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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XIX.....No. 109.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—FAZIO—THE LOVE CHASE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street THE TEMPEST—THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—THE STAGE STRUCK TAILOR.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE GAME OF LIFE—IMMEDIATE SATISFACTION.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon, THE NICOLO FAMILY—THE PARTITION SUIT Evening, THE OLD BREWERY.

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

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway—PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway—Day and Night.

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—343 Broadway.

WHOLE WORLD—377 and 379 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

JANE'S PANTISCOPE—APOLLO ROOMS.

SIGNOR BLITZ, BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

New York, Friday, April 21, 1854.

The News.

On the first page may be found a very full account of the heart-rending shipwreck at Barnegat, together with the latest intelligence concerning the other vessels that have been driven ashore during the late gale.

The news brought by the Asia yesterday is of a highly interesting and important character. The fresh propositions made by the Czar in reply to an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, and the terms of which we were already in possession of, were generally regarded by the French and English press as another attempt to gain time, in order to give greater effect to his military preparations, which are of the most formidable character. These proposals were at once rejected by the representatives of the Western Powers at Vienna. It is computed that the Russian army now numbers upwards of a million of fighting men, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to increase this already enormous force. Measures are also being taken to render Sebastopol as impregnable by land as it is by sea. In anticipation of an attempt being made to attack St. Petersburg, it is said that the imperial family will take up its residence at Moscow, so that it is evident that although the Emperor is desirous of making a show of moderation, in his answer to the King of Prussia, he is preparing for a protracted and sanguinary struggle.

The military conference which was being held at Vienna between the Baron Von Hesse, the Austrian Master of the Ordnance, and the Prussian Generals Von Manteuffel, Groeben, and Von Gerlack, had not as yet closed, but it was stated that Prussia had joined in a protocol, signed at Vienna, between England, France, and Austria. It is said that as soon as the conference above alluded to had closed its sittings, a treaty signed by Austria and Prussia would be immediately laid before the Bund and would, it is expected, lead to a common declaration of neutrality by the minor German Powers. Abdul Medjid has ventured upon a bold move in Turkey, which his father shrank from, although convinced that it would contribute to the regeneration of his empire. He has declared the possessions of the mosques to be the property of the State, and deposed the Sheik ul-Islam for opposing the measure. It remains to be seen whether this proceeding may not have the effect of alienating from him the affections of his Mussulman subjects. We should not be surprised at hearing next of his turning Christian under the sponsorship of General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. In the mean time the Sultan's credit in London does not appear to stand very high. The Turkish loan has been definitively withdrawn, the proposals first put forward having failed. It is said, however, that Namik Pacha has obtained an advance of £400,000 from the French government. The reports from the seat of war contradict some of the statements of Russian successes previously received. It is stated that the forts said to have been captured are still in the hands of the Turks, that the latter had crossed the Danube between Nicopolis and Rustchuck, and that an important victory had been gained over the Russian General Uschakoff, who had been compelled to retreat into Bessarabia. It also appears from these advices that after the passage of his troops into the Dobrudscha, the general-in-chief of the Russian army considered his situation so critical that he immediately demanded reinforcements from Bessarabia, Odessa, and even Sebastopol. The English and French squadrons entered the Black Sea on the morning of the 26th, and steered in the direction of Varna. It having been stated that Russian ships had been allowed to leave Sebastopol and convey troops to Varna and Circassia, an interpellation was put to Lord Clarendon on the subject in the House of Lords on the 6th instant, to which he replied that he had no official knowledge of the fact, and that such knowledge as he possessed induced the belief that no such circumstance had occurred. Amongst the speculations to which the probable attitude of the different European Powers in the present complicated state of affairs has given rise, it is said that Spain will attach to the declaration of her sympathy and co-operation with the Western Powers, the condition that they are to guarantee to her the secure possession of Cuba. We recommend to the attention of our readers an interesting article upon this subject from the *London Shipping Gazette*. The speech of Mr. Buchanan at the dinner given in London to Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada, will also be read with interest, from the reference which it contains to a question that has lately engrossed a good deal of public attention, and which might have led to serious differences between the two countries.

The Asia's arrival in the offing was known early in the forenoon, and tended to check operations in breadstuffs and cotton; and although she came up to the city by twelve o'clock or half-past merchants generally did not get their letters until the close of 'Change, too late for the effects of the news to be developed upon trade. The few sales of flour and grain made were effected before the publication of the news, and indicated no material change in prices. Stocks of breadstuffs being light, there was no disposition to press sales. It is believed that the decline here would not correspond with that in England for the present. Cotton was firm, and some holders demanded an advance of one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent on quotations for middling qualities. It is reported that four vessels have sailed from the United States for Memel—a Prussian port on the Baltic, close to the Russian boundary—with cargoes of cotton and other articles suitable for the Russian market, and will return freighted with the products of that country. Thus we see the effect of the "Baltic code" upon the currents of trade.

