The Education of German Children.

THE GERMAN POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

The committee to whom has been referred the memorial of 529 residents and citizens of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, praying that the Board of Education would aid them to provide for the education of their children, would most respectfully report:—

That they have visited the wards in which the petitioners reside, considered their memorial, and, from investigation, come to the conclusion that the objects of the petitioners is one of the mos important to the general welfare of the city, and deserving of speedy attention on the part of the school officers of those wards.

The petitioners represent that they themselves have about 600 children; that from 800 to 1,000 children of German parentage and of suitable age to attend school, live in their section of the city; that the children of many emigrants who have arrived during the last year or two, are wholly unacquainted with the English language, and are thereby deprived of advantages in our public schools which are held out to others; that the petitioners mostly belong to the laboring classes—are comparatively poor and unable to provide for the education of their children, and what they desire is, teachers who understand both the German and English languages, so that with the greatest facility, and without embarrassment, their children can be taught English, and be thus speedily fitted to embrace the advantages, and, with the American born, enjoy equal and the fullest benefit of our public schools and thus fit their children to become American citizens, fully understanding our laws, and rightly appreciating our glorious institutions.

A more laudable desire your committee could not look for.

The German school referred to in the memorial, and proposed as a primary, is in the basement of a German church in Forty-first street, Nineteenth ward, near Seventh avenue, and might accommodate 250 children Ward school, No. 12, Nineteenth ward, in Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, near the German school, which last week had in the male department an average attendance of 252 can accommodate 300; in the female 180 can accommodate 270, and in the primary department 527, but which cannot accommodate over 500 The public primary, No. 36, on Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, is full; and the public school, No. 18, on Forty-seventh street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, last week, in the male department, averaged 287, could seat comfortably 300. The female department averaged 225, could accommodate 300; and the primary averaged 460, and is said to be full. In view of these statistics, the officers of the Nineteenth ward, if they cannot appoint suitable teachers in ward schools who understand both languages, might deem it advisable for the time being, to establish a primary in the basement of the German church alluded to, and in that way, in a measure, meet the wishes of our German citizens; and as the children thereof shall become qualified, transfer them to the upper departments of the above named ward and public schools which are not now full.

As the memorial of the Germans should first have been presented to the ward officers, whose province it is to establish schools and appoint teachers, your committee, hereinafter, annex a resolution recommending its adoption by the board, referring the whole matter to the officers of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, believing that due consideration will be given to the same.

But before we leave this application, with the permission of the Board of Education, we would add to the above, as further and more specific reasons why we regard this memorial one of the greatest importance to this city

It is estimated that in the city and county of New York there are about 100,000 Germans. Allowing five individuals to a family, we have 20,000 German families; and giving one child of suitable age to attend school to each family, we have in our midst 20,000 children of German parentage, whose education is of vital importance to the government under which we live Shall not this vast multitude, who, in process of time, are to have much to do in the management of American institutions, have all necessary facilities for instruction in our common schools? Is it not the wise intention of our school law, that educational provision should be made for every child between the ages of four and twenty-one years in our city, from whatever nation or class of people they might spring?

But we are told by our German citizens, that a large number of their children cannot avail themselves of the advantages of our school system because they do not understand the English language; that our English teachers cannot communicate to them on account of a diversity of language.

This some of our school officers, by careful investigation, are convinced is the case, and are ready to advocate the appointment in our schools, so far as is requisite, of German teachers qualified to teach English branches, and who, as often as it may be found necessary, can give to children of German birth explanations in their vernacular tongue, that thus no idiom or accent may be an obstacle, and that, free from all embarrassment by reason of foreign birth, language, or prejudice, the German youth may with speed enter upon the study of the English branches of education

The truthfulness of this statement has been amply tested. Our German residents and citizens have sent their children to our common schools; but, because such children had recently arrived in this country, or because the German was their vernacular tongue, and they consequently were not fit to receive instruction conveyed in the English language, they were classed with those inferior in age and attainments, and finding their situation unpleasant and embarrassing, ultimately became discouraged, and left the schools.

