NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Wednesday, July 29, 1846.

THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL

In the Senate, WITH AN UNIMPORTANT AMENDMENT.

The long agony is over. After a period of the most intense excitement, the new tariff bill was concluded to be engrossed by the casting vote of the Vice President, and finally passed in the Senate by a vote of 28 to 27, Mr. Jarnagin voting in favor of the bill.

Thus the Ad Valorem Tariff is almost the law of the land.

The course Mr. Jarnagin has pursued in relation to this question, cannot be condemned by any one of his own political party and friends of the present tariff His attempt to throw the responsibility upon the Vice President, by compelling him to vote for the engrossment, has failed. Mr. Dallas has cast his vote in accordance with his political principles, and independent of all personal considerations or popularity, while Senator Jarnagin by the course he has pursued, has suffered the new bill to pass. He has not, as yet, the credit of even following his inclinations.

The 9th section of the new bill, or a portion of it, upon motion of Mr. Webster, was stricken out. This section is not an important one.

There is no doubt but that the House will agree to this amendment; and the ad valorem tariff will, before the expiration of another week, probably be a law of the land. We have nothing more to say at this late hour in relation to the result of this question. The public mind will soon become settled, when we shall be better able to judge what the actual operation and effect of the new bill will be.

Meanwhile, see the report of the proceedings in Congress in another column.

News from Mexico.

We yesterday received some very interesting intelligence from Mexico and the Army of Occupation. Our advices from Vera Cruz are to the 14th inst., and were brought to Pensacola in the steam frigate Princeton.

It appears that there was no attack made on San Juan d'Ulloa by our squadron on the 10th inst., as was foolishly reported would be the case; but instead thereof there had been a skirmish or two between a portion of the fleet and several hundred Mexicans on shore. Eleven Mexicans were killed, and one American wounded in two days skirmishing. Besides this, the Americans had cut out one or two small Mexican vessels.

This is the gist of the news relating to the squadron from Vera Cruz.

The most important piece of intelligence from the army is the proclamation of General Taylor to the Mexicans, preparatory to throwing his troops forward to Camargo and Monterey. This proclamation is characteristic of "Old Rough and Ready," and cannot fail to have a powerful effect on the Mexican people. It is brief, clearly written, full of meaning, and strikes at the vulnerable points of the Mexicans, in a style that seems to belong exclusively to General Taylor.

On the outside of this day's *Herald* will be found the details of the news.

THE REVENUE SERVICE—ITS VALUE.—There is little known, generally, of the value of our revenue establishment. The cutters that are employed in this service, and stationed at intervals along our seaboard, cost, it must be acknowledged, considerable sum to our government, and on this account have been jealously looked after by our ultra-economists. But all have agreed that it is a necessary expense—a burden that must be borne.

Now it is generally supposed that the commander of a revenue cutter, with thirty to fifty hands on board, has no other duty to attend to, than merely to look after smuggling and smugglers, which duty is looked upon as a sort of sinecure.—This supposition is very wide of the truth. In the revenue laws of the United States, it is not only the duty of our officers to protect our commerce from contrabandists, but also to assist and relieve all distressed vessels that may be found upon our coasts. Their orders are to cruise in sun and snow, in heat and cold, by day and by night, to give relief to the suffering sailor. This is a duty which, upon examination, we will find to be even paramount to the mere prevention of smuggling. The immense number of marine disasters, which are annually occurring along our coasts, render it a duty of the highest importance, as well as danger, and too much credit cannot be given to those who cleverly perform it.

If we take the journal of any one of our revenue schooners, and ascertain the amount, in life and property, which she has been the means of saving in a single year, we will find that it would far—a hundred times—overbalance the mere cost of her own services.

Our correspondent at Newport has been favored with a glance at the books of the cutter Jackson, stationed upon the Sound, and the Narragansett Bay; and he has been informed by her very efficient commander, Lieut. Cornell, that, during the past year, he has afforded relief and assistance to over two hundred vessels in distress! Many of these vessels, with their valuable cargoes, but for his timely assistance, would have been totally lost, with a large number of brave and valuable seamen. Who, then, will say that, independent of the consideration of smuggling, the revenue establishment is not of the highest value to our commerce?

But there is another good point about our revenue service. Previous to the breaking out of the present war, our cutters were filled by able and effective seamen. At the call for sailors to man our ships-of-war, there was, as in all other countries, on similar occasions, a difficulty in procuring the right sort of men. This difficulty was considerably lessened by the supply of seamen that were promptly taken from the revenue service; which, in its turn, was promptly filled up by a new set, partly of landsmen, and partly of sailors, belonging to the merchant service.

It is but a few months since the crews of the revenue cutters were drafted into the regular service, and yet their successors are already sufficiently well drilled, to become, at any moment, efficient hands on board a regular man-of-war.

