It has been amply proved that small republics are contrary to the interests of peace and prosperity—proved by Yucatan herself—proved by Guatemala—proved by Quito—by Peru—by Chili—by Uruguay—Buenos Ayres and Hayti. Aye, and even in our own country of intellect and education.

If Mexico, then, is to remain independent, let her also remain entire. If she is to be dismembered, let the fragments be immediately united with the United States.

MORE OF THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—In the present interesting state of affairs, when it is more than probable that the territory of California is actually in possession of the American fleet, in the Pacific, anything connected with the future prospects of that country must be of peculiar interest and importance to the citizens of this great and growing republic.

All travellers who have spent any length of time in California concur in the statement that it is one of the finest countries the sun ever shone upon. With a climate of Oriental mildness, a soil remarkable for its productiveness, and a location on the face of the globe scarcely surpassed in point of commercial advantages, it must necessarily be a desirable country. It is partially in the hands of a half civilized race, and only requires a portion of the indomitable spirit of Yankee enterprize to be expended upon it, to make it all that it can be made by man.

A company of Americans going there should be under the patronage of the Government, as it might be necessary for their protection, under some circumstances. They should also have a sufficient knowledge of military affairs to be competent to protect themselves, if occasion required. With this view, the new regiment to be placed under the command of Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson, is being formed. It is to consist of about one thousand men, divided into companies of between 60 and 70, together with the suitable number of officers, who enlist for so long a time as the war lasts. When the war is over, each soldier will receive a certain amount of land, and with his pay will be able to stock it, and thus find himself an interested settler of the country. An advertisement will be found in another column for volunteers for this expedition.

The regiment is to leave here about the first of August, proceed to some suitable place for the purpose of drilling, and sail for California as soon after that time as possible. They are to be taken out by two or three merchant ships in the service of the government, and are to be convoyed by the razee Independence, which is, we understand, to be commanded by Capt. Lavallette, recently of the Memphis Navy Yard.

We learn that Capt. Frisbee, of the Albany Van Rensselaer Guards, has offered his services, and those of his company, to Col. Stevenson, and that they have been accepted. They will be immediately enrolled, and ordered into service.

Not the most uninteresting fact in the history of this expedition is, that a printing press, type, and sufficient paper for one year's service, will be taken out with the expedition. A gentleman also goes to conduct the paper, and a number of printers have enlisted, who will perform the mechanical portion of the labor. They will lead the matter of the papers and the Mexicans too if necessary. The press is to be independent, although, of course, devoted to the interests of the American Government. A portion of it is to be printed in the English and a portion in the Spanish language. What cannot a press, properly conducted, accomplish? That "the pen is mightier than the sword," is a truth fast gaining ground; and we can only hope that men of the right stamp will be engaged in this enterprise, who will give a tone to the movement that will be felt throughout the whole of the new country and our own.

The U. S. storeship Lexington, the pioneer of the expedition, will leave this port early next week for the Columbia River. We understand that she will carry out Capt. Tompkins and a company of the flying artillery, consisting of ninety men, with six guns. She will also carry out twenty guns of a large calibre, big Paixhans or Bomfords, four mortars or howitzers, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and materials of every kind necessary for the erection of a fortification, probably at the mouth of the Columbia River. In addition to this, a lieutenant of engineers also accompanies the expedition to superintend the work.

Thus we go.

STUDY OF THE CLASSICS.—In an article published in our paper some time ago, contrasting an European with an American education, we were led to make some remarks upon classical study. We would now offer a few farther suggestions on this subject, believing it to be one of great importance to the youth of our country. Let it be understood that by "classics" we mean the word in its limited sense—the study of the dead languages—Greek, Latin, and if you will, Hebrew.

