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IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

War between Venezuela and New Granada.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA TO CONGRESS—WAR RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner Brontis, Capt. Brevoor, we have news from Puerto Cabello to the 1st of May, and from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, to the 26th of April.

The political affairs of that republic were as usual much troubled; but this time it was external war, not civil commotion, which agitated the public mind. Capt. Brevoor reports that a few days before leaving Porto Cabello, the Venezuelan government had sent 300 troops to Maracaibo, and that the laboring classes were being impressed into service, for the purpose of making war upon the neighboring republic of New Granada

The President, José T. Monagas, had sent a message to Congress detailing the circumstances of the existing hostilities, and Congress had authorized him to carry on the war by the most vigorous means, if more amicable measures failed. We translate the President's message to Congress, the resolutions of that body, and the President's address to the people, all of which we find published in the *Diario de Avisos* of Caracas, of the 21st of April last.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CITIZEN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:—In the midst of the multiplied attentions which our internal condition offers to the national authorities, and to which I have referred at length in my former messages, a new matter of grave character has come to occupy, by preference, the executive power, charged with watching over the integrity of the territory, the conservation of the sacred rights of the nation, and its dignity and glory, which it must not permit to be affected in any case.

The information which I have received by the last mail from New Granada, notifies us that that neighboring and sister republic, which has always merited marks of our consideration and deference, our sentiments are not corresponded to, and that our friendly and loyal conduct of which we have just given a proof in sending to its government a minister plenipotentiary with the chief object of felicitating it on the re-establishment of our and the triumph of constitutional principles, which had suffered in the last revolution, forms the most surprising contrast with the conduct of the Congress of that country, which was engaged at the same time in the adoption of the most scandalous measures to enter, of its own authority, into possession of a great part of the territory of Venezuela, in which we have exercised and do exercise tranquil dominion, or which dominion, disputed by that republic, has been the object of diplomatic negotiations which are still pending. With this object in view, both houses had given their approbation to a project of law granting 10,000 hectareds of land for the opening of a road between Riohacha and Maracaibo, necessarily disposing of the disputed land in that part.

In the House of Representatives another project of law has been discussed, in which has been declared free, from the 1st of September of the present year, the commerce of exportation and importation in the territory comprised in the great basins of the Amazon, of the Orinoco, Rio Negro and Casiquiare, fixing arbitrary limits, by which Venezuela is despoiled of more than four thousand square leagues, in which she at present exercises jurisdiction, and of a much more extensive territory, to which she has a right, by the American principal of *uti possidetis* ("as you enjoy") established as a base in the negotiation still unterminated upon the boundaries, which correspond to the Colombian States, in the same region, respecting which the representatives of the said Colombian states have stated in the memorial which they drew up at Lima, that the confusion of said boundaries was demonstrated, as also the necessity of putting an end to that confusion by a definite demarcation and common recognition of their respective territorial rights, proposing to this end a new negotiation upon more ample bases than those which had been given to the negotiations which were separately prosecuted between these same governments to whom was directed the said memorial which they had collectively signed. The rupture of those negotiations by the fact of one of the contracting parties arrogating to itself the right of disposing of the matter in spite of all reclamations, setting at defiance all the principles and practices established in international relations, and violating the respect which governments owe each other, is not presented merely as an abuse of legislative power, but as an injury and intolerable outrage; even setting aside, for the present, the considerations and connections between peoples associated by all their antecedents and which Venezuela has made it a duty on herself to observe as a family law since her separation from Colombia.

But these acts, grave as they are, do not manifest so much the aggressive character of the measures which the Granadian Congress is discussing with respect to us. There is another more remarkable fact which, on account of the profound sorrow which it has caused me, I do not venture to qualify. The House of Representatives of New Granada was considering a project of constitution, establishing a confederation which its authors called the Colombian Confederation. It appears that they selected this name—united hitherto to so many records of glory and of noble abnegation—for the purpose of extending in a manner less frank, although more offensive, the limits of New Granada, at the expense of the other sections, which entered into the composition of old Colombia; appropriating to itself the sympathies inspired in all those who understood the thought of Bolivar, by that beautiful republic which he endowed by his exploits, and which was strengthened by the blood of the Venezuelans. It appears incredible, but it is so, certain that there is no doubt of it, that in the new organization of the neighboring republic, they reckon upon the annexation of towns belonging to Venezuela and to Ecuador, besides reckoning upon our territories on which they have seized, by those projects of law to which I have referred.

In supposing the future incorporation of any section of the Spanish American republics which are bordering it, there is established in said project of constitution the necessity that they have a political existence, and the power of uniting themselves to New Granada by means of a treaty which that executive power might celebrate, and which might be approved by the Senate of the confederation. Does, then, the power of the Granadian Congress extend to people independent, and organized under the form of government which they have freely accepted and which they sustain? And why does it assume the exercise of powers which it has not received from them, in providing for events which necessarily suppose the destruction of their own government, the shameful abandonment of nationality, and the crime of civil war?

