NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Wednesday, September 23, 1846.

Important from Mexico.

Our readers are referred to the third page for important intelligence relative to Mexico. It came over the wires last night.

It is important, as all news is from that quarter, but only so far as Santa Anna, Almonte, Paredes, &c &c. are concerned. If the public can make it clear to their comprehension, we shall be very glad, and perhaps the government of Mexico and the United States will be glad also. Our hopes are strong, however, that we shall have it in our power to make the whole matter transparent in a day or two. We think we are on the track.

All is apparently quiet in Washington—that's something.

The Territory of California—its Acquisition and Importance.

In the present position of our relations with Mexico, everything that has reference to California, or that tends to throw light upon its history, its condition and resources, is of the highest interest and importance to the public. Under these circumstances, we take pleasure in being able to inform our readers that we have a correspondent stationed in that territory—a gentleman of intelligence and ability, who will supply us with the earliest intelligence of everything of importance, and who will furnish graphic sketches of life and manners in that new and interesting country.

Hitherto, California has been as little known to the world in general as the interior of Timbuctoo. People know that it exists somewhere on the Pacific coast, and the most extravagant notions are entertained concerning it. Some think it a very *El Dorado*, teeming with spontaneous wealth, and affording a superabundance of all the pleasures and luxuries of this life, without the necessity of effort or trouble. Others, again, look upon it as a wilderness, where nothing is to be met with but fatigue and hardship—where the people are half savage, and the land a sterile waste. Both these suppositions are incorrect. California is a new country, possessing vast resources, which require only to be developed to yield an abundance of both the necessaries and luxuries of life. But its resources cannot be developed without industry and toil, and an indomitable will to surmount trifling obstacles and inconveniences. There is a law of nature, that fruition must be the consequence of labor, and California is by no means an exception. Men may toil everywhere, but in some places they must toil forever, without fruition. In California this cannot happen. There, activity, industry and determination will be sure to reap a rich reward.

That law of nature which enforces the union and embodiment of small globules of water with a larger quantity of the element with which they come in contact, is not more sure in its operation than that by which the small territories adjoining the United States will ultimately unite with the central power, and become part and parcel of this great republic. Every year we see evidences of this desire for annexation. Several tenths of the people of Canada are desirous of annexation. Texas has become one of us. The people of Mexico are most favorably disposed towards the United States. Of this we have had many instances in the course of the present war. The independence of Mexico as a separate and distinct republic must only be by the sufferance of the United States. It will only be by our withholding our consent, that she will escape being absorbed into our system. California must be ours, and indeed, it is already looked upon as a portion of our territory.

The new regiment of California volunteers mustered in this city by Col. Stevenson, will sail in a few days, perhaps to-day, for their destination. They are amply furnished with means and appliances for the formation of a poweful colony. Being drilled into the use of arms, they will be able to protect themselves from the attacks of any force sent against them.

Now that the government has taken up the project of colonizing California, numbers of emigrants, who, before would not have ventured to go there, will flock thither in crowds, now that they are sure of having the protection of our arms. The country will, in a few years, be full of American citizens, and our laws and institutions will be spread over one of the finest countries on the American continent.

The War at the West—The Troubles of the Mormons.

We expressed our fears the other day, when intelligence reached here, that a battle between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons had taken place, which resulted in a serious loss of life, that perhaps in a few days we would hear of another battle between the belligerents, that would be attended with further loss of life.

We are sorry to say that our fears have been realized, and we think there is every indication of a long continued, and disastrous civil war taking place in Illinois, before these Mormon troubles be finally ended.

Our last accounts from the seat of war, stated that the excitement was, if possible, becoming more intense, and that the Anti-Mormons were flocking towards Nauvoo from all parts, determined to exterminate their enemies and sack that devoted city. Another battle, too, had taken place, in which two of the Mormons were killed, and still another was hourly expected.

Both parties were exerting their utmost strength—the one to attack and the other to repel. The ranks of the Anti-Mormons were hourly increasing by large accessions of armed men from both shores of the Mississippi, while the other party were erecting breastworks, mounting cannon, and taking other vigorous measures to resist attack. It was supposed, however, that this party were daily decreasing in strength and resources, on account of sickness, and the scarcity of ammunition. From all we can learn, the disgraceful state of things that has so long existed between these two parties, has been brought about by the manœuvres of the ringleaders of each—composed of a reckless set of men, who have little or no stake in the question at issue between them, and who are guided solely by a desire to spill blood, and commit depredations on the property of their fellow citizens.

We would be sorry to suppose for a moment that the people of the State as a body are taking any part in these lawless transactions; but, on the contrary, we believe, they deprecate the disgraceful scenes that have already taken place, and which are likely to be re-enacted. The law-loving citizens then owe it to their own character, and the reputation of the State in which they live, not only to discountenance the present state of matters, but also to better themselves to suppress all insubordination, and rescue their name from the disgrace which now attaches to it. For this purpose they should hold public meetings, insist upon the Governor declaring martial law in that part of the State that is tainted with civil war, enrol themselves under command of the constituted authorities, and march to the scene of tumult, and promptly suppress all riot and disorder.