The body of Bryan Neelasd, a hand on board the steamboat Delaware, who was capsized from the yawl boat and drowned while endeavoring to render assistance to the ship Underwriter, was brought to the city yesterday, and the coroner held an inquest on the body.

Our advices from Havana are to the 14th instant. The city during the last week seems to have been the scene of those alternate fasts and festivities which are generally observed in Roman Catholic countries at this season of Easter. The *Gaceta* of the 11th of April publishes a list of the parties to whom "free negroes" have been officially given for the term of one year. Our correspondent, whose letters will be found as interesting as usual, has made some very appropriate comments upon this anomaly. The papers contain no other news whatever.

Our Washington despatch presents the latest phase of the Gadsden treaty. It is now understood that should some sort of piebald treaty be agreed to, it will be for the purpose of inducing further negotiation on the subject, and, indeed, amendments have been proposed with that express object. The Sloo interest has been hard at work manufacturing public opinion in order to influence Senators in their favor; but the proposition is deemed to be inadmissible, and if insisted on will lay the treaty out cold and stiff. The bill granting ten millions of acres of land for the benefit of the insane in the several States, will be vetoed by the President on the ground of its unconstitutionality. This really beneficent measure, which has been passed mainly through the exertions of Miss Dix, the eminent philanthropist, it seems, must be vetoed; but how will it be with those magnificent schemes of land jobbing that are still before Congress?

Nothing of general interest transpired in either House of Congress yesterday. The Senate held a long executive session, probably having the Gadsden treaty under consideration. In the House the amendments of the Senate to the West Point Academy bill were agreed to—that relative to the erection of a building for cavalry tactics by three majority only. The bill to continue the mails between Montgomery and Mobile was passed.

The Supreme Court at Boston yesterday decided that the injunction against the Cochituate Bank continue until June 5. The resources of the institution are stated to be ample for the security of bill-holders and depositors.

The Suffolk Bank of Boston having refused to receive the bills of the Bank of Castleton, Vt., it is rumored that the concern has stopped payment.

The trial of Ward, for shooting Professor Butler, is progressing at Elizabethtown, Ky.; but the Judge of the court having prohibited the publication of the evidence until after the conclusion of the trials we are without any particulars.

A despatch from Montreal dated 20th inst. states that the ice in the St. Lawrence was breaking up.

The Maryland coal mines are now in full blast. Last week sixteen thousand tons were forwarded.

The trial of Ferety, for arson, was concluded yesterday, but no verdict had been rendered up to a late hour last night.

The celebrated trotting horse Tacony was sold at auction at Philadelphia yesterday, to Mr. James Hamill, for $3,500.

The War in Europe—Course of Great Britain.

There is little in the news from Europe that demands special comment on this side the water. Advices from Turkey announce that the Russians had retreated into Bessarabia, and that our previous accounts of the Russian successes on the Danube were incorrect. The Turks, it is said, not only hold their own, but are making active preparations to dislodge the enemy from several of the strong places on the north shore of the Danube. To such extremities has the Russian commander been reduced, says the French journals, that he has even sent to the Crimea for aid. Meanwhile the allied fleets in the Black Sea are still idle; and Sir Charles Napier's squadron, after a characteristic "order of the day" from their eccentric chief, sailed from its anchorage at Kjeoge. The first gun in the war between the allies and Russia has yet to be fired. But if there are no military movements to record, we notice an important change in the political relations of the leading governments of Europe. Rumor states that Prussia is inclined to approve the Czar's last proposals: and as neither France nor England can accept them, at this stage in the contest, the chances are that the result of the Berlin negotiation will be to widen the breach between Prussia and the maritime powers, and to draw Frederick William closer to Nicholas. On the other hand, England has thought it her duty to make some inquiries of the Austrian government relative to the concentration of troops on the Servian frontier; and it seems that the reply to these inquiries has not been satisfactory. Strong suspicions of Austrian designs on the country to the rear of Belgrade are entertained by the Western Powers; and England at least is keeping a close watch upon the movements of the youthful Emperor. These new features in the relations of Germany with the Western Powers prognosticate a strengthening of the hands of the Czar at no very distant day. Even if Prussia and Austria remain neutral, the protection their neutrality will afford to the western frontier of Russia will prove no small embarrassment to France and England. In this view, the elation which the London money market evinces will hardly seem likely to last.

