NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

Volume XVII.....No. 170

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—PIZARRO—RULES A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—GAKEN BUSHES—LA [illegible]—FRENCH SPY.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—FAINT HEART [illegible] FAIR LADY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—NABOB FOR A [illegible]—EXILED.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—RICHELIEU—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Broadway—RICHARD III.

CASTLE GARDEN—SATHANIEL.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—DONETTI'S TROUPE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, June 19, 1852.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The American mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins will leave this port at noon to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The European mails will close at half past 10 o'clock in the morning. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past 9 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, six pence.

Mails for California.

The mail steamship Illinois, Captain Hartstein, will leave this port, at two o'clock on Monday afternoon next, direct for Aspinwall.

The News.

The proceedings in the Whig National Convention yesterday, were remarkably curious and extraordinary. The hopes of the Sewardites, or free soil portion of the Scott party, were frustrated on every issue. They were thwarted in their effort to instruct each member of the Committee on Resolutions to cast the electoral vote of the State he represented, by the withdrawal of the amendment to the resolution. They were dumbfounded by the report of the Committee on Credentials, which took from them several men, and gave their seats to their opponents, or rather to good Union whigs. Still they were determined to struggle on, and resorted to various schemes to gain the ascendancy. One of their party, by the name of Raymond, who is supposed to edit a paper in this city, claimed to be a delegate from the Twenty-second district, and undertook to address the convention; but the ruse would not take. Some one of the delegates from this city, who had probably heard of the gentleman before, if nobody else had, exposed his pretensions, and the convention ruled him out as a meddling outsider. The Sewardites then adopted another species of tactics, by pretending to go further and stronger in favor of the Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law included, than the Southern whigs themselves. It would not do. The committee reported the Southern resolutions, with a few slight alterations; the convention adopted the report; and this threw the Sewardites flat on their backs. This platform places the great whig party on the same high constitutional ground that the democrats occupy. Like the latter party, the whigs have thus shaken off and ejected the abolition conspirators who have hung upon their skirts for years. Both parties having got rid of these pernicious cankers, are again placed in their true position. They will once more be enabled to speak out boldly in behalf of truth and justice, without the fear of losing free soil votes. As for the abolitionists, like their leprous brethren of old, they are now cast out by themselves—where they will probably die from the effects of their own poisonous maladies—and it is to be hoped they will never more impregnate with their fulsome diseases the pure atmosphere of American liberty.

On coming to a ballot, the Fillmore and Scott men, as was anticipated, were found to be almost exactly balanced. We annex a summary of the first six ballots:—

	Fillmore.	Scott.	Webster.
First ballot	133	131	29
Second "	131	133	29
Third "	131	133	29
Fourth "	130	134	29
Fifth "	133	130	30
Sixth "	133	131	29

The Webster men held the balance of power, and, if forced to give way, will undoubtedly cast their strength into the Fillmore scale, and give him the nomination. The manœuvre of John Minor Botts has, probably, politically killed General Scott. Mr. Botts, like all sportsmen, is great on heading off the game. He once undertook to head John Tyler, but failed; and yesterday he tried the same experiment with the Union whigs, by reading a private letter of General Scott's. The result was that he headed himself off, by placing his friend, the General, in an extremely ridiculous predicament. After last night's consultation, it is likely that the Webster and Fillmore delegates will meet to-day, and give the nomination to one or the other of these favorites. However, it is now immaterial who is the successful man, so far as principles are concerned, for the whig platform is nailed down, firm and broad, and the free soilers have no materials of any kind in its composition.

There appears to be a general caving in of the democrats, of all sorts and stripes, in all parts of the Union, to the Baltimore nomination. The barn burners of the North, the ultra-secessionists of South Carolina, and the Union and Southern rights men of Mississippi, have tumbled in and held ratification meetings, made tremendous speeches, and passed strong resolutions for Pierce, King, and the Baltimore platform. We give a sample or two in to-day's paper, of this wonderful revolution in the democratic ranks.

The proceedings in the State Temperance Convention, now in session at Syracuse, are very extraordinary, and will be read with much interest. It will be seen that they are desirous of entering the political arena openly, and will do all in their power to secure the passage of the Maine law in this State. One thing will especially strike the reader as quite curious—they deny that women have the right to vote or address political assemblies. This is a direct blow at the members of the women's rights party, and we may now expect to see a most comical war spring up between these opposing factions. They are about equally matched. What will Greeley do? He belongs to both sides, and will be apt to catch it all around.

The lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature yesterday passed the Maine Liquor law, with a proviso that it should not go into operation under one year, provided the people did not ratify it at the election in November. The Senate refused to sanction the proviso, and, therefore, so altered it that the law should not go into operation at all, unless the people approved. This was rejected by the House, and the bill was then indefinitely postponed. This is the second defeat the Maineacs have met with within a few days. Connecticut declared against them in the early part of the week.

The Board of Aldermen met at the appointed hour last evening, and adjourned till Monday without transacting any business, in consequence of not having a quorum. In the Board of Assistants an ordinance was concurred in to appropriate rooms in the City Hall for the use of the Court of Sessions during the months of June, July, August and September of the present year. A large number of papers, of a routine character, were acted upon or referred, and the Board adjourned till the first Monday in July.

The important communication from the City Inspector to the Common Council, relative to the health of the city, should be read by every one. It is absolutely necessary that some action should be had in the matter, to prevent the appearance of an epidemic.

The Two National Conventions—The Past and Future.

One of the two great national party conventions has only concluded its deliberations at Baltimore, adopted its platform, and nominated its candidate for the Presidency, when now the other follows close upon its heels, in the same city, and is deliberating upon principles, platforms, and candidates, under the sanction of the one immortal Constitution, to which all owe and profess their allegiance and fidelity. This Constitution is the informing intelligence, the animating soul, that prompts, dictates, guides, and controls all their movements. The various meetings and conventions that have been held throughout the country, as preliminary to these conventions, and these conventions themselves, at first blush, have exhibited extraordinary scenes of excitement, and even tumult—scenes which, in other countries, would result in bloodshed, civil war and revolution, but which, in this happy country, and under the presiding genius of the constitution, pass off as harmlessly as summer thunder and lightning, which, to the timid and inexperienced, present a terrible aspect, but to the scientific eye are but the harbingers of serenity and the great agents of nature for the purification of the atmosphere. The lowering clouds are dispersed, the heavens are blue and bright, the air has recovered its elasticity and is rendered salubrious by the action of the electric fluid. The collisions of great parties, and the collisions of the different sections of the same party, are like the meeting of the positive and negative thunder clouds. There is an explosion for the moment—he electricity is discharged—passion is exhausted—the equilibrium is restored—and all is harmony and peace again.

Foreign travellers look on with amazement. Some regard our statesmen and politicians as anything but practical men, and some turn up their eyes with astonishment at the vast amount of machinery required to work out the national government; while others are apprehensive that in the warring elements of political interests and human passions, the framework of the republic will be shivered to atoms, and that a great catastrophe is about to happen. But Europeans do not understand the nature of our institutions or the practical results that flow from their operation as uniformly as light emanates from the sun, or as the ebbing and flowing of the tide and the revolution of the seasons proceed from other fixed and immutable laws of nature. To Europeans the machinery seems to be vast in quantity and extremely complicated. So does the machinery of a clock or of the steam engine, to a man who sees it for the first time. But to a man who understands it in all its parts, and knows the relation of every spring, and wheel, and movement to each other, and to the great result for which the whole machine was designed, all appears simple, and necessary, and harmonious. Such is the Constitution of the United States; and all the political and party meetings and conventions, from the primary elections up to the final vote that can make a man born in a hovel President of the republic, are so many springs and wheels within wheels, of the great engine which produces results that are the envy of European nation and the admiration of the world.

During the last few years since the termination of the Mexican war, the whole country, East and West, North and South, seemed as if it would be torn to pieces by an agitation arising out of exciting questions which were involved in the successful issue of that campaign; and foreigners, from their imperfect knowledge of the country and the genius of the people and their institutions, naturally drew the inference that the nation was gradually approaching that point from which the different sections of it would be arrayed in deadly hostility against each other, and the United States would speedily be blotted out of the map of the world. Even up to the meeting of these conventions, every village and hamlet and city and county were the scenes of excitement and disorder, and sometimes even of riot. The very chambers of the State Legislatures, and the halls of Congress itself, presented a tumultuous series of commotions, which almost paralyzed the friends of the country, and excited the derision of its enemies at home and abroad. Yet, in spite of all these ominous appearances, no sooner do we find the two great parties meet in their respective conventions at Baltimore, than the wonderful instinct of self-preservation and self government prevails over all other considerations; and it will prevail to the end of the last chapter of the history of the United States, which lies so far remote in the womb of futurity that no mortal man can penetrate the height and depth and length and breadth of that mighty destiny.