There is but one argument that can be urged in favor of this tedious study, and that is, by obtaining a knowledge of the ancient languages, we possess ourselves of a key to the modern; that is, we can more easily understand our own tongue by becoming acquainted with the primitives from which the great body of its words are derived. There is a show of reason in this argument, nothing more. We acknowledge that a good Latin scholar, may, without consulting his Lexicon, define most of the words in our language, but do not forget that he has spent four or five years of his life in acquiring this valuable proficiency. The question then simply resolves itself into this: Could not another person of equal talent and industry, employed during the same length of time in studying English classics and English words, have acquired an equal proficiency in the knowledge of our language. Undoubtedly—aye in less than half the time, he might have been familiar with the definition of every word in the English tongue. Why do we not study ancient Saxon, from which we borrow 16,000 words. Indeed, such a farcial idea has been lately broached in London; by a set of blockheads who seem to have nothing else to do. A Saxon Lexicon has been published at great expense, and the study is to some extent carried on at the present time. God forbid, that we should ever be so idle as to turn our attention to the acquisition of such a useless and unprofitable knowledge. The argument, then, that we study Latin to learn English, falls to the ground. It is worse than ridiculous. But to extend this argument, and admit that a knowledge of Greek and Latin gives us a key to the modern languages of Europe—the French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese—still it is equally powerless. By becoming acquainted with any one of these tongues—the French, for instance, we secure a much more facile entrance to the others, and, in fact, to our own language—for thousands of words in the English vocabulary that are indebted to the Latin for their stem, have not been derived directly from that language, but indirectly through the medium of the French and Spanish.

This whole argument, then, for studying the dead languages is nothing more than plausible, and it is the only one that the friends of this system can advance with any degree of confidence.

They say, however, in the second place, that we find a knowledge of Latin of infinite service in law studies, in the medical profession, and in science. This is very true. Not only so, but it has become necessary for the student of law and medicine to be classically educated. This, however, is simply an abuse of the past—an excrescence of the dark ages, when it was not fashionable to call anything by its right name. The lawyer and the physician are, by this abuse, compelled to know something of Latin. Very little however, seems to suffice. With regard to science, it should have a language of its own; and indeed it could not have chosen a more ridiculous or unwieldly nomenclature than that which it has borrowed from Greek and Latin.

A third argument urged in favor of classical study, is this: that by it our minds become balanced and systematized—as though there were not many other really useful studies that tend to the same effect. Where is geometry, algebra, chemistry, trigonometry, mechanics? Any one of these, fairly studied, will have done more to systematize human intellect than all the Greek and Latin in the world.

You will be told to your teeth that most of those men who have become great in the world, were men who had received the benefit of a classical education. No doubt of it. Almost every man who gains distinction among his fellows, has received an education—he has gone to a fine school or college. And where is the fine school or college in which this trash is not taught? It was not the classical education that made these men, but the fact of their having such qualification proves that they were educated at a respectable school.

This is a subject not to be dropped at once.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A stated meeting of the Board was to be held yesterday evening. Upon the roll being called, a quorum not having answered to their names, the meeting was dissolved.

POST-OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT.—We have frequently referred to the miserable manner in which the affairs of the New York Post Office are managed, yet there is no change for the better.—We daily receive letters from our correspondents, and subscribers, some of them post-masters, complaining of the irregularity of the mails from this city. The following are specimens of what we receive:

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. June 26, 1846.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq.

Sir: I am completely out of patience with the person whose duty it is to forward the daily *Herald*, which I have subscribed, and paid for. It fails to reach me two and three times a week. It is my impression the mail leaves your city at 6 o'clock in the morning of one day, and arrives here the next. You will oblige me by having the negligence corrected.

WOLCOTTVILLE, July 3, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—

We would like to know the cause of our not receiving the daily *Herald* more regular. We do not get all the numbers—and get but few of them in time. For instance, I have taken from the office this morning the *Herald* of June 27th, and judging from the past, I shall probably get to-morrow morning the *Herald* of June 26th, &c.

Now something is out of the way, and we should like to know where the difficulty lies—and also, if there is any way by which it can be avoided.

We get our letters from New York in one day, and why not get our papers? Have the goodness to have the matter made right if it can be.

SAG HARBOR, July 3, 1846.

TO THE PROPRIETOR N. Y. HERALD:—

SIR:—It is very unpleasant to be called upon so often by the subscribers of the *Herald*, to notify you of the irregularity of your paper. For the past week they have not been received at this office till the day after they are published, and by that time the news is stale and uninteresting. The mail is not opened after it leaves the New York Post Office until it arrives at this office. The *Heralds* that are carried around, and sold here by the News Boys are received daily. You will please (if in your power) remedy the evil.