Looking back over the course of the last ten years, it is impossible not to be impressed with the sagacity and wisdom which England has displayed. In 1844, Count Nesselrode embodied in a memorandum a statement of the views of his government on the Turkish question. This memorandum was laid before the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen, besides such other leading statesmen of Great Britain as it may have been deemed advisable to entrust with the secret. It was kept in a private box in the office of the Foreign Secretary. There can be little reason for doubting that at the time this memorandum was drawn up, it embodied the views of Great Britain as well as Russia. Though not invested with the solemnity of a treaty or convention, it is clear from the language subsequently used by the Emperor of Russia, and other collateral circumstances, that these British noblemen were quite willing, on behalf of their government, to agree to the partition of Turkey proposed by Russia. They were ready in case of need to form a close alliance with the Czar. At that time, it must be recollected, Louis Philippe was on the French throne, at the head of one of the weakest governments France ever had. Opposition to the views of Russia would have exposed England to a war with that powerful nation, at a time when the alliance of France would have been of little use to her; and therefore, we find not a word of remonstrance against the memorandum. Eight or nine years afterwards, affairs were changed. France had a new ruler, a man of energy; and the "sick man"—Turkey—was still *in statu quo*. Napoleon, to conciliate the Pope and the Church, thought fit to instruct M. de Lavalette to make some stir about the rights of the Latin Church in the Holy Places; and the first symptom of agitation brought Russia into the field. Demands, for which the previous ones of Lavalette afforded some pretext, were made on Turkey by the Czar; and anticipating their effect, Nicholas reopened the negotiation with England which the memorandum of 1844 had closed for a time. There is no doubt that he expected that the present ministry like its predecessors would agree to a partition of Turkey on fair and equitable principles; and Nicholas despised the French Emperor too much to trouble his head about him. In this view, he will have been confirmed by the knowledge of the fact that his old friend Lord Aberdeen, with whose opinions he was acquainted was at the head of the government. Accordingly, the conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour, which have been since published, took place; and in order to secure the result he desired, Prince Menschikoff was despatched to Constantinople. During the last ten years, however, very material changes had taken place. England, offered on the one side an alliance with Russia for the partition of Turkey, on the other an alliance with France for the resistance of Muscovite ambition, clearly saw that her interests lay with the latter. Acquiescence in the views of the Czar would inevitably have brought on a war with France, during which Russia might have disposed of Turkey as she thought fit. Victorious or vanquished, England had nothing to gain in such a conquest. On the other hand, an alliance with France would precipitate the obvious contest between Russia and Great Britain for the key to the Levant and the road to the East, and would provide the latter with a powerful ally for the war. France, already forced into a position of antagonism against Russia by the mission of Lavalette and the well known personal antipathy of the Emperors for each other, would willingly consent to fight the Czar, in a contest whose issue could only enure to the benefit of either Russia or England. Napoleon would be glad of such an opportunity of diverting the mind of the people from their domestic politics, and his soldiers would willingly assume at least half the cost of the land war. Reviewing these chances, and foreseeing very clearly that at some day or other she must either resign her Asiatic possessions or fight Russia, the Aberdeen ministry resolved, after much deliberation, to pursue a different course from their predecessors, and to reject the overtures of the Czar. This resolution was not adopted in haste. For a long period of time, the Russian party in the Cabinet seemed to preponderate, and fears respecting the "sick man's" health were daily expressed in the London *Times*. Eventually, however, what we shall call the Palmerston policy triumphed, and much to the Czar's astonishment, Great Britain preferred the alliance of the *parvenu* French Emperor to his own.

If such has been the history of the secret negociations of the past few years, the address displayed by England cannot be too much admired. She is now engaging in a war, from which she alone can benefit if the allies are successful, and in which the bulk of the loss, if loss there be, will fall upon France. Extracts from London papers, given elsewhere, state that England is still attempting to secure fresh allies, and that an application has been made to Spain, but has been rejected by that power. Hence, it is said, an increased willingness on the part of the English people to consent to our purchase of Cuba. Time will show what truth there may be in this, but if England is victorious in this war, we may acquire much additional territory without counterbalancing the prestige she will gain.

