# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7199. MORNING EDITION—THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.



## ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT MAP OF NICARAGUA.—PUBLISHED this day, in Spanish and English, with minute geographical information, noting all important points and defining the seven local Departments of New Segovia, Chontales Leon, Managalpa, Granada, Rivas and Guancaste. Showing the the transit route from Port San Juan to the Pacific, with the new coat-of-arms of Nicaragua. Also, giving the boundary of Costa Rica, as fixed by her constitution, A. D., 1825. Lithographed from surveys just completed by orders of President Patricio Rivas and General Walker; executed under the supervision of the Governor of the Western Department. Also, containing a new map of Central America, showing the political divisions of five independent States; size, two feet two inches by 32 inches; price, colored, 37½ cents or three copies for $1. Orders by mail sent free of postage. A large discount allowed to the trade. Map and book agents will please send in their orders early. A. H. JOSELYN, 60 Fulton street, Publisher for the United States and Central America.

For sale by Sherman & Co., booksellers, No. 1 Vesey street, (Astor House) and book agents generally. All order by mail must be sent to A. H. Joselyn. Sample copy sent t the trade, half off.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Illustrated with splendid steel plates, engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, bank note engravers. By Geo. Peyton, exchange broker, New York. Price $1 25.

This treatise on the detection of counterfeit, altered and spurious bank notes, is now acknowledged to be the most perfect work on the subject that has ever appeared. and one which will materially check the traffic in counterfeiting.

Beyond question the best work of this kind that we have ever seen. No trader should be without it. Its cost will be saved twenty times over.—N. Y. Herald.

This is a valuable work, based upon correct principles, and we are confident, if every business man in the community had a copy of it, counterfeiting would be a thing of the past.—Mercantile Journal.

A good idea, and will also be useful to brokers and cashiers of country banks.—Nicola's Reporter.

Single copies sent free to any part of the continent, on receipt of the price.

GEO. PEYTON, 418 Broadway, New York.

LIBRARY OF LOVE.—THE MOST EXQUISITELY amorous effusions ever penned. Three volumes, pp. 800, illustrated. $1 50. I. Basia, the Kisses of Secundus and Bonefonz; II. Ovid's Art of Love, Remedy of Love, Amours, &c.; III. Dryden's Fables, from Boccaccio and Chaucer. Sent by mail, postage free. C. BLANCHARD, 76 Nassau st.

### POLITICAL.

BUCHANAN.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DEmocratic Ward Committee of the Thirteenth ward, held on Monday evening, 12th inst., at Onderdonk's hall, corner of Grand and Clinton streets—Frederick F. Miller, Esq., in the chair, Dr. Philip Merkle, Secretary—

Mr. James S Reilly presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, we the representatives of the democracy of the Thirteenth ward, claim the right, in common with our fellow citizens, at all times to express our opinions upon all subjects, and especially upon such as affect the interests of our country and the great democratic party generally; and whereas, the time is now close at hand when the democratic party, through its representatives, will assemble at Cincinnati in convention, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported as the candidate of the democracy for the Presidency of these United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the democracy of the Thirteenth ward, although duly acknowledging the claims of the various prominent candidates now urging their nomination for that high office, and freely admitting their capability, honesty, talent and democracy; yet in view of the present position of the country, deeming it as they do of the highest importance that the choice of the Cincinnati Convention should fall upon such a leader that all democrats may be enabled to give him their hearty support—one whose tried patriotism, undoubted talents and thorough experience has secured him the confidence of all; and believing that no one as yet named in connection with the office of President possess these requisites to so great a degree as that tried democrat, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; therefore be it further

Resolved, That James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the first choice of the democracy of the Thirteenth ward of the city of New York for the Presidency of the United States, and that our representatives in the Cincinnati Convention, to be held on the 2d day of June next, be directed to support and use their best efforts to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to reiterate our opposition to all the isms of the day, especially to Know Nothingism, and to reaver our determination to adhere to the well known principles and tenets of the democratic party, believing that in so doing we shall be most effectively advancing the interests of our common country.

FREDERICK F. MILLER, Chairman.