The doings of the Democratic Convention, which have exhibited to the world the strength and purity of republican institutions, the indestructibility and power of the Constitution, and the great conservative policy of the government, both in its foreign and domestic relations, have not been more marked or more positive than the action of the Whig Convention for the last few days. The singular spectacle has been presented, of these two great rival parties, in spite of internal differences and divisions, agreeing as to the grand principles of the Constitution, in opposition to the revolutionary and sectional cliques which had fretted their busy hour upon the political stage, in different portions of the country. The anti slavery agitation had torn the country and almost broken up the old parties, East, West, North and South. Yet the men who have met at Baltimore, looking on the broad Union, from the North to the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, trample those sectional feelings under their feet, and proclaim a confession of faith that augurs tranquillity to this government for all future time. The Union sentiment springing from these two conventions will, like the solid granite rock on the shore, dash back the waves of anarchy and confusion from the two great parties, for many years to come. What a spectacle does this present, of patriotic devotion to the country and faithfulness to the Constitution and the fundamental principles of the republic, amidst all the violence of party strife and all the struggles of individuals for personal power!

But this is not all. The two conventions assume the same ground in reference to the foreign policy of the country. For the last four months we have seen an intervention crusade preached all over the country, by a chivalrous agitator from Hungary, who came here with his crude, vulgar notions of liberty, which one of our ward politicians would despise as scarcely worthy of an American child in his swaddling clothes. Yet, with that generous sympathy that is always felt in this republic for the oppressed nations of the world, he met with a kind and a warm reception, which he very much abused. From these spontaneous throbbings of the national heart, apprehensions were entertained for the peace of the country in its foreign relations. What a mistake! Let us look at the resolutions and platforms of the two conventions, and we shall see that, in conformity with the farewell advice of Washington, they are entirely confined to their own continent, their own views, and their own domestic relations, whatever sentimental sympathy they may entertain for nations thousands of miles away.

This adherence to a sound foreign policy, and the determination to obey the Constitution, as the highest law known to an American citizen—the golden rule of domestic policy—appear to be the great developements of these two conventions. They may differ about minor points of local policy, of no permanent moment to a nation so great and so extensive, to which one day is but as a century, and one century as a day. Tariffs, banks, and finances, are questions of temporary interest. A difference of dollars and cents, in very minute quantities, could not, and cannot, have any effect upon the great principles of self-preservation and the fundamental organic laws of this republic.

And yet all these great elements—these principles of beauty, strength, and harmony—spring up almost from the froth of the popular mind, like Venus from the froth of the sea. The popular mind, though sometimes lashed into fury by "various winds of doctrine," is ever in the end found in unison with the principles established by the fathers of the revolution; and when it settles into a calm, these principles shine out in all their effulgence and glory. It is a matter of little consequence in the history of this country, which of the three whig candidates shall receive the nomination, or whether the democratic nominee or whig nominee shall be finally elected by the people. Whichever section of the whigs loses the nomination, will submit to its destiny with becoming fortitude, and struggle with the successful section for a party victory over the rival party; and whichever of the two great parties is beaten in the conflict on the second of November, it will also submit to its fate with the same grace as a patriot soldier dies for his country on the field of battle, and urges his surviving comrades to follow his example, or conquer at last. If Gen. Pierce be the successful candidate, he will carry on the government under the great principles of the constitution. If the whig candidate—even should that candidate be Gen. Scott—shall receive the majority of the suffrages of the people, he will only perform the same great *ride*, with some varying lines, insignificant to this vast republic as the difference between the shades of the foliage of the trees of the great forest.

We have seen attending one of these conventions those who had been on the verge of treason—some of the delegates from the South, who had but recently declared for secession. We have seen these very men take the lead in the convention, for the principles of the Union and the Constitution, and this their act followed by the happiest results. We have every reason to hope that a similar class of fanatics in the North, who have been at the other extreme on sectional points, will adopt the noble example set them by their brethren of the South. We allude to the abolitionists, of various shades, in the State of New York, and in the several States of New England, which have so lately rung the tocsin of treason to the Constitution, and the shrill blasts of the trumpet of sedition against the laws of these United States. Now, different notes greet our ears, and the great question seems to be, who shall show most devotion to the Constitution, and the greatest amount of veneration for the principles bequeathed to us by Washington.