FORNEY TO BE IMPEACHED.—It is rumored that Forney, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, is to be impeached or arraigned before that body for divers malpractices. We beg to protest against anything of the kind. Not that Forney does not richly deserve arraignment before any or every tribunal, or that condign punishment inflicted upon him would square his account with society; but because if any deserve arraignment in connection with his virtues, it is the members of the House of Representatives themselves and not Forney. The House knew his character when they elected him: they had before them that famous letter which has made his name illustrious; and admonitions were not wanting to warn them of the danger of electing a man of Forney's character to the responsible position of Clerk. There were many members of the House, at that time, who, having a character to lose, dared not risk it by voting for Forney; and though his fraternal associations with the President were notorious, there were some men in Washington who refused to jeopardise their social standing by exposing themselves to a suspicion of being among his acquaintance. But these were a minority. Administration favor, and Presidential support carried the day: Forney was elected; and the House has now nobody but itself to blame for the act. Forney may be arraigned for his faults; but if he is, the House itself will be arraigned at the bar of public opinion for having elected such a man to its clerkship, when no child in the country was ignorant of his character.

THE CENTRAL PARK—HOW IT SHOULD BE LAID OUT.—It being now decided that the Legislature will not curtail the dimensions proposed to be assigned to the Central Park, the next question to be considered is how the large space embraced within its boundaries can be most advantageously laid out. We trust that in the consideration of this important point attention will be paid to the nature of the ground and to the many useful suggestions that may be borrowed from the parks and promenades of the great European cities. Instead of levelling and reducing to a monotonous plane surface the vast extent of ground that will be comprised within the limits of the park, advantage should be taken of its rugged and diversified character to impart as much variety and natural beauty to its aspect as possible. To do this, straight lines should be everywhere avoided in the distribution of the carriage drives and plantations, and artificial arrangements rendered subsidiary to preserving and heightening the effect of those rural features that give to the natural landscape its greatest charm. Any one who has had an opportunity of contrasting the old system of landscape gardening, as carried out by Le Notre in the gardens and park of Versailles, with the distribution of the miniature park of the Trianon, and, again, with the Bois de Boulogne, the fashionable resort of the Parisian *beau monde*, will unquestionably give the preference to the two latter. The straight alleys and interminable vistas of foliage, intersecting each other at right angles, which were the prevailing taste in the time of Louis the XIV., soon lose all their effect from repetition, and produce a sense of monotony and weariness. In the modern or so-called English system of landscape gardening, which is now generally adopted on the Continent in the distribution and arrangement of public grounds and private parks, these defects are avoided, and the efforts of art are confined merely to the culture and developement of those points of natural interest which almost every locality presents. This principle is carried out in the arrangement of the three great London parks, which (the Regent's Park, more particularly) may be pointed to as models of correct taste and economical distribution of space. The promenades and drives in these delightful places of resort are so artistically laid out as to double and wind within themselves, until an idea of distance is obtained which one would scarcely think possible, when the actual space contained within their limits is calculated.

In laying out the Central Park, it is to be hoped that these principles will not be lost sight of. As we have obtained the only great feature that was wanting to render our city equal in point of social attraction to any of the European capitals, whilst in beauty of site and natural advantages it excels them all, care should be taken to render the new park an object in every way worthy of its future pre-eminence. The political troubles and complications in which the Old World is likely to be plunged for years to come, will in all probability drive a class of emigrants and visiters to our shores different from those by whom we have hitherto been inundated. Instead of coming here to seek for a subsistence, the class we allude to will bring with them large fortunes and luxurious habits and tastes, the indulgence of which would be endangered by a longer continuance in their own country. As their wealth will contribute to swell the measure of our own, let us endeavor so to add to the amusements and enjoyments of our city as to render their residence amongst us permanent. If the new park be not spoiled by the bad taste or corrupt jobbing of those entrusted with its formation, we may expect yet to see it rivalling in attraction the Long-Champs of Paris or the Ring in Hyde Park.

CORPORATION PRINTING.—Our present contract to print the advertisements for the Corporation closes on the first day of May. In consequence the committee on the subject have requested us to put in a proposition stating the terms of a contract for the ensuing year. During the last year we have printed the city advertisements for the sum of three thousand dollars. We shall do so no more. We have sent in a proposition in which we offer to print the advertisements for the sum of eight cents per line, or twenty-four dollars per column. If the Corporation does not accede to that proposition we will listen to no other. Nor do we see the philosophy or the propriety of doing work for the city government at a less price than is paid by the tidy chambermaid or the hard-working laborer. We can get as many advertisements as we desire at full prices, and if the Corporation sees fit to take away its advertising, and give it to some of the sickly sheets around us, we have no objections.