PHILIP MERKLE, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITtee.—A special meeting of this committee will be held at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

L. B. SHEPARD, Chairman, pro tem.

JAMES L. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.
ALFRED CHANCELLOR, }

FRIENDS OF BUCHANAN, RALLY.—AT A REGULAR meeting of the Buchanan Club of the Twelfth ward, held the 10th inst., a committee was appointed to confer with the committees from the various Buchanan Clubs in this city as to such action as may be deemed advisable to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan at the approaching Cincinnati Convention. Delegations from the several Buchanan Clubs in this city, and of the friends of Mr. Buchanan in the wards in which there is no organization, are invited to meet at Union Building, 163 Bowery, on Friday evening, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose above specified. WM MARTIN, Sec'y.

Twelfth Ward Buchanan Club.

### REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, 12TH INST. either in some store, or on the street, coming from N'nth street, through Broadway, to the Carlton House, a case containing the daguerreotype of a young man, now deceased. The finder will receive the above reward, with the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at the office of the Carlton House.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, IN passing through Waverley place and Broadway, to the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, a cameo bracelet. The above reward will be paid at 26 Waverley place.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, MAY 10 A gold linked daguerreotype bracelet, either on the Hudson River Railroad 6 o'clock express train from Albany, or in Canal street, between Washington and Greenwich. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 274 Bleecker street, New York.

$5 REWARD—TAN TERRIER DOG LOST.—THE above reward will be paid for the return to the owner, at 121 Crosby street, of the said dog. The dog answers to the name of Carlo.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 14TH INST., A PORTE monnaie, containing $40. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to E. Mina, with Loop & Allen, 35 Cortlandt street.

### FURNITURE.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE counting room desks, from three to eight feet long, of mahogany and black walnut; office tables, from three to ten feet long; sitting desks of every style and pattern, from three to ten feet, of black walnut, oak and mahogany; office chairs, lounges, cushions, &c., at KNOX'S office furniture warerooms, 59 Beekman street, second story.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF FURNIture.—A fine variety of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern. Persons about furnishing are particularly requested to call early at the store 373 Hudson street, and examine for themselves.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
Wheel chairs,
Chamber chairs,
Library chairs,
Of every variety,
Manufactured by
M. W. KING & SON,
468 Broadway and 109 Mercer street, New York.

TO BARBERS.—FOR SALE—3 SHAVING CHAIRS, 13 bowls, marble top washstands, complete, showcase, &c.; must be sold to-day at some price. Apply at 142 Chatham street.

### REMOVALS.

REMOVAL TO 40 MURRAY STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN have removed their safe depot from 145 to 144 Water street, and to 40 Murray street.

REMOVAL.—DR. E. P. BANNING HAS REMOVED from No. 7 Bond street to 119 East Thirteenth street, first house below Third avenue.

REMOVAL.—MISSES DE YOUNGS HAVE REMOVED from 695 Broadway to 254 Bowery, where they keep a large assortment of ladies' and children's ready made undergarments and outside of every description; a choice assortment of embroideries, &c. A good seamstress wanted.

### REGATTAS.

METROPOLITAN REGATTA CLUB—A SPECIAL meeting of the Metropolitan Regatta Club will be held on this (Thursday) evening, 15th inst., at Washington Hotel, Williamsburg. Members are particularly notified to attend, as important business will be laid before the club. By order of the President.

REGATTA.—A REGATTA WILL BE GIVEN AT THE Washington Hotel, foot of Division avenue, Williamsburg, on Monday, May 26, for 19 foot working boats, 17 foot working boats and 20 foot skiffs. Particulars will be given hereafter.

### TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$10,000 WORTH OF NEW AND CAST OFF clothing wanted, for the Western market. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the very highest price for them, by calling at the store or addressing John Murray, 79 Centre street.

A RARE BARGAIN.—UNDER PECULIAR CIRcumstances, which will be explained, a beautiful new seven octave rosewood piano, by a city maker, exquisite tone and touch, brass plate, round corners, bought last May for $260 cash, will be given away for $175, if applied for within three days. Address B. D., Herald office. The owner leaves town.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. WILSON, 172 DELANCEY STREET, can be consulted by all persons who desire to know the truth of the past, present and future events of life. Terms—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Birth required; no humbug used.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, WONDERFUL SCENERY, capital acting, excellent singing, in the piece of PARIS AND LONDON, at Burton's, this evening. Do not neglect seeing it.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR WILLIAMS BRIDGE, HALF an hour's ride from Twenty-seventh street by Harlem Railroad and eight minutes' walk from the bridge; high ground, airy and well shaded. Fresh fruits and vegetables, staple and carriage house. Apply on the premises, to the Misses BRIGGS. References:—Leonard Scott 54 Gold street, and T. M. Partridge, 10 Cortlandt street.