These facts have operated powerfully upon the minds of our German citizens in establishing, and at great expense in supporting, numerous schools of their own; while, at the same time, they have borne their share of public tax for the support of common schools

But probably not one half of German parents in this city are able to pay for education; and, consequently, vast numbers of their children are now in the streets, (notwithstanding the desire of their parents to the contrary,) destitute of proper mental culture, and growing up in ignorance and vice.

No nation or people on earth have taken greater interest in public instruction than the German—have more numerous and excellent literary institutions—done more to enrich the world with the pure elements of languages, and the arts and sciences, or have had more learned men.

And shall such a people be deprived of equal and ample privileges for the education of their offspring—the fondest desire of their hearts, in this land of equality—the existence of whose government and institutions depends upon intelligence and virtue? If such a people cannot educate their children, they must, above all others, feel the need of help, and it should be granted them

Should the school officers of the wards in this city, where the Germans are numerous, (and it can be done without any increase of expense) appoint teachers of German birth, able to teach the English language and the English branches of education, the immediate result would be that thousands of German children who are now from necessity and at great expense, educated in private German schools, or are, because of the poverty of their parents, roving in the streets of our city and excluded from a correct knowledge of our institutions, would be brought under the benign influence of our public schools, would have teachers who could sympathize with them; would feel at ease and at home in the land of their adoption; enjoy greater facilities in acquiring a knowledge of our language, which all Germans wish to have; would derive increased advantages from association with American born, and thus, as their parents desire, would more rapidly become Americanized and best prove, in common with their parents, that they are an honest, industrious, intelligent and grateful people, whose chief pride is to understand the laws and institutions of the country in which Providence has cast their lot, and adorn that country by a life of faithfulness, integrity and true patriotism Your committee, therefore, would conclude by offering for the adoption of this board, the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the memorial of five hundred and twenty-nine citizens of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of this city, praying that the Board of Education will assist them to provide for the education of their children, be and is hereby referred for further consideration and action to the school officers of said wards.

EDWARD A. FRAZER,
A. V. WILLIAMS,
E. L. BEADLE, } Committee.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

By Hon Judge Rooseveit.

AUGUST 30—DECISIONS.—*In the matter of William Creighton and others.*—Order substituting new trustee, in place of trustee deceased, and giving special direction.

John Cassell and others vs. Henry Bushnell impleaded, &c. This, in my opinion is clearly a sham answer. If it be not, there is scarcely a conceivable case in which a defendant may not, (with no real defence) put the plaintiff to the expense and delay of a regular formal trial. Motion to strike out granted, with $10 costs.

Benjamin F Sherman &c. vs. Henry Bushnell.—Motion to strike out answer granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Mary Ann Lee and Hiram Rayner, relative to the vent of real estate of Patrick Brennan, deceased.—Order to be drawn and argued upon by parties, as suggested by the judge viz:—that costs be returned and decree modified as to the amount and balance paid over to the petitioner.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday morning opened gloriously, as we anticipated. The rising sun beheld the face of nature smiling after her tears, and the breezes with which the day was ushered in, infused a bounding animation into every person The rays of the sun unintercepted by mist or showers, bore directly upon the person, and as the day advanced, it was found very warm in consequence. The thermometer at the HERALD building ranged as follows:—At noon, 80½ degrees; at 3 P. M., 81½ degrees; at 5 P. M., 81 degrees The sky was clear and high during the day, and the evening set in mild. At 10 o'clock, (night) there was a promise of good weather.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—Coroner Ives held an inquest at No. 358 Rivington street, yesterday evening, upon the body of a man named Michael McMahon, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years, who was drowned on the previous Thursday. Police officer William Bowyer, of the Eleventh ward, deposed that deceased was unloading timber from a vessel on Thursday evening, when he accidentally fell overboard; every effort was made to save him, but in vain. His body was found on Sunday, and recognized by his wife. Jasper Van Pelt, of Tompkins street, proved to his finding the body floating in the water, between Stanton and Rivington streets. Verdict, accidental drowning.

