

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1836.

Canadian Affairs.

Lord Durham, we think and believe, will soon be in the city. He has expressed a desire that Sir John Colborne should assume the administration of the government of Lower Canada, and we are informed by an intimate friend of his Lordship's, and he intends merely to remain there for a short time, to exercise his functions as High Commissioner in British America.

We also understand that the necessary arrangements have been entered into between his Lordship and Sir John, relative to the *entree* of the latter upon the duties of the governor-in-chief. At all events, we shall soon see Lord Durham in this city; and we know for certain, that the people of New York, ever foremost to pay honor to worth and merit, will warmly welcome him.

We call the attention of the people of this city again to this circumstance. Lord Durham, notwithstanding an apparent aristocratic external deportment, is at heart a true republican; and in proof of this, he has ever supported republican principles in the British Parliament, from the hour he entered it, and he has honored the republicans of the United States and their principles, whenever he had an opportunity. Let him, therefore, see when he comes amongst us, that we know how to appreciate a man of sterling principles, like Lord Durham.

We could sincerely wish that he would not give up the reins of government in Canada; and this is the universal feeling throughout this country, from Maine to Mississippi. No Governor of a British province was ever more esteemed by the American people;—no man was ever more free from reproach whilst he administered the affairs of Canada, and no man's departure from that country will be more regretted. We wish that he could remain; addresses are pouring in upon him from every quarter praying that he would still hold on as Governor; and it is the opinion of many that he may be induced to alter his determination; but those who know him intimately are of a different opinion. The remark of the "Commercial," that if he does not go home next month a ship must be sent for him to a United States port; is nonsense. He will not go home in a government ship, and never intended to do so. Again, we know this, that he will wait till the opening of Congress, as he purposes to attend some of the debates there; and it is more than possible that he will return to England in the yacht *Charlotte*, now lying at our Navy Yard, the property of his friend, Col. Greville.

As a proof of the state of public feeling in Canada, we publish the following account of its demonstration a few days since at Montreal:

Last night the indignant citizens of Montreal, instigated by their own feelings, rather than emulating the example set at Quebec, executed the last sentence of the law upon three figures representing Lord Brougham, Melbourne and Gladstone.

At a quarter before nine the procession moved off from the Victoria Hotel—it consisted of sundry officers and executioners, mounted, and in appropriate costume. Then came the cart, drawn by two asses, in which were their lordships. Immediately behind the cart was borne the coffin destined to receive the ashes. After that came a cart surmounted by a large frame, on which were well executed and appropriate transparencies. Lord Brougham was here represented as endeavoring to escape from justice, mounted on an ass—but his Satanic majesty, keeping a good look out, had caught the animal by the tail, and was dragging him back for punishment. The tail, and was dragging him back for punishment. In another place the devil was represented leading off their three lordships to execution with a rope round their necks. Torch bearers and some very touching music closed the procession, which moved along St. James street, McGill street, St. Paul street, and returned by Notre Dame street to the Place d'Armes. Here a gallows had been raised, for the just retribution due from insulted Canada, on which they were all three hung, with becoming solemnity. Lord Brougham was first removed from the cart and elevated to his proper station, Lord Melbourne, as next in the degree of offence, followed, and lastly Lord Gladstone graced the gallows, and completed the trio. The whole, having remained a considerable time to the public gaze, were burned. There was an attendance of at least five thousand spectators.

A HINT TO MINISTERS AND STUDENTS.—The majority of our clergymen and other students are too apt to injure their eyes in consequence of straining the sight by artificial evening light. The day time is the proper period for hard study. The evening is the period for repose or amusement. Nature has provided a light by day, which, if not spoiled by man's device, acts rather as an agreeable stimulus than as an injury to the organ of vision. It is impossible, when she has withdrawn it from the earth, to substitute an artificial light that is equally agreeable, and equally innocent. If the students would be content to study by the light of Nature's lamp, and to repose, when she, for his good, has extinguished it, he will diminish exceedingly the chances of weakened vision. More eyes have been injured by Saturday night sermons, than by the week's study that preceded them. The prevalent error that a man cannot write until the spirit moves, has unfitted many a ready writer for much useful labor. Through man's native indolence, it will probably destroy many more; for the spirit seldom will move the procrastinating, lazy man, until the setting sun compels him to light his candles for the evening and midnight toil.

There are cases, we know, in which the student is obliged to use the eyes by candle light; but here let him select such reading or study as is not necessarily connected with great mental effort; since this always increases the tendency of the blood to the head, and augments the danger of injuring the eyes. When there is no necessity in the case, and the choice is free, writing is preferable to reading as an evening amusement, provided it is not attended with any mental effort. It will be found on trial to strain the eyes less. For ourselves, it is a part of our duty not to abuse any of the blessings conferred on us by our bountiful Creator. Our invariable plan is to rise with the lark, exercise a few hours, study hard during the day, (but not immediately after eating, which is also very injurious) and in the evening, visit the theatre, remain there but a short time, attend a concert whenever one is given, (music soothes and tranquilizes the nervous system,) and finish the evening in the society of lovely, virtuous women; bid them "good night" at 11 o'clock—never later—and retire to rest to dream of them. This is the only way to be healthy, wealthy, and wise.