The movements of these two conventions, and their developments, present a lesson to other nations struggling for liberty. From this moment whatever be the result of the contest for the office of chief magistrate, the nation itself, *under the influence of the spirit of eternal unison*, will go on from step to step, and from point to point, extending the area of her territory and enlarging the circle of her power till she accomplishes that "manifest destiny" which God, physical nature, and the great law of humanity have assigned her on the face of this terrestrial globe. By the patriotic action of these two great conventions at Baltimore, in the enunciation of their platform—their creed—their principles, of union and compromise, the two great disturbing evils of the day, abolition at the North, and secession at the South, are buried in a common grave, and their remains will be scattered to the winds of heaven.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE AND COL. SLOO.—The New Orleans papers still persist in stating that the Mexican government has granted, under a recent law of Congress, the power to Col. Sloo to construct a plank road, or canal, or railroad, or some such means of transit, across the Tehuantepec route to Panama. This announcement is founded on intelligence received in New Orleans from private sources; but it receives no confirmation, in the usual form, in any of the journals or letters from Mexico itself. It is also understood that Col. Sloo has arrived in New Orleans, and it may be that he is himself the principal source of that information which appears in the New Orleans journals.

Notwithstanding all these assertions, we are very much disposed to believe that the statement about Col. Sloo is exaggerated, if not entirely untrue. The negotiation between him and the Mexican government is, we believe, open, and without any confident certainty of its being closed in his favor. We have some reason for believing that the Mexican government intend themselves to open negotiations at Washington, on the same subject, through their Minister now there, without regard to any project similar to that which has been connected with the name of Col. Sloo.

In a short time the Mexican government will be out of funds, and thrown entirely on their own resources. The indemnity paid by this government to Mexico, since the termination of the Mexican war—amounting to three millions a year—has been, and is, the chief means of their support; but as soon as this fails, they will have to rely solely on their own resources, or get up some other negotiation, out of which to raise the needful for the support of their government. It is therefore more than probable that the Mexican government intends disposing of the right of way across Tehuantepec on the most profitable terms they can procure; and it is equally likely that any private individual, like Col. Sloo, or other speculators at New Orleans, will not stand so good a chance of striking up a bargain with Mexico as do other parties more capable of bidding a higher price, or of furnishing annually a large sum of money in consideration of the rights conveyed.

IMPORTANT EXTRADITION CASE—AN ALLEGED CRIMINAL FUGITIVE FROM IRELAND.—An important extradition case, under the act of treaty between the United States and Great Britian and other foreign nations, is now pending before Mr. Commissioner Bridgham, in this city. It appears that Anthony Barclay, Esq., the vigilant British Consul of New York, claims the extradition of Thomas Kaine, an alleged fugitive criminal, who is charged with shooting at and wounding, with intent to kill, a farmer named Balfe, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in May, 1851. It is alleged that this offence, whoever may be the guilty perpetrator, arose out of that most fruitful source of agrarian crime—the eviction of tenantry—a system from which more landlords have been immolated and more peasants hanged than from any other known to that unfortunate country, where "the wild justice of revenge" inspires the humble cotter, when driven from the small patch of land and the home of his forefathers—the mud cabin—which for centuries his family has held. This is, we believe, the first instance in which a fugitive has been claimed in this city, under the act of treaty, for a capital offence, and the result will be looked for with a great degree of national interest. For the prisoner, it is said that he is a political refugee, having been a member of a revolutionary club, and that the complainant (Balfe) had previously charged other persons with the commission of the outrage. A police constable has been sent to this country, who has identified Kaine as the person charged in the information of the wounded man. The evidence for the prosecution closed yesterday, and the defence will be opened this day. A report of the proceedings will be found in another part of the HERALD.

Marine Affairs.

SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS is the name of the large clipper recently launched at East Boston, by Mr. Donald McKay.

A PHENOMENON IN A CIVILIZED COMMUNITY—SPIRITUAL KNOCKINGS.—We have frequently had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the grossly superstitious ideas now so prevalent through this State and New England, in regard to the spiritual philosophy of the day. We have exposed it to the ridicule and contempt it merits, and denounced it over and over again, yet still the Rochester knockings, communication with the spirits, and predictions of future events by the mediums, find their dupes in all classes of the community, as ready to pay their dollar for an introduction into the charmed circle, as the ignorant English rustic to cross with silver the palm of an old spawife to have his fortune told. The apostles and priests of the modern superstition, however, are more particularly to be execrated, when they recommend their blasphemous doctrines to popular notice and belief through the columns of a newspaper purporting to be conducted by men of sense, intelligence and philosophy. Few newspapers, indeed, would become the vehicles of such insane ravings as emanate from this school; but yet they find a ready organ in one of our cotemporaries, distinguished for his adhesion to socialism, Fourrierism, abolitionism and infidelity—the *New York Tribune*. In its columns of yesterday we find the publication of two letters, sent to the exclusive paper of the sect, giving an account of some recent experiments made in psychological science, the results of which, of course, offered most marvellous verification to all the strange stories circulated on the subject of spirit communications. The recital of these stories is introduced by an editorial article, avouching the character of the operating medium, wherein the writer describes his having recently, in this city, witnessed his performances in a similar style, when a table was moved by the spirits. He goes on to say:—

