

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS: For one square, first insertion, 10 cents; second, 7 cents; third, 5 cents; fourth, 4 cents; fifth, 3 cents; sixth, 2 cents; seventh, 1 cent.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING: BOWERY THEATRE, BOWEN'S, NEW WICKLE, JEWELL, MADISON, NASSAU, NASSAU, NASSAU.

THE NEW YORK HERALD: The United States mail steamship Franklin, Captain Wotton, will leave this port at 12 o'clock to-day, for Southampton and Havre.

THE NEW YORK HERALD: Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in New York.

THE NEW YORK HERALD: The principal feature of our advice from Washington this morning is the announcement of the nomination of the collectorship of this port by ex-Senator Dickinson, and the nomination and confirmation of Judge Greene C. Bronson to fill the post.

THE NEW YORK HERALD: With the exception of the confirmation of the President's nominations, little business was transacted in the United States Senate yesterday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD: Almost everybody in this vicinity is now anxious by watching the proceedings of the legislators at Albany, in order to ascertain what business will be commended and what left undone during the few remaining days of the session.

THE NEW YORK HERALD: The New York Tax bill was reconsidered and re-committed by the State Senate yesterday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Canal Committee of the Assembly were yesterday engaged nearly the whole day upon the Senate's resolutions to amend the constitution.

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not only increase the tolls on their own works, but also to increase the tolls on the works of others.

Fourier's birthday was celebrated at the North American Phalanx, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on Thursday last, in style. A full report, to be found in another part of to-day's paper, will give our readers a tolerably correct view of the social enjoyment in this Fourierite association, with everything ready for visitors.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. The business before them was of the ordinary nature, and a considerable amount was transacted, but nothing transpired calling for special notice.

Patrici Gavazzi delivered the seventh lecture of his series last evening. He treated the subject, "The Papal System—Its Intolerance and Slavery," with much fervor, both in the Italian and English languages.

The movement among the trades is becoming more general every week. We have recorded several during the present month, and our readers will find, in another part of to-day's paper, pretty full reports of two which took place last night.

Today's inside pages contain the most interesting portion of the proceedings in the case of Arthur Spring, just convicted a second time for the murder of two females in Philadelphia; official minutes of the transactions in the Common Council; large list of Presidential appointments confirmed by the Senate; communication relative to the police bill recently passed by the Assembly; theatrical affairs; commercial review; advertisements, &c.

The mission to Spain—Mr. Soule—Cuba—"Manifest Destiny." There is nothing more appalling to superannuated conservatism than the terrible and sweeping doctrine of "manifest destiny."

There may be some just ground of suspicion against Louis Napoleon. The return of Santa Anna to Mexico, with the endorsement of the Spanish press of Cuba—the direct reports from the Mexican capital of the probable restoration of the republic to its ancient position of a vice-royalty of Spain—the marriage of the French Emperor with the Spanish Countess of Teba, all tend to give a very suspicious aspect to Santa Anna's recall; but even this extraordinary movement in behalf of Spain, though it may be resolved upon at all hazards, may be arrested by a timely exercise of prudence and sagacity in the diplomatic circles of Madrid.

When that ancient filibuster, Alexander, had vanquished King Porus and his elephants, (hard by where, more recently, the British fought with the warlike Sikhs the bloody battle of Sobroon,) he turned from the tide of his victories, and perished with his empire in a spree. He had seen the elephants, and that was enough. It was "manifest destiny." But such is not our mission. Scrupulously regarding the rights of other nations, and magnanimously considering the weakness of our neighbors, it is our policy, by justice, moderation and liberality, to fulfil the glorious duties assigned us. And if they are indelibly associated with the "manifest destiny" of continuing extension and expansion, so much the better. In this view, we turn with confidence to the platform of Gen. Pierce. He is not afraid, nor are we, that annexation will bring either ruin upon us, or war, or national disgrace. Nor, complicated as is the tangled web of our diplomacy with Spain, France and England upon American affairs, do we despair of a speedy and beautiful adjustment.

Young America and the Cuban Junta may be sanguine of an early opportunity for avenging the fall of Lopez; but Soule, we think, will fully understand his nice and delicate responsibilities. There need be no panic in Wall street. His appointment to Spain does not amount to a declaration of war. There may be danger, in connection with the affairs of Mexico; but still, in any event, and upon any reasonable ultimatum, the odds are largely on our side in favor of peace. The game is in our own hands, and a little tact and skill will win it. Let Mr. Soule go to Spain. Let us fulfill our "manifest destiny."