Thus, we have in our revenue service, not only a preventive to contrabandism on our coasts, but a prompt assistant to our distressed merchant vessels, as well as a naval school, training up a class of seamen that will always be valuable in the sudden emergency of war.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.—We have received a copy of *El Liberal*, published at Caraccas, of the 27th June. The only additional items received are the following:—

The province had been greatly troubled by the depredations of a band of robbers, numbering about forty men, under the captaincy of Pedro Aquino, a noted villain. They had last entered the district of Sombrero, plundering the inhabitants, and carrying off some of the most respectable as prisoners. The Governor had been called on for interference, and 50 armed troops had gone to find the banditti.

On the 24th, the anniversary of the battle of Carabobo, an interesting scene occurred in the provincial Assembly; the presentation of a portrait of General Simon Bolivar, from Sir B. H. Wilson, the British minister to the department of Ciudad Bolivar.

Business was in a very sound condition; and the warm weather was not attended with as much sickness as usual.

THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH MARINE.—THE EMEUTE ON THE OCEAN.—Our readers will recollect an account, given some weeks since by Capt. Scott, of the schooner Catherine, in relation to an insult received by him from the French steam frigate Tonnerre; and we now learn that the matter was even more outrageous than at first represented.

One of the French papers, the reputed organ of the French government, published yesterday, a letter from the commander of the steamer, giving his account of the affair, and his comments thereon. We hardly know which surprises us the most, the Bombastes Furioso bravado, or the supercilious feeling of importance, betrayed by this French officer, in the whole style of the communication; and if all vessels of war belonging to France, should happen to be commanded by as gentlemanly a personage as the Captain of the Tonnerre, it would be a good idea to give them a flash or two of lightning from some Columbiad.

The Captain, M. M. C. Delacour, endorses the truth of the statement of Captain Scott, and, making no apology for the gross language employed by him, in calling Capt. S. a "damned rascal," justifies his owu proceedings, and signifies his intention of acting in the same manner on all future occasions. We give only that part of the letter relating to the affair, as it occured from the time, when, after the Lieutenant's visit to Capt. Scott, a conversation ensued between the latter and the most philosophical commander of the steamer. This was subsequent to his complimentary epithet bestowed on Capt. Scott.

"Understanding that Capt. Scott spoke French, I addressed him in that language, as follows:—'Captain of the Catharine, I ask you to hoist your colors, inasmuch as I have mine; and if you do not comply, you insult the flag under which I sail' He replied that he had not shown his colors because I had injured him in my remarks; but that he had no intention of insulting me. *He asked that I would pardon him.* 'I have nothing to do with your excuses,' I replied; 'I spoke in anger on account of your insult to my flag.' He answered, 'No, sir, I did not wish to insult you.' 'Prove it, then,' I said, 'by doing as I request at once, and then I will see what I will do. If not, I will make you by force' Captain Scott saw by the tone of my last words that there was to be no more delay. He said he would go and do as I demanded. When the stars and stripes were raised, I said to him 'If you had done so at once you would have avoided the name of rascal, which I regret to have used.' Capt. Scott replied, 'I thank you;' and we parted. It is well for him that he did not compel me to employ coercive measures; but it is shameful that a man of his age, with grey hair, should, by an excess of puerile vanity, be guilty of a lie in what he has stated. *I regret that I managed the affair as I did, for my second demand should have been accompanied by a cannon ball.* But in time of peace it is painful to have to use force, when we can avoid it, to chastise a misplaced self-esteem, and to make the owners or employers of a vessel to suffer for the *conduct of a captain who is a blackguard, ignorant, drunk, or crazy.* I ought to observe, however, that of ten American merchant vessels that we met at sea, there were nine who showed no colors till commanded by me to do so. Thinking to show an independence of character, they are compelled and forced to do what would have been better for them to have done at once, of their own accord. This troublesome conduct renders our relations with the Union particularly embarrassing.

"Please receive my considerations, &c. &c. &c.

"C. DELACOUR,
Commander of the Tonnere."

The editor of the French organ, from which we have taken the foregoing extracts, commends the spirit of the letter, and adds, that the facts "show in the American service an amount of self-esteem very childish, and much to be regretted." It is to be borne in mind that this French paper, using this language, is published in this city.

We do not believe that there is one American in our merchant service, who, for fear of cannon balls, would be forced to do what he deemed not required by justice. Taking an extreme case, and allowing that the flag of the Union was not raised, it is not required to be by the law of nations, but merely as an act of courtesy, to be given at the option of the captain to any vessel, and none but a punctilio would have noticed the omission. This captain Delacour, is undoubtedly a very funny fellow, and as full of dignity as the aloe now in Broadway, is full of blossoms; but he may, in his anxiety to attain consequence, be constrained to do as the coon did to Capt. John Scott, the celebrated rifleman, who we believe, is a half brother to the captain of the Catherine.