BARNUM'S PREPARATIONS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Barnum, it appears, is making immense preparations for the opening of the Crystal Palace, which is to be equal to the grand reception of Jenny Lind at Castle Garden. The Palace is to be opened with a grand concert, in which all the principal artists are to sing. The tickets are to be sold at auction, and, of course, there will be great competition for them from various quarters, and among all persons. Barnum's administration of the Crystal Palace affairs will be a curious and philosophic experiment.

Marine Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SARAH SANDS.—The British steamship Sarah Sands, Capt. Illey, arrived at Portland 18th inst., from Liverpool, with 250 passengers.

TREMENDOUS ICEBERGS.—The ship John Bright, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, saw, from lat. 45, lon. 46, to lat. 43 45, lon. 51, sixty-three large icebergs, some of which were two miles long and about 300 feet high.

THE STEAMSHIP HERMANN sails to-morrow for Southampton and Bremen, with a large number of passengers.

LAUNCH OF A MAMMOTH STEAMER.—The largest steamboat ever built was yesterday launched from the shipyard of Mr. Samuel Sneden, at Green Point, Williamsburg. This was the steamboat Metropolis, just built for the Fall River route. The intended launch yesterday having been published, there was present at the hour fixed in the afternoon a large crowd of people, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The Metropolis is 3,200 tons burthen, is 350 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 15 feet deep. She is exceedingly strong, all her timbers being carried nine feet above the main deck to the level of the state room floor, and she is also heavily braced with diagonal iron straps, extending from the top of her timbers to her keelson. The iron used in these braces amounts to the enormous weight of fifty tons. Her engine is in proportion to the mammoth hull, the cylinder being ten inches in diameter larger than those of the Collins steamers—namely, 105 inches, with a twelve feet stroke. The Novelty Works are the builders of the machinery. The Metropolis is expected to take her place in the line in July, to run in conjunction with the fine steamers Bay State and Empire State. The hour fixed for giving this giant to Old Ocean was fixed at two o'clock, but owing to unavoidable delay it was half-past three o'clock when she slipped from her cradle, and amid the cheers of the populace, plunged into her natural element, "walking the water like a thing of life." She was allowed to nearly cross the East river, when her anchors were thrown overboard, and she was brought to. The steamer Baltic, Captain Comstock, laying at the foot of Twelfth street, gave the Metropolis a salute of cannon when she glided into the water. At present her hull only is completed.

THE THEATRES.—We are compelled to omit the usual notices of places of amusement this morning. The advertisements furnish the particulars.

Widening of Cliff and Pearl and Extending of Crosby streets.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, composed of Messrs. Fry, chairman; Tuttle, Wild, Purdy and McClave, met yesterday in the Street Commissioner's office, Hall of Records, to hear parties interested in certain city improvements. The first subject taken up was the widening of Cliff, between Beekman and Ferry streets, and no opposition being made to this improvement, the chairman of the committee said that as it had been freely advertised, both on this and former occasions, acquiescence in its widening would be taken for granted.

As to the extending of Crosby street, from Howard to Canal streets, Mr. Rabineau appeared for H. T. Stewart, in opposition to the improvement. The chairman said that the committee would prefer that Mr. Stewart should put in a written remonstrance, or appear himself personally, and, to accommodate him, they would postpone the matter for a week.

The widening of Pearl, between Whitehall and State streets, was then taken up. Petitions for and against it were read by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. J. G. Boyd, owning the property on lot No. 22 Pearl street, objected to the improvement.

1st. Because during the sixty years he had been an inhabitant of said street, it had been held to be of sufficient width for all the purposes to which it could be applied.

2d. Because in the changes that have been recently made by building stores in Bridge street, Pearl street has become one of delivery from such stores and not one of reception, and for such purposes it has ample width.

3d. Because in being terminated by the Battery fence, the widening is not required as a means of communication.

4th. Because even if such communication was required, Bridge street forms a more direct one from Broad to State streets.

The committee then adjourned.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DEAD.—A negro, whose name was not ascertained, was found dead on a door step in Laight street. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon his body, when the jury returned a verdict of death from cancer of the lungs. Deceased was about forty years of age, five feet six inches in height, and respectably dressed.

DEATH FROM A PISTOL SHOT.—Sarah Murray, who was accidentally shot by her father at 19 Washington street, about ten days ago, died yesterday at the New York Hospital. The poor child was four years and four months old. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North river, at the foot of Warren street. He was in the dress of a sailor, and about thirty years of age. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

Jersey City News.