COUNTERS, STORE FIXTURES, DRAWERS, &c., FOR sale, cheap.—To any person fitting up a store this is a desirable opportunity, as the above will be sold low, in consequence of removal, and must be disposed of this week. Apply on the premises, 53 Catherine street, before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M. J. S. PRALL.

SHIP ON FIRE—RAFT AT SEA—U. S. STEAMER—with every other maritime auxiliary to the ocean voyage. See the new piece at Burton's, this evening:—PARIS AND LONDON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY residence, near Sailor's Snug Harbor ferry, Staten Island. The house is well finished, in modern style, with every convenience. The lawn contains several acres of beautiful trees, pure water, stable and carriage house. Rent low. Inquire at No. 7 Astor place.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO ASSIST IN A grocery store. One acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at 408 Grand st. J. CUNNINGHAM.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly to do general housework; must understand washing and ironing; a German preferred. Apply, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., at 260 Broome st.


## THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

### THE HERALD PLATFORM.

### OUR VIEW OF THE WHOLE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

### Our Flag for the Canvass.

THE HERALD DOCTRINE IS:

1. That, in the United States, the legislative power should be vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

2. That the House of Representatives should be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State should have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

3. That no person should be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who is not, when elected, an inhabitant of that State in which he has been chosen.

4. That representatives and direct taxes should be apportioned among the several States within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which should be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

5. That the Senate of the United States should be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator should have one vote.

6. That no person should be a Senator who has not attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who is not, when elected, an inhabitant of that State for which he has been chosen.

7. That the Senators and representatives should receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States; and that no Senator or representative should, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time.

8. That Congress should have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises should be uniform throughout the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish post offices and post roads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use should be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as might be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; to execute exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia; and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same are for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

9. That Congress should have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in the constitution should be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

10. That no bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law should be passed.

11. That no capitation or other direct tax should be laid, unless in proportion to the census.

12. That no tax or duty should be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference should be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor should vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

13. That no money should be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

14. That Congress should make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

15. That a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

16. That the powers not delegated to the United State, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

17. That no State should enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

18. That no State should, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws.

19. That no State should, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

20. That the United States should guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

21. That new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State should be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

22. That full faith and credit should be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State.

23. That the citizens of each State should be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

24. That a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who flees from justice, and is found in another State, should, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

25. That no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, should, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

26. No soldier should, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in the manner prescribed by law.

27. That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, should not be violated, and no warrants should issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

28. That the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights must not be construed to deny or deparage others retained by the people.

29. That the executive power should be vested in a President of the United States of America, who should hold his office during the term of four years, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term.

30. That no person except a natural born citizen of the United States should be eligible to the office of President; neither should any person be eligible to that office who has not attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

31. That he have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concurred; and he should nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. And that he should have power to fill up all vacancies that happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

32. He should from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he judges necessary and expedient, and might, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them.

33. That the President and Vice President of the United States be elected by the people directly and by plurality vote, without the intervention of electors, for one term of six years only; and that all nominating conventions be abolished.

### Sale of the Brick Church at Public Auction.

THE PROPERTY SOLD FOR TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—THE TERMS OF THE SALE—HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, ETC., ETC.

The Brick church property, in regard to which there has been so much controversy of late, was sold at auction yesterday, in the Merchants' Exchange, for the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. According to the terms on which the ground was held by the church, one-fourth of the purchase money belonged to the city, in the event of its sale. There was, in fact, two proprietors, the Church Corporation and the Municipal Corporation, and the disposal of the property at auction could only be accomplished, therefore, by the mutual consent of the two parties interested. An agreement was entered into by both, after considerable discussion, and it was decided to dispose of the property at public auction. Some five or six weeks ago the interest of the church was disposed of at private sale for two hundred thousand dollars, the trustees desiring, in this way, to secure themselves against the probable risk by auction. The property was purchased by a party of five or six persons, who bound themselves to pay that amount for it, under the forfeiture of ten thousand dollars on their failure to fulfil the stipulations of the agreement. The amount for which the property was sold yesterday was, as we have stated, $270,000, of which one fourth, or $67,500 goes to the city. Through their anxiety, therefore, to secure themselves against loss, the trustees by selling their interest previously, have actually lost the $2,500, which is the difference between the city's share of the proceeds and the $200,000 accepted by them at private sale. But even at this sum it is dear, although it was generally expected it would realize over $300,000.