The Coroner also held an inquest at No. 118 Washington street, upon the body of a child five years old, named John Naughten, who was drowned on Sunday afternoon, at pier No. 13, North River. The deceased and some other children were playing at the dock, deceased ran into, or on a carriage truck lying near, when a little girl named Jane Conklin, gave him a push in sport, and he fell into the water. Verdict, accidental drowning on the 29th instant.

DEATH FROM TETANUS (LOCK JAW). CAUSED BY INJURIES.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday evening, at the house of Aaron Clarke, No. 129 Pitt street, upon the body of Valentine Snyder, aged seven years, who died from the effects of injuries received by him on the 24th inst., in the ship yard of Alderman Wesley Smith, situated between Third and Houston streets.

Julian C. Harrison, of Lewis street, deposed—I was at work in the yard at nine o'clock in the morning of that day; I heard the scream of a child; I saw deceased jammed between a log of timber which was on a truck, and one which was lying on the ground; I am certain it was accidental, and that the driver of the truck was not to blame; I extricated the boy and took him home; sent for Dr. Kimbhall.

Doctor Kimbhall, sworn—I found the child with a compound comminuted fracture of both bones of the left leg, he had sustained laceration of the surrounding soft parts also; on Saturday evening symptoms of tetanus set in; I followed this indication, and treated him up to the time of his death; in my opinion, he died from tetanus, or lock-jaw.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child died from lock jaw, produced by injuries. No blame was attached to any person

FIRE.—A fire, unattended with damage, occurred on Sunday evening in the grocery store of Mr. Krelitz, No. 109 Hester street. The police of the Twentieth ward attended.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A woman, named Bridget Calarey, made an attempt to drown herself at eleven o'clock Sunday night, by jumping into the river at the foot of Twenty-seventh street. She was grossly intoxicated at the time, and was fortunately prevented from destroying herself by Captain Dunne, of the Twentieth ward police, who took care of her.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man drifted ashore at New Brighton, L. I., on Sunday afternoon. He appeared to have been about twenty years of age, was five feet ten inches in height, and had sandy brown hair. He was either a Frenchman or an Italian, and had not been long in the water. He had on black velvet round jacket, woollen plaid pants, purple cravat, with white spots; lilac striped shirt, footed boots, with hob nails; brown woollen figured vest; had small gold ear-rings in his ears. The following articles were found in his pockets:—one Belgian copper, three French do., six American cents, and a note with the following directions:—"Bernard Sinome Rheim, Mazen court, next above Callowhill street, No. 246, Philadelphia." For further particulars, inquire of S. F. Randolph, Quarantine, Staten Island.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—A very splendid company of rifles, dressed in the United States uniform, presented itself yesterday morning in front of the residence of Col. Bogart, for inspection. This company has been formed and commissioned within the last three months, and is commanded by Captain Lutz. It musters sixty-five men upon its roll, and will be attached to the Second (Col. Bogart's) Regiment Col. Bogart has been only eighteen months in command of the Second, and during that time he has added five new companies to the regiment. The new company which we saw yesterday, with the other four, form a corps which for general appearance and neatness of uniform, can vie with any other in this city. Col. Bogart has displayed much energy and perseverance in recruiting his regiment, and hence it has attained to its full number in such a short space of time

MOST DANGEROUS FALL.—A German carpenter, named G. Gaithes, was employed at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, in laying some heavy flooring joists in the third story of the house now building for Mr. E. Smith, at No. 240 Tenth street. The man was standing on one of the walls, in a stooping position, when he unfortunately lost his balance, and fell from a height of nearly forty feet. He alighted upon a fence of wood, and was found with one leg badly fractured. He was conveyed to the hospital.

THE CUBANS—THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.—A grand high mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday, the 1st of September, in honor of the victims who perished in the late revolutionary outbreak in Cuba. That day has been selected by the Cuban patricts, as the anniversary of the death of General Lopez. The ceremony in the cathedral is to be purely religious and funeral. The public are invited to attend, at ten o'clock A. M.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—A boy, about sixteen years of age, was killed yesterday, at the engine house of the above railroad, in Thirty second street and Fourth avenue. The engine had been detached from the cars, and was backing into the house, deceased and a driver riding on it. Before the engine came to rest, the boy jumped off and ran to the hydrant for a drink. It is supposed he there slipped and fell, as the driver felt nothing until he saw him killed. The Coroner was notified yesterday evening. The boy's name was not given.