The idea of annexing some of our provinces appears more than a legislative thought proper for a constituent body; it appears a revolutionary plot, a seditious excitation, a determined desire to offend the self-esteem of our own people and the dignity of the nation. A design so meditated, as may well be supposed, since it forms part of a project of reorganization of government, could not have been conceived unless that it belonged to a plan of gratuitous hostilities, for which the government of Venezuela has never given cause, neither has the Congress of New Granada resollected an act of Venezuela which ought to serve as a rule on this point of annexation, but which the friendship and good faith of neighboring governments and for own self respect prevents her mentioning first to that government which thereby increased its power. In the lamentable epoch of the disorganization of Colombia, Venezuela did not consider herself authorized to accept the annexation which the province of Casanare had voluntarily and with repeated instances proposed, although all the sections of Colombia appeared free to choose their nationality; and she made it a duty, inasmuch as she honored the vows and the sympathies of Casanare, to interest herself in its reconciliation with the government to which it naturally belonged, thus desiring that the separation of the Colombian family should not leave any germ of discord, but rather that it should be marked with a demonstration of the most complete and affectionate fraternity.

The Granadian Congress has not followed our example. Far from that, it pretends to set a contrary example. We shall see the results. I do not believe, gentlemen, that there is any part of the Venezuelan people that desires to cease to be Venezuelan; still less do I believe that there is any one who calls himself a son of Bolivar who wishes to destroy the country of the Liberator.

After such offences to our name, to our character, and to our sentiments, I fear, in the bitterness of my heart, that even the name of Colombia, which we might invoke as a hope in our conflicts, and always as an emblem of glory, may become thus defiled, and perhaps useless to the children of Bolivar, who have not doubted that there would arrive more fortunate times for the re-establishment of the union which Venezuela has always accepted as a principle, and the application of which it has left enrolled in its constitution, that it may serve in future transactions with other States, as the only medium of intelligence between people who love and respect each other. May God save Colombia!

The executive power has taken the measures which it has deemed convenient to ward off every consequence of those acts; and it has believed that it should make to you the present communication, so that you may not fail to have official notification of such grave occurrences.

Depend upon it, gentlemen Senators and Representatives, that the executive power will correspond in this emergency with the duties which it has contracted, to sustain the independence and the integrity of the republic. JOSE T. MONAGAS.

CARACAS, April 17, 1855.

For His Excellency the President of the Republic.

FRANCISCO ARANDA, Secretary of State for the Interior, Justice and Foreign Affairs.

JACINTO GUTIERREZ, Secretary of State for the Treasury.

RAFAEL URDANETA, Temporary Secretary of War and Navy.

WAR RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

By the Senate and the House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:—

In view of the message of the executive power, dated yesterday, communicating the facts which have occurred in the Congress of New Granada, with the object of occupying a great part of the territory of Venezuela, and of stimulating the provinces subject to the rule of our constitution to incorporate themselves in the confederation which said Congress projects, and which its authors entitle the Colombian Confederation, although it can only be composed of the Granadian provinces represented in the legislative body of that State; and considering,

1st. That such acts are highly offensive to the sovereignty, independence and honor of the Venezuelan people;

2. That they pre-suppose the rupture of the diplomatic negotiations directed to the fixing of boundaries between the two republics, the republic of New Granada arrogating to itself the power of establishing them in contempt of the rights, titles and reclamations of Venezuela;

3. That the proposition manifested and discussed in the New Granadian House of Representatives, to incorporate in its projected confederation the sections of Venezuela which manifest the desire of becoming annexed, is a thought hostile to the integrity of the republic of Venezuela; and that it tends to destroy the form of government which Venezuela has established and sustains for its own convenience and by a right of its sovereignty;

4. That in these circumstances Venezuela ought, for its own dignity, for the just defence of its rights, for the inviolability of its constitution, and for the immunity of its territory, to place itself in a condition to repulse with success every aggression, maintaining unsullied the national honor in the event of the inefficacy of the strong friendly reclamations which the executive power should direct to that of New Granada, on account of those acts which that government should not have permitted, and the tolerance of which, on its part, is opposed to the duties which the friendship and reciprocal respect of the two republics impose upon it—

Therefore, resolved,

Art 1. The executive power shall proceed, without loss of time, to dictate all the measures which it may deem necessary and conducive to secure the government of the republic in all the territories which belong to it of right, conformable to the American principle of the *uti possidetis* of 1810.