But *badinage* aside we would say, that the conduct of the French commander is a disgrace to his navy and his country; and that such conduct does much to alienate the feelings of friendship, that have ever existed between us and France.

POST OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT.—OUR REMEDY.—Notwithstanding the numerous complaints we have made respecting the inefficient and bungling manner in which the business of the New York Post Office is carried on, we are sorry to say that we have not perceived any change for the better. Indeed we can hardly expect improvement when it is known that our Post Master, in addition to his government office, receives his four dollars a day for his services as delegate to the State Convention.

It cannot be expected that a man can do justice to both these offices, and one, of course, must be unattended to. This one so far as we can judge, is the post office. Mr. Morris will not neglect his convention duties, because he may make as much capital from them as will carry him into the gubernatorial chair next November. It would seem that he has a soul above wafers, and flatters himself that his services as Governor of the Empire State would be more valuable to the people than in any capacity, and he is accordingly in training for exercising the duties of chief magistrate of all the State.

The complaints from subscribers are pouring in upon us daily; some stating that the *Herald* reaches them three days after it is due, and some ten days after. Yesterday morning we were informed by a subscriber at Lebanon Springs, that on an average his *Herald* does not reach him until ten days after it is printed in this city. Similar complaints come from other parts of the country.

We have now a lot of these letters on hand, which would fill an ordinary travelling trunk. These we have received within the last three months; and if a remedy which we are about to adopt should fail in making some change for the better in the management of the post-office in this city, we mean to support the postmaster for Governor, to get him out of our way, and to carefully pack this heap of complaints now before us in a box, label them neatly, and transmit them to the Postmaster General at Washington, as a strong argument in favor of having Mr. Morris elected to the gubernatorial chair.

The remedy that we are about to adopt is this—instead of sending our mail bags to the post-office in this city, as heretofore, we shall send them to Mr. Morris, at Albany, with a polite request that he will forward them from the Convention chamber as soon as the delegates adjourn for the day, say three o'clock in the afternoon, by which time his four dollars will have been earned. We do not know but that we shall add "please be punctual," for experience proves that that functionary needs a little stirring up occasionally.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CANADA.—The papers are filled with articles discussing the organization of the new ministry with great warmth. The public attention is also particularly directed to the anticipated decrease of trade on the St. Lawrence.

In the Hamilton *Spectator*, we find a well written paper in reference to an article published in the *Herald*, on the carrying trade, copied at length into the *Spectator*. The writer agrees that the present advantages possessed by the New York route over the St. Lawrence, will send all the produce of Canada grown for exportation, through the American territory to a foreign or English market.

The sum of £101 19s. has been raised in Dartmouth or the sufferers at Newfoundland.

A meeting was held on the 8th inst at St. John's, N.F., at which resolutions were passed expressive of thanks to Lord Falkland, our Executive Government, and the Mayor and citizens of this city, for their very handsome donations, for the relief of sufferers by the late fire.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—This house was crowded to excess last evening, by a highly respectable and fashionable audience, who were attracted by the splended Spectacle of "Ivanhoe" and the "Yew Tree Ruins," which as we have before remarked, have been produced in a most gorgeous and magnificent manner. The manager of this theatre, certainly has no reason to say that his efforts to amuse the public are not well appreciated. The bill for to night is rich, and comprises "Ivanhoe" and the "Lady of the Lake." Mr. Neafie who has become a great favorite with the patrons of this establishment, will take the character of Ivanhoe in "Ivanhoe," and that of Roderic Dhu, in the "Lady of the Lake." We expect to see a crowded house to night.

GREENWICH THEATRE.—The "Corsair's Revenge," will be performed this evening, and it presents a rich source of attraction. The casts of character will draw out in full force the entire company. The "Sailor King" and "Young Scamp," will be also presented for the first time. Miss Julia Drake will perform the character of the "Young Scamp," and her well known powers will fully sustain her in this amusing piece. The Greenwich theatre is eminently worthy of every encouragement and support; and will draw to-night a full and crowded house.

CASTLE GARDEN.—This delightful retreat from the hot and steaming air of the New York streets, continues to attract crowded and fashionable audiences. Last evening the orchestra performed some of the best pieces of the most celebrated composers. There will be another concert this evening.—Go by all means, if you love pure air, sweet music, and delicious ice creams.

MONS MARTIN.—This accomplished dancer has had very tempting offers to induce him to rejoin the ballet of the Opera, during his present visit to Paris, but faithful to his existing engagements, he has refused them all without hesitation, in order to return to his pupils in Philadelphia. He is in constant communication with Cellarious and Corally, two of the hand priests of Terpsichore, in that part of the world, who have from motives of old friendship imparted to him in advance, all the new dances that are being got up for the coming winter in Paris. We understand that Mons Martin intends on his return, to introduce many new fashionable dances in both Philadelphia and New York.