We can assure our subscribers, as we have done on a former occasion, that the mail department of this journal is attended to in the most efficient manner, and that the fault of their not receiving their paper lies with Robert H. Morris, who appears, just at this time, to be about as inefficient a Post master as was ever inflicted upon us. This official is a lawyer, a politician, a Post master, and a member of the State Convention. It seems to be a part of his nature to be eternally dabbling in politics, and instead of attending to his duties, he is sitting in the Convention, and receiving his four dollars a day for tinkering and patching up the Consitution.

We believe that we shall publish every complaint we receive, in order to show to the public the mismanagement of the mail department of the country.

LATER FROM MATANZAS.—By the brig Joseph Atkins, Capt. Gerrish, we have received files of the *Aurora de Matanzas* to the 27th June inclusive, but find nothing of peculiar interest to our readers. The editor discusses the probable non-acceptance of the ultimatum offered by the British Government on the Oregon question, and gives a list of the English and American forces in the Pacific, predicting a sanguinary contest.

News from Puerto Principe state that the yellow fever, and other diseases incidental to the climate, are much less destructive this year than usual. Forty cases of the black vomit, of which twelve were fatal, had occurred the preceding month amongst the resident foreigners. In the military hospitals 275 patients were received during the month of May, and in the first fifteen days of June only 53, showing a very favorable diminution. The engineers had commenced their labors in surveying the line for the extension of the Neuvitas railroad, to the stock of which, in all, about $75,000 had been subscribed.

The commerce of Trinidad for the five months preceding, shows the following:—Arrivals—28 Spanish, 61 American, and 7 Bremen vessels; total, 96. Clearances—26 Spanish, 55 American, and 6 Bremen vessels; total, 87.

The papers make mention of the rapid increase of the port of Sagua in inhabitants and buildings. They predict its destination to become one of the most important ports of Cuba.

Dramatic companies were performing in Matanzas, Villa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Trinidad.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The performances last evening went off unusually well. To-night is the last of the season, and the performances are for the benefit of Mr. Davenport. We know that it is unnecessary for us to say a word in favor of this popular actor. He is so well and so universally appreciated, that it would be superfluous in us to praise him. He presents a very strong bill, and as it is the farewell night, we expect to see the Bowery crowded to its utmost capacity. The performances are to consist of the "Love Chase," by Sheridan Knowles, in which Mrs. Hunt takes the part of Constance, and Mr. Davenport that of Wildrake; "Mother and Child are Doing Well," and "William Tell," Mr. Neafie as Tell. The Acrobats display their wonderful gymnastic feats in the course of the evening. The theatre will reopen on the 20th inst. We are glad to learn from the card of the manager that the past season has been a very lucrative one.

GREENWICH THEATRE.—The performances at this neat and well conducted establishment consisted last evening of the beautiful musical drama of "Clara, or the Maid of Milan," and the Yankee drama of "True Blue." In the former piece the principal female character was sustained by the lively, graceful and talented young actress, Miss Caroline Chapman. Mr. Freer also performed a part fraught with the deepest interest. Between the pieces a character dance was given in a beautiful style by Miss Malvina Pray. This evening Mr. Freer takes a benefit, on which occasion "The Italian Wife," with Miss Crawford as Bianca, and Mr. Freer as Fazio—a laughable farce called "Why Don't She Marry," in which John Winans, the great Chatham favorite performs, and the "French Spy," with Miss Caroline Chapman. Mr. Freer deserves great credit for his indefatigable enterprise in conducting this theatre, and affording to the inhabitants of that part of the city a pleasant place of amusement. He has lost money in the enterprise, and we hope he will have a bumper. He is a fine actor, and as a manager and caterer for the public taste has no superior.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Last night was one of the loveliest of the season. The sky was unclouded; the air was cool, and freshened by the sea-breeze; the moon shed its silvery light over all things, with an enchanting lustre; and the visiters at Castle Garden found rapturous enjoyment in listening to the exquisite musical entertainments at that fashionable resort of beauty. It is one of the most delightful places in the world to frequent during the warm nights of summer, and affords the most agreeable recreation after the bustle and turmoil of the day. Thousands, nightly, seek its amusements, and thus have a practical experience of enjoyment equal to all that the ancients pictured in their imaginary Elysium. An excellent selection of music is to be performed there, to-night; and if the weather continues fine, a perfect crowd of visitors may be anticipated.