The sale took place as announced, at twelve o'clock and was conducted by Mr. A. J. Bleecker. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present, but the bidding was almost exclusively confined to two parties. Mr. A. T. Stewart and the purchasers. On taking the stand Mr. Bleecker read the following notice of the sale, setting forth the terms on which the property would be disposed of:—

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

By an arrangement made between the Trustees of the Brick church and the Corporation of the city of New York, will be sold, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, under the direction of A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer.

All that certain plot of ground in the Second ward on which the brick church and chapel are erected, bounded southerly by Beekman street, westerly by Park row, northerly by Spruce street, and easterly by Nassau street.

The property will be put up for sale at the sum of two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars as minimum price, and the same be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder over and above that sum.

The purchaser will be required to pay ten per cent of the purchase money to E. Kelly, Esq., Chamberlain, on the day of sale, and the auctioneer's fee of $50, and sign a contract of sale. The biddings will be kept open till this is done. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in cash on or before the 16th day of June next, at the Comptroller's office, in the Hall of Records, when the deeds will be delivered, and possession given of the property.

If the purchaser elects, twenty-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, for a term not exceeding five years, at six per cent interest, payable half yearly, with the usual interest condition; such mortgage to be made to the Corporation of this city, being for its share of the purchase money.

The church expressly reserves to itself the bell and bell rigging and all the moveable property connected with the church edifice.

The church also reserves the right to the award made by the Commissioners of estimate and assessment, for the widening of Beekman street, and agrees to satisfy the claims of all the vault owners, and to give to the purchasers a bond of indemnity therefor.

It is understood that respect is to be had to the remains of those bodies which are interred in the church grounds; that proper provision will be made by the Trustees of the church for their removal to a suitable place in some convenient public cemetery, and that sufficient and reasonable time be allowed for that purpose.

The deed from the church will be in conformity to the original grant of the Corporation and simultaneously the Corporation will execute a release of all conditions in said grant, and of all their estate, right, title and interest in the premises.

Information as to the title may be had on application to HORACE HOLDEN, 150 Nassau street.

HORACE HOLDEN, } Committee of Trustees
PAUL SPOFFORD, } of Brick Church.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
E. KELLY, Chamberlain.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
PETER P. VOORHIS, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Ald.
GEO. A. BARNEY, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Coun.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1856.

Now gentlemen, said Mr. Bleecker, after reading the foregoing, we will put up this property, if you please, at $225,000. Bid away if you please. It will be sold to the highest bidder, the Corporation leaving one-fourth on mortgage.

A VOICE—When is the rest to be paid?

Mr. BLEECKER—On the 16th of June. Come now, gentlemen—bid on—bid on—how much more? I have put it at $225,000—shall I begin with $250,000? Let me have a bid for $250,000.

A VOICE—$226,000.

Mr. B.—Nonsense, we can't go by ones yet.

ANOTHER—$230,000.

Mr. B.—Well, we'll take it in fives. 230, any more?—230.

A BIDDER (supposed to be Mr. A. T. Stewart)—$232,600.

SECOND BIDDER—$233,000.

Mr. B—Bid away, gentlemen.

FIRST BIDDER (Mr. S.)—$235,000.