John R. Scott, is to receive a complimentary benefit at the Walnut street theatre, in Philadelphia, to-morrow evening

Sporting Intelligence.

It is said that the best field of horses that ever appeared on any course in Canada, indeed (leaving out Peytona and Fashion) in America, is now on the ground at the Caledonia Springs, for the races which commenced on Monday the 20th instant.

The veteran, Mr. Eaton, is going his fiftieth trip. The weather has been so far favorable. All eyes are upon him as he trudges off on his hourly beat. He is in full view of the visiters from the Canada House, and all the other hotels. The tinkling of a bell announces his departure and arrival every hour. Respectable persons are engaged to attend him by night and by day, to see that he performs his mile every hour. The old man himself is in good health and spirits, and continues confident of success. He does not hurry himself, but takes at an average 24 minutes to the mile.—*Canadian Paper*

City Intelligence.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE CENTURY.—All those who promenade Broadway are daily visiting the magnificent American aloe now in bloom there. This extraordinary plant blossoms only once in a century, and it is, therefore, difficult even for the oldest inhabitant to compare this with any other Aloe ever in bloom here. It is impossible to describe the plant; it is a monster; it seems to be a sort of an Elephant of the Flowery Kingdom, with a beautifully rich caparison, in the shape of golden blossoms, covering all but its trunk and big thick skinned ancles and feet. We advise all who wish to see it to step in at Dunlap & Thompson's conservatory, 635 Broadway, where, besides the aloe, a great many rare plants adorn and perfume the place.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of this institution will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal church, Green street. The procession will leave College Green at half-past 9, and the exercises at the church will commence at 10 o'clock.

OUT-DOOR MERCHANTS—THE LAST CASE OF LOCKJAW.—The streets are full of dealers in all sorts of wares, who open stores at the corners, and expose their goods on the steps of some vacated house, or upon tables. Dealers in "magic erasive soap," warranted to remove all stains, not excepting those of the character, are found in any quantity scattered about the city. Dealers in shells, sugar biscuits, root beer, pine apples and old books, are very plenty; and the last invention which claims patronage in the streets is a peculiar compound, which, upon being applied to any broken china, stone, or earthenware, ivory or bone, cements it together again "as good as new" This stuff is sold at many of the corners, and is made up in little sticks, very much resembling a stick of candy. Yesterday a negro boy, perceiving a crowd gathered around the stand, walked up to it, and observing the box in which the cement was placed, and taking it for prime molasses candy, seized a stick, and going a little out of the crowd, made a bite in it—when, horrible to relate, he found it impossible to open his jaw again. That part of the stick in front of his teeth was cut off, but its cementing qualities were so powerful, that his "bones" were inseparably fastened together; and so he remains, a martyr to his love for molasses candy.

THE NEW PAVEMENT.—The preparations for laying the new pavement in Broadway, between Chamber and Reade streets, were commenced yesterday. From Mr James W. Smith, the superintendent of the work, we learned that the blocks, which are of slenite, were six inches wide and ten deep, and that they are to be laid on a concrete foundation, which makes them perfectly firm and immovable at the bottom. The stone is very hard, and does not appear disposed to crumble or break; and it is calculated the pavement will last fifty years

THE GINGERBREAD MAN.—Among the distinguished arrivals chronicled in town is that of the veritable Gingerbread Man, whom it is said may be daily seen on his old promenade, with his pockets filled with the delicious food, upon which he has existed for so many years. Where he has been during the time since he disappeared from here, is not known. He must certainly have resided in some land where flour and molasses are plenty.

FREE BATHS.—We observe that the Common Council have adjourned without the report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in relation to the practicability of free baths in New York. Why didn't Alderman Hart "hurry this up"? Will he please attend to it the first thing when they meet again? It is certainly a subject which does not deserve to lie idle.

REPEAL.—In our notice of the Repeal Meeting in yesterday's paper, a gentleman named O'Neafe, was referred to as having made a speech. We made a mistake in the name, and now correct it, by saying that the gentleman in question was Mr. John O'Keefe, from Georgia, and not O'Neafe.