If some measures of this kind be not immediately taken, the disaffection will continue and gather strength, the result of which will be that thousands of human lives will be sacrificed, and the escutcheon of their State will be marked with a damnable spot, that will take a century to wash out. They owe it to the cause of humanity, and to the fair fame of their State, to suppress this civil war, and they likewise owe it to themselves and their interests. The State of Illinois has a heavy amount of debt hanging over it, which requires a series of years and a deep current of emigration to liquidate. Let emigration be stopped, and that State will never be able to pay off its large debts. How can they expect emigration when there is no security for life or property in their largest city, and when a band of desperados with arms in their hands can defy from year to year the power of the State, and carry on and maintain a civil war of the worst complexion in their midst? The sturdy emigrant and his family, who has left his home in the old world, and come across the ocean in search of peace and happiness in our favored country, will not make a resting place in a State where such things are tolerated. He will prefer to settle in quiet and peace on the inviting and luxuriant lands of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, or Iowa, and avoid Illinois as he would the cholera or some other contagious disease.

On the score of interest alone, therefore, the inhabitants of Illinois owe it to themselves to use energetic means to stop this worse than civil war, before any further loss of life occurs.

NEW YORK STATE ARSENALS.—Few of our citizens are probably aware of the immense amount of property stored in the arsenals of our State, and the means taken for its preservation. There are in all eleven arsenals in New York, located at this city, Albany, Buffalo, Batavia, Onondaga Hollow, Canandaigua, Watertown, Elizabethtown, Malone, Russel, West Troy, and on Staten Island, each under the care of a military storekeeper, the whole being under the direction of the Commissary General; and the value of property stored in the different buildings must be between three and four millions of dollars. In the arsenal of this city alone, there is a complete equipment, ready for immediate service, for twenty-five thousand men, comprising artillery, cavalry and infantry. The possession of such extensive means of defence or offence, in our midst, is a fact which should be a matter of satisfaction to every resident who would be willing to act for the protection of his fireside, in case of an attack from an enemy.

For some cause great neglect has been, till lately, shown in measures necessary for the security of such a vast amount of military material, and great losses have, in consequence, accrued to the State Treasury. The buildings in White street are utterly inadequate for the purposes to which they are appropriated, and their dilapidated state has ever been a subject of complaint by the present Commissary and his predecessor. Notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of Gen. Storms, heavy snows and heavy rains have destroyed and injured an amount of property greater than would have sufficed to provide suitable shelter for the weapons of warfare, which may yet be of unexpected utility to the districts which possess them; and though the present condition of the arsenal in this city is better than it has been in twenty years, yet there is room for great improvements, and those, too, of a strictly necessary nature. That some changes may be made is much to be hoped for, and indeed may be expected from the law passed by the last Congress, relative to the purchase of the works on Staten Island, now owned by New York, and which are a heavy tax on her treasury.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, who appeared to have more at heart the protection of our Northern harbors than those who lived within them, introduced a bill into Congress, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase from this State of the works and fortifications on Staten Island, and that they be put in order by the United States, being, by their position, one of the keys of the entrance to the commercial emporium of the western world. This bill was passed on the 10th of January last, and so soon as the necessary stipulations are complied with, the money passes into our State treasury. Indeed, we know not but that it has already been paid over. Also, by an act of this State, passed in 1844, the Commissary General is authorized to expend, under the direction of certain commissioners, such moneys as shall be paid into its treasury for or on account of the sale to the United States government of lands for military purposes on Staten Island, in building an arsenal in this county to take the place of the one now so unfit for serviceable ends.

The effect of these two acts is much more beneficial to the State, and especially to this city, than might be apparent at first view. Not only is one of the most important military posts near us provided for by the general government, but the expenses to which our city was year after year subjected, sometimes amounting to $50,000 annually, is saved to the treasury, and means afforded with which our commissary can erect a building ornamental to our city and of immense benefit to its inhabitants. Hardly one of our volunteer infantry companies, however rich or liberal, would undertake the trouble of organization and continued drill, did they not have the power of draining from the copious stores laid up, a supply of armament requisite for their use; and when we see how many artillery regiments are weekly arriving at perfection by constant practical drill, whose means are entirely furnished by the State arsenals, we can arrive at some better estimate of the utility of these storehouses, and the necessity of keeping them in a proper situation.