THE DESERT.—We are sorry to learn from Mr. Meigg's card, in our paper of to-day, that he has been obliged to postpone the performance of the "Desert," at West Point, in consequence of objections having been raised, after it was too late for him to make other arrangements for the trip.

ORPHEAN FAMILY.—The concert of this Family will take place to-morrow evening.

THE WONDERFUL DUCK.—The wonderful Automaton Duck Elephant, &c. &c., on exhibition at Gothic Hall, continues to attract crowds of visiters of all classes. These automatas are certainly the most complicated and perfect specimens of human ingenuity that have ever been exhibited in this city. We recommend every person, high and low, rich and poor, to see them while the opportunity lasts.

BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM.—The *Boston Courier*, of the 6th instant, says—The corner-stone of this institution was laid on Saturday, by Mr. Rogers, the architect, in the presence of a large company. Beneath the stone was deposited a box containing copies of the newspapers of the day, daguerreotype likeness of Mr. Hackett, the lessee, and of various other persons connected with the erection of the building, and other articles, to serve as mementoes of the occasion. The silver plate upon the box bore the following inscription;—

HOWARD ATHENÆUM.
Corner Stone laid and Address made by Hon. Isaac Hull Wright—July 4th, 1846.
J. M. W. Boyd & Luke Beard, Proprietors.
James h. Hackett & Co., Lessees.
Isaiah Rogers, Architect.
Standish & Woodbury, Builders.
Granite furnished by J. B. Wircher & Co., from Quincy.
Josiah Quincy, Jun., Mayor of Boston.
GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!

Mr. Wright introduced the ceremony, and followed the laying of the stone by an appropriate and eloquent address.

Welch & Mann's circus has left Boston and gone to Roxbury. They meet with the greatest success.

SANDS, LENT & Co's CIRCUS.—This *troupe* have been very successful in their route through this State. They perform at Medina this evening, at Lindon on 10th, at Johnson's Creek 11th and 12th; and at Lockport 13th and 14th. Mr. Sands and his talented children are much admired by discerning audiences; and the twin ponies, the fighting ponies, as also the beautiful fairy steed, Cinderella, purchased at Franconi's, astonish all who witness their sagacity and scientific feats.

Yankee Hill was to give an entertainment in Washington on the 7th inst.

Mr. Dempster has reached Utica, on his return from a very successful Southern and Western tour.

Court Calendar—This Day.

COMMON PLEAS.—1st part—Nos. 163, 167, 169, 171, 255, 143, 135, 161, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 153, 165. 2nd part—50, 244, 240, 256, 44, 118, 18, 94, 128, 138, 26, 70, 194, 56, 190.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The balance of the calendar not called yesterday will be called this morning.

City Intelligence.

SPLENDID SHIP LAUNCH.—To be launched this morning at ten o'clock, from the ship yard of Messrs. Westervelt & McKay, foot of Seventh street, East River, the splendid ship Christiana, owned by Messrs W. H. Hazard, Captain Hammond, and Samuel H. Master, and built expressly for the New Orleans trade. The above vessel is of fine model and very substantial, and at the same time she combines beauty with strength, for which New York ships are so justly prized, both at home and abroad. The Christiana has been built with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and is not surpassed by any of our favorite packets. She is 700 tons, and is to be commanded by Captain Edward Hammond, late of the ship Hilah, and for many years an experienced ship master out of this port. Let us all go and see the launch.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The stockholders of the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co held at Bunker's Mansion House, Broadway, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. elected for President the Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington; Secretary, Thos. M. Clark, of New York; for Treasurer, Geo. H. Hart, of Philadelphia. Directors, Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, Geo. C. Pennyman, of Baltimore, J. R. Trimble, of Wilmington, Geo. H. Hart and William H Swain, of Philadelphia, and John J. Halsey and Thomas M. Clark, of New York, for the ensuing year.