Art. 2. In the civil, military and ecclesiastical organization of said territories, the executive power is fully authorized to adapt it to the necessities and conveniences of each, making them free to the commerce of the world, opening the ports, granting privileges conformably to the law of the 13th of May last, and making such provisions as may tend to promote its population, civilization and prosperity.

Art. 3. In the difficulties which the execution of such measures may present with respect to the neighboring States, the executive power, whose duty it is to direct diplomatic negotiations, may establish conventional lines of boundaries in any doubtful point, being responsible for any due compensations.

Art. 4. If notwithstanding the fraternal dispositions of Venezuela, and to the scandal of the American sentiment, it should occur that measures are employed by any neighboring State in violation of the rights of Venezuela, or in outrage to its dignity, the executive power shall, in just reprisal, adopt like and more energetic measures to repel the injustice; and if that be not sufficient shall declare war in the name of the republic, and shall carry it on with vigor without the necessity of a new authorization from Congress, until the rights and the honor of the nation are vindicated.

Art. 5. In case of force becoming necessary, the executive power shall be authorized to raise an army of 50,000 men, and shall call into service all the national militia if it shall deem fit.

Art. 6. The executive power is authorized to negotiate, by way of a loan, to the amount of $4,000,000, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the war and in exercise of the power given by the 118th art. of the constitution.

Art. 7. Congress consents that, in the case provided for by the fifth article, the President of the republic may command in person the land and sea forces

Art. 8. This resolution is to be immediately communicated to the executive power, to the end that he may order its publication with the greatest possible solemnity on to-morrow, the anniversary of the great revolution which gave to the Venezuelan people its independence and sovereignty.

Given in Caracas, April 18, 1855, 26th year of the law and 45th of independence.

J. LEANDRO RODRIGUEZ, President Senate.
J. L. ARISMENDI, President House of Rep's.
J. A. PEREZ, Sec'y of the Senate.
J. PADILLA, Sec'y of the House of Rep's.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION.

VENEZUELANS—*On this day, on which we celebrate the* greatest of the solemn days of the country, I salute you. *How many glories, how many triumphs,* how many recollections unite to-day to excite our patriotism! Without pride, but *full of real satisfaction*, we may congratulate ourselves on contemplating the virtues and the exploits which were united to form the first page of our history, in which had *to be* registered the most wonderful acts, the birth of free nations, and the *transformation of people sequestered from the world* by despotism, and whom liberty called to civilization. Let us not to-day recollect those sacrifices, save to recognise the price of our rights. Let us not recollect our errors, save to take in the noble example of the heroic martyrs of patriotism whose names illustrate all our towns and almost all our families—the resolution to preserve by our own efforts the work of their virtues, independence, liberty, the republic.

Venezuelans—I have heard of your vows—I have understood your intentions. I have unreservedly consecrated myself to your service. In my turn, I have the right of telling you that which I require to satisfy you.

I avail myself of the disposition of the public mind, on this happy day of reciprocal pleasures, of profound and common joy, of elevated thought and desires, to ask *from you, as an element of government, your union*; as a proof of gratitude to the founders of the country, your firm adhesion to the independence, the name and the *glory of* Venezuela; and, as a pledge of prosperity and progress, the sacrifice of the passions which have divided us, on the *altars of republican virtues. Venezuelans*, united and virtuous, Venezuela will be that which the illustrious patriots of the 19th of April desired that she *should be. With all the elements of* prosperity which she possesses, with free institutions, it depends upon ourselves alone that we become one of the happiest and *wealthiest peoples of America.*

Venezuelans—We are now in one of those circumstances to which patriotism cannot be indifferent; it concerns the honor and glory *of* the republic. Our domestic dissensions, which have divided and almost disorganized us internally, have given rise externally to pretensions opprobrious for the country whose birth we celebrate. Let us swear, united, to defend her; and *to avenge her if she should be attacked.* Let us swear it by the sacred names of her *founders!*

Venezuelans—Let the difficulties which have come to prove our character, serve to give us more valor in our undertakings. Let us prove that we are worthy the heritage of Bolivar, by defending the independence which that hero, when dying, claimed as his most precious glory. Let us not fail to preserve unblemished the name of Venezuela. United, also we shall be strong—we shall be invincible!

Carraquenos (citizens of Caracas)—You deserve a special salute on this day. The glory of the 19th of April, which has shone over the whole world of Columbus, sparkled from its beginning upon Caracas with the liveliest light. I salute you with all the effusion of my patriotic sentiments from the same place in which the American independence was announced, and by the side of the glorious monument in which repose the ashes of the hero, whom Providence chose from among us to realize it, in the vast continent which he freed by his glories.

Caraquenos, all Venezuelans, unite yourselves cordially to your government, so that the tri-color flag which you unfurled on the 19th of April, which has passed in triumph through South America, and in whose shadow the beautiful republic of Columbia grew up, may not fail to protect always the Venezuelan territory. Rather death than consent that its colors, emblematic of so many triumphs, shall cease to decorate the sacred soil of the country! JOSE T. MONAGAS.