At the commencement of the present year the property of the State of New York in ordnance, arms, ammunition, and munitions of war, consisted in part of the following articles:—204 pieces iron cannon and howitzers, from 6 to 24 pounders; 295 pieces brass do. 5½ to 24, 51,000 muskets, 2704 rifles, 1133 carbines, 1660 pairs of pistols, 3500 swords, 18000 sets infantry equipments, 35,0000 rds. musket ball cartridge, 2000 pistol do., 1600 rds. 12, 9, 6 and 3 pr. shot, and 1000 rds. 12, 18 and 24 pr. shot, besides a very large amount of different material issued to various companies, and for various purposes during the year previous.

No one will deny, that till the day shall come, when all wars and rumors of war are ended, that it is well to be provided for cases of emergency; and to effect this, the stronger we are in defensive weapons at least, the befter. Hitherto this department has been grossly neglected by those in authority, and had it not been for the exertions of a few men like Gen. Storms, the property, like that above mentioned, and accumulating every year, would have been left to the care of no hand but that of time. Now, we are glad to learn that a new and commodious building is soon to be erected, of which the plans are already designed, and some part of the property at present in use, to be exchanged for some of that, which being out of town, is unprodnctive, and useless to the corporation. The management of the whole business will reflect credit upon those engaged in it. The State will be released from an expense of $50,000 annually, its property protected, our city bettered by an exchange of useless for valuable land, and an edifice erected in keeping with other improvements of the day.

STEAM SHIP SOUTHERNER.—This splendid vessel arrived here yesterday morning, after a run of 68 hours from Charleston, having had head winds to contend with all the passage. If the weather had been at all favorable, she would probably have made the trip in half the time. She brings a good number of passengers, and quite a large quantity of freight.

STATE MOVEMENTS—.—His Excellency Gov. Wright, and the Honorable A. C. Flagg, returned yesterday to the City Hotel, from a visit to Long Island.

Personal Intelligence.

Gen. Downs, Senator elect from Louisiana; Hon. Emile La Sere, M. C., from New Orleans; and Judge Blair, of St. Louis, with his bride, passed through Chicago last week on their way home by the lakes.

Hon. James Buchanan arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday, and remained over Sunday. He would have staid longer, but was hurried home by the news of the arrival of steamer Princeton with Mexican news.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERIES.—In an article published by us on the 17th instant, bearing against the lottery system, an allusion was made to the management of the "Delaware and Pokomoke Lotteries" drawn at Wilmington, Del., which calls for further explanation.

We learn from correct sources, that the lotteries referred to are publicly drawn, under the superintendence of three commissioners, at the Indian Queen Hotel, in the city of Wilmington, in a room adjoining and leading from the bar room, in the presence of as many spectators as may feel disposed to be present. Since the establishment of the magnetic telegraph, the "pigeon policy players," as they are called, in several instances, secured possession of the telegraph immediately after the first drawn number was taken from the wheel, and thus held possession for some time after the whole drawing was completed, to the exclusion of the managers. To remedy this, and to give the managers the same chance that others obtained, the agent at Wilmington, previous to several drawings, gave notice that any person could enter the room, but that the doors would not be opened to let any one out after the drawing had been commenced, until it was completed.

This operation, it appears, gave rise to the impression that the lottery was drawn with closed doors, and it was immediately ordered to be discontinued by the managers, and has not since been repeated.

In relation to the appointment of commissioners to act in the case of death, sickness, or absence of the three selected for that office, the power rests with the managers, who are held in bonds, to a large amount, for the faithful and correct performance of all the duties devolving upon them by their charter. In regard to two erroneous numbers having been sent by the writers of the telegraph, it is also proper to add, that the managers alone were the sufferers, as to avoid dispute they were compelled to pay all tickets having on them either of the numbers, and did in both these instances pay them, to a large amount.

However much we may be hostile to the lottery system in point of principle, our intention is not to make erroneous charges against the management in other States, and we, therefore, have felt bound to publish the above.

Theatrical.