FUNNY.—Passing along Nassau street yesterday, we observed a character of the genus "loafer" fishing in the mud with his fingers, and finally drawing out a discarded composition roller, such as printers use for the purpose of inking their type. Now to those uninitiated in the mysteries of the craft, be it known that these rollers are composed of glue and molasses, run in a mould, and very much resemble the substance scientifically known as *caoutchouc*, or vulgarly as India rubber. But to return, our genius fished up the roll, covered with mud, which he carefully scraped off with his fingers, and commenced stretching it and looking upon it with unmingled pleasure. He had found a prize—several pounds, as he thought, of India rubber. As we were going up to the Tombs, and he in the same direction, we kept our eye on him; and as he passed along, he several times took a long look at his prize, and when he reached one of the junk shops in Centre street, in he started to make a sale of it. Here he asked what was paid a pound for India rubber; and upon being informed, produced the roll of composition with an air of great satisfaction, and was very much surprised at being told by the keeper of the shop, who was "up to snuff," that it was not the article he thought it was. The loafer left the shop with a sad heart—and we passed on to the classic vicinity of the Tombs, ruminating upon the old saw—"All is not gold that glitters"

CORONER'S OFFICE, JULY 28—*Death from Intemperance.*—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 83 Cross street, on the body of Mrs. Kearney, 35 years of age, born in Ireland, who came to her death by apoplexy, brought on by the effects of intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

Movements of Travellers.

The following affords but a limited epitome of the numerous names registered yesterday, on the books of the principal hotels:—

AMERICAN.—A. Van Bokkelen, U. C.; C. Parkenson, Boston; J. Amory, do; W Ludlow, Clermont; O. Mason, Medway; J. Robinson, U. C.; G Reverden, Boston; C Arnold, L C; S. Davis, Natches; H Duncan, do.; W. Webster, Cambridge; D. Ketchum, Springfield; H. Humphries, Mobile; J Reynolds, do

ASTOR.—V. Truesdell, Fort Indep; M. Gurnell, Boston; J. Wilson, St. Louis; C. Phelps, Canada; J. White, Trinidad: P Kendall, Mass.; Dr. Cooke, Philad.; R. McDowell, Baltimore; E. S. Johnson, Philad; John Jones, Baltimore; M. Newkirk, Philad.; T. Smith, do.; S Agnew do; H Ward, Alexandria; J. Cooke, Baltimore; W. Johnson, do.; L Fisher, Philad.; W. Short, Augusta; A Boch, U. S. A.; E. Aikin, Troy; J. Montgomery, Philad.

CITY.—J. Nelson, N. Brunswick; T Holcomb, Savannah; W. Berch, do; M. Menge, Mobile; W. Booth St Louis; N Walker, Baltimore; J Stewart, Texas; Jas. Laurie, Boston; E Sherman, Albany; M. Sells, Louisiana; Capt. Crabtree, Va.; A. Lardner, Philad; Major Campbell, Chicago; Mr. Bishop, do; J Tucker, Texas; Mr Baker, Philad; Capt Robson, Washington; W Van Horne, Conn; J Whelan, Philad; Jas Monroe, do.

FRANKLIN.—Joshua Jones, Baltimore; A. Reed, St Louis; J Meighan, S C; M Deese, Baltimore; S Gray, do; J Clarke, Ohio; P Calhoun, Bridgeport; L Reed, Georgia; A McCollum, Philad; P Van Benthusen, Albany; R Bell, Chicago; C Wise, Philad; C Able, do; S Hale, Conn; C Abee, Philad; N Dwight, N Orleans; C Miller, Newburgh; M Jewett, Vermont; P Handy, Ohio.

HOWARD.—Mr Shaffner, Phil; R Van Arsdale, do; P Gildersleeve, Galveston; E Loughry, Mobile; J Moffatt, Charleston; R McGrear, do; S Williams, Boston; W Bridges, Conn; G Warren, Charleston; R Ross, Louisiana; C Fairbank, Penn; W Chace, Rochester; L Skinner, Washington; B Wetherbee, Louisiana; E Wood, Quincey; G Chace, Boston; M Mitchell, do; G Sampson, Illinois; J Gorden, Penn.; C Montgomery, Montreal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About ten o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the block of wooden buildings on the southwest corner of Main and Head streets. The building was occupied by mechanics and laboring men. A few who were not in the immediate vicinity of the flames, had an opportunity of getting out some of their furniture; but a majority, however, and their families, had barely time to escape with their ordinary wearing apparel. The buildings destroyed were owned as follows:—one by Fargo & Benham, two by A. V. Masten, one by S. Matthews, three by M. F. Sheppard. They were occupied by eleven different families, mostly poor people, who lost nearly their all. Fargo & Benham's loss about $1,600, partly insured; A. V. Masten, loss about $3,000, insurance $800; M. F. Sheppard, loss about $4,000, insured $900.—*Penn Yenn Telegraph, July 25th.*

City Convention.

The Convention met at half past five o'clock yesterday. Dr. WILLIAMS, the President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Printing.—The committee, to whom was referred the subject matter, in relation to the propriety of printing a synopsis of the debates and a transcript of the journal of the Convention, reported in favor thereof.

The ayes and nays were called for on the adoption of the report, and resulted—ayes 14, nays 14.

Mr. M'GAY moved a reconsideration. Lost.

Resolutions being in order—

Resolutions were offered and referred in favor of directing the erection of a public office, in which all records in relation to assessments be filed.

In favor of appointing a standing committee on police.