Two persons, weighing over one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds, respectively, sat successively on the table, (a very plain, common one in daily use, in a strange house, where the medium had never before been,) and it was first agitated then turned partly round, then raised on the two legs on one side, where it remained for a minute or so in plain sight of all, then raised in like manner on the other two legs and so continued for some time; and finally, (with a lady, weighing a hundred or more, sitting on it,) it was rocked back and forward like a cradle, first the legs on one side rising three or four inches from the floor, then those on the other, until, at length, all present having avowed themselves perfectly satisfied, the motion entirely ceased, and the sitting was broken up.

What must the public think of a journal that puts forth such insane trash as the above, all the time making the greatest pretensions to be regarded as pre-eminently distinguished for truth, piety, and philosophy? Is it not astonishing, in this advanced period of civilization, to find men outside the walls of an asylum to deliberately write and publish such silly and ridiculous statements? One might almost be inclined to question the good sense of a community that tolerates and supports a journal exhibiting such blasphemy, such folly, and such ignorance as that which we see daily issued and sold through the streets of this city at two cents a copy.

It is somewhat strange, too, that almost all of the believers in spiritual humbug and fanaticism, in every shape and form, come from down East. This indicates the undue mental developement, even to the verge of insanity, which has been going on for some few years in that region of the Union. We generally flatter ourselves that the present enlightened age in this country is a credit to human nature, and a wonderful improvement on some of the ages that have passed. We point to the burning of witches at Salem, and to all the strange reveries and blasphemies and folly that were believed in by our puritan ancestors a century or a century and a half ago, and we consider them as disgraceful to human nature. But if we look at the present day, we will see that in point of folly, of ignorance, superstition, blasphemy, impiety, and fanaticism of all kinds, there has been, perhaps, no age which could furnish such vivid and extraordinary examples of that nature as that in which we live. The only difference is, that there is so much good sense and practical intelligence among the rest of the community, that these fanatics, whether they sit on the bench or lay down arguments at the bar, or manage newspapers, or speak from the pulpit are not able to deceive the common understanding and plain practical good sense of the community. They are, therefore, left as solitary examples of what a defective physical organization, or a mental cultivation carried to excess, may produce. It would seem that the New Englanders have been too long living to themselves alone, and intermarrying with each other, which philosophers tell us produces physical or mental derangement and imbecility; and perhaps the best remedy would be to introduce some fresh currents of blood into the stock, and encourage more cosmopolitan ideas in the "Land of Steady Habits." This would be a good idea to drive out the spirits, and ought to commend itself to the attention of all philanthropists, particularly to that white coated philosopher who is himself so deeply affected by the same disease.

BUENOS AYRES AND ITS PROSPECTS.—The political and social position of Buenos Ayres is beginning to attract much more attention in this country than it was accustomed to have bestowed upon it previously to the last revolution, that relieved it from a tyrannical oppressor. Since the defeat of Rosas, and his expulsion from the country, the commercial interests, here and elsewhere, have been anxiously watching for the accounts received from thence, in order to ascertain the principles and character of the men who have carried out that great revolution, and to calculate what sort of a government they may expect to see erected over the ruins of that terrible despotism which had so long existed under the *regime* of the sanguinary Rosas. The intelligence, however, which reaches us from that remote part of South America comes in very minute portions—in mere dribbles—and so disconnected as to require a great deal of attention, care and industry to string these items together and arrive at an understanding of the course of events which have taken place in that rich and distant country, and draw from them anything like an accurate opinion of its present position and prospects. Hitherto, Buenos Ayres and the immense adjacent provinces, watered by the numerous rivers of that region, have only been objects of interest or contemplation to a small portion of the mercantile community, and that principally in this city. The United States government also neglected, in the same manner, to cultivate either commercial or political relations with those immense territories, leaving thereby a wider field for France and England to carry forward their intrigues in its affairs. It is to be hoped, however—and we have seen some symptoms thereof in the new movements—that the government at Washington intends to pay much more attention in future to our commercial and political connections with Buenos Ayres and the countries bordering the La Plata, than it has heretofore done.