PARK THEATRE.—In no character in which he has hitherto appeared did Mr. Forrest play so much to our satisfaction as in the part of Spartacus, in the "Gladiator," which he played last evening to a densely crowded house. We do not like his Shakspearean characters. He does not compare favorably with those who are great in that line of characters; but of his Spartacus we can speak in terms of unqualified praise. It is a part in which he is perfectly at home. The fierce, untameable spirit of the Thracian Gladiator could not have a more appropriate embodiment than the rugged and almost herculean frame of Mr. Forrest. His hoarse, deep-mouthed tones are well suited to the part. He was admirably sustained by Mr. Dyott. The play was well put upon the stage, and the only thing that at all marred the performance, was a little imperfectness in some of the subordinate characters. The audience were several times wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. To-night Mr. Forrest appears as Richelieu, in Bulwer's play of that name; Dyott plays De Mauprat and Mrs. Hunt Julie de Mortimer. The other parts are cast to the strength of the company.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Last evening's performances at this theatre were indeed a treat that we seldom see on any stage. The pieces enacted were "Ernest Maltravers," the comedy of the "Swiss Cottage," and the drama of "The Lady of the Lake." In the first Mr. Neafie took the part of Richard Darville, and performed it in his usual good manner. This gentleman is decidedly one of the most talented and most versatile actors on the American stage. His personation of Darville, the Captain of the Brigands, was true to nature. Mr. Clark, Mrs. Booth, Collins—in fact all, appeared to do their best to make the play go off with credit to the house and themselves. We believe they succeeded. It must not be forgotten that Miss Dean will take a benefit here this evening. This young lady, not yet out of her teens, has attained a high and enviable rank in her profession, and all she needs is the patronage and countenance of her friends, to place her on the stand her talents and ambition justly entitle her to. We hope to see the largest audience here this evening that we ever saw, as much as a compliment to native genius as any thing else. The bill comprises the play of "The Lady of Lyons," in which Miss Dean will take the character of Pauline, the "Married Rake," in which she will personate Mrs. Trictrac and Count Hubert Fitzhenry; and "The Children of the Wood." With this bill, and Miss Dean's claims on the public, we doubt not, that her benefit this evening, will be a benefit indeed. We must not omit to say that this will be her last appearance. The crowd will be so great, that it will be advisable to secure seats early in the day.

GREENWICH THEATRE.—The programme of performances at this theatre this evening, embraces the play of "Evadne, or the Sicilian Traitor," and the comedietta of the "Dead Shot," and some interesting pieces by the Negro melodists. Miss Mary Duff will take the character of Evadne, in the first piece, and Louisa Lovetrick in the other. This is a very interesting bill, and if we are not mistaken it will draw as crowded a house as there was here last evening. The Greenwich Theatre is nightly attended by our up-town population, for whose instruction and amusement Mr. Freer, the enterprising manager designed it, and will no doubt be well patronised during the ensuing winter.

BOWERY CIRCUS.—W. O. Dale, the greatest horseman and vaulter of the day, is announced to appear at the Amphitheatre on Monday next. McFarland, the famous sixty-eight summerset man, is also there, with whom Dale intends to contest the championship. The greatest excitement prevails among the public, as well as the profession, to witness the efforts of these renowned vaulters. Mr. Dale has been proclaimed the best vaulter in Great Britain, where he has been performing the last six years. There is but one rider (Levi North,) equal to him in horsemanship, either in this country or any other. To-night the Acrobats appear for the last night but one, and will perform all their difficult gymnastics. The company of equestrians now performing at the Bowery Amphitheatre, is, in every respect, very superior.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The buffo troupe of Ethiopian singers continue to draw crowds to this beautiful saloon.—Their negro melodies are nightly received with deserved applause We notice that they have introduced some new melodies in their concerts. Mr. Holman, a vocalist of no ordinary merit, sings two songs during the evening, and Mr. Goodwin appears in two dances. The beautiful dissolving views, and Chinese fireworks, close the evening's entertainments. The proprietors of this magnificent establishment, Messrs. French and Heiser, deserve patronage of the public for their untiring exertions to cater for their amusement.

Mr. Wallack appeared at the Boston Theatre on Monday evening, as Don Cæsar de Bazan.

Mr. Skerrett closed his season at Montreal on Saturday to a good house. The company will perform a few nights in Kingston and Toronto.

Musical.

The *Southampton* (England) *Independent* of August 23d, gives the following well deserved praise to the Ethiopian Serenaders. These really talented performers gave their novel entertainment at the Victoria Rooms on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. To those who have heard them, we need hardly say that their performance was productive of the utmost gratification to the audiences. They are five in number, and are very well "made up," in the stage phrase, for the niggur character, their white waiscoats being a good relief to their jet black countenances. They sing a variety of negro melodies, songs, duets, glees and chorusses, to the accompaniment of two banjos, a tambourine, an accordion, and "the bones." The last before unheard-of musical instrument was "played by Mr. Pelham with incredible effect, and with most comic energy. The music in its *ensemble* is really most effective and pleasing. Besides the popular morceaux of a comic character, in the "niggur" repertory, two beautiful songs, of a pathetic cast, were introduced. They were "Lucy Neale," and "Mary Blane," and were well sung by Mr. Harrington, who possesses a rich bass voice. "Old Dan Tucker," and "Dance the Boatman," were also capitally given.—The concert wound up with a Railroad Overture, by the strange band we have described. The imitation of the "slow-comotive sheenery," as it was designated, was first rate, and it was wrought up to an alarming pitch of no stoppitiveness, until it came to a grand musical crash by the train being run off the track. The inimitable fellow with the bones was, however, only to be brought to a stand by physical force Altogether the performance is well worthy of a visit, and we do not wonder at the popularity it has attained in London.—There is one more concert to-day which is to be a morning one.

City Convention.