Printing Again.—Mr. FRENCH offered a resolution, in favor of accepting the contract offered by Greeley & M'Elrath, to print the journal and a condensed report of the proceedings, at a sum not exceeding $500.

The yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution were again called for, and resulted—yeas 13, nays, 14 Lost.

Reporter Again.—Mr. BRODERICK offered a resolution in favor of appointing a competent reporter, to report the proceedings of the Convention, under the supervision of the President.

The yeas and nays were ordered on motion to lay on the table—yeas 18, nays 9.

Communications were received from the Comptroller, in answer to various enquiries from the committees, on the subject of licenses, receipts and expenditures of courts, salaries and compensation of officers, city expenses, &c., &c. Referred.

Marine Court.—Resolutions of enquiry, in relation to number of causes, &c., in this court, for the year 1845.

By David Broderick, Esq.—

Resolved—"That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to be known as the Standing Committee on Police." Messrs Broderick, Messerole, Candee, Briggs and Crapo, were appointed.

Mr. BRODERICK moved to take up his series of resolutions offered at last meeting in relation to the Special Justices, Police, &c. &c.

These resolutions propose that there shall be created a board of "Supervisors of Police," which shall act as counsel for all the practical operations of the police department of the city; the distribution of force; and the hearing and deciding of all matters of complaint against captains of police and all subordinate members of the police department. The said board of supervisors shall consist of the mayor, the chief of police, and one of the special justices, which latter shall be chosen to sit quarterly as such supervisor of police, by the ballot, drawn in the presence of the two first supervisors, and two or more of the special justices.

The chief of police shall be chosen by the electors of the city of New York, to hold his office for the term of two years. In case of suspension, removal, sickness, or other disability, the special justice, then acting as supervisor of police, shall supply his place and perform his functions. In case of the death or the resignation of the chief of police, the said special justice shall act in his stead in like manner; but a special election shall be called for the choice of a new chief of police, within thirty days after the demise of the last incumbent.

The resolutions contain various other provisions, which, if adopted, will be found highly advantageous in relation to the organization of the police force. Mr. B. moved to refer to the Committee on Police.

Mr. BRODERICK moved to lay on the table—Ayes 13, noes 11.

Mr. PURSER moved to reconsider the proposition appointing a special committee on police; but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. BRODERICK's resolution were taken up, and appropriately referred.

The Convention adjourned to meet on the first of September next.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

The 1st Artillery will be on parade in East Brooklyn this day. They are a fine body of men.

THE STREETS.—The late rains have caused an evident improvement in the streets of Brooklyn. Without the aid of Croton water, Brooklyn presents an appearance of cleanliness in some of its principal streets, that New York may well envy.

NAVY YARD.—There is much bustle and animation prevailing in this vicinity. A large number of men are employed about the yard.

JACKSON FERRY.—A petition has been presented to the Board of Aldermen, New York, for the removal of the ferry to some other location. A change of location would be most advantageous to the public, as the nuisance at the Brooklyn side of this ferry is intolerable. A change of location would be of advantage—but a change of the rate of ferriage would be equally desirable.—When we find the Catherine and Fulton ferries charging but two cents, we cannot conceive the right or necessity for charging three cents at the Jackson ferry. The proprietors would do far better by charging the reduced fare. Indeed, Brooklyn city would profit considerably by the abolition of the ferriage altogether.

DOGS.—The finishers of the law in this city appear to understand the dog-mas of their corporate fathers, far better than those in New York, as the canine herd appear less numerous among them.

THE HOGS.—These privileged gentry roam about, undisturbed.

Special Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Gilbert and Stoneall.

JULY 28.—John Adams, charged with stealing $7 from William C. Wallace, was adjudged guilty and ordered to be locked up in the City Prison for one month.

John Tillotson, was next placed at the bar on a charge of stealing linen from Elijah Willis. The accused on his own behalf stated, that he did not steal the linen but merely transferred it to a poor girl who was devoid of clothing. Appearances indicating that his mind was somewhat disordered, he was remanded to prison, with a view of giving time to make some inquiries on this point.

James Roberts, for assaulting a policeman, was consigned to the City Prison for the period of six days.

Francis Smith, charged with stealing six bundles of rod iron from Peter Maxwell, was adjudged guilty and sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Wm. Powers alias Pierce, was next placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a shawl alleged to be worth $12, from Fanny Gilpin. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of six months.

Sarah Dawson, colored, for an aggravated assault and battery on a colored man, was booked for a 3 months residence on Blackwell's Island.

John Blackstock, charged with stealing a coat from the ship Vicksburgh, while lying in Peck slip, was adjudged guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

Richard Deam, was next placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a gun worth $9 from Joseph Rose, Jr., of 80 Catherine street, of which offence he was found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Sarah J. Finch, an interesting girl of about 14 years old, charged with stealing sundry articles from a Mr. William Demming, was then put on trial and found guilty. Judgment was suspended, however, on condition of being sent by her mother out of the city.