CARACAS, April 19, 1855.

Another Foray on the Cyprians.

In accordance with the orders of Mayor Wood, the police captains in the several districts last night made another descent upon the street walkers. The station houses were soon thronged with these poor creatures, and their still more miserable male associates, who make a living off these poor children of shame. The Sixth ward police arrested a number of girls who make the Park their resort to pursue their calling. These are generally of the most abandoned character, as was abundantly evidenced when taken to the station house. They shouted, sung, and made all manner of uncouth noises. They were brought in between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, and accommodated with cells for the night. There were twenty-seven in all, the majority of whom were found in the Park In the Fifth ward, there were twenty arrested. One of the women, incensed at being arrested, swallowed the contents of a phial of laudanum. A doctor was sent for, and the use of a stomach pump made all right. In the Eighth ward, there were no arrests made, as the women got wind of the intended foray, and wisely kept out of the streets. Those few who did make their appearance, walked along quietly, and acted very differently from the way they usually conduct themselves. By ten o'clock, so quick had the news spread, the streets were as noiseless and quiet as they usually are about three o'clock in the morning. The appearance of the great thoroughfare was very different from the way it usually appears. In the Fourteenth ward there were five girls arrested, mostly those of an abandoned character, who were making a disturbance in the street. There could not have been less than a hundred girls taken up to the station houses in the lower wards.

As the attention of the authorities is now fixed on this matter, it would be well for them to take some notice of the men who make it a business to follow young girls in the streets, and insult them with infamous proposals.

A young and very pretty country girl came to the office of the Chief of Police last night, and informed Sergeant Owens that she had just arrived from Albany, and was crossing the Park, on her way to a boarding house, when she was accosted by a well-dressed scamp, who offered to accompany her home. She declined accepting his company, but he continued to follow her, until she was compelled to take refuge in the Chief's office. Officer Mathews was sent in pursuit of the fellow, and succeeded in arresting him; but as the girl refused to make a charge, he was allowed to go. This is but one of many cases that nightly occur. Poor working girls, on their way home, after dark, dare not cross the Park, for fear of being grossly insulted.

To-day, the girls arrested last night will be taken to the several police courts, and dealt with as the law directs.

The Peverelly Arson Case—Accused admitted to Bail.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Mitchell, Cowles and Clerke.

MAY 21.—*In the matter of Peverelly, convicted of Arson.*—Motion was made in this case to bail the accused, pending the new trial which had been granted by this court. The District Attorney, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, opposed the motion. The Court decided on admitting Peverelly to bail in the sum of $6,000.

The Academy of Music and the Lagrange Party.

LETTER FROM MR. ULLMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

In requesting you to publish the following remarks, in answer to an article that appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer* of Saturday, May 19, I beg to observe, that they must not be considered as a full statement of the facts arising from my connection with the Lagrange Opera Company, but simply as a correction of several important errors into which you have been led by your informant.

1. I went to Europe in September last to engage artists for Messrs. Maretzek and Jacobsohn only. Neither they nor I had the slightest business connection with Mr. Strakosch. I, personally, was not even on speaking terms with him.

2. The day on which Strakosch arrived in Paris as the partner or agent of Ole Bull and Max Maretzek, he handed me a letter from Mr. Maretzek, and offered in the name of his co-partner, to associate with them. Being at that time in possession of Mr. Jacobsohn's telegraphic despatch by way of Halifax, I not only rejected the proposition, but actually prevented his getting several artists who were disposed to accept his proposals.

3. When the news of Ole Bull's failure arrived in Paris, so far from being glad to resign the contracts Strakosch had succeeded in making, he transferred them to me very reluctantly, and then only after I had rendered it utterly impossible for him to retain them, and convinced him that he would lose both artists and the sums advanced to them. This settles the question of Mr. Strakosch not having the slightest interest in the Lagrange Opera.

4. It is utterly untrue that I took any of the contracts with me to Boston. Two hours after my arrival from Europe I handed them to Mr. Jacobsohn, who had them locked up in his iron safe. But he, not understanding French, could not distinguish one paper from the other, and was under the impression for a day that they were in my hands. They have always been in Mr. Jacobsohn's possession, and have never been out of it for a moment, as was found by the gentleman who was sent to me to Boston to get them.