Mr. B.—$235,000 is bid—don't stop, gentlemen—keep it up; it hasn't reached the hundred yet. (First bidder—$240,000.) 240 it is—240, 240. Did I hear 245? Who speaks? Hold up your hands, gentlemen, when I don't see you. 240 for that property! why it has been estimated at $400,000 by some! At 240, going—at 240, going. Bid out, there's no fear of the title, that's perfect. (Second bidder—241.) 241 I'm offered, 241. (First bidder—242.) 242 it is, 242—how much more? 243, that's it—244—245—keep on, gentlemen, keep on—246—it takes a long time to count a hundred at this rate—246—are you done? 246, going—have you done bidding? 247—yes, sir. I see you. 248—come, now, bid out; you have got to put a good many ones to it yet—248—249—250—go on, and let's see who will get tired first—251—come, now, you may as well bid by fives instead of stealing on it in that way; bid by fives and you'll get nearer to it quicker—251 only—252, by two bidders at once; that's something like—252—253—254—keep on—255—nothing like it—you may as well bid a hundred at once—255—have you done? going at 255—going—256—257—have you done? Not yet, I see—258 then—260, now say 260—260 it is—that's right, take my advice—now give me 5 more; well, have you done?—5, shall I say? Try 5; going—the last call—fair warning, so you can't complain if you lose it. Do you mean that for a nod to me, or to him? (Laughter.) I will take it for me. 261—262—263—don't give it up yet; another telegraphic nod—264—265; now you may bid away, gentlemen—don't be alarmed—it's safe enough for half an hour yet; 265, going—fair warning—shan't call it again. Have you done? You must think quick. (Laughter.) Time enough to spare. I know these fellows well. Going at 267—try 270 now—at 267—bid on—have you done? Make it eighty, and don't be offering it to me in crumbs; 267—the last call; have you done thinking yet? Come, now, be quick about it—I won't give you any longer. You'll be sorry, by-and-bye. (Laughter.) Oh, I know him just as well as I know myself. 270—that's right; at 270 once—at 270 twice—at 270, third and last call; I have waited long enough—gone.

And so the Brick church property was sold for $270,000, the successful bidders giving their names as F. P. James, Edward P. Wesley and Henry Keep. The church, we understand, have purchased several lots of ground fronting on the Fifth avenue, and bounded by Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, for seventy thousand dollars. The property which has just passed out of their possession was one of the oldest churches in the city, and one of the few which remain standing south of the City Hall, the others being Trinity, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. George's, and the Dutch Reformed on the corner of Fulton and William streets. The history of the Brick church is particularly interesting on account of its being one of the oldest edifices in the city, and also on account of its being intimately connected with the history of our revolutionary struggle. On the 19th of February a petition was presented by John Rodgers and others, ministers, elders, deacons, trustees and communicants of the English Presbyterian church of New York, to the Corporation, for a grant of land "for the erection of a new church, with an additional lot suitable for a cemetery." On the 25th of February, 1766, the Common Council passed a resolution granting the petitioners the land asked for, and it was conveyed on the same day to John Rodgers and others in fee. On the 31st of August, 1784, the grantees having become legally incorporated under the name of The Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church of the City of New York, a deed was executed by which the property was duly conveyed, in fee, and by an act of the Legislature, passed February 17, 1803, the church corporation was empowered to divide itself into two separate corporate bodies. The annual ground rent of forty pounds sterling was reduced, on the 23d of September, 1785, to twenty-one pounds and five shillings, or fifty-three dollars and twelve cents, at which it has since remained. During the Revolution, the church was despoiled and converted into barracks; it was also used partly as a hospital for the wounded, and occasionally some of the patriots were taken to it, although the treatment they received was of the worst description. Levi Hanford, an old revolutionary soldier, in his published reminiscences, gives an account of his experience in this hospital. "We were," he says, "sent to the hospital in Dr. Rogers' brick meeting house, (now Dr. Spring's church;) from the yard I carried one end of a bunk, from which some person had just died, into the church, and got into it exhausted and overcome. I have had men die by the side of me in the night, and have seen fifteen dead bodies sewed up in their blankets and laid in the corner of the yard at one time—the product of twenty-four hours. Every morning at eight o'clock the dead cart came, the bodies were put in, the men drew their rum, and the cart was driven to the trenches of the fortifications that our people had made."

A portion of the ground in front of the church was taken some months ago for the purpose of widening the street, and the sum of $28,000 awarded therefor by the city corporation. The question in regard to the reinterment of identified bodies, and as to the parties liable for the expense thereof, came before the Supreme Court, and was referred to Samuel B. Ruggles, referee, who drew up an interesting and elaborate report. Tae decision of the referee, which was afterwards affirmed by the Court, allowed the friends of the interred the amount expended in the reinterment of the bodies. The following are the points submitted by the referee:—

1. That neither a corpse, nor its burial, is legally subject, in any way, to ecclesiastical cognizance, nor to sacerdotal power of any kind.

2. That that the right to bury a corpse and to preserve its remains, is a legal right, which the courts of law will recognize and protect.