FIRST ENGLISH STEAM VESSEL.—The following notice appeared in the "Oracle," daily newspaper, December, 1789:—"There has been lately laid before the Admiralty Board the model of a ship, worked by steam, which is so constructed as to sail against wind and tide. This ingenuity is to be rewarded by a patent."

SICKNESS AT CHARLESTON.—The ship of Oct. 3d, gave 65 deaths from Sept. 23 to Sept. 30. Of this number, 46 were by the black vomit, being a larger amount, we believe, than in any preceding week.

RECTOR, THE MURDERER.—An attempt is making to postpone this fellow's trial till April.

COLMAN, THE MURDERER.—This wretch's trial is postponed till November.

Sketches of eminent Young Men about town.

No. 1.

Snob B.—The original cognomen of this young man, is entirely forgotten in the popularity with which the name he now holds has been received: to wit, *Snob B.* He is a student in one of our colleges, where he is principally distinguished for his stupidity, and his *white linen cambric handkerchief, with lace border.* He claims a blood relation to the celebrated individual (quarry? ass) who lately made a most splendid sortie upon the "cobblers and unknives of the navy." Pa's reputation as a novelist, being so great, he has determined to make the same man of his son, that he is himself (Heaven save the mark!) but our humble opinion is that young Snob will never arrive at that enviable distinction if he does not make his appearance within the walls of his Alma Mater, at a more seasonable hour than 11½ A. M. Pa has allowed young Snob to purchase an eye-glass and cane, with which indispensables he may be seen at any time between the hours of 12 and 3, promenading our principal avenue singly or in couple with some unfortunate who has had the ill luck to meet him—Snob has a singularly beautiful manner of closing his eyes, (and at the same time an involuntary motion of the fore finger and thumb towards the eye-glass) whenever he meets a fellow-student or friend.

It is not known for a certainty whether this young man has not been already served up under the appellation of Trinidad molasses—but in consequence of his not frequenting any church it is extremely doubtful.

Sketches of Pretenders.—No. 2.

THE LITTLE WESTERN.—This is a rather comical-looking, very little gentleman, though possessing the qualities of making himself seen and heard in the world.

He is an excellent judge of silks, ribbons, and fancy articles, and prides himself upon this one quality to such a degree, that he attends the auctions, disdaining, like the common herd, to carry a catalogue of the goods, thinking it beneath his dignity to be instructed even in the quantity of the articles exposed for sale. He is very much in the habit of whistling when any article is struck down to any other person than himself, crying out at the top of his voice that he can buy the same at a less price at private sale on eight months' credit, although probably the owner of the goods would not like to sell to him at any price on credit. He is a great traveller also, having visited Albany several times, and once passed through several counties adjoining that ancient city.

Little Western is a capital judge of a horse, kicks his span, and makes considerable show. He formerly kept but one horse, which he prized very highly, but on ascertaining that he was but nineteen years old, sold the animal, and purchased the present pair. Though not exactly a shaver, he is the very next kin to one. But the very worst trait of his character is his speaking ill of every one. So long as he confines his observations to the articles of his trade, he may pass with impunity; but let him beware how he attacks the private character of individuals.