SEPT. 22.—*Adjourned Meeting.*—A. V. Williams, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Report of Committee No. 1, on the Division of the City into Wards and Districts was called up, but several members who take an interest in the subject matter embraced in this paper not being present, it was postponed.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on Report No. 8, on assessments and taxes, Mr. Porter in the Chair Section four was taken up, and after some considerable discussion it was struck out.

Section seven was then taken up, and after some desultory remarks from Mr. Downes and others, was laid over. The 8th section was next taken up, and after a few remarks from Mr. French, the whole subject was laid over to a future day.

The Convention then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Document No 26, being a report from Standing Committee No. 4, on offices and appointments, and the tenure of office, Mr. Martin in the chair. The document was ordered to be read by the clerk. After some discussion it was laid on the table, and an adjournment to Thursday next moved and carried.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING.—A trotting match, purse fifty dollars, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle—took place yesterday over the Harlem Park Trotting Course, in which five animals, only known to the patrons of the turf, contended. Not deeming the occasion of sufficient importance to send a reporter to note the result, we are without particulars. We understood, however, from a gentleman who witnessed the match, that it was very spiritedly contested, and was won, after four heats, by the mare Flora, the gray gelding, Williamsburgh, winning the first heat.

A Cricket match was played on Tuesday last, between the Montreal Club and the Garrison, which was gained by the latter by 42 runs.

	Garrison.	*Montreal Club.*
1st Innings	120	72
2d "	32	38
	152	110

CRICKET.—The return match between the St. George's and New York Clubs will come off to-day on the ground of the latter, at Hoboken. There will be a strong muster of the admirers of that manly game; and it is also expected that many of the fair sex will grace the ground with their presence.

MR. EATON.—This celebrated pedestrian is not "used up." He has engaged to walk one thousand quarters of a mile, in one thousand successive quarters of an hour, in New York. We consider this feat far more difficult of accomplishment than the one which he recently performed at the Caledonia Springs, and if accomplished, it will place Mr. Eaton above all the pedestrians of the present age.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

City Intelligence.

GRAND FLARE UP IN THE SIXTH WARD.—A large portion of the democracy of the Sixth Ward assembled at Dunn's Hotel, last evening, to nominate delegates to select the various candidates for public office for the fall election. A committee of three were appointed to prepare resolutions, of which H. E. Riell was chairman. They were presented, and contained a charge of fraud and treachery against the delegates to the Baltimore Convention from this State, and also a charge of imbecility, and dishonesty on the part of the President of the United States, in the selection of Governor Marcy as Secretary of War. E. E. Camp, Esq, took exceptions to the preamble, which contained the charge of fraud against the delegates from this State, and the meeting instantly ordered the obnoxious words to be stricken out, by a unanimous vote. He then attempted to discuss the objections contained in the resolutions bearing upon the course of the administration, when riot and tumult were created by a few discontents, and all order destroyed. During this disgraceful scene, the resolutions were declared carried—the ticket for delegates was put, and the meeting broke up in a general row and fight, disgraceful to the ward and the party.

ALDERMANIC.—When some days ago we noticed the fact, that the fathers corporate of Gotham, had offered the civilities and hospitalities of our city to our Dutchen friends of the men of war, we understood that a dinner was given out of town to them and other guests, but owing to its exclusiveness, nothing might definitively have been ascertained in the matter, had not we observed a claim which was presented yesterday by our worthy friend Nowlan, of the River House, at Harlem, and which claim was as promptly settled by the Board of Aldermen, in solemn converse assembled. To be sure had we been on a stroll through the city at "one o'clock in the morning, early," succeeding the afternoon, upon which the "feast of reason and flow of soul" was to have taken place, *prima facia* evidence might have been gathered, that meat had been eaten and wine drank, from the appearance of sundry portly gentlemen, who came home in four horse coaches, and who on the succeeding day complained of head-ache, and called for soda water. However, the small bill of about $400 was, day before yesterday, allowed by our esteemed corporation, for the dinner spoken of, and knowing that the gentleman who provided it, always acts fairly, a calculation might be made on that knotty point, how much it takes to feed an alderman. The number of invited guests were about twenty; at the Astor or any other large hotel, one dollar would have given them a choice of fish, flesh and fowl; $1 50 more would provide the necessary bottle of champaign; and bitters and cigars before dinner would account for $3 for each palate titilated According to Cocker three times twenty is 60, and 60 from 400 leaves $340 for the provender, with which 20 of our aldermen and assistants were regaled at one sitting *pro bono publico*, so it is now a fixed fact that $17 worth may be devoured by one of the present body of aldermen at a public dinner. This in beef at one shilling per pound, would furnish each individual with one hundred and thirty-six pounds, either roast or boiled. Now it has been proved in the War Department at Washington, that a Camanche Indian can only eat fifteen pounds at a time, and this was considered enormous by the office holders at the capital. We wonder what these office holders will think now. Placing the assistants on the half price list, as being not so deeply initiated in the mysteries of turtle, we can estimate that an alderman is capable of stowing away $20, in the shape of turtle, venison and *pâtés*, at one sitting. How much better it would have been to have appropriated this $340 to street improvements, we leave those who break their shins, and muddy their boots, in streets, to answer. We cannot refrain from congratulating Mr. Nowlan on the facility with which he obtains his proper recompense. Had he been a poor man, who had foolishly lost a leg or a horse in a corporation man trap, no twinges of conscience or gout would have saved his claim from a reference to a committee, or a long sleep on or under the table.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Quite an intelligent boy, of about 8 years of age, by the name of John Logan, whom it appears was playing on board an ice boat, yesterday afternoon, laying at the foot of Harrison street, and accidentally falling overboard into the river, was drowned before assistance could be rendered. It was near an hour afterwards before the body of the poor little fellow was recovered, when it was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 180 Franklin street, whereupon the unfortunate mother receiving the sad intelligence, instantly fainted, and it was some considerable time before she could be restored to reason, or believe that her child was dead. The Coroner will hold an inquest this forenoon.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, last night, originated from a stable in the rear of No. 554 Broome street, which was dicovered to be on fire, but fortunately it was extinguished with but trifling damage.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the large warehouses on Hudson street, facing the river, owned by C. F. Durant, Esq., and occupied as a tobacco and oakum manufactory, which, together with its contents, was entirely consumed By the well-directed efforts of the indefatigable Fire Department of that city, the fire was confined to the building in which it commenced. The loss is supposed to amount to about ten thousand dollars. Had the wind been from the South at the time, the whole block would probably have been destroyed.