3. That such right, in the absence of any testamentary disposition, belongs exclusively to the next of kin.

4. That the right to protect the remains includes the right to preserve them by separate burial, to select the place of sepulture, and to change it at pleasure.

5. That if the place of burial be taken for public use, the next of kin may claim to be indemnified for the expense of removing and suitably re-interring the remains.

The Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring has officiated as pastor of the Brick church for nearly half a century, and is one of the most distinguished and learned divines in the United States. As a preacher he has very few equals, and his published works have obtained for him a widespread celebrity.

### City Intelligence.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.—The Harbor Commissioners have just returned from Washington, where they have been to confer with the officers of the United States Coast Survey as to the engagement of a suitable and competent corps of engineers for a full and competent survey of New York Harbor. Prof. Bache is to have the direction of the corps engaged. It is proposed to make a survey from Blackwell's Island to Throgg's Point—take soundings of Harlem river—make a series of current observations in the East river, from Hell Gate to Throgg's Point—make an entire topographical survey of Long Island and Staten Island—and also surveys in and beyond the bar. The engineer corps will enter upon their duties in about ten days.

CORRECTION.—In our chronological history of the late war in Europe, published in the HERALD of the 10th inst., we are made, by a typographical error, to say that the battle of Inkermann was fought on "Sunday, Nov. 3, 1854." It should read Sunday, November 5, as we stated at the beginning of the year.

A FREE LIBRARY FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 40.—The school officers of the Eighteenth ward have issued an appeal to the public calling for contributions to establish a free library in Grammar School No. 40, for the use of the pupils. There is no necessity for enlarging on the manifest advantages of a well assorted library in public schools—they speak for themselves; and it is to be hoped that this appeal will be cheerfully and bountifully responded to by the inhabitants of the Eighteenth and adjacent wards, as well as by the friends of education throughout the city.

MILITARY VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.—On Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., the Navy Yard at Brooklyn was visited by three military companies: the New York Rifle Corps, Captain Johnson, with the Columbia Rifle Corps, Captain McLean, of Philadelphia, and the Jackson Guard, Captain Litterich, of Baltimore. Some of the officers and men went on board of the receiving ship North Carolina (ship of the line), and after all had visited the various departments they returned to this city, where they have been sojourning for a day or two past. The companies on their arrival received the courtesies of the yard, and they were all highly pleased with their visit.

### Police Intelligence.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE TO AN OFFICIAL.—Yesterday afternoon, Alexander Adams, a politician of some standing, appeared before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, and entered into bonds in the sum of $300 to answer a charge for disorderly conduct preferred against him by Nathaniel Selah, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The complainant alleges that the defendant came into his office and used violent and threatening language towards him tending to a breach of the peace. The origin of the difficulty between these parties appears to have been caused by Mr. Selah not fulfilling a promise of a lucrative post to the defendant. Mr. Adams, it is said, was promised the office of Superintendent of Roads by the Commissioner, but the situation was given to another party, and thus the defendant was disappointed in office. Mr. Benjamin Fairchild became Mr. Adams' bondman in the above sum.

ASSAULT UPON A CITY FATHER.—A hack driver, named John Nann, was brought before Justic Connolly, at the Lower Police Court yesterday, charged with having violently assaulted Alderman Healy, of the First ward. The complainant, it appears, was endeavoring to make a passage way for some ladies and children who wanted to cross over to the Peck slip ferry, and while trying to hold back Nann's horses, the accused, it is charged, struck him violently with his whip across the hands and shoulders. Alderman Healey then attempted to arrest the hack driver, when he was beaten off, and was finally compelled to call one of the police to his aid. The prisoner, on being taken before the magistrate, said he was not aware of the complainant's being an Alderman, or he would not have acted so rudely. He was held to answer the charge of assault and battery, however, and will in the future pay more respect to poor citizens.

ARREST OF CYPRIANS—A CURIOUS MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday night, Lieut. Bennett, of the Third ward police, aided by a platoon of men under his command, arrested fifteen *nymphs du pave* as they were patrolling Broadway, between Reade and Barclay streets, and took them into custody for the remainder of the night. Yesterday morning, in broad daylight, they were marched to the Tombs, under the escort of about a dozen policemen, and, as a matter of course, the procession attracted a great deal of attention. A crowd of impudent and dirty faced boys kept behind the poor girls' heels the whole way, and by their jeers and remarks caused the unfortunate creatures no little mortification and distress. We understand it is the intention of the Third ward police to afford the citizens of New York this unasked for and unpleasant pageant. Cruelty to animals is sometimes pardonable, but cruelty to women should never be countenanced.

BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.—Daniel Routh, a German watchmaker, was brought before Justice Connolly, yesterday morning, on charge of defrauding a woman, named Johanna Faucett, out of $600. The complainant and defendant, it appears lately arrived in this city from Hamilton, Canada West, and since their departure Mrs. Faucett says she was induced to part with $600 by the prisoner, Routh. The sum he has never thought fit to return, and thus the complainant is much straightened in circumstances. The prisoner says he is willing to settle the matter, and will do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of his prosecutor. An examination in the case took place yesterday afternoon, but the matter will not be decided until to-day. Mrs. Fawcett says she is the relict of a British officer.

RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.—For some days past articles supposed to be a portion of the implements used by Sir John Franklin's party, have been in the city, but have, it is reported, been sent off to England in the last steamer that sailed. They were forwarded to this city by Sir John Simpson, of Canada, for transmission to England. The relics consist of hatchets, knives, and a portion of a boat, supposed to belong to the Erebus, but which other judges, with more reason, think belonged to the Terror. The discovery of these remains would seem to destroy the only remaining hope of ever hearing of Sir John Franklin or his party again.

### Coroners' Inquests.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday, at the pier foot of Chambers street, upon the body of an unknown man, about forty-eight years of age, who was found drowned at the above mentioned point. Deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, was thick set, and stoutly built, had dark auburn hair. He wore a black velvet vest, with blue and gold figures. Deceased had whiskers about 1½ inches above the base of the jaw, and had thick lips. Verdict, found drowned.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Perry also held an inquest at the Second ward station house, upon the body of a male infant, found in Pearl street, by officer Cordett, which, from the testimony of Dr. Bouton, the deputy coroner, appeared to have been smothered after birth. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suffocation, at the hands of some persons to them unknown.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Coroner Connery held an inquest at the New York Hospital, upon the body of a painter, named Francis Crawley, who died from the effects of a fall received a few days ago, by the giving way of a scaffold, at the corner of Reade street and Broadway. Verdict, accidental death. Deceased was a native of Scotland, and was thirty two years of age.

### Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1856.

*The Steamer City of Baltimore—The Weather, &c.*

The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, for Liverpool, will sail to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 A M., and already has 180 passengers booked, together with the following freight:—1,900 barrels flour, 10,500 bushels wheat, 50 hhds. bark, 6,000 bushels corn, 180 boxes bacon, 100 tierces beef, 308 boxes beef, 16 clocks and 156 packages sundries.

A very favorable change has taken place in the weather, and everything appears to look gay and smiling.

A ship from Liverpool, three barks from the Mediterranean, and a number of brigs and schooners from the West Indies and Southern ports, laden with sugar, molasses, tobacco, cotton, &c., arrived this forenoon, presenting our harbor in its wonted appearance of activity and business. Up to 4 o'clock P. M. about 112 vessels have passed the Navy Yard, bound out, most of which are laden with coal and grain for Eastern ports.

### The Anniversaries.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

*General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church*, (New School)—Rev. Dr. Adams' church, Madison square, 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Wm. C. Wisner, D.D., of Lockport, N.Y., Moderator of the last Assembly.

*General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church*, (Old School)—First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Phillips', Fifth avenue, 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., of St. Louis, Moderator of the last Assembly.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

### VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

### PADRE VIJIL, THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER, RECEIVED.

### GEN. WALKER'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED.

### Mr. Crampton's Statements to the British Government Pronounced False by Mr. Clayton, &c., &c., &c.

### From the National Capital.

RECOGNITION OF GEN. WALKER'S GOVERNMENT—ADVICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO THE COMMANDER OF THE ORIZABA—ANOTHER STEAM FRIGATE ORDERED TO SAN JUAN—EXPECTED MESSAGE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—RECEPTION OF MR. BUCHANAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE PRESIDENT IN A QUANDARY ABOUT HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1856.

The Government of Nicaragua has at length been officially recognized by the United States. Padre Vijil to-day, for the first time, called at the State Department, when Mr. Marcy immediately received him and conducted him to the President, where he presented his credentials,