SALUTATIONS.—We here present to our readers the various signs which custom has rendered common, for expressing to others, in our intercourse with them, our esteem, love, submission, or good will. Greeting (in German *grüssen*), is derived from the low German *grüen*, to make great: thus God greet you, means, God make you great—bless you. Salutation sometimes consists of certain gestures. Sometimes an express assurance, or wish is added to these mute signs of feeling. The difference in the forms of salutation often extends so far, that one nation considers that a mark of rudeness which another esteems a mark of civility. In most German countries, it is an act of politeness to kiss the hands of ladies; but in Italy, this is regarded as a mark of familiarity, which is permitted only to the nearest relations. On the contrary, the Russian ladies allow not only the hand to be kissed, but even the forehead, and would consider themselves insulted by the omission of this ceremony. Instead of the customary salutation in the Protestant countries of Germany,—good morning, your servant, etc.—the German Catholics salute in the manner prescribed by Pope Benedict XIII (1728).—Praised be Jesus Christ; to which the answer is, forever. Amen. The Minister's salutation is, good luck to you (*Glück auf*). The military salutations which were introduced among the Germans in the beginning of the sixteenth century, consist in touching the hat or cap, lowering the standards and the sword, or raising the musket. Vessels, when meeting, salute each other by a discharge of cannon, by striking the flag, or by the cheers of the sailors, etc. If we express our esteem for persons of distinction, by bowing, and uncovering our heads, the Russian throws himself on the ground before his master, clasps his knees, and kisses them. The Pole bows to the ground, and the Bohemian kisses at least the gown of any one for whom he wishes to express his profound respect. Some nations, in saluting, touch other parts of the body. The Laplanders, for instance, press their noses firmly together. In one of the larger Cyclades, the persons reciprocally moisten each other's hair; and the Franks are said to have pulled out a hair and presented it to the person saluted. The Turk crosses his hands, places them upon his breast, and bows. The Hindus in Bengal, touch their forehead with the right hand, and bending the head forwards. The inhabitants of the Manillas bend the body profoundly, place their hands upon their cheeks, raise one leg, and bend the knee. The inhabitants of Lanuzee, in the Polew islands, seize the hand, or even the foot of the person whom they wish to salute, and rub their face with it. In the island of Sumatra the saluting person bows, begs the left foot of him whom he addresses, kneels on the ground, and applies this foot to his crown, forehead, breast and knee: finally, he touches the ground with his head, and remains for some moments stretched out on his belly. The salutations in the East remain the same as anciently,—throwing one's self on the ground and repeatedly kissing the feet of the one saluted. In China, when acquaintances meet, they join hands, bend their heads, and say *Tsin, tsin*—a compliment without any particular signification. Friends who meet after a long separation, fall repeatedly upon their knees, and bend their heads to the ground, exclaiming at the same time, *Na fo?* (Has all passed happily?) or, *Yung fo* (Happiness is imparted upon thy contentment.) Women salute each other with the words *Vax fo* (May all happiness be with you) but they are not permitted to salute men.

SLEEP.—Sleep is one of the most mysterious phenomena in the animal world. Similar appearances may also be observed in the vegetable kingdom. In sleep, the organs of sense, the power of voluntary motion, and the active powers of the soul, suspend their operation, in order to collect new strength. The vital activity, however, is in full vigor; the functions of the heart and the lungs (breathing and the circulation of the blood,) continue, but are more calm and equable than during the waking season; the nutrition of the system, the secretion and absorption of the juices, &c. are carried on more undisturbedly and perfectly. Hence sleep is not really a state of inactivity, but very partially compared to death. Man requires most sleep in infancy, and least during the period of active manhood. During this period, two hours before midnight and five after it, seem to be sufficient; superabundance or deficiency of sleep soon produces evil effects. It is well not to have the sleeping room occupied during the day time. It should be well ventilated, cool, quiet, without flowers, or any strong odor. The bed should be hard rather than soft, and the body should be relieved from ligatures. A short slumber after dinner (*siesta*) seems to be necessary to the inhabitants of warm climates; in colder climates it is unnecessary, and frequently injurious. The dormant state of some animals presents an interesting phenomenon.

SOCRATES.—In the instance of this great man, posterity has shown, in a striking manner, that true merit does not appeal to its decisions in vain. He who perished in the conflict with his own age, is now venerated as a noble model of wisdom and worth in thought and action, and as the true source of the most valuable results in philosophy attained by the nobler spirits of Greece. Socrates claims our highest respect alike for the powers of his highly cultivated mind, the purity of his sentiments, the excellence of his instructions, the extent of his influence, and the end of his godlike life. He was born B. C. 470.—Alcibiades, in Plato's Banquet, bears the following testimony to his teachings:—"When I heard Pericles, or any other great orator, I was entertained and delighted, and I felt that he had spoken well. But, no mortal speech has ever excited in my mind such emotions as are kindled by this man. Whenever I hear him, I am, as it were, charmed and fettered. My heart leaps like an inspired Corymbant. My inmost soul is stung by his words as by the bite of a serpent; it is indignant at its own rude and ignoble character. I often weep tears of regret, and think how vain and inglorious is the life I lead. Nor am I the only one that weeps like a child, and depairs of himself; many others are affected in the same way." Socrates was, therefore, mighty in word.

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New York Theatrical Record.—Continued.

A. D. 1797. August 18.—John street Theatre opened by Salee & Co. of Boston, with the Wonder, and the Spoiled Child—Little Pickle, by Mrs. Williamson, a great favorite in boys and romps. The company consisted of Messrs. Barrett, Whitlock, Williamson, Jones, Hughes, Cleveland, with their wives, and others.

August 21st.—A summer Theatre in Greenwich street, opened by Mr. Wignell, of Philadelphia, with Venice Preserved; Pierre, Mr. Cooper; Jaffer, Mr. Morgan; Belvidera, Mrs. Merry; and the farce of Who's the Dupe?—Gradus, Mr. Harwood, being their first appearance in New York. Mrs. Merry, was celebrated on the English Stage as Miss Brunton.