THE ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY ON THE EUROPA—EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.—The young man who was detected in the act of opening a passenger's trunk, in a stateroom on board the Europa, just before she sailed, on Wednesday, was examined on the charge yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., before Recorder Cutter, of Jersey City. The prisoner gave his name as William Moore. His wife was present at the examination. At the close of the testimony the evidence was reviewed briefly by counsel, after which the Recorder held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $500, to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of court. In default of bail the accused was committed to the county jail at Bergen.

Police Intelligence.

A Charge of Constructive Larceny.—Two men by the names of Thomas Quinlin and Wm. West, were charged with a kind of constructive larceny, in tearing down certain fixtures and disposing of them, from the premises No. 357 Seventh avenue, said to be the property of Mark Levy. The property in question was valued at about $200. The accused parties were taken before Justice Clarke, who required them to find bail.

An Assault with a Slung Shot.—A young man named John O'Donnell alias Connor, was yesterday arrested charged with making a violent attack on the person of Wm. Foster, inflicting several blows on the complainant's head with a slung shot, with an intent, as the witness believes, to take his life. Officer Underhill conveyed the accused before Justice Clarke, who required him to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

Charge of Biting off an Ear.—Officer Woolbridge, of the Sixth ward, yesterday arrested a young man named Edward Brady, charged with assaulting Robert B. Montgomery, of No. 312 Stanton street, and biting off the greater part of one ear. The parties, it seems, were in a conflict together, and Brady's mouth coming in contact with his antagonist's ear, he bit a part of it off. The prisoner stated, in his examination, that he got into a scuffle with Montgomery, and fell on the top of him, and bit off the ear; but did not do it intentionally. Justice Osborn, before whom the prisoner was brought, held him to bail in the sum of $2,000, in default of which he was committed to prison.

A Lawless Scamp Using a Knife on a Girl.—Officer Lambert, of the Fifteenth ward, on Wednesday arrested a boy seven years of age, named Alexander Law, charged with assaulting a girl about his own age, named Catherine Maxwell, with a knife, inflicting a wound in her side. It seems that the boy stole some candy from the hand of Catherine's sister, and ran off. Catherine pursued him, and took back the candy. The boy became excited and savage at losing the candy, followed after Catherine, and stabbed her in the side with a knife, the knife penetrating the child's side, from which the blood flowed considerably. The desperate little scamp was taken before Justice Clarke, who committed him to prison for a further examination. The bad boy was locked up in a cell.

Arrest of an Omnibus Pickpocket.—Officer Bliven, of the Fifteenth ward, on Wednesday afternoon arrested a man called Spencer Pettis, otherwise known as George H. Horton, who stole a wallet containing money from the pocket of Mrs. H. B. Starr. The rogue, it seems, was in one of the Broadway stages, and sat by the side of Mrs. Starr; soon after the lady felt the rogue at her pocket, and in a little while after he left the stage. Mrs. Starr instantly missed her money and gave an alarm. The thief ran off, was pursued and caught. In his endeavors to escape he threw the wallet down an area, where it was found and returned back to the lady. The thief was conducted to the police court, and the magistrate committed him to prison for trial.

Arrest of a Burglar.—On Sunday night officer Jones, of the Eighth ward, arrested a young man named William Short, charged with entering the boot and shoe store owned by Mr. Peter Lewirth, at No. 111 Mercer street, with an intent to rob the premises. At between one and two o'clock on Monday morning Mr Lewirth was awoke, and discovered that some one had broken into the premises. An alarm was given, and the above named officer came to his aid, and arrested the accused, whom they found in the store. It appears by the evidence, that the burglar had entered the dwelling door, and the entry door leading into the store he forced by the nippers, or a false key, and obtained access to the store, and when discovered he was endeavoring to make his escape. The prisoner, when examined before Justice Clarke, stated that he was twenty years of age, born in New York, and by trade a single shaver. In reference to the charge preferred against him, he said, "I thought I saw a person that I knew go into the house, and I went in, and I was coming out when I was arrested. I am not guilty of the charge." The magistrate committed him to prison for trial.

Court of General Sessions.

His Honor the Recorder presiding.

APRIL 20.—*Abduction.*—The case of Duffiong, charged with the abduction of a young girl, was adjourned to the first week in the next term.

Combination.—The case of combination against members of the Tailors' Protective Society was adjourned to the second Wednesday in May.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—Joseph Richards was placed at the bar charged with receiving a quantity of castings of gas fittings, the property of Samuel Downes. Counsel for the prisoner moved to quash the indictment on the gound of uncertainty. The Recorder denied the motion.