MR. DICKINSON DECLINES—THE QUESTION SETTLED.—We were correct in our opinion of yesterday morning, that Mr. Dickinson's reported acceptance of the collectorship settled the question but for a day or two. According to our telegraphic advices (read them), from Washington, his letter of declination reached the President yesterday morning, and, forthwith, Greene C. Bronson, ex-Chief Justice of our Court of Appeals, was nominated; and satisfactory evidence having been communicated to the Senate that he was among the very hardest of the hard shells, a firm believer in the justice of the Fugitive Slave law, and dead against the free soilers, he was straightway ratified nem. con.

This looks as if Gen. Pierce had anticipated the declination of Mr. Dickinson, and had, therefore, picked out his substitute, and had him already out and dried to send up to the Capitol. We can hardly suppose, however, that the President nominated Judge Bronson without consulting the Premier; or, if there was no consultation with him, it was, perhaps, because Gov. Marcy had left the matter (barring the nomination of Mr. Schell) entirely to the discretion of the President. We presume that, finding the fight too hot against the efforts made to get in a soft shell, he magnanimously consented to waive his objection to a hard shell, always excepting Schell himself. And thus Judge Bronson suddenly finds himself invested with the responsibilities of the Custom House, and six or seven hundred offices to dispose of. There is little doubt of his acceptance. Let all the expectants of office, therefore, make out their papers, and lay their claims before Judge Bronson. He is the man. Let the whigs prepare to be sentenced. He has to pronounce upon them, and they need not look for mercy. That sort of thing is out of the question. The democrats are too hungry. They have been waiting too long to be charitable. It won't do.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE BLACK SWAN.—Has she gone to Europe? Does she go to Stafford House to assist in Mrs. Stowe's reception? Or is she here? and if so, when does she sing for the Colored Orphans? Where is the Black Swan?

LAKE NAVIGATION.—As the navigation of the great lakes and river St. Lawrence is about commencing, the following account of the steamers that are about to run from the head of Lake Ontario to Montreal and Quebec, and thence to Saguenay and Cocoon, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, is a fashionable watering place during the summer, will be found interesting by the tourist and man of business, and which embraces those intended for passengers or exclusively for freight.

There will be three lines of boats running daily east from Toronto. The Royal Mail Line will consist of four boats, instead of three, as formerly, and will run from Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg. These are the Maple Leaf, Magnet, Arabian, and the Paopao, one of which will arrive at Prescott every morning, and leave on the next. Persons, therefore, may take their departure from New York early in the day, by railroad, and arrive that evening at Ogdensburg, where they can take boat on the following morning from Prescott to the head of the lake, or the American Daily Express Line, which will commence running from Ogdensburg after the first of June, and which will call at Toronto at seven o'clock in the morning on their way, and at three in the afternoon.

The daily line between Toronto and Rochester will consist of the Princess Royal and Admiral, which will call at intermediate ports, on the Canada side, between Toronto and Cobourg, and an express is to be run on this route three times a week, by Mr. Maitland, of Toronto.

The Mayflower, Champion, and Highlander have been purchased by the Cape Vincent Railroad Company, to form a daily line from Hamilton to St. Vincent, the terminus of the Rome and Watertown Railroad. These are American boats, which connect Canada West with New York, in that direction, but are now under the name of a Toronto house, which exhibits the value of the navigation laws, in relation to the coasting trade. The Americans cannot, in their own name, carry on a coasting trade on the British shore, but it may be effected in this manner indirectly. A similar arrangement, it will be recollected, was attempted last summer, on the Nova Scotia coast, with reference to fishing vessels, in consequence of which seizures were made by Capt. Campbell, of the Devastation. This line will commence running as soon as the navigation is open.

The City of Hamilton now runs between Toronto and Hamilton daily, as usual, connecting with the Princess Royal and Admiral to Rochester, and commenced running on the 20th of March. The Queen of the West will make two trips daily between Hamilton and Toronto; and the iron steamer Peeries, is to make two trips daily between Toronto and Lewiston, near the Falls of Niagara, starting from Toronto at seven in the morning and one in the afternoon. It is in contemplation to run the Northern American steamer, twice a day between Toronto and Youngstown, to which place the extension of the Erie Railroad is nearly completed. Either the Maseppa or Ottawa Chief will run between Toronto and St. Catharines, at the terminus of the Welland Canal.