STREET DESTITUTION.—A strange man, named James Duane, was found at an early hour on Sunday morning, lying in the street, sick from destitution and want. Officer McGuire, of the Fourth ward, took him to the City Hospital.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found dead in the water at the foot of Canal street, yesterday evening. The Coroner was notified.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Fourth ward police report that Mrs. Gracie, wife of Mr. John Gracie, of No. 67 Cherry street, was found dead beside her bed, at 7 o'clock A. M., on Monday morning.

DARING ROWDY ASSAULT.—A most daring attack was made, at three o'clock yesterday morning, upon the person of James Ackerman, Esq., ex-Alderman of the Eighth ward. Mr. Ackerman was passing the corner of Lispenard street and Broadway at the above hour when he was assailed by a gang of rowdies, one of whom stabbed him in the cheek with a knife or other sharp instrument, and at the same moment ran it into his breast. Mr. Ackerman is confined to his bed.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—A German confectioner, named Destembrock, was knocked down in Broadway, yesterday evening, by one of the stages belonging to Messrs. Kipp & Brown, and sustained a dislocation of his shoulder. The police took him to the City Hospital.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Syracuse to-morrow. The following is a list of the delegates, as far as we have been able to ascertain them:—

DELEGATES.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
A. P. Laning.

ALBANY COUNTY.
Cornelius Vosburg,
Joseph Hilton,
John McCardel.
James H. Brisbin

BROOME COUNTY.
George Bartlett.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.
J. M. Edson,
Hiram A. Pratt.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
LEVI H. CASE.

CLINTON COUNTY.
Lemuel Stetson.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
Theodore Miller,
J. T. Hogeboom.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
Henry Stephens.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
——

DELAWARE COUNTY.
Robert Parker.

ERIE COUNTY.
Patrick Smith,
Orin Lockwood,
Oliver Patch.
William S. Sutton.

ESSEX COUNTY.
ames S. Whallon.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.
Clark S. Grinnell.

GENESEE COUNTY.
William G. Bryan,
Mark Beecher.

GREENE COUNTY.
Horatio L. Day,
Thomas Bedell.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
Gardiner Hinckley,
F. E. Spinner.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
John P. Houghton,
Charles K. Loomis.

KINGS COUNTY.
W. Marshall,
John Rice,
Charles Hooper.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Ira Godfrey,
L. C. Woodruff.

MONROE COUNTY.
J. B. Wheeler,
Eleazer Conkey.

MADISON COUNTY.
Zadock T. Bentley,
Luke Hitchcock.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Isaac Jackson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
William Miner,
John E Y. Savage,
Thomas J. Barr,
George H. Purser,
John D. Dixon,
George G. Glazier,
Richard T. Compton,
Geo. L. Fredenburgh,*
Richard Norris,
George White,
Dennis McCarthy,
Martin I. Bryant,
David Garthwaite
John Van Buren,*
John Wheeler,*
John Cochran,*
Lorenzo B. Shepherd,*
Isaac Edwards,*
John McKeon.*
* Contested.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
William Vandervoort.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
William P. Chase.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
S. B. Garvin.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
D. W. C Gage,
E. G. Lapham.

ORANGE COUNTY.
Allen M. Sherman,
Edward N. Madden,
Samuel Fowler.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
Thomas S. Clark.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
A. P. Grant,
Helen F. Noyes.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
Henry G. Beach,
Lake I. Tefft.
Julius C. Kiene.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Sylvanus S. Smith.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
John Mairs.
John R. Fonda,
John H. Ten Broeck,
Israel B Peck.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Dr. James Harcourt.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
A. Edward Suffern.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
George G. Scott,
W. L. Avery.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
B. F. Potter.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
Hiram Waiden,
Hisha Brown.

SENECA COUNTY.
Halsey Sandford.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
Grosvernor S. Adams,
John G. Schumaker.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
N. M. Perry.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
H. R. Morris

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
E S. Marsh,
C. M. Turner.