5. Although I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of denying or asserting that there was a wish to break down the new company, the management of the Academy did not approach me readily; it was only after two or three attempts that I induced them to listen to my propositions. It is I who was anxious, for Mr. Jacobsohn's sake principally, to make an arrangement, as I found it entirely impossible to go on at all, or without a loss that would have brought disgrace and ruin to all parties, as you can judge from the following facts:—

a. I did not consider that the new company was backed by the hearty co-operation of all the journals—quite the contrary. The *Times* sneered at the speculators; the HERALD did not only not notice it, but even refused inserting the advertisements; the other papers were more or less lukewarm, with the exception of yours, and perhaps one or two others.

b. The Academy having engaged nearly all the available chorus singers, I was compelled to form a chorus, consisting in a great portion of newly arrived Italians and third rate musicians. In one word, I had a bad chorus, who scarcely knew the old operas, and could not have been of any service in the new ones.

c. I had no dresses. Although I was given to understand that Mr. Jacobsohn possessed Mr. Maretzek's dresses and music, I found on opening the chests, three days before the commencement of the season, that there was not a single available dress for any opera. The music was in a good state, but Mr. Jacobsohn not possessing any bill of sale of the property, which was merely placed in his hands as security for advances said to have been made by him to Maretzek, he had no legal right to use it. We should, therefore, have been in continual apprehension of being served with an injunction at the very moment of commencing an opera.

d. On the evening of the public rehearsal Mr. Rowland took occasion to inform me that the greater part of the money invested had been advanced by him to Mr. Jacobsohn, who had made a legal assignment of the receipts to him, until his loan was repaid; but that he should be ready to readvance it, if the money should be again required. I naturally felt alarmed at this, as it struck me that if the business should turn out a losing one, as I anticipated, Mr. Rowland, (whose name did not appear in the contracts,) once in possession of his money, might have full and justifiable scruples against advancing it again under such ominous circumstances, and I should be placed in the disgraceful position of seeing artists unpaid, whom I was instrumental in bringing to America, not to speak of the inevitable disturbances among chorus, orchestra, &c.

In the face, therefore, of a powerful opposition at the the Academy, with its new operas, splendid *mise en scène*, and capital, with, as I supposed, the enmity of several influential papers, without dresses, without music, without a *repertoire*—with the utter impossibility of producing any novelty, with necessary new scenery; thus, being entirely thrown on hackneyed operas, without capital to carry on a business of such magnitude, with no assistance in the managerial department, with all the intrigues that are unavoidable in an operatic war to contend against—with the moral certainty, under the most favorable circumstances, of a loss which could not have amounted to less than from ten to fifteen thousand dollars in six weeks—with no power beyond that of a mere agent (to which Mr. Jacobsohn had reduced me, all contracts being in his name and possession,) liable to be discharged at a moment's notice, was it not my duty, to myself and to Mr. Jacobsohn, to lay down the management and to advise an arrangement with the Academy, which, if carried out, would have converted the loss into profit, and the anticipated failure into certain triumph?

6. I have never been engaged by the Academy, as you state. It is true I was urged, (after everything appeared to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties) to accept a share in the management of the two companies, with the prospect of obtaining the lease for the next season. I declined, however, as my accepting would have made me appear to have acted from interested motives; for this same reason I renounced my share in the $5,000 bonus in favor of Mr. Jacobsohn. In yielding to the urgent request of Messrs. Phalen and Wikoff to go to Boston for the purpose of taking the theatre for the "William Tell" division, I was actuated by the motive of benefitting both parties, as I thus facilitated the ingress to the Academy of the Lagrange Opera Company. It was, however, clearly understood that this point once obtained, my only connection with the Academy should be that of giving advice to the best of my ability, whenever it should be asked, declining at the same time all pecuniary remuneration.

7. It is untrue that "I was brought back from Boston." I voluntarily hastened back to New York, (leaving the business I went for half finished,) the moment I received the first positive information of there being any difficulty about signing the contract, and after repeated telegraphs for instructions or advice having remained unanswered. Mr. Jacobsohn must be fully aware how zealously I labored on my arrival to effect an amicable arrangement.

8. It must strike you that the fact of Mr. Jacobsohn having taken one or two additional partners, whose names he refused to disclose (although I felt displeased at not being consulted in such an important matter), could have had but little influence on me, as there was no possibility, in the face of a certain loss, of the number of partners affecting my pecuniary interests.

9. With regard to the services rendered to me by Mr. Jacobsohn—although the public have little to do with affairs of a private nature—I certainly had not forgotten them. On the contrary, the remembrance of those very services rendered was one of the principal motives that I tried to make, and did make, an arrangement freeing him from all liability and loss, and from which he alone was to derive all advantages, as I renounced everything in his favor—to say nothing of a whole year's labor and the anxiety of mind I underwent.

Had the contract signed between Messrs. Phalen, Colt and Rowland been carried out, everybody would have got something except me; but I should have considered myself sufficiently remunerated by the brilliancy of the season, and the certainty that the artists engaged through my agency would have been satisfied. The blame and responsibility rest only on those who broke, or conduced to break, an agreement made in good faith, and which all parties considered satisfactorily settled.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
B. ULLMAN.