PHYSICIAN AT THE PENITENTIARY.—Our city council has at last found out that a pair of assistant physicians, changed once in two months, is not quite all the medical aid required by our two hundred patients. The penitentiary hospital has never yet had a permanent physician placed over it, though the children's hospital and the asylum have for years been given to the charge of competent physicians residing on the spot; and neither of those departments are more important than that of the penitentiary. Alderman Purser has brought up a resolution appointing Dr. W. W. Sanger permanent physician at the penitentiary hospitals. Aldermen Walsh, Messerole, Walker, and Livingston, all gentlemen who have taken a deep interest in the city institutions, and know its wants, warmly supported this resolution, and it passed the Board almost unanimously. Indeed, we scarcely know how it could be otherwise. The resident physician, Dr. Hasbrouck, has been long urging the necessity of this appointment. Mr. Cook, the late commissioner, Mr. Leonard, the present one, and many other influential persons acquainted with the necessities of these unhappy prisoners, and who know Dr. Sanger, have again and again advocated this measure. We learn that Dr. Sanger has already passed some months in charge of this hospital, and we are assured that his appointment will be hailed with pleasure by every person connected with it.

EXPLOSION OF SPIRIT GAS.—The alarm of fire at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening was caused by the bursting of a spirit gas lamp, at 44 Hester street. Little damage done.

FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, in the clothing store, No. 31 Chatham street. Not much damage done.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A German sailor called Peter ——, about 22 years of age, belonging to the barque Maria Rubina, lying at Pier No. 8 North River, was at work on some of the upper rigging, and accidentally missing his hold, fell headlong upon the deck of the vessel, causing almost instant death. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM BURNING.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Stanton street, near the corner of Allen street, in a small frame building occupied by a poor washerwoman, which came near destroying her infant babe in the cradle. It appears this unfortunate woman was occupied washing in the rear of the building, and in the room where the child laid asleep in the cradle, was a furnace, which she used for boiling the clothes, and near this lighted furnace, was a pile of shavings; these shavings must have accidentally caught fire, for when the alarm was given, officer Bloom was close at hand, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and the poor babe was rescued from destruction, but not until its little legs were much burnt; almost all the poor woman's furniture was destroyed.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE—RACING IN CENTRE STREET—A race between a nigger and a white man, (both drivers) took place yesterday in this street, each party driving at the time a one horse wagon, at 11 o'clock. It was a regular trotting match, and on passing Canal street, the nigger got the lead, when one of the 27th street trains being ahead, and returning from City Hall, the nigger being directly on the track, was obliged to "clear," and a collision would have taken place were it not for his skilful management. On passing the train the nigger took the lead of his white competitor, and shot by the Tombs in triumph. The police ought to have been "on the track" at the time to "rein in" the steeds

NASSAU STREET.—The pedestrians of Nassau street had a little variety served up to them yesterday by a good-looking porter driving a loaded wheelbarrow from Wall street to the Park, taking to himself the whole of the side-walk, and obliging them to turn out into the street. Free country this!

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Joseph B. Pollard, auctioneer, of No. 180 Broadway, was robbed of about eight hundred dollars worth of gold watches, on Tuesday evening, under the following circumstances: He being in the custom of sending his valuable goods home every evening, gave them in charge of two young men employed in his store. They took the boxes home, but when Mr Pollard came down to his store yesterday morning, he found that the boxes had been opened, and the best watches taken out The young men had been in his employ about six months. No clue has yet been discovered of their whereabouts.

CORONER'S OFFICE, July 8.—*Death from Intemperance.*—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the head of Little Water street, on the Five Points, on the body of a colored woman, by the name of Matilda Howard, born in Virginia, 45 years of age, who came to her death from the effects of intemperance.

New York City Convention.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock.

Mr. GRAHAM, in the absence of the President, moved that Dr. HASBROOK take the chair.