TIOGA COUNTY.
Nathan Bristol.

ULSTER COUNTY.
John B. Steele,
Thomas D. W. Robinson.

WARREN COUNTY.
F. Farlin.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Marinus Fairchild,
J. H Sherrill.

WAYNE COUNTY.
William F. Ashley,
George H. Middleton,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Edmund G. Sutherland,
Benjamin D. Miller.

WYOMING COUNTY.
—— Held.

The Tehuantepec Treaty—The Garay Grant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

NEW YORK, August 26, 1852.

Sir—My attention has just been called to the following extract from the New York *Times*, of this morning:—

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says, there will be a hard fought battle in Congress on the Tehuantepec route across the Isthmus, between the parties maintaining the original grant, as the only means of recovering their large outlay, and securing the government of the United States the right of protecting the lives and property of its citizens jointly with Mexico and the Mexican Legation, aided by those of our citizens, who, according to Mr Letcher's official statement from Mexico, have encouraged that government to reject the treaty, in order that they themselves might obtain valuable privileges. He adds that there can be no doubt which party will triumph—the American or the Mexican. It strikes us that the latter have triumphed thus far; and, as delay is continued, defeat of American interests seems likely to maintain their triumph for awhile longer, at all events.

I am one of those here referred to as having encouraged the Mexican government to reject the Tehuantepec treaty, and intend at an early day to review this subject, to show which is the American and which the Mexican party to this controversy, and how and why American interests in Mexico have been defeated. Meanwhile, I ask space in your columns for a few remarks

A powerful effort has been made to deceive and mislead the American people in relation to the so-called Garay grant. I have had occasion to examine it, and can and will show that the interests of both nations have been sacrificed, the power and honor of this government prostituted, to promote the private speculations and pretended but unfounded claims of Mexican citizens It must be borne in mind that Garay is a Mexican, and all those who claim to be interested under or with him, are also, *quoad hoc*, Mexican citizens, because his contract required that all who should become concerned in it, should relinquish their nationality, and become, for all the intents and purposes of that contract, Mexican citizens.

Supposing, therefore, that contract to be now subsisting and valid, (which it is not,) the United States government has no right to intervene in any question between the pretended claimants of that contract and the Mexican government, unless indeed the United States government is prepared to assume the championship of Mexican citizens as against their own government at the same time that it ventures to repudiate and trample upon the rights and liberties of American citizens

The so called Garay grant was originally invalid, because not sanctioned by the Mexican Congress. The President of Mexico had no more right to give Mr. Garay such a grant, without the approval of the Mexican Congress, than the President of the United States has to give him a right of way from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and thirty miles of public lands on each side of the road. Moreover, that grant, even if admitted to have been legal and valid originally, has been forfeited by the failure of the grantee to comply with its conditions.

Nevertheless, the most disgraceful and despotic measures have been resorted to by the American government, under the present regime, to uphold these Mexican citizens, and to intimidate the Mexican government into submission to their insolent and unjust demands. For this purpose, and no other, the sanctity of our courts of justice has been abused; an American citizen has been arrested, under the obsolete and forgotten fragment of the alien and sedition laws—torn from his family, at a moment when the alarm thereby caused, in the then delicate and critical condition of his wife, endangered her life—dragged to prison—bail refused, in violation of the constitution—all without any idea of proceeding to a trial, and solely for the purpose of "producing an impression in Mexico, and thus intimidating that government into submission" to the unjust demands and unfounded claims of Mr. de Garay, a Mexican citizen

In the article above quoted, it is intimated that certain American citizens have encouraged the Mexican government to reject the pretensions of Mr de Garay and his associates, "in order that they themselves might obtain valuable privileges." Suppose it to be so; and I ask what better right have Garay and his associates to the protection and countenance of the United States government than American citizens have? Are not the rights of American citizens as sacred as the rights of Mexican citizens? Have not the former as much right as the latter to seek to obtain "valuable privileges" from the Mexican government? And by what right does the American government interfere for the benefit of Mexican citizens, to compel its own citizens to forego the acquisition of "valuable privileges?"

In haste, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN E. GREEN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, August 30—6 P. M.