The freight steamers between Toronto and Montreal are the Scotland, Western Miller, Ottawa, England, Hibernia, Ontario, Free Trader, Dawn, Protection, and a new boat, just built. The Montmorenci will run from Hamilton to Quebec, and the Reindeer from Quebec to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, passing through the Welland Canal—these are freight steamers. The Brantford, propeller, will run between St. Catharines and Montreal.

Owing to the vast amount of business to be done during the approaching season, it is conjectured that freights will be high on Lake Ontario. Few contracts have as yet been made; but agreements have already been entered into to carry flour from the head of the lake to Montreal for one shilling and sixpence per barrel, which price, it is thought, will be reduced when the Towing Company shall have commenced operations. The demand for iron, and other materials for railroads, will considerably augment the demand for freight, and the quantity of lumber in Upper Canada awaiting shipment to the United States is far greater than on any previous occasion.

Last year the Ogdensburg and Boston Railroad Company chartered all the schooners they could procure on Lake Ontario, and they are pursuing the same course at present, by means of agents who are visiting all the lake ports, and have succeeded in obtaining a large number of vessels. Their object evidently is to secure freight for their railroad, and to control the rate of freight, which, last year, on goods to Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, and Oswego, was two dollars per ton, and twelve and a half cents per barrel on flour; and it is probable that freights will rule higher this year than the last, owing to the monopoly alluded to. The Company will have a weekly line of steamers, consisting of the Ocean Wave and Boston, running between Ogdensburg and the head of Lake Ontario, which will be partially employed in towing the schooners chartered by the Company from Ogdensburg to the foot of Lake Ontario. The charge for freight from Toronto to New York is forty-five cents for flour.

The Western mail steamers Montreal and Quebec will leave either Quebec or Montreal every afternoon, Sundays excepted, at five o'clock; and after the first of June it is expected that the John Munn will make her trips by daylight, which will be a great inducement to travellers for pleasure to visit this section of the Province, and who must be desirous of viewing the splendid scenery of the St. Lawrence, which, under the present arrangement, they are prevented doing. The running a steamer below Quebec will afford a very pleasant excursion, and enable those who embrace it to enjoy the imposing view which the shores of the Saguenay display, rising in some instances precipitately twelve hundred feet from the surface of the river. A steamer of the same name will, after the beginning of June, recommence her weekly trips, calling at Malbec and Cocoon.

CORONER INQUIRED.—A CHILD POISONED. On Thursday morning a child of Mr. Francis, an engraver, living at 473 Pearl street, poisoned itself by drinking some nitric acid, which it took from a bottle while its mother was absent from the room, and died at four o'clock P. M. the same day. The mother had observed sent but a few moments, and on her return observed her child's clothing covered with a white substance, and the fire, when the child told her he had been drinking some wine from a bottle, meaning that which contained the acid. She immediately applied such remedies as were at hand to relieve the child, who soon began to feel excessive pain, and sent for a physician; but he refused to come without he was first paid—the money not being in the house, his services were not obtained. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict according with the above facts was rendered. The deceased was two years and three months old.

ACCIDENTALLY INQUIRED.—CORONER HILTON HARTY held an inquest upon the body of Hannah Hart, colored, who accidentally fell into the dock foot of the Battery, on Wednesday day, and was drowned before she could be rescued. She was starved, and the large Newburg, and lived at Shongan, Ulster county, where her remains will be taken for interment. Anything for small change.

IMPORTANT CITY BILLS BEFORE THE STATE SENATE.—First, for a new park up town; second, the Police bill; and third, the New City Charter. We hope the first will not pass, unless it embraces what is called the Central Park. We don't want Jones' Park. It is not large enough, and it is too much out of the way. The vox populi is for a magnificent green spot in the center of the city. Let the lungs be near the heart, large enough for the purposes of breathing.

SMALL CHANGE.—Let the parties interested in the work, hurry up that assay office, and put those bars and ingots of gold into circulation. Anything for small change.

NEW CANADIAN TARIFF RETALIATION ABANDONED.—The resolutions which Mr. Hincks proposed to introduce as a government measure have at length been printed—an abstract of which we give below—by which it will be perceived that the Inspector General has abandoned his intention of imposing differential duties in favor of articles imported via the St. Lawrence.

The three first are of local application—one repeals all the provincial acts imposing duties on the sale of spirituous liquors, and authorizing licenses to tavern keepers, auctioneers, keepers of billiard tables, &c., in Upper Canada; and all duties commonly called excise, except those imposed on distilleries, and spirituous liquors distilled by them. Another authorizes municipal councils to substitute and collect others in the place of those repealed; and the third requires the payment, by such municipalities, of one year's income of the present revenue inspectors to be paid over to them.