Police Intelligence.

STABBING OF A DEPUTY KEEPER IN THE CITY PRISON BY A LUNATIC.

Yesterday morning, John Cunningham, one of the deputy keepers stationed on the fourth corridor of the city prison at the Tombs, met with a severe mishap. A lunatic, named John Allerton, by some means or other got possession of a knife, and walking up and down the corridor, flourished it in an excited state of mind over his head, and threatened to hit some person. At last, however, he got tired of this kind of amusement, and accordingly betook himself to his cell, where he was immediately followed by Cunningham, with the intention of disarming him. When the keeper made his appearance at the door of Allerton's cell, he was suddenly assailed by the lunatic, who plunged the knife into his thigh, quite close to the hip bone, inflicting a deep and very painful wound. In his struggle with the lunatic, he also received a severe cut across the hand, severing the principal artery, from which the blood flowed copiously. The infuriated man was, after a stout resistance, overpowered, and the knife taken away from him. Cunningham's wounds, although not very dangerous will probably confine him to his bed for some days, as the wound on the hand is quite likely to produce lockjaw, if not very carefully attended to. Some weeks ago another deputy keeper was assailed by William Eberle, there confined on a charge of murder, with a knife, and had a most providential escape with his life.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

A private watchman named John F. Sloper was taken into custody yesterday, by officer Cowin, of the Eighteenth ward police, charged, on the complaint of Wm. H. Lewis, of 186 East Twenty-first street, with having been a party to a larceny committed by two men at present unknown, who, he alleges, entered his store and carried off a quantity of mechanical tools, consisting of vices, lathes, belts, sewing machines, files, screws, &c., valued in all at about $500. The complainant states in his affidavit that the accused admitted to him the fact of his having allowed these men to enter the store, but refused to answer any questions that would tend to show who carried off the property, or its whereabouts. The accused was taken before Justice Brennan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of larceny.

Visit of the Boston Aldermen.

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF NEW YORK—DINNER AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The Common Council of New York, who have on many occasions been most hospitably received and entertained by their municipal brethren of Boston, have just had an opportunity of reciprocating those courtesies, and most liberally have they done so. A delegation of the Fathers from the City of Notions—consisting of Aldermen Dunham, Sprague and Clark, and Councilmen Whittemore and John T. Heard—arrived in New York a few days since for the purpose of purchasing a steamboat for corporation purposes. They were met by committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and on last evening were entertained at a sumptuous dinner (supper) at the Metropolitan Hotel. At about 9 o'clock upwards of sixty members of both boards sat down to a table, on which were discussed a vast variety of good things and an abundant quantity of pure wines. Corporations are proverbial for their desire for the fat of the land, and the New York Common Council were not slow in discovering that the Messrs. Leland, from their acknowledged reputation as caterers, would provide an entertainment worthy of one city of this great Union to tender and another to accept. The Aldermen and Councilmen were well represented. The President of the Board of Aldermen, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., was in the chair, and D. D. Conover, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen, and Alderman Ely, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, occupied the seats at the same table, on the extreme ends. His Honor the Mayor was expected, but did not attend; he was, however, represented by Col. Ming and Mr. Wm. M. Cooke, the courteous and efficient secretaries of Mayor Wood.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Board of Aldermen.	*Board of Councilmen.*
Isaac O Barker, President.	Daniel D. Conover, Pres't.
Abram Wakeman, Chair'n.	Thos. B. Ridder, Chairman.
Anson Herrick.	George A. Barney.
Cumming H. Tucker.	Joel W. Mason.
Josiah W. Brown.	Thomas Dunlap.
Peter P. Voorhies.	George Radley.

It was nearly eleven o'clock before the cloth was removed.

The President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. BARKER, opened with a short address to the company. He said he was glad in being able to welcome to New York and its hospitality the gentlemen who were with them to-night. Although they were members of different Common Councils, they were under the same flag—New York sympathizes with Boston in every noble act. The sympathized with her in her resistance to the stamp act in the great tea party. New York felt a pride in Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill. Boston is growing in importance and in wealth, and we are proud of her as our sister city. We are not strangers with Boston; the railroad and the telegraph has united us; and we are one in feeling and in heart. I propose

The Common Council of the City of Boston.

Drank with three cheers. Music by the band, "We're a Band of Brothers."