In furtherance of these ideas, pervading our government and animating the commercial interests connected with these countries, there has lately sprung up a great spirit of inquiry relative to the progress of important events there since the recent flight of Rosas, and the auspicious revolution that has taken place in the internal government. According to all accounts, the symptoms are favorable, although our information on the subject is confused and fragmentary. The commercial interests will, of course, form the first matter of inquiry and settlement by the new government of Buenos Ayres and the neighboring provinces; but we have information that the social and religious condition of these countries has already occupied their attention, and received consideration of a favorable nature. The last accounts state that the religious intolerance, or exclusiveness, which has prevailed there for many years past, through the influence of the Catholic church, has been so far relaxed as to allow all foreigners and others to observe and celebrate their religious rites and ceremonies in their own way. This is a great boon—an advance in the principles of civil and political rights, and it speaks favorably for the disposition and temper of the new government, and the men who have brought about the present state of public affairs.

More time and better information are necessary, before a correct or full idea can be formed of the changes which the recent events in that country may work, now and hereafter, on its condition in every point of view—religious, social, and political. We shall watch with much interest the progress of affairs.

Police Intelligence.

Stabbing with Intent to Kill.—A man named Patrick Hussius was arrested on Thursday evening, by the Second ward police, on a charge of making a very violent attack on Mr. Richard Martin at the Fulton ferry inflicting a severe wound in his side with a knife, which is feared will prove fatal. It seems Hussius got out of a stage, and became very abusive, threatening to stab several persons about the ferry gate, and when remonstrated with by Mr. Martin, the savage brute thrust the knife into his body. The police were called, who took the accused into custody, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital for medical attendance. Yesterday morning, the accused was taken before Justice Bogart, likewise several witnesses appeared, who saw the unprovoked assault, and testified before the Court. It was shown that he acted in a very violent manner while in the stage. The magistrate committed him to the Tombs for examination, refusing to admit him to bail.

A Lecherous Porter.—Officer Marcet, of the Second ward police, arrested on Thursday night, two men named Joseph Hunt and William Reich; the former a porter in the store of Mr. Thutes, No. 18 Liberty street, on the charge of pilfering goods from the store. The porter is charged with taking the property and the other man with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen. They were each detained for a further examination by the magistrate.

Fining Second Hand Dealers and Junk Shop Keepers.—Officer Norris, inspector of Junk shops, &c., arrested a number of second hand dealers and junk shop keepers for carrying on their business without license. They were taken before Justice Bogart, at the Tombs, who fined them severally $3, with an understanding that if they continued to sell without procuring license he would next time they were brought before him double the fine.

A Curious Charge of Stealing a Horse and Cart.—Yesterday, officer Mitchill, of the Fourth ward, arrested a man named Farrell McGowan, on a charge of stealing a horse and cart, also a $5 bank bill, the property of Mr. Francis Deal, who, it seems, entrusted the property to McGowan, for the purpose of procuring a load of sand. McGowan drove off, but did not return until found by Mr. Deal, who had him placed in custody. The accused, when arrested, told a very comical story as to the whereabouts of the horse, cart, and money. He said that he went on the dock for the sand and while there he took off his vest, in the pocket of which was the $5 bill, this vest he hung on the cart, and all at once the horse, being blind, walked off the end of the pier into the river, and that all went together. The officer, however, informed Justice Bogart before whom the prisoner was brought, that the horse, blind as he might have been, must have swam ashore—cart and all—for he knew where they had been taken by the prisoner. The magistrate thought the prisoner's story was one of improbability, therefore he committed him to prison for a further examination.

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING MATCH.—One of the most closely contested matches of the season, came off yesterday, over the above course, between S. McLaughlin's ch. g. Zachary Taylor, and George Spicer's br. g. Taconey, for a purse of $250, mile heats, best three in five in harness. At the start Taconey was the favorite at 100 to 60, at which a great deal of money changed hands. The following is the summary:—

Zachary Taylor	1	2	1	2	1
Taconey	2	1	2	1	2

Time. 2:37—2:34—2:34½—2:31—2:34¾.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending June 15, 1852, and bearing date June 15, 1852.

Elbridge G. Belknap, of Spring Garden, Pennsylvania—For improvement in fastenings for garments.

Jacob C. Carncross, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—For improved valves or gates for oblique float paddle wheels.

John W. Cochran of New York, New York—For improvement in mill for crushing quartz.

William Compton, of New York, New York—For improvement in pianofortes.

Reuben Daniels, of Woodstock, Vermont—For manufacture of granular fuel from brushwood and twigs.

Peter Dorach, of Schenectady, New York—For improvement in cast iron car wheels.

Townsend Duryea, of Williamsburg, New York—For machine for polishing daguerreotype plates.

Charles Fleischel, of New York, New York.—For improvements in alarm clocks.