The fourth resolution declares that it is expedient to reduce the specific duties on the following articles, from the present rates to those hereinafter mentioned respectively—on refined sugar, in loaves or crushed, from fourteen to ten shillings, and on bastard and other kinds of sugar, from nine to six shillings per cwt; on molasses, from three shillings the cwt. to two shillings per gallon, and to repeal the specific duty now imposed upon salt.

Section fifth provides that it is expedient to impose a uniform rate of duty of six pence per gallon on wine, and thirty per cent ad valorem. Sixth, that the following articles be admitted at a duty of two and a half per cent ad valorem, viz.—Cacouche, and cordage of all kinds; salt cloth; copper, in bars or in sheets; yellow metal, in bars or in sheets; iron, in scraps, bars, pigs, or sheets, not otherwise manufactured; bright and black varnish, plain oil, marine cement, pitch, tar, rosin, chain cables, trenails, bunting, felt, sheeting and oakum.

Seventh, that seeds of all kinds be admitted free of duty, in all cases—the term seeds not to include barley, buckwheat, bere and big oats, rye, beans or peas. And, lastly, that it is expedient to amend the provincial acts relating to the matters aforesaid, so as to accord with the foregoing resolutions.

Thus ends the retaliatory policy of the Inspector General, and the preference which he proposed to give to the St. Lawrence route over that through the United States, from which he has evidently been driven by the storm with which the proposition was met by the mercantile interest of Upper Canada. This, however, will be attempted indirectly by facilities to be afforded by the government to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which has entered into contracts for ocean steamers to run between Quebec and Montreal and Liverpool, two of which we observe, are advertised to sail from the latter place on the 17th of April, to leave on her return on the 14th of May; and the other will leave Liverpool on the 13th of May, and sail from Quebec on the 15th June next.

BAD CLIMATE.—It is reported that Mr. Slidell declines the mission to Central America. Don't like the climate. He thinks it will be better to try his chances for the seat vacated by Mr. Soule in the Senate. If this is the case, there is now wanted a man of a good, strong constitution, fever proof, to go to Central America. The sickly season is at hand there all the year round. Who volunteers? Where is Young America?

TALK ON CHANGE.—About 1,500 bales cotton sold, closing rather heavy. There was more activity in sugar, and several Cuban purchases were in the market, who were purchasing the article in bond; which, on going forward, is shipped as far as Albany or Troy by water, and is there warehoused to await the opening of canal navigation, or is forwarded by railroad to Montreal, and other points.

There was some conversation regarding the passage of Mr. Cooley's substitute for Mr. Vanderbilt's bill for enlarging the Erie canal, and much satisfaction expressed at its passage through the Senate, and strong hopes entertained that it would pass the Assembly. The clause which proposes to submit the resolution, in a constitutional form, to the vote of the people, with another directing the work to be put out to tender, and given to the lowest bidder, was received with general approbation.

The passage of the bill regarding the mock auctions, was considered a good measure.

There was some difference of opinion respecting the Emigrant bill. Some ship owners did not wish any advance in the compensation fee, to \$2 per head, from \$1.50, the present rate. It was said that the capitation tax acted as a sort of discriminating duty on emigrants. Many of the better class indirectly paid the tax by having to pay higher rates for passage, while the money collected acted as a sort of bounty for the emigration of paupers, who would expect to be supported by the fund, on their arrival.

It was said that we complain of New Jersey taxing travellers on railroads through her territory, yet we impose a tax on emigrants arriving from New York from Europe; and at least \$1.50 per head should afford sufficient protection to those receiving aid, if commonly used. Others again, and among them some members of the Commissioners of Emigration, contended that the advance to \$2 was absolutely necessary to enable them to take care of those on hand, and to provide against future contingencies.

There were objections urged against the extension of the banking basis at all—we had free banks enough—but, if it must be done, the measure ought simply to embrace New York city banks, at par value for those bearing six per cent interest.

A citizen of the British province of New Brunswick stated that he had received information that the great Railroad bill, some time before the provincial Legislature, had passed.