NEW YEAR'S.—Many have been the wonderments of the pedestrians of Chatham street, why so many of those shops, proprieted by the children of Israel, and devoted to the sale of bad habits and nether inexpressibles, should have been, yesterday, and the day previous, closed. We would inform them that it is the Jewish New Year, the first two days of which are deemed holy. To-day the closed doors will be opened, and a new leaf be turned over and indexed by those who trade in the cerements of the dead and the living. "*Ala-bash, me limecth.*"

Police Intelligence.

SEPT. 22.—*Important Arrest, and Recovery of the Property.*—Constable Woolridge, of the 6th ward, and officer A. M. C. Smith, arrested last evening a young Frenchman by the name of Amili Vallet, and Wm. Potter alias "Policy Bill," on a charge of burglary in the first degree, in entering the premises occupied by Mr. Charles F. Stoppani, corner of Broadway and Walker street, on Sunday night last, or one o'clock on Monday morning, by Vallet passing through the iron grating which is used for taking in coal, and then opening the cellar door to admit his accomplice Potter; who, after searching around the premises, carried off the following property—a gold lever watch, valued at $80; eight silver tea spoons, worth $11; one eye glass, worth $10; a set of teeth, $10; gold shirt buttons, $3; gold ring, $1; gold watch key, $2; two pair of silver pencils, $1; a penknife, 50 cents; a pistol, $2; and a lot of silver coin worth $32 75, making in all $182 75. The whole of this property has been recovered through the ingenuity and perseverance of the above officers, it having been "planted" by Vallet in a hole under a stone, at Fort Green near the prison, at Brooklyn, wrapped up in a handkerchief This Vallet, it seems, was formerly bar-keeper for Mr. Stoppani, and was discharged some time since and forbid the house; he being perfectly acquainted with the premises, consequently the robbery was easier effected than it would have been otherwise. The punishment for this offence is not less than ten years in the State prison, and can be extended for the natural life of the prisoners, which is entirely at the discretion of the Court. Much credit is due the above officers for this prompt arrest, and also the restoration of the property. Justice Drinker committed them both for examination.

A Dishonest Bar-Keeper.—A young man by the name of Jesse Anderson, who was in the employ of Mr. Samuel Gage, Jr., the proprieter of a refectory under the Franklin market, as bar-keeper, absconded yesterday, carrying with him about $400 belonging to Mr. Gage, whom it appears is absent from the city, in Boston Anderson is about five feet ten inches in height, dark complexion and hair, with a scar on the left cheek. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will receive immediate attention by applying to Captain Wiley, of the 1st ward police station.

A Strange Burglary.—Officer Doty of the 13th ward, arrested a man called Henry Remson, on a charge of breaking open the stable door belonging to William Cooper, and stealing therefrom a load of manure—locked up by Justice Taylor.

Arrest of "Till" Thieves.—Officers Crolius, Martin, and McCorde, of the 5th ward, "pulled" yesterday afternoon three notorious till thieves, by the names of Ned Hagan alias "Dandy Cox;" George Waters, alias "Little Dan," and John Sember, on a charge of attempting to rob the money drawer belonging to Mr. Charles Housenburgh, grocer, corner of Hudson and Anthony street, but were frustrated in their designs, "grabbed" by the above officers, and locked up for examination.