Horatio N. Gambrill, of Baltimore, Maryland.—For improvement in preparing cotton yarn for the manufacture of duck and other coarse fabrics.

Albert and George Gemunder, of Springfield, Massachusetts—For improvement in organs.

Kingston Goddard, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—For improvement in carriage axles.

John Goulding, of Worcester, Massachusetts—For improvement in the motion of the lay in looms.

William Dawson, of Huntington, Connecticut.—For improvement in machines for making segars.

Selah Hill, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and Charles M. Dupuy, junior, of Rondout, New York.—For improvement in derricks.

Leon Jaresson, of New York, New York.—For improvement in preparations of archil.

Edwin Jenney, of Middleborough, Massachusetts and David Rood, of Boston, Massachusetts, assignors to Edwin Jenney, of Middleborough, Massachusetts.—For improvements in machines for jointing staves.

William S. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—For improvement in saddles.

Frederick H. Moore, of Ithaca, New York.—For a machine for wiring blind rods.

William H. Naracon, of Auburn, New York.—For improvement in hanging mill spindles.

Adam S. Newhouse, of Richmond county, Georgia—For improvement in bedstead fastenings.

Jos. Potts, of Yocumtown, Pennsylvania.—For improvement in meat cutters.

Thomas Reaney, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—For improvement in ore stampers.

Gelston Sanford, of Ellenville, New York.—For improvement in hand seed planters.

William and Thomas Schnebly, of New York, New York.—For improvement in harvesters.

James Sharp, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.—For improvement in label cards.

David Perry, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, assignor to F. and J. W. Slaughter, of same place.—For improvement in machines for making cordage.

Allen B. Wilson, of Watertown, Connecticut, assignor to N. Wheeler, A. B. Wilson, Alanson Warren, and E. P. Woodruff, of same place.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Virgil Woodcock, of Swanzey, New Hampshire.—For improvement in machine for stamping ores.

Wendell Wright, of New York, New York.—For improvement in friction clutch.

George Yellott, of Bel Air, Maryland.—For improvement in detaching harness from horses.

Court Calendar—This day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The equity calendar will be taken up on Monday.

SUPREME COURT.—Circuit—Nos 373, 289, 394, 396, 397, 399 to 402, 406, 408, 374, 8, 235, 302. Special Term—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Adjourned till Monday. Part 2—Nos. 826, 828, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 848, 850, 852, 854, 804, 180, 856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions.

Meade Brothers' Valuable Copies of Daguerreotypes for sale—Shakspeare's House, Tomb of Washington, Arch of Triumph, Boulevards, Place de la Concorde, Madaline, and Notre Dame in Paris, Greek Slave, San Francisco, Sutter's House, Clay Medal, Niagara and Cohoes Falls, taken from nature, for sale at the American Galleries, 233 Broadway, next the American Hotel.

Brady's Prize Pictures at the World's Fair.—Portraits of General Pierce and Senator King, Daniel Webster, Cass, Fillmore, Scott, Douglas, and most of the prominent men of the day are on exhibition at his Gallery, 205 and 207 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and judge for themselves of their merits.

Fine Arts.—Daguerreotypes in Oil, by W. H. Butler, corner of Broadway and Murray street (Plumbe National Gallery.) These portraits combine the detail of the daguerreotype with the finish of the finest miniature painting. Being on a metallic surface, they are imperishable, as well as the most truthful and beautiful portraits made.

The Nomination.—Everybody is disappointed this morning, at not finding the whig nomination in the papers; but the scores who will throng ROOT'S beautiful gallery to-day, will not be disappointed in getting perfect and magnificent daguerreotypes. He is at 363 Broadway.

Ladies and Gentlemen who want Daguerreotypes of any description, in groups, or otherwise, executed in the first style of the art, should visit Holmes' large sky light concern, No. 289 Broadway. Holmes is thankful for all favors past, present and hereafter.

Now that the hot weather has come head-aches are around. During the summer almost every one is afflicted with a pain over the eyes. Some attribute it to one thing, and others to another, and various remedies are advertised for its cure. Professor Williams, the Psychologist, Dr Roback the Wizard, Miss Jones, the Clairvoyant, and some "Spiritual Rappers" up town, propose to cure headaches of all kinds by their own peculiar treatment. Well, they may; but in our opinion the cheapest way to effect a cure of this troublesome disease, is to buy a hat of Knox, the celebrated hatter. Persons who wear his light airy and graceful "Tiles"—those introduced by him this summer—will never be afflicted with the headache. Take our word for it, for we have tried it. KNOX'S store is at No. 128 Fulton street.