A considerable number of outside visitors appeared in the Exchange yesterday, for the purpose of examining the superb clock made for the City Hall.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—Two and three steamships each week leave this port, Boston and Philadelphia, for Europe. They go pretty full of passengers—sometimes crowded. The Baltic, left Saturday, had nearly 500 on board. The Asia, left Wednesday, carried over 500. The Franklin will sail to-day with a full complement. She goes to Havre. Among her passengers are D. D. Howard, Esq., and family, of this city. They intend to remain in Europe for several years. Mr. Howard is well known throughout the world, as one of the best and most efficient hotel proprietors in the United States. Most of the charges of the Irving House, he immediately assumed the first rank among the public houses of the country. He has retired from business, and will now make the tour of Europe.

THE LATEST FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—By the arrival of the brig Inchausti, we have advised from the above port to March 28th. The fever was still prevailing to a great extent, with no signs of an abatement.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ave.

Bookkeeping, W. H. King, &c.—The importance of bookkeeping, in a pecuniary point of view, is too obvious to be insisted upon. Every person should keep a record of his affairs, and be able to give an account of them at any moment. It is a necessary part of every business, and a prudent man will not neglect it. It is a science, and a profession, and one that is becoming more and more important every day. It is a science, and a profession, and one that is becoming more and more important every day. It is a science, and a profession, and one that is becoming more and more important every day.

THE OPERA AT NEW-YORK.—A number of names assembled last evening to hear "La Favorita." Previous disappointments had whetted public curiosity, and interest in one of Donizetti's most popular compositions with an additional charm. In certain circles Sabini's illness was considered a public calamity—just as the great tenor regarded by the ladies as a national institution—his debut after that fatal excursion was a ceremony on no account to be missed. Accordingly, we had less to be expected from them in detail without some of the splendid beauties of the (later, by the way, in a feeble minority), slender lovers of music and people who don't know "Hail Columbia" from "In my Cottage," plentifully collected, and in some cases, as we can testify, rather tightly wedged together in boxes and parquetry.

The first two acts went off heavily. Both performers and audience were below freezing point. Sabini's debut alarmed us by making little or nothing of "Una voce sola," which can be read as effective. He told us his loves, and with the aid of Mrs. Alberti, as Leonora, sang them in detail without eliciting any particular sympathy. Nor was Benvenuto more successful as the emperored monarch. People rather wondered at Leonora's factious till a casual glance at the favorite's toilette warned them not to judge the men, women, or dress of those days by our modern standard. Maria (Balthazar) elicited the first genuine applause in the malediction scene, though he himself, and Mlle Alberti and Benvenuto displayed a coolness and self mastery sadly at variance with the character of the situation. By this time the audience had begun to feel uneasy. Those who had never heard "Favorita" looked reproachfully at their more experienced friends, as much as to say that they could not account for the expectations that had been raised. Fortunately, after an interminable pause between the second and third acts—Benvenuto restored a certain degree of confidence, by singing "A tanto amor" in very good style. He did not perpetrate a single tritone note, and three more feeling into his voice than our past experience had led us to expect from him. This was followed by Alboni's "O mio Fernando," as she only can sing. Audience and performers began to thaw. The best was to come, however. It was not till Sabini fairly shook off his dignity, and gave the "La bella del Re," with all the furor croonish which the libretto began to expect, that the secret of "Favorita's" popularity began to appear.

This was the signal for enthusiasm. The splendid scene between the King, Balthazar and Ferdinand, was acted and sung with admirable spirit, and the final quartet received, as it deserved, a hearty round of bravos. The curtain rose for act fourth on an highly appreciative audience. Even the chorus was kindly received; and when Sabini half sighed half sang "Spinto gasli," symptoms of emotion were visible on many a pretty face. Up to this time, Madame Alberti's acting had been, to say the least, cold and unimpassioned. It was obvious that she and Sabini had both been recovering themselves. Her appearance, her voice, her manner, were now in perfect keeping with the scene. The music, which she had hitherto had a scathing broken fall as she sang "Pressa a morir," and sank broken-hearted at the foot of the convent cross. A few moments elapsed and Ferdinand appears. We all know the fury raging in his breast at having been, as he believes, duped into marrying the King's mistress—the fatal misunderstanding between Leonora and himself—and the agonized remorse of the first favorite. We are in breathless suspense when the pent up feelings of the wretched lover burst forth in the cruel "Ah! vi rivola!" We would give worlds to convince him of his error, and every man of us joins in Leonora's piteous entreaty for pardon and compassion. Sabini's objection might have been heard, and the "Io amo"—followed by the unequalled melody "Vieni, ah! vieni," restores peace to the broken hearted Leonora, and dismisses the audience with feelings which must be felt to be understood.