Samuel Downes deposed, that the accused was in his employ, and that having missed certain articles, he caused Richards' lodgings to be searched, and that the interior work of wet and dry works, to the value of $15, was found. On cross-examination he said he had promised to give the accused $300 for a complete set of patterns.

Alexander Congerton, a lad about fourteen years of age, deposed that he stole the goods at the suggestion of the prisoner; Richards gave him no money for them, but promised to pay him.

On being interrogated by the Recorder as to the nature of an oath, he, witness, after some hesitation, said that he should go to hell if he did not tell the truth.

John Lurridge, a boy in the employment of Mr. Downes, deposed that the accused had at one time asked him to bring him patterns from Downes' shop, and he would reward him.

Officer Eastman testified that he went to Richards' house with Mr. Downes, and took away several articles pointed out by the latter as his property.

Thomas Chisholm, foreman to Mr. Downes, deposed that he had missed several articles, of which he told Mr. Downes; identified the indices as having been made by Mr. Downes.

William Terry, a workman, was examined, to identify the indices, which he did by a private mark.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.—The following is the result of the primary election for candidates for Alderman in the Fifth ward, Brooklyn, held last evening:—Doctor Otterson, 168; Mr. Draper, 75; Jessee Fowlks, (hard,) 254; Thomas O'Brien, (hard,) 316; John White, (hard,) 338. Mr. O'Brien intends to run in opposition to the regular nomination, and his friends believe he will be elected.

FIRE—DESTRUCTION OF SEVEN HORSES.—In Wednesday night last a fire broke out in a frame building on Bergen street, between Smith and Boerum streets, which was occupied as a stable and carriage house by Patrick McEntee, Patrick Mahoney and Thomas Doyle, and contained three carriages, a cart and eight horses, seven of which were destroyed. The flames communicated to two adjoining frame tenements owned by Dr. Hunter and George Satterlee, and occupied by Messrs. McEntee and Mahoney. The buildings were completely ruined, and the contents were mostly destroyed, with the horses and carriages. The buildings were insured to the extent of about $1,000, loss about $1,600. Mr. McEntee's loss—four horses and two carriages—amounts to about $5,000, insured for $3,500 in the Etna Co. of Hartford. Mr. Mahoney's loss exceeds $1,500, upon which there is no insurance. Mr. Doyle's loss is small, his horse having been saved by officer Carey, of the third district police. One of the horses belonging to Mr. Mahoney was got out of the stable, but accidentally stumbled into a cellar, and broke his neck. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[From the Boston Atlas, April 20.]

Another of the great and good men of Massachusetts has fallen. Yet another of our illustrious names has been enrolled among the excellent that have been, but are no longer of us or among us. Hon. John Davis, of Worcester, has been taken from the scene of his earthly labors and honors. He has closed his eventful and well spent life, at a ripe age, full of honors, if not of years. By the telegraph from Worcester we receive the painful tidings that he expired yesterday afternoon, after a brief but severe illness.

A great void is left in the public heart when it thus loses one of the pillars around which it has so long delighted to cluster; yet long will it have cause gratefully to remember the ripeness of that wisdom, that maturity of counsel, and that industrious and untiring zeal, with which, through a long life of public service, he earned for himself the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Davis was, we believe, 64 years of age. In early life he distinguished himself as an active and zealous member of the federal party. In 1812, when but about twenty years of age, he is said to have delivered a somewhat celebrated Fourth of July address, in which the war with England was severely criticised. Upon the breaking up of old party lines, during the presidency of Monroe, and the formation of new associations, Mr. Davis became an active, prominent and influential member of the national republican party. By them, for several successive years, he was elected to Congress from the Worcester district, where he soon distinguished himself by his familiarity with questions of finance or of a commercial bearing. In the tariff debate of 1828 no one took a more active or influential part. He was distinguished by his sound good sense, his practical wisdom, and his familiarity with the details of that intricate and complicated subject.

In the fall of 1833 Mr. Davis was placed in nomination by the national republican party as their candidate for Governor. Hon. J. Q. Adams and Hon. Marcus Morton were opposing candidates. There was no choice of Governor by the people, and the Legislature elected Mr. Davis, in the subsequent year he was again a candidate, and was this time chosen by a majority of some seventeen thousand. In 1835 Mr. Davis resigned his office to assume the chair in the United States Senate made vacant by the withdrawal of Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee. It was his fortune to be again a rival candidate with Hon. John Quincy Adams. In 1840, at the earnest call of his fellow citizens, Mr. Davis reluctantly assented to become the whig candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He was elected by the largest majority ever given to a gubernatorial candidate, and was re-elected to that office. On the 24th of March, 1845, the death of Hon. Isaac C. Bates having made a vacancy in the Senate of the United States, the Legislature again made choice of Mr. Davis, and he remained in that body until the inauguration of the present administration when he declined a re-election.