Rocky Mountains.—There is no question ing the superiority of David's Drab Beaver Hats, their universal popularity is proof of the fact. Call and inspect them, and judge for yourself at W. P. DAVID'S, 301 Broadway, second door from Duane street; also, Panamas, Leghorns, and straws of every variety.

There is a great truth in the homely adage, "every dog has his day," and it was never better exemplified than in the case of some of our would be leaders of fashion in Broadway, especially among the hatters. It used to be thought that a good hat could not be got out of Broadway; but now the tide has turned into another channel, and "Eastward the star of empire takes its way." Some of the largest hatters in Broadway fail, and, like Cincinnatus, retire to their farms, and others turn tailors, and yield the palm to their more youthful and more practical competitors. A new constellation has arisen among the galaxy of hatters. RAFFERTY & LEASK, since they have opened their new store, at 57 Chatham street, have risen as a sun, or rather a pair of sons, among the stars, and their stock of Drab Beavers, Panams, and Moleskins, take the shine off everything in this town, while their stock of Caps and Children's Summer Goods, cannot be approached.

Have you procured your Summer Hat!—If you have not, profit by our advice, and effect an insurance on your cranium against heat, by purchasing one of the extremely light and beautiful Drab Beaver Hats, sold by the Peoples Hatters, No. 11 Park Row, opposite Astor House. Prices, $4 and $3.

Panama and Straw Hats.—Banta, 106 Canal street, has a large stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Straw Braid Hats. He is selling them off at reduced prices. The largest stock of Summer Hats, and the cheapest to be found in any store in this city. Call on BANTA, 106 Canal street; you can get Summer Hats at almost your own price.

The constant demand for Summer Hats, at FREEMAN'S, excels his expectations. His Beaver Hats at $3 and $4 are a perfect charm, as are his Panama Hats for $2, $3, and $4. Canton Straws very fashionable now, for $1. Leghorns and Braids of all kinds. Fancy Straw Hats for fishing and excursions.
FREEMAN, 50 Fulton street, between William and Gold.

$3 Drab Beaver; $3 fine Moleskin; best $3 Hat in the city.—Go to 82½ Bowery and buy your Hats from the man that makes them, where you can see all the operations of transforming the fur of the beaver's back right on to the man's head. J. R. FERNY.

Boots and Shoes.—For the best Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., of every description, at lower prices than can be had in any other establishment in the city, go to BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, 150 Fulton street, six doors from Broadway. N. B.—Ladies', misses', boys', youths', and children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers of every variety and style. The very best articles, and low prices.

Easy Shoes and Gaiters.—While some persons are running all over town to get an easy shoe, the knowing ones go at once to WATKINS, 114 Fulton street, who has a larger assortment of styles and sizes than any other person in the United States. No one who buys shoes at Watkins', is ever dissatisfied, as a poor article is never offered at his store.

General Taylor's Head Quarter's—76 Fulton street, corner of Gold, is a place dedicated to the memory of General Taylor, where M. J. SOUDER commemorates the success of the hero in Mexico, by selling the cheapest and best Clothes to be found anywhere.

Summer Clothing Cheap.—3,000 Linen, Alpaca, Drab de Ete, Seer Sucker Queens Cloth, Lustre Coats' Sacks, Frocks, and Boniverds suitable for lounging, riding, and business, from $1 to $4. 3,000 pairs Linen and Summer Cloth Pants, from $1 to $3 a pair. 3,000 Light Vests, from 50 cents to $3. LEVIE & REGAN, 150 Nassau street.

600 Ready Made Straw Colored Linen Coats for sale, for cash, by WILLIAM WATSON & CO., 43 Exchange place.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, at this season particularly, carries them directly to oak hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton street, where they enter in crowds to inspect and purchase clothing adapted to the season. Mr. DEGROOT, at that address, exhibits curiosities in low prices and excellence, which are well worth a visit.

Boys' Clothing.—Extensive Assortment of well made Goods.—ALFRED BUNKER & CO., 441 Broadway, respectfully inform all who are in want of Boys' Clothing of any description, that they can readily supply themselves with choice styles and well made goods at the Broadway Clothing Emporium, 441 Broadway. It is impossible to enumerate the different articles and styles—suffice it to say, the assortment is complete in every particular. Purchasers are invited to call.

A Merchant Tailor in whom there is no guile can be found at 116 William street, named CLARKE, who will make to order a most beautiful dress or frock coat for $16, the very finest $20. A "recherche" single breasted coat for $10 or $12. Summer goods both made up and in the piece.

The Dogs are muzzled, and Broadway is alive with promenaders attired in costumes