The Deaf Mutes of New York—Their Religious Instruction.—An exhibition of the pupils of the institution for deaf mutes in this city took place at Niblo's on Thursday night. The intention was to collect a sum of money for the purpose of adding the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet to the object which he had already achieved in the third of the month, at the University meeting, viz., the establishing of a church, which will be specially devoted to the religious purposes of this afflicted portion of our brethren. We were happy to see that the call was nobly responded to. The house was crowded, and the proceeds of the evening were \$1,000. The Deaf and Dumb Institution, assisted by the instructors, were in the room, and the object of the exhibition, dwelling particularly upon the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, which the religious instruction of the mute should go hand in hand with the gradual expansion of intellect by the sign language. For the development of this idea, we were indebted to the Reverend Mr. Gallaudet, and no (Doctor Peck) was happy to see that the call of humanity and religion had been first examined in the rudiments of the sign language, and several children, of not more than eight years old, expressed an astonishing elementary proficiency in writing upon the board.

The more advanced classes came forward, in which Mr. Gannage and Miss Toss particularly distinguished themselves; the one in delineating the different signs, and the other in writing composition, embodying the heads of different subjects into sentences of remarkable beauty and interest.

Miss Walter, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Walter, an elegant and intelligent child, translated the moral portion of the Bible, and read it with great accuracy and beauty of gesture.

At the conclusion of the exercises, Mrs. Gallaudet, wife of the Rev. Mr. G., came forward and gave a liturgical sign manual, and read a paper on the subject of the deaf and dumb, and the progress of their education.

Which the benevolent object of Mr. Gallaudet's success.

United States District Court. THE NEW MARSHAL. APRIL 8.—Abraham T. Hillier, Esq., was sworn in, before Judge Betts, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, in the place of Henry F. Thalmage, Esq., resigned. Mr. Hillier will assume the duties of his office early next week.

Court Calendar—This Day. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions. SUPREME COURT.—Motions and decisions. COMMON PLEAS.—Part First.—Nos. 631, 632, 645 to 648, 650, 651, 652, 648, 654, 655, Part Second.—Nos. 410, 626, 627, 633 to 639, 641 to 644.

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. OFFICE, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. REPRESENTATIVE SALEMEN. Proposals to contract for the supply of Refreshments at the Crystal Palace will be received, at this office, until the first of May, at 10 o'clock. Suitable apartments will be afforded by the Association, to be fitted, furnished, and decorated by the contractor, as may be required. For the form and dimensions of the apartments, and all other particulars, parties wishing to contract will please apply at this office.

Wines and intoxicating drinks will be strictly prohibited.

35 Cent Daguerotypes.—Gardens & Co., 293 Broadway, are still taking those superb pictures at the low price of 35 cents, notwithstanding there are some who advertise that they can be had at a future rate. We know the fact that a picture cannot be produced for less than 50 cents, but we are ready every day at GARDEN & CO.'s, 293 Broadway, to furnish the number of Daguerotypes you wish.

South Williamsburg.—The fifth regular meeting of the South Williamsburg Village Association will be held on Monday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock. This association is composed of the residents of the village, who have purchased a splendid tract of land at short distance from the city, and who are desirous of establishing a convenient home, or making a profitable investment. The object of the meeting is to receive contributions, and to make arrangements for the purchase of the land, which is situated in a healthy and fertile spot, and is well adapted for the raising of fruit, and other agricultural purposes. The land is situated in a healthy and fertile spot, and is well adapted for the raising of fruit, and other agricultural purposes. The land is situated in a healthy and fertile spot, and is well adapted for the raising of fruit, and other agricultural purposes.

Dr. E. H. KIMBARK, President. Dr. E. H. KIMBARK, Secretary.

Cover & Allen will expose for Sale, on Saturday, April 10, 1852, the new steam engine, and other machinery, of the late Mr. Allen, and other valuable property, at the residence of the late Mr. Allen, at the corner of Broadway and Canal street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.—Household furniture, at auction, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late Mr. Nicolay, at the corner of Broadway and Canal street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ave.

Bookkeeping, W. H. King, &c.—The importance of bookkeeping, in a pecuniary point of view, is too obvious to be insisted upon. Every person should keep a record of his affairs, and be able to give an account of them at any moment. It is a necessary part of every business, and a prudent man will not neglect it. It is a science, and a profession, and one that is becoming more and more important every day. It is a science, and a profession, and one that is becoming more and more important every day. It is a science, and a profession, and one that is becoming more and more important every day.