No public man ever enjoyed more fully than Mr. Davis the confidence of the public for the spotless integrity, purity, and honesty of his public and of his private life—for his practical wisdom and his never failing judgment. Representing an eminently rural and inland district, no member of Congress was more generally consulted upon whatever public question had connection with financial, commercial, and mercantile details. Whatever might have been their feeling upon other questions, men of all parties placed an unquestioning reliance upon Mr. Davis's uniform correctness and accuracy upon these points. Even to political and sectional opponents, his authority upon these data was almost uniformly law, and rarely questioned. In arranging the details of the census law of 1850, Mr. Davis was one of the most useful and efficient assistants in drafting its sections. But the great crowning act of his Congressional life was the steamboat bill, for the prevention of explosions; one of the most triumphant and successful acts of legislation that ever sought to arrest a great public evil. Of this measure Mr. Davis was justly proud, and few of our national legislators will be able to look back upon a nobler or more valuable monument to their fame than this.

The suddenness of the announcement of his death leaves us but little opportunity to dwell upon his worth, or to set forth his claims upon the public remembrance as they should be. A wise, prudent, and safe public servant, an able and eloquent legislator, a good citizen, and an upright and honest man, his loss will be deeply felt, alike in the private circle of family and friends, of whom he was the ornament and pride, and in that larger sphere of the commonwealth and the country, who have so long looked to him, and never in vain, for counsel and for aid.

Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Duer and a Jury.

ACTION ON INSURANCE POLICY—HEAVY VERDICT.

APRIL 20.—*Ernest Fiedle vs. New York Insurance Co.*—This was an action on policy of insurance on bark Helen M. Fiedle, which sailed from San Francisco in 1849, and was stranded at the mouth of Columbia river. She afterwards returned to San Francisco with a cargo of lumber, where it is alleged that her damage was found to exceed two-thirds of her value, and she was abandoned to the underwriters. The abandonment is claimed by defendants to have been fraudulent, and the damage to have been trifling, the vessel having been afterwards repaired by the purchaser at the sale, and sent upon several voyages on the west coast, which she accomplished without accident. The case presents questions as to the expense of repairing vessels, and the possibility of fully repairing in San Francisco in 1849 and 1850. Several questions of law are presented and reserved by the Court.

The following propositions were submitted to the jury by the Judge:—What would have been the whole cost of repairing the vessel at San Francisco, so as to render her entirely seaworthy for voyages on the west coast of America? Could the vessel have been fully repaired at San Francisco? What would have been the whole cost of full repairs at San Francisco, upon the supposition that full repairs could then have been made.

The jury found a verdict on the first question submitted, $5,250; on the second, in the affirmative; on the third, $12,000; and a general verdict in favor of plaintiff for $13,000, subject to the opinion of the Court.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 54, 13, 23, 29, 18, 34, 24, 25, 44, 33, 39, 27, 35, 42.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 735, 294, 368, 377, 378, 199, 363, 384½, 343, 332, 471, 82, 337, 454, 482, 327.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part First—Jury discharged. Part Second—Nos. 310, 462, 626, 627, 629 to 639, 140.

SUPERIOR COURT—Regular Trial Term.—Nos. 579, 379, 435, 649, 655, 661, 665, 666, 409, 243, 439, 681, 682, 683, 687, 693, 695, 699 701, 703, 705, 713, 715, 721, 725, 727, 729, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 742, 743, 745, 747, 751, 755, 347.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Trial Term.—Nos. 130, 448, 460, 412, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 492½, 494, 496, 498, 500, 02, 504, 506, 508, 510, 514, 518, 519.

The Castleton Bank.—The Public is respectfully informed that the bills of this bank, now in circulation, are perfectly secured agreeably to the provisions of the General Banking law of the State of Vermont, and that arrangements will be made within a few days for the redemption of the bills as heretofore. New York, April 21, 1854.
WM. C. KITTREDGE, President.

Worth Seeing.—The most Splendid show of daguerreotypes, crystalotypes and stereoscopes ever made in this country, may be seen at S. ROOT'S World's Fair premium gallery. The proprietor challenges criticism. Call at 363 Broadway.

The Crystal Palace (World's Fair) Medal is