The sentiment was responded to by

Mr. DUNHAM, of Boston—For the flattering manner, Mr. President, with which you have received us, I can hardly find language to reply. It is something new to the city of Boston that the great metropolis of this nation should thus notice it with a public entertainment. I do not remember that ever before a public dinner was given Common Councils upon their exchange of visits. At least this has become the fashion only within the last two or three years. We did this once, and only once. I will proceed to speak of the manner in which you have received us on this occasion. I will say that we have to give you in return for your kindness some granite in Massachusetts for your City Hall, and we should be glad to entertain a committee from your body on a visit to Boston to see that granite. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Chairman, as I have a distinguished gentleman accompanying us, who can address you much more ably than I can, I will soon give way to him. In closing, Mr. President, I will allude to the Revolution, and say that we stood together in the days of the Revolution, and we must stand by the Union now, come what will. (Applause.) I close with giving you—

The City of New York—Their city government is worthy of emulation.

The President of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. D. D. CONOVER, responded to this sentiment. He said he hoped some one more competent than himself would be called upon to respond to this toast. He said he felt that we were no strangers to our Boston friends. He had met them before, and received the greatest hospitality at their hands. The people of Boston and the people of New York both stood upon the same platform, and that was freedom and the Union. (Applause.) He said the first patriotic speech he ever heard was one of John Adams, a Bostonian. (Applause.) I give you in conclusion—

The Union of Sentiment between this city and Boston.

This toast was received with loud applause, and to respond to it there were loud cries for "Wakeman," "Kelly," "Peckham," "Allan," and others.

Col. JOHN T. HEARD, of Boston, responded. Mr. President—I rise with pleasure to respond to New York, and to give my testimony to the wonderful growth of New York, and the magnificent fortune before her. It is not extravagant to predict that within the short period of twenty five years your population will extend to millions. I hope this prosperity will long continue, and close with giving

A long continuance to the prosperity of your city.

Here cries arose for "Ely, Ely," "Mather, Mather."

Alderman ELY responded—I would willingly respond, but then you know the Lelands will cram everybody that comes under their roof so much that no one can stand and speak for more than five minutes. (Laughter and applause.) I bear testimony to the honor of the gentlemen who are from Boston, and particularly to the honor and business talents of Col John T. Heard. (Applause.) This gentleman continued to speak of the greatness of Boston, New York and the trade of the West.

Alderman WAKEMAN was the next speaker, and gave his time to eulogizing Massachusettes. He said she didn't sell her principles, but she only sold her goods. (Applause.) He congratulated the Common Council upon being with the representatives of Boston. He said he would close with the sentiment—

The Military of the State of New York.

Councilman MATHER responded in a few words.

Mr. JOHN F. CLARK, of Boston, followed:—He said such a magnificent banquet might be likened to the well known anecdote of the boy who gave too big a "poo" for a very small horse. He amused the audience with two or three other anecdotes that kept the company in a roar of laughter. He concluded by saying that he wished to see every gentleman present in Boston, with their wives and families, and he for one would do all in his power to entertain them.

Col. MING followed in a few brief remarks.

Alderman ELY then rose and said—He saw in the company a young merchant of distinction in the city whose face was familiar to him, and he believed he would favor the company with a few remarks. He called upon Geo. Peckham, and hoped this gentleman would take the floor. The call at once arose for this gentleman, and in obedience to the call—

Mr. GEO. PECKHAM came forward, and spoke as follows:—Mr. President and gentlemen—Identified as I am, and have been, with the mercantile interests of the city of New York, I cannot, on this occasion, although the youngest in one you, keep silent in opposition to your enthusiastic call. (Applause.) Sir, a great idea has been presented here to-night. Boston and New York—the two greatest cities of this Western hemisphere, through their representatives, have this night united in sentiments of love and devotion to the great interests of our common country; and it seems to me that a great portion of the North, as well as of the South, do not properly weigh and consider all the advantages arising from the union of this great confederation of States. (Applause.) Why, sir, our commerce, our manufactures, our agriculture, and our remunerative labor, is dependent entirely upon the preservation and integrity of the constitution under which we live. (Enthusiastic applause.) Sir, for myself I tell the people of Boston that the people of New York are true and loyal to the Union. (Renewed applause.) That they will sustain the constitution, carry out all its provisions, and act in good faith and sincerity with all the members of this great commonwealth, and that although there may be a small minority, who, to carry out an abstract idea, would tear down the very temple of civil and religious liberty, yet the sober second thought of New York and Massachusetts will be true to the Union, loyal to each other, and faithful to the great interests of humanity involved in the perpetuity of that great legacy bequeathed to us by those who laid the foundation of our common country. (Loud applause.) This gentleman continued in a strain of eloquence that repeatedly elicited the loud plaudits of the company.

After this speech, some other remarks were made, and at a late hour the company dispersed.