The motion prevailed.

The minutes of last day's proceedings were read and approved. Reports being in order,

Mr. BENEDICT moved to take up the report on the rules and regulations.

The rules consist of sixteen; among which the following are the most useful:—

RULE VII.—OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.—When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Convention, he shall rise from his seat and address himself to the President, and confine his remarks to the question under debate, and avoid personality, and shall not refer to any member of the Convention by name.

RULE VIII.—No person shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Convention, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak soall have spoken.—[Good]

RULE IX.—A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain by the Convention, until the question of order has been decided.

The report was partially amended and adopted.

Mr. CRAPO moved to go into committee of the whole, and take up the resolution of Mr. Graham, offered on the previous evening, which provides that a new charter be framed for the city

Mr. PURDY's amendment, which provides that said charter shall not affect the present rights, privileges, immunities, etc of the citizens, was offered; and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Committee reported.

Mr PORTER moved its adoption in Convention. The question was carried *nem con.*

Mr. DOUGHERTY offered a resolution, proposing that the documents of the State Convention, during its sittings, be furnished each member.

Ald. PURDY moved to amend, by proposing that the Convention take a paper published at Albany, as none of the city journals reported the proceedings. The amendment was adopted. The question on the resolution, as amended, was taken and lost—ayes 11—nays 16.

Mr. FRENCH offered a resolution proposing that the Common Council have power to pass all laws of a local nature for the government of the city; and that the charter specifically enumerate the legislative duties with restrictions, &c., of the Common Council. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRAHAM offered resolutions directing the receiver of taxes to furnish a statement of accounts, &c., for the years 1844, 1845 and 1846.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, in relatian to assessments for grading streets.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRAPO offered a resolution proposing the appointment of officers of departments, commencing with Recorder. Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of opening streets through places of interment. Adopted.

Also, a resolution of enquiry in relation to contracts for grading streets, &c Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Dr. HASBROOK offered a resolution proposing that a committee be appointed to enquire into the question of right as to the disturbing of cemetries and report thereon Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. BROWNELL offered a resolution proposing that the Convention subscribe for a paper or papers, to inform the Convention of the proceedings of the Convention now sitting at Albany.

Mr LEE proposed to amend by specifying the number of papers, which he submitted should be two of the Albany papers.

Mr. CRAPO moved to further amend by proposing three, the *Atlas, Evening Journal*, and *Albany Argus*, and that each member be furnished with copies of the same.

Ald. BRIGGS moved to lay the amendment (proposing that three papers be furnished) on the table.

The ayes and noes were called for.—Ayes 16; Noes 10.

A resolution of inquiry in relation to the expenses of the city for the current year, and directing the comptroller to furnish a statement in relation to the same, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRAPO moved to take up the following resolution, which was laid over for consideration:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to proceed to Albany for the purpose of impressing upon the State Convention the necessity of leaving the supervision of the charter of this city entirely to this Convention."

The resolution was laid on the table.

Ald PURDY offered a resolution proposing to appoint a reporter for the Convention.

Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Adjourned over to this forenoon

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

Before Comr Morton.

JULY 8—*Charge of Cruel and Unusual Punishment*—Francis Hunter, mate of the schooner St. Mary, was brought up yesterday on a charge of cruel and unusual punishment. It appeared from the testimony of a colored man named Thomas Gaines, one of the crew, that on the 27th of June last, while the schooner lay in James' River, Hunter gave Gaines some orders which the latter did not execute to his satisfaction, upon which Hunter took a slung shot out of his pocket, and struck Gaines with it on the shoulder. Hunter was ordered to give bail in $60 to stand his trial

Superior Court.

Before Chief Justice Jones.

JULY 8—*Stanley H. Fleetwood vs Ann Doley.*—This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of a lot on the northerly side of 8th street, between avenues C and D. The plaintiff claims under the Rutger and Stuyvesant titles, and the defendant claims under a deed from the corporation, made in pursuance of an assignment sale. Adjourned to this morning. For plaintiff, Messrs. Sandford and Porter. For defendant, Mr. Bliss.