Petit Larcenies.—James Watson was caught in the act of stealing a trunk, by officer Hunter of the 3d ward, belonging to Mr. E. H. Nodine, residing at No. 219 Greenwich street—locked up

John Rice was caught "lifting" 5 pieces of muslin from the dry goods store, kept by Mr. J. C. Abel, corner of East Broadway and Catharine street; he was caught by officer McAnany of the 7th ward, and committed by Justice Taylor for trial.

County Court.

The Hon. Michael Ulshoeffer President, in the Chair.

Trial of Wm. Wm. W. Drinker, Esq. one of the Special Justices, &c

The evidence on both sides having been closed at the last meeting, the Court met yesterday evening to hear counsel sum up.

Mr. Whiting for the defence briefly addressed the Court, after which the District Attorney rose and continued his address for upwards of two hours on the part of the prosecution, after which, on motion of Alderman Livingston, the Court adjourned to 12 o'clock on Saturday next.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SEPT. 22.—COMMON PLEAS—1st part—32, 48, 50, 52, 54, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70.

2d part—43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 61, 63, 65, 37.

Notices of New Works.

OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARNING THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—Felix Forresti, Editor.—Appleton & Co., publishers.—From a rapid glance through the pages of this work, we should consider it admirably adapted for the purposes intended by its author—the acquiring and particular knowledge of the Italian language, and that in a pleasant and easy manner. The reputation of Sr. Forresti, Professor in Columbia College, is sufficient evidence of the merits of a work edited under his own careful supervision; and it will, undoubtedly, be adopted as the text book for a language to which the attention of scholars is now so universally called, in all the higher institution of learning in the country.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, for October—Is received from the publishers, Long & Brothers, and well keeps up its reputation as one of the best monthly periodicals published.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE—Israel Post, publisher, is published for October, and the beautiful plates alone, with which it is embellished, are worth double the price of subscription.

PALO ALTO GRAND MARCH—Composed and respectfully dedicated to the memory of Major Ringgold, by Thomas H. Chambers. Arranged by S. Bassford, New York. Published by Wm. Vanderbeck, 385 Broadway.

Political Intelligence.

The whigs of the Sixth District of Georgia have nominated Gen. Benjamin Cleveland, of Habersham, as their candidate for Congress.

The Milton, N. C. *Chronicle*, states that Mr. James Saunders, son of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, our Minister to Spain, has issued proposals for publishing a whig paper in that State. It will be recollected that his father was the prime worker at the Baltimore Convention, and moved the two-third rule, which defeated Van Buren and eventually nominated Polk.

The following persons are nominated for the Assembly by the democrats:—Parent P. Staats, of Albany; Robt. D. Watson, do; John J. Gallup, of Bern; John Fuller, of Guilderland.—*Albany Argus.*

MAINE.—We have but few more returns of the votes for governor in Maine than we have heretofore given, and they do not materially affect the result. The returns of Representatives elected thus far give—31 whigs, 20 democrats, and 1 abolitionist. There are about 100 towns and plantations, mostly small, from which returns are yet to be received. In the 325 towns heard from, the vote for Governor, according to the account of the *Portland Argus*, democratic, stands:—

For Dana, (dem)	31,486.
" Bronsen, (whig)	27,044
" All others,	8,663
	35,707

Dana wants of an election, 4,221.

Movements of Travellers.

Yesterday's arrivals multiplied considerably, and the principal hotels continue to be inundated, beyond (in many cases,) personal convenience. The following is merely a summary:—

AMERICAN—G. Wilkins, Charleston; T. McEwen, Phila; Thos. Hancock, do; W. Meitz, Cincinatti; N. Marshall, do; T. Gehand, Hyde Park; H. Gorman, Albany; H. Livingston, Vermont; S. Benjamin, St. Thomas; V. Dyer, Alabama; Dr. Workman, Toronto; Geo. Hawes, Mass; P. Cassilly, Conn; J. Bonnycastle, Va; W. Chambers, N. Orleans; J. Drim, Phila; T. Benedict, Tarrytown; Dr. Norris, Phila.

ASTOR—D. D. Sohn, Monticello; W. Hayden, Florida; W. Pratt, N. Orleans; Capt. Anderson, Canada; J. Bdapuey, Phila; G. Austin, Halifax, N S.; J. Higgins, Providence; J. Jannegat, Charleston; G. Ingraham, do; G. Deering, N. Orleans; G. Yale, Florida; J. Lewis, Alabama; L Hitchcock, Mobile; W. Sim, Scotland; J. Lambert, Phila; J. Tuttell, Troy; J. Holland, Norwich; J. Watson, Boston; C. Baker, do; S. Daggett, do; Hon. J. M. Cousin, Maryland; G. Combs, Boston; W. Fettett, Louisville; M. Williams, England; V. Perry, Conn; M. Wilson, Boston; Col. Thornton, Alabama; G. Ewing, England; J. Garrison, Phila.