Mary Ann Gilgan, was next placed at the bar, on a charge of relieving a sailor, by the name of Roor, of his watch. The accused, in her defence, stated that she did not steal the watch, but that it had been placed in her possession by the tar, as security for the payment of $2, due, for certain favors conferred. The truth of which plea was duly admitted by the complainant, who agreed to discharge the claim referred to, and by consent of the Court the couple left together for the purpose of settling their account.

Richard Johnson was then put on his trial, on a charge of stealing some articles of clothing from Mr. McKinley, 52 Bowery. The Court found him guilty of the offence, and sent him to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

After the disposal of several other cases of minor importance, the Court adjourned until Friday morning next.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

JULY 23.—*Ponce A. Nichton vs. Ignatz Hulzer.*—Action for libel. The parties are Germans. It appeared that one morning, in February last, the defendant's child, a little boy about 3 years old, was burned by its clothes taking fire at the stove. The plaintiff, who is a physician, was sent for, and he applied some liquid substance to the burns, after which he directed the child to be wrapped up in a wet cloth and ice placed outside it over the wounds. The directions were complied with; the child subsequently took convulsions and died next day. In a few days after, the defendant published an article in a German paper, printed in this city, which stated in substance that the death of the child might have been prevented by the use of remedies more gentle and less adverse to its constitution, and recommending persons, under similar circumstances, to call in proper and experienced physicians. The plaintiff in the body of the article, was referred to as the person who prescribed for the child; and it was alleged on his part, that he was greatly injured in his professional pursuits by the publication of the libel. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and served notice that he would justify; but when evidence of justification was offered, the plaintiff's counsel objected, on the ground that the notice was informal, in not setting forth precisely the facts they intended to justify. The court allowed the objection, and the evidence was ruled out. It was afterwards, however, allowed to be given in mitigation of damages. Verdict for the plaintiff, six cents damages.

For plaintiff, Mr. H. P. Barber. For defendant, Mr. Phenix.

In Chancery.

Before the Vice Chancellor.

Decisions—John T. Harrison vs. Mary J. Harrison.—Decree annulling and declaring void the marriage contract between complainant's son and the defendant Mary J. Harrison, formerly Mary J. Murray. Phoebe A. Dix vs. Wm. Dix; decree, a vinculo. Julia A. Ormsby vs. Waterman S. Ormsby; similar decree. Provost vs Provost; like. Reynolds vs. Reynolds; like. Lawrence vs. Lawrence; like. Eastwood vs. Eastwood; like. Lasalls vs. Lasalls; like. Tallman vs. Tallman; like. Hunter vs. Hunter; like. Ming vs Ming: like.

Warner vs. Paine, et als. Order that injunction be denied, and the order to show cause discharged. Costs to abide the event.

Garr Admont vs. Delafield, et al. Decree, referring it to Master Cambreleng, directing him to take a variety of accounts between the parties, and also to report what liens and incumbrances still exist upon the lands set forth in a certain deed in the pleadings mentioned, and that he enquire into the nature and effects of the judgments, decrees, and judicial proceedings against defendants, or either of them, as Trustees of the Apalachicola Land Company, &c., and that the master report with all convenient speed.

Wilcox vs. Chapman. Demurrer overruled, with costs; to defendant have leave to answer, &c.

Everingham et al vs. Everingham et al. Order that prayer of petition be granted.

Wilkes vs Henry. Order, that the Exceptions to the Master's Report be overruled with costs, to be taxed, and that the pleas remain to be set down and argued upon the question of its sufficiency.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

JULY 28.—The court adjourned, after taking a few in quests, no business being ready.

Court Calendar—This Day.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 217 to 262 inclusive; 224, 230, 69, 73, 216.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

SPECIAL MEETING—Tuesday Evening.—NEIL GRAY, Esq, President, in the chair.

Christopher street and Hoboken Ferry.—Resolution in favor of directing John C. Stevens, the lessee of the Hoboken Ferry, to run his boats according to the conditions of his contract, and annulling the contract in case he should fail to do so. Adopted.

Jersey City Ferry.—Resolution in favor of directing the Comptroller not to consummate a new lease to the Jersey City Ferry Company, until some measures shall have been taken for the better accommodation of the public, it having been shown that the boats only make four trips an hour during the day, till sunset, and two trips an hour after that time. Adopted.

Unpaid Taxes.—Resolution in favor of directing the receiver of taxes to employ the constables of the respective wards to collect the unpaid taxes in the several wards of the city. Referred to the Committee on Laws.

Appointments.—Langdon H. Hayden, weighmaster and guager; Richard S. Darling and George C. Kane, weighers of anthracite coal.