Catherine Wehner vs. Jacob Mugdenfelder.—In this cause the jury returned a verdict this morning for the plaintiff of $100.

Police Intelligence.

Burglary.—A man called Thomas Butler was arrested last night by officer Clark, of the 9th Ward, on a charge of burglariously entering the premises of Mr. George Jones, No. 3 Jackson place, Downing street, about ten o'clock last night, by entering through a window, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel, such as coats, vests, &c., valued at $45. When arrested, the property was found in his possession. Committed to prison by Justice Merritt.

A Shop Lifter Caught.—William Fitzgerald was caught yesterday in the act of stealing a pair of boots from the boot store of Bernard McFuly, No. 144 Chatham street. Locked up for trial.

Dishonest Servant.—A young woman called Louisa Agrell, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Catharine S. Hatfield, residing at No. 472 Broadway, was arrested yesterday for stealing from her mistress a large silver spoon, silk gloves, bank bills, silver, and divers other articles, valued in all at $20 25. Upon her arrest she acknowledged stealing the property, and begged to be forgiven. Committed to prison by Justice Drinker for trial.

Theft of a Gold Watch.—Some thieving vagabond managed on the 4th inst. to steal from the boarding house, No. 11 Whitehall street, a large gold lever watch and chain, white dial, and second hands, S. T. Tobias & Co., Liverpool, makers, No. 3776, belonging to Mr. Alexander Reid, for the recovery of which Mr. R. offers $20 reward. So, pawnbrokers, keep your eyes open.

Furious Driving.—A black fellow was arrested yesterday, and locked up for examination, for furiously driving a horse and wagon along Church street, and when near the corner of Duane street, ran over a small child, injuring it so severely that great fears are entertained of its recovery.

Obscene Books.—A young man called Wm. Hene, was arrested yesterday by Officer Belden of the 2d Ward for selling obscene books and prints in the public streets. Committed to answer.

Stealing Candles.—John Williams, a thieving looking scamp, was arrested yesterday, caught in the act of carrying off a box of candles, valued at three dollars, the property of Lockwood & Sweeny, No. 176 South street. Locked up for trial at the Special Sessions.

Robbing a Sleeper.—A rummy looking thief, called Frank Everson, was arrested last night by officer Pareso, of the 5th ward, charged with robbing a man by the name of Owen O'Donnell, residing at Goshen, Orange county, of a pocket-book containing $8, while asleep in a stable foot of Jay street. Upon arresting the accused, the officer found in his hat the wallet and $4 10 cts., the balance had been taken off by an accomplice. Committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

Shop Lifting.—Some sneaking thief carried off a piece of fancy silk stuff, containing 30 yards, worth $20, from the store No. 127 Fulton street, belonging to Mr. William Matthewson. No arrest.

Movements of Travellers.

The following scarcely approaches the full amount of arrivals registered yesterday at the principal hotels:

AMERICAN.—B. Lindsay, Mr. Dallor, Boston; A. Wenstow, O. Keith, College Point; Capt. Lee, U. S. A; C. Field, Philadelphia; L. Bent, Mississippi; Mr. Shail, Virginia; T. Boykin, South Carolina; E. Roman, New Orleans; Major Sewell, Baltimore; J. Lewis, New Orleans; C. Lamberd, Maine; Messrs. Black, Valentine and Muer, South Carolina; T. White, De Soto; H. Spencer, Utica; J. Russell, Chicago; Gen. Brady, U. S. A.; Gov. Barry, Michigan; Lieut. Heman, A. Henry, U. S. A.; Thomas Traber, Maine.

ASTOR—Charles L. Phillips, Quebec; S. H. Blake, Boston; J. Allison, New Brunswick; B. Hoppie, Providence; J. Bulkley, Georgia; A. Stevens, New Orleans; J. Wardsworth, Illinois; C. Monsenalt, J. Fraburne, Kentucky; J. D. Mason, Philadelphia; W. Gargnet, New Orleans; G. Biddle, Philadelphia; F. Diaz, Cuba, A. Age, New Orleans; Rev. I. Young, Florida; Mr. Foster, Boston; S. Kennedy, Albany; George Miller, Jamaica; C. Platt, Philadelphia; Mr. Brewer, Boston; T. Eakin, Nashville.