There was a more buoyant feeling in the stock market to-day, and all the leading fancies were in demand at better prices. At the first board Nicaragua went up 1 per cent; Canton Co., ¼; Erie Railroad, ¼; Norwich and Worcester, ¼; Stonington, ½; Dauphin, ½; Cumberland Coal, ½; Pennsylvania Coal, ¼; Long Island Railroad, ¼; Michigan Central Railroad, ¼. There were large purchases of Nicaragua at the advance. There is no truth in the report that the present line of steamers has a monopoly of this route. This we state on authority. Arrangements, it is highly probable, will be soon made to put on a new line of steamers on each end of the transit route, so that the tedious and dangerous delays which have been so frequently experienced at San Juan del Sur, will be entirely removed, and the conveyance of passengers between this port and San Francisco, via Nicaragua, will be both speedy and comfortable. The transit line has been very much restricted in its operations and productiveness by the mismanagement of the proprietors of the steamers, particularly those on the Pacific part of the route. Operators in Cumberland Coal stock feel confident they will carry prices much above those now ruling. Some of the largest houses in the street are buyers. In other stocks there is no new feature or movement of consequence. The tendency of prices throughout the list is upward, and the money market is rapidly softening. The panic has passed away, and no one has been seriously injured. Many have been much frightened. At the second board the market was firm, but not very active. Nicaragua Transit advanced ½ per cent; Cumberland Coal, ¼; New Jersey Zinc, ¼; Harlem, ¼; Pennsylvania Coal Co., ½; Dauphin Co., ½; Norwich and Worcester, ¼. Erie Railroad declined ⅛ per cent. Most of the transactions were for cash.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to $125,030; payments, $207,554 02—balance, $6,630,602 91.

The manager of the Ulster Lead Mine, in a letter to the president of the company, dated Ellenville, August 28th, says:—"The appearance of the vein in the shaft and drift is much the same as last reported, looking excellent. We are now getting out more than a ton of lead a day." When it is considered that they are just opening the mine, and have not actually commenced working it, this product is very large.

Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter* cautions the public against the shinplasters issued by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago. It says:—

The Western papers call it a "dangerous counterfeit." It is worse—it is a device, a deception, a fraud—and the only way to avoid it is to refuse all notes on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago. We have quoted it doubtful (D D), and dashed it in our list, and so long as the safety of our readers require this course we will pursue it.

The steamship Prometheus, from Nicaragua, brings twelve days later intelligence from California, but there is nothing important later than the advices by the Falcon, at New Orleans from Aspinwall All the gold brought down by the Oregon, at Panama is on board the Ohio, now due at this port.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the City Bank of Hartford are in circulation. The names of the engravers on the genuine note is directly under the cashier's name On the counterfeit it is on the top of the note.

One dollar bills on the Bank of the State of Maine, altered to tens, have made their appearance. The one have the bust of a female in the centre, with a female figure at each end; the genuine tens have the portrait of Zachary Taylor in the centre, with a ship sailing at the left end.

A number of one dollar bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Providence, were passed in Albany, on Tuesday. The paper is good, and the general appearance of the bill is well calculated to deceive. In the word "Mechanics," the a and c stand apart, and the words "New York" are smaller than "Durand," the name of the cashier.

We understand that the stockholders of the New Hampshire Central Railroad, which runs from Manchester to Bradford, being satisfied of their inability to proceed any further with the undertaking, have given up their stock, and relinquished all interest in said road to Messrs. Clark & Co., the well-known brokers. These gentlemen are to complete the road from Bradford, the present north-western terminus, to Claremont, N. H. From thence it is intended to intersect the Rutland and Burlington road, at or near Bartonville, Vt. A line of road is also to be built from Whitehall to Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario; and thus, over all these roads, furnish new and important line of communication between the Lakes and Boston. The contract for the surrender of the New Hampshire Central Road, has already been completed.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending Saturday, August 28, inclusive, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipment to each place:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY EXPORTS.