MUSIC.—We some time since noticed a disagreement among music sellers as to the price of music not entitled to copyright. One of our largest publishing houses undertook, on their own account, and without consulting the rest of the trade, to make large reductions in the price of this class of music, which movement met with great opposition from the others, and the offending parties were ostracised, and a system of non-intercourse established. The peculiar nature of the music trade makes a friendly intercourse among publishers almost a necessity; and now that many of the most valuable musical works, songs, piano forte compositions, and even operas and oratorios, are being here published and copyrighted, and some of the greatest composers of the age, such as Wm. Vincent Wallace and others, are claiming protection, as citizens, for their labor and talent, a uniform plan of carrying on the trade should be established. We are pleased to learn from a card of Wm. Hall & Son, in to day's HERALD, that an amicable adjustment of all the difficulties has been made on terms creditable and satisfactory to all, and it is hoped that dealers will set an example to artists in cultivating harmony and avoiding discord.

Naval Intelligence.

The storeship Relief, bound to Rio Janeiro, sailed from her anchorage off the Battery yesterday, where she had been lying for several days.

The Liquor Question.

THE MAINE LAW AND SEVENTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

A meeting of the above body was held last evening, at the Tivoli Rooms, corner of Twenth street and avenue A, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments with regard to the obnoxious "Maine law." The room was crowded to excess, and as far as we could guess about two thousand "strong" minded people were present. The principal speakers present were Hon. David O'Keefe, Capt. Rynders, Patrick Dee and Spencer N. Cone, Esqrs. The meeting passed off with much *eclat*, and without the least disturbance, except one man ejected from the room for disorderly conduct.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the Legislature of this State, in direct and flagrant violation of the will of the great majority of its inhabitants, and in pursuance of a policy destructive at once to the commercial interests of the community, and to every principle of good government, passed at its last session an act entitled "An act for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime," but which should rather have been entitled "An act for the propagation of folly, hypocrisy and falsehood;" and whereas, that act strikes a direct blow, not only at the interest of a large and respectable class of citizens, but inflicts an injury, the extent of which it is not possible yet to calculate, upon the whole body politic, by destroying the business and breaking up the relations up of trade between its members, to the ruin, not only of dealers in liquor but of every affiliated interest, and directly or indirectly affects every class and every individual, confounding all in a common embarrassment and misfortune; therefore

Resolved, That the question, as one of universal interest, rises above ordinary political questions, and should concentrate in opposition to the execution of the law the powerful and constitutional action of every good citizen, and continue the efforts of every man whose mind is animated by a feeling of justice, or interest in the preservation of the rights and franchises of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the law against which we to-night solemnly protest, is arbitrary and unconstitutional, and one of the most hideous in its features of all the black series of crimes ever attempted or succeeded in by fanaticism and tyranny against popular sovereignty and the relative dignity and inherent rights of man.

Resolved, That it not only violates the constitution, but strikes at the root of the very principles of freedom, which that constitution is the fruit; that it impairs the sanction and validity of all laws, by substituting the arbitrary will of the magistrate for the "due course of law;" that it practically deprives the citizen of the right of property in his own earnings, and of the right of trial by jury in their defence; that it invades every privilege dearest to freemen, and subordinates every rule of reason, law and right, to the impossible phantasies of a wild and reverish fanaticism.

Resolved, Therefore, that the law is in every respect impolitic, unwise, unjust and odious, and that we, in common with all sensible and reasonable men, will oppose it with unwearied industry, and will further unceasingly until enactments so disgraceful to the character of our own State, and so pernicious as an example to others, shall be forever expunged from the statute book.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man at the next election who will not pledge himself to sustain the principles of these resolutions, and endeavor to relieve the Empire State from the opprobrium and odium of a law at once unjust, unnecessary and suicidal.

Resolved, That whilst every other party, no matter what their pledges and professions before the attainment of power, have proved false and recreant to their promises, and have betrayed the trust placed in them by a too confiding and honest constituency after its attainment, the democratic party which have rallied around Tammany Hall have, under all circumstances, and through every vicissitude, stood by the constitution, the rights of the people, and their own promises. And we regard that party as having given the only reliable evidence which entitles them to the continued confidence and support of the people of New York in this crisis of our history. WILLIAM COULTER, Chairman.

SMITH ELY, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

National Hall was filled to overflowing last night by the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who turned out in great numbers. The meeting was private, but we have been able to learn the following particulars:—Mr. J. M. Hayward occupied the chair, and D. S. Paige officiated as Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. French, Chamberlain, O'Brien, Schaffer, and others, in which a determination was expressed to do all that could be done legally to oppose the new liquor law. Considerable indignation was expressed at the remissness of some of the liquor dealers in not joining the society. On this subject the following, offered by Mr. Alexander Mathews, was passed:—

Whereas, there are many people, directly and indirectly, engaged in the liquor business in the city and county of New York, many of whom have positively declined to join our association and assist us with their presence and money; and whereas, we do not approve of such ingratitude and procrastination; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That to person who shall neglect to join this society until prosecution sh