CITY—A. Johnson, Charleston; J. Porter, Key West; C. Warby, Charleston; W. Sutton, Va.; J. Fontaine, do; J. Burbante, Mass; Genl. Deverens, Patterson; H. Ogden, Florida; R. Parker, Boston; J. W. Spalding, Va; C. M. Welbaskez, Boston; M. Tisdale, do; R. Edmond, Richmond; W. Baker, Boston; P. Stockton, Newport; Juan de Pareder, Havana; J. Wheeler, N. C.; L. Ellis, Miss; W. Andrews, N. C.; W. Mitchell, Va; D. V. Smith, U. S. Navy; Hon. Ex-Gov. Wright, Albany; Hon. A. C. Flagg, do.

HOWARD—Col. Mott, Michigan; W. Gadsden, Charleston; T. Gould, Boston; H. Hill, Cincinnati; W. Reynolds, Ohio; P. Benthusen, do; J. McKuthen, Alabama; W Hayward, Florida; W. Currie, Montreal; J. W. Brown, Astoria; D. Bradet, Lowell; W. Eastbrook, Concord; R. Thurman, Troy; J. Bradley, Burlington; C. Duffield, Va; E. Pritchard, Madison; A. Murphy, Phila; W. Butcher, do; V. Smith. Nashville; E. Stratton, Albany; Dr. Kelby, Toronto; P. Adams, Maryland.

JUDSON—A. Wells, Savannah; A. Spider, Missouri; H. Townsend, N York; D. Pomeroy, Lockport; A. Beckwith, Hartford; E. Peck, N. York; C. Allen, N. H.; E. Barber, do; G. Marven, do; J. Drew, Detroit; C. Brainard, Hartford; R. Linds y, Conn; S. W. Goodridge, Hartford; S. Barcour, Georgia; J. Wright, N. York; C. Derhow, Mobile; E. Romington, Georgia: F. Carew, Miss; J. Chaffer, Hartford; H. Rice, Iowa; R. Chute, Indiana; A. Durham, Hartford.

FRANKLIN—A. Lovegreen, Charleston; E. Leman, do; W. Houston, do; C. Caunarie, Georgia; A. Elfe, Charleston; H. Smith, Troy; A. St. John, Jersey, A. Master, N. York; A. Manderson, Phila; W. Seymour, Savannah; G. Cornwall, Milford; J. Cornwall, do; B. Baldwin, do; W. Higley, Bridgeport; Capt. Day, Alabama; A. Kendrick, Geo; A. Latham, Conn; J. McCullock, do; M. Nicolls, N. Hampshire.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Ald. Benson, and Walsh.

SEPT. 22.—*Plead Guilty.*—A man named Henry Palmer, indicted for stealing a gun worth $30, plead guilty to a petit larceny. The plea was received by the court, and the accused sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Another.—Wm. Rogers, who stood charged with stealing a hogshead of molasses, also entered a plea of guilty, which was received, and he was sentenced to serve 6 months in the penitentiary.

Grand Larceny.—A man named John Moore alias Chadwell, was placed at the bar charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, from Mr. Joseph Upham, at Clark & Brown's, in Maiden lane, on the night of the 31st of August. Both the accused and Mr. Upham were lodging in the same house, when the former entered the room of the latter but was seen by Mr. Upham, who jumped out of bed and seized the intruder, who managed to escape but was afterwards identified and arrested. The jury found Moore guilty, and the court sentenced him to the State prison for 5 years.

Another Trial for Grand Larceny.—Bryan Heeny, Michael Donovan and John Kerrigan, white boys, and James Williams, colored, were put upon trial for grand larceny, in stealing bank bills to the amount of $168, from Swane Antrup, keeper of a junk shop at 85 Pine street. The theft was committed on the 31st August. They were all found guilty by the jury, and being under 16 years of age were sentenced to the house of refuge.

The court then adjourned till Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Special Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and two Aldermen.

SEPT. 22.—James Mack was sent to the penitentiary for 6 months for abusing his wife.

Joseph Thompson was sent to the same place for the same term for stealing a pair of pantaloons and a vest, worth $15.

John Kelly was fined $5 for committing an assault on officer Norris.

Emma Larkin was consigned to the city prison for 30 days, for stealing some silver spoons and a watch from Mr. Frederick Fredenburgh.

John Bradford assaulted his wife and policeman Wild, of the 7th ward, for which unlawful acts he was sent to the penitentiary for 4 months.

Dr. George Duncan was ordered to find bail in the sum of $100 to keep the peace. The doctor it seems had been amusing himself