LOS. ON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Flour, bbls	6,591	$27 470	Staves	13,000	$758
Naval stores	2,328	7 346	Oil cake, bbls	529	19,000
Wheat, bus	16,032	14,510	Do. bags	5	
Clocks, cases	28	310	Do. tons	880	
Pimento, bags	500	3 900			
Total					$74,050

LIVERPOOL.

Cotton, bales	362	$17,385	W. stones, cases	4	$35
Flour, bbls	2,955	12 144	Whale oil, gls	423	220
Naval stores	223	700	Sperm oil	5,631	7,500
Ship bread	100	300	Rags, bales	29	39
Mdl mch. cases	23	500	Wheat, bus	16,133	18 041
Clocks	43	486			
Total					$57,911

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Naval stores, bbls				3,202	$10,492

HAVRE.

Cotton, bales	15	$866	I. R. goods, cs.	607	$29,605
N. stores, bbls.	55	116	China	9	186
Ashes	201	5,161	Grind stones	12	106
Timo. seed	10	94	Hams, lbs	1,000	132
Skins, pks	36	2 000	Van. beans, cs.	10	2 332
Fan. hats, doz.	7	220	Silks	1	160
Wine	6	60	Segars	7,000	137
Staves	40,500	2,777			
Gold swp'gs, cks	69	20,100	Total		$64,225

MARSEILLES.

Staves	115,200	$4,522	Clothing, case	1	$100
N. stor. bbls.	1,764	2,310			
Cassia, cases	100	1,470	Total		$8,402

HAMBURG.

N stor., bbls	1,727	$5,910	G. copal, cases	5	$540
Paints	10	88	Mf. tob., lbs.	5,906	696
Walnut, pieces	35	142	Furs, pkgs	18	7,500
Logwood, tons	41	540	Q bark, hhds	28	880
Hackewood	3	120	Bals cop., bbls.	25	1,220
Fustic	50	1,020	Cassia mats	2,650	1,624
Pimento, bags	40	300	Sarsaparilla, bs.	111	5,641
Worsteds, cases	8	800			
Ess. oil	2	281	Total		$25,092

BREMEN.

Tobacco, hhds	37	$2,672	Pork, bbls	6	$90
Do. stems, bales	97	1,500	Shoe pegs	100	500
Do. mf'd. lbs	949	169	Ashes	202	5,566
Beeswax	3,644	1,002	Staves	3,000	175
Books, cases	4	1 003	Boards	218	45
N. stor, bbls.	1,996	3,059	Logwood, tons	35	390
Beef	13	195			
Total					$16 366

LISBON.

Staves				55,000	$3,800

TRIESTE

Naval stores, bbls				2,000	$2,772
I. R. goods, case				1	300
Total					$3,072

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Flour, bbls	1,486	$5,817	Corn meal	26	$85
Pork	115	2,000	Corn, bush	5,000	3 500
Naval stores	100	1 9	Bricks	40 000	187
Vinegar	15	38	L. glasses, case	1	1,569
Apples	80	85	M. tobac., lbs	1,500	202
Beef	3	54			
Total					$13,706

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Beef, bbls	208	$3,350	Shooks, nests	21	$143
Pork	630	8 212	Bricks	6,000	39
Flour	3,340	14 819	Cotton gin	1	60
Ship bread	325	726	Lumber, ft	10,000	150
Ale	8	53	Biscuit, bxs	70	120
Naval stores	2	32	Tobacco, hhds.	10	925
Corn meal	1,264	4,510	Onions, ropes	7,000	200
Potatoes	410	900	Shingles, bdls	90	123
Bran, bags	200	57	Furniture, pkgs	30	87
Domestics, pkgs	4	119	Rice, trcs	14	483
Butter, lbs	9,732	1,529	D. codfish, cwt.	20	58
Lard	8,125	904	Pianoforte	1	275
Hams	1,244	156	Peas, bags	30	90
Cheese	17,635	1,348	Matches, gross	600	556
M. tobacco	419	55	Ploughs	14	162
Ref. sugar	1,684	148	Books, case	1	77
Corn, bush	1,704	1,190	W. ware, pkgs.	58	201
Candles, bxs	1,890	4,419	Oil meal, pun's	150	1,380
Whale oil, gal	1,625	1,473	Horses	20	2,000
Tongues, oaks	3	87	Matting, bales	4	20
Hay, bales	20	62	Wine, gals	1,582	558
Sheep	108	486			
Total					$52,402

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

Domestics, pks	200	$9,186	Sarsap'la, cases	28	$448
Tobacco, bales	105	1,518	Candles	5	594
N Stores, bbls	450	1,298			
Lumber, ft	52,200	793	Total		$13,839

HAYTI.