CITY—C. Shepherd, Virginia; Capt. Hawlis, U. S. A.; L. B. Cash, Florida; Mr. Marcus, Georgia; W. Welles, Michigan; D. Van Ness, New York; Hon. John Read, Philadelphia; D. Clapp, Peekskill; A. Adams, Boston; J. Bulloch, Providence; H. Grifscon, J. Smith, Mississippi; W. Bryant, Mobile; L. Clarke, Lockport; H. Miller, Hudson; Capt. Freelove, Capt. Halson, U. S. Navy; M. Drake, Fort Wayne.

FRANKLIN—A. Bishop, W. Bunab, O. Percy, Connecticut; P. Neff, Cincinnati; J. Galbraith, J. Clarke, Ohio; Dr. Taylor, Conn.; F. Fairchild, Georgia; T. Frothingham, W. Fowler, J. Crafts, L. Merrill, Boston; L. G. Smith, Albany; J. Kelly, Troy; J. Simpson, Mass.; E. Elliott, Syracuse; H. Howland, Boston; Geo. Campbell, Philadelphia; S. Jones, Georgia.

HOWARD—J. Eaton, Boston; Mr. Edmonds, N. York; E. Bensill, Philadelphia; D. Herdman, Newport; H. Cahill, Philad.; J. Clarke, J. Galbraith, Ohio; H. Prince, G. Moody, Charleston; E. Savage, Illinois; J. Wale, N. Orleans; C. Schott, Philadelphia; W. Hale, Albany; W. Whitehouse, Cincinnati; Dr. Dexter, Boston; H. Taylor, Va.; T. Reed, Penn.; Col. Little, Michigan.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.

JULY 8—*Fras. Sims vs. Wm. Burr*—This was a suit in trover to recover the value of a quantity of goods alleged to be sold to defts. under an usurious consideration. The goods after sale had been assigned to plaintiff by his brother. The defence set up is that the sale was a *bona fide* one. Adjourned to this morning.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Elenor Thompson et al. vs. Jefferson Smith.—This was an action of trover for taking a quantity of millinery goods out of a store in Hudson street, under the following circumstances. The plaintiffs were in the habit of sending goods to a Mrs Cooke, who resided in Hudson street, to be made into caps, and other articles by her, and sold, and the price paid over to the plaintiffs. The defendant obtained a judgment against Mrs Cooke's husband, in one of the ward courts, upon which he issued an execution, put it in the hands of one of the officers, named Buckley, who levied on them, and had them sold in Chatham street, and the present action is brought to recover their value. For the defence it was insisted that under the circumstances in which the goods were sent to Mrs. Cooke, her husband had a general interest in the goods, and therefore they were liable to his debts, and might be seized under an execution. Verdict for plaintiff, $101. For plaintiff, Mr. C. R. Allen; for defendant, Mr. Sneppard.

Gedney & Bradley vs. Brown.—This was an action for goods sold, and delivered, in August, 1845. Brown lived in Syracuse, and purchased a bill of goods of plaintiffs, who are dealers in this city, on credit. It was alleged that the purchase was fraudulent, and therefore the plaintiffs had a right to recover before the expiration of the credit. The evidence of fraud in the purchase, was, that defendant, shortly after purchasing the goods, sold out his store, in Syracuse, and received for it about $4300, in cash; then went on to Baltimore, where he stated that he had lost the whole amount of his money. There was no defence. Verdict for plaintiff—$20304.

There were four similar suits brought against defendant; and verdicts were rendered against him in two, and cognovits were given in the other two. Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Sheppard.

Baker vs. Harrison.—This was an action for money had and received on the sale of a horse. The declaration contained several special counts and warranty, and on a promise to pay for laming the horse. It appeared plaintiff was the owner of a grey mare, that he purchased of defendant, and that the mare was afterwards lent defendant for the purpose of trotting a match. The defendant kept her, and, finally, she was sold by his agent. It also appeared, by the testimony of plaintiff's witnesses, that the defendant had had various