Transfer of Butchers' Stalls.—Reports in favor of transferring stall No. 32 Fulton Market, to Jonas S. Woodcock; stall No. 25 Essex Market, to Phillip R. Haight; and No. 17 Union Market, to Simeon Decker—Concurred in.

Re-numbering of Streets.—Reports in favor of re-numbering Broad street and the Tenth avenue. Concurred in.

Landing for U S. Navy Officers and Seamen.—Report in favor of constructing a suitable shed for the landing of the U. S. officers and men from U. S. fortifications and vessels of war. Concurred in.

Park to be Lighted with Gas.—Resolution in favor of lighting the Park with gas. Adopted.

Repairs to City Hall.—Resolution in favor of causing the City Hall to be repaired, cleansed, and the wood work re-painted, and appropriating the sum of $2,000 to defray the expenses of the same. Adopted.

Increase of Salaries.—Reports in favor of increasing the salary of the District Attorney to $3,500, and that of the Assistant District Attorney to $1,000. Referred to the Finance Committee. Report in favor of increasing the salary of Mr. Baker, an assistant in the clerk's office, from $500 to $750. Adopted.

Enclosing Vacant Lots.—Report in favor of causing vacant lots in the vicinity of 21st street, between 7th and 8th avenues to be enclosed. Concurred in.

Greenwich Market.—Resolution in favor of directing the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to sell the Greenwich market house, when he may think proper to do so. Adopted.

Removal of Wooden Pavements.—Resolutions in favor of taking up the wooden pavements in Nassau, between Spruce and Fulton, and in Spruce street, between Nassau and William streets; also, in Church st., between Barclay and Murray streets Adopted.

Auction Duties.—Resolution in favor of inquiring into the propriety of preparing and transmitting a memorial to the State Convention, asking that body to strike out of the Constitution, the clause in which the auction duties are pledged to the redemption of the State debt; the auction duties now being paid into the State Treasury instead of the city treasury. Referred to a special committee.

Ferry to Greenwood.—Resolution in favor of leasing a portion of pier No 1 E. R., for the accommodation of a steamboat about to ply between this city and Greenwood cemetery. Adopted

The Late Ambrose Kirkland.—Resolution in favor of allowing to the family of the late Ambrose Kirkland, Assistant Justice of the first, second, and third wards court, the amount of salary that would have become due to him on the first of August.

Sword for Capt. Duncan.—Mr. MCELRATH, a few weeks ago offered a resolution in favor of appropriating the sum of $100, for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Capt. Duncan, a native of this State, who accomplished such brilliant achievements in the late victories on the Rio Grande. The resolution was amended by inserting the sum of $200 instead of $100, and as amended it was adopted, with but a single vote in the negative.

After considerable parleying in reference to the length of the recess, the Board finally adjourned until Monday evening, September 7th.

Police Intelligence.

JULY 28—*Burglary*—Officers Gilchrist and Gardiner, of the 6th Ward, arrested early on Sunday morning, in Elm street, a boy about 17 years of age, called James Jenkins, having in his possession a piece of French broad cloth, which proved to be a portion of the property belonging to Mr. John Harraday, whose store had been burglariously entered by breaking the glass over the door, and by turning back a large button which fasten ed the same, he thus obtained an entrance, and stole therefrom French cloths of various pieces, amounting to $78 90. A portion was recovered on the accused, and in all probability the balance will be obtained by the above officers. Committed by Justice Drinker for examination.

Grand Larceny.—Officer Livingston, of the 7th Ward, arrested yesterday, a Mrs. Marshall, on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a coat and pantaloons, belonging to James Gorham, No. 135 Madison street, valued at $30. The accused was committed for trial by Justice Ketchum.

Robbing a Vessel.—Officer Verchoef, of the 7th Ward, arrested last night, a fellow called John Tillitson, charged with stealing from the schooner Sarah Ann Beaufort, thirteen yards of linen and a piece of flannel, valued at $8, belonging to Captain Parker Copes. Committed for trial.

Fighting Dogs in the Streets.—Officer Fargo, of the 11th Ward, arrested William Robinson and Thomas Flannagan, for fighting dogs in the public streets. Locked up.

On Suspicion of Arson.—Officers Daly and Connell, of the 1st ward, arrested last night two men, by the names of J. J. Hellis and Cyrus Thayer, on suspicion of setting fire to their premises, No. 42 West street. Upon being brought before Justice Drinker, the evidence being insufficient, the accused were discharged from custody.

Outrage of a "Dropper."—A poor, pitiful looking Irishman, with corderoy breeches and a bundle on his shoulder, as green almost as the grass, entered the Police office early yesterday morning, his face streaming with tears. Upon being asked what was the matter, he stated that he had just arrived in the city from a North River steamboat, in order to return back to old Ireland, having in his pocket three sovereigns, which he had saved from his hard earnings for that purpose, when he was