F. codfish, bbls	70	$349	Furniture, pkgs	2	$35
Pork	50	1,000	Drugs	2	37
Flour	150	675	Copper, case	1	147
D. codfish cwt.	291	1,117	Umbrellas	2	70
Hams, lbs	609	99	Cop. stills	2	1,351
Butter	544	85	Soap, bxs	1,200	1,230
Lard	2,901	348	Gloves, lbs	311	59
Cheese	1,095	90	Cinnamon	25	23
Ref. sugar	1,124	100			
Total					$6,815

CUBA.

Copper flues	6	$325	Cider, doz	6	$13
Shooks	862	1,265	Biscuit, cases	8	95
Hoops	1,500	375	Candles, boxes,	4	48
Brushes, bxs	2	100	Paper, reams	750	340
N. Stores, bbls.	63	116	Rattans, pkgs.	25	525
Plaster	75	113	Drugs	32	793
Apples	20	30	Glass	17	769
Sp Turpentine	21	307	Perfumes, cases	4	595
Potatoes	100	246	Mangnanese	4	245
Bacon, lbs	2,800	300	Trunks	50	184
Mf Tobacco	4,300	602	Packing, bales.	3	116
Lard	2,140	252	Corn mills	6	102
Herring, bxs	500	200	Brass pumps, cs	4	400
Lin'd Oil, gals.	50	50	Car axles	25	405
Whale	79	62	Silver ware, cs.	1	300
W'd ware, pkgs	28	211			
Hardware	76	2,021	Total		$12,070

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Saddlery case	1	$74	S. Quinine, oz.	100	$300
Crapes	16	3,550	As. D. G'ds, cs.	15	1,184
Silks	20	2,693			
Total					$7,781

BRAZIL.

Dom't'cs. pkgs	122	$6,187	P L. Hats, cs.	40	$700
N. Stores, bbls	163	404	Paper, reams	416	208
Flour	2,494	12,892	Tobacco, hhds.	7	662
Ship Bread	25	170	Lin'd oil, gals.	594	380
Do. kegs	100		Medicines, pkgs	23	734
Butter, lbs	120	30	Cider, doz	5	11
Lard	983	125	Spars	8	50
Candles, bxs	40	462	Rope, coils	6	200
Starch	100	186	Hats, cases	3	182
Chairs, doz	60	564	Clocks	15	187
Clocks, cases	18	229	Gunpowd'r, kgs	400	1,100
Lumber, feet	5,000	100	Tea lbs	2,980	1,773
Cotton seed, cks	2	144	T. Shell, cases,	1	271
Clothing, cases	1	75	Cassia	8	126
Hardware, pkgs	33	366	Shellac	1	30
Corn mills	2	50	Pepper, pkgs	30	541
Straw cutters	2	16	Palm oil, cks	3	172
Duck, bolts	120	1,082			
Oars	150	154	Total		$30,333

VENEZUELA.

Flour, bbls	750	$3,463	Drugs, pkgs	22	$216
Shoes, cases	6	175	Lamps, cases	7	250
Paper, reams	300	118	As'd goods, cs.	3	300
Coal, tons	55	220	Furniture	37	641
Butter, lbs	3,094	541	Sperm oil, gs.	140	196
G'ms & L'd	2,072	250	Candles, bxs	70	203
F. stone, ft	5,000	550	Carriages	1	212
Stationery, pkgs	5	188	Segars, cases	9	675
Rope	10	107	Shawls	1	185
Paint kegs	110	171			
Rice, bbls	11	117	Total		$8,760

RECAPITULATION.

London	$74 050	Br. N'th Am. col's.	$13,706
Liverpool	57,911	Br. West Indies