August 21st.—Greenwich street.—Mr. Bernard's first appearance in New York as Goldfinch.

August 30.—John street.—Mrs. Whitlock's first appearance as Isabella.

Sept. 30.—Greenwich street.—Mr. Fennell's first appearance as Zanga, in the Revenge.

October 3d.—John street closed.—Oct.—Greenwich street closed.

December.—John street Theatre opened by Hodgkinson & Dunlap, with the School for Artrogance, and the Adopted Child.—Messrs. and Meads, Hallam, Johnson, Hodgkinson, Simpson, Tyler, and Seymour, Mrs. Melmoth, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Collins, Misses Westray, (afterwards Mrs. W. B. Wood,) E. Westray, (Mrs. Darley,) Broadhurst, Brett, Hardinge and Hogg, and Messrs. Chalmers, Williamson, Jefferson, Fawcett, Prigmore, Hallam Jr. Hogg, Miller, Lee, Leonard, &c. composed a superior Stock company.

December 27th.—The Dramatist—Vapid, Mr. Chalmers, and the Waterman—Tom Tug, Mr. Williamson, their first appearance in New York.

December 27th.—Mr. Jones died at Charleston.

January 5th.—Mr. Cooper's first appearance this season as Pierre in Venice Preserved—Jaffer, Mr. Hodgkinson.

January 29th.—The new Park Theatre, first opened by Hodgkinson & Dunlap, with a prelude, called All in a Rustle—the comedy of As you Like It—and the farce of the Purse.

February 28.—Mr. Cooper's first appearance at the Park, as Hamlet.

March 30.—Dunlap's tragedy of Andre, first performed.

General, Mr. Hallam; Bland, Cooper; Andre, Hodgkinson; Seward, Martin; Melville, Williamson; McDonald, Tyler; Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Melmoth; Honors, Mrs. Johnson.

April 2.—Mr. John Moreton died of consumption, at Philadelphia.

June 29th.—Theatre closed.

Dec. 3.—Theatre opened by Wm. Dunlap, with the School for Scandal and High Life Below Stairs. Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Oldmixon and Mrs. Hogg, were added to the company, to supply the loss of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Brett, Miss Brett, Miss Hardinge, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, the latter of whom returned to England.

Dec. 10.—Dunlap's play of the Stranger, first performed. Stranger, Mr. Cooper; Steinfort, Barrett; Francis, Martin; Solomon, Bates; Peter, Jefferson; Mrs. Haller, Mrs. Barrett; Baroness, Mrs. Hallam; Charlotte, Mrs. Seymour.

Jan. 14.—Dunlap's opera of "Sterner's Maria," music by Victor Pelles, first performed. Sir Harry, Hallam Jr.; Yorick, Cooper; Henry, Tyler; Pierre, Hogg; Lafleur, Jefferson; Maria, Miss E. Westray; Lilla, Mrs. Seymour; Nanette, Mrs. Oldmixon.

March 11.—Dunlap's comedy of Lover's View first performed. Frederick, Mr. Cooper; Baron Wildenheim, Mr. Tyler; Amelia Wildenheim, Miss E. Westray.

April 1.—Dunlap's play of Benvenuto first performed. Governor, Mr. Hallam; Heutmann, Bates; Benvenuto, Cooper; Crutew, Tyler; Stephenoil, Barrett; Kudrin, Jefferson; Gurcinn, Martin; Athanasia, Mrs. Barrett; Fadora, Mrs. Oldmixon.

April 15.—Dunlap's comedy of the Italian Father, first performed. Beraldo, Mr. Cooper; Michael Brazza, Tyler; Hypolito, Martin; Ludovico, Bates; Paolo, Jefferson; Beatrice, Miss E. Westray; Astralbe, Mrs. Barrett; Leonora, Mrs. Oldmixon.

May 6.—Last night of the regular season.

May 14.—Mr. Stephen Woolle died, aged 70.

June 20.—Greenwich street Summer Theatre opened by Mr. Fennell, but receiving no support, was soon closed.

Oct. 31.—Mrs. Williamson, the favorite comic actress, died at Charleston.

Nov. 18.—Theatre re-opened, with the Heir at Law, and the Old Maid. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Fox, Mr. Stockwell, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. King, Miss Hardinge and Miss Brett, filled the places of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mr. Bates, &c.

Nov. 20.—Mr. Fox played Montgomery, in the Carmelite, and Bagatelle, in the Poor Soldier, his first appearance in New York.

Dec. 11.—Dunlap's comedy of False Shame, first acted with great applause. Cooper, Tyler, Hodgkinson, Jefferson, Fox, Martin, Mrs. Melmoth, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Hallam, and Miss E. Westray had parts.

1800.—July.—Theatre closed.

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Georgia, in 1836, at the Presidential Election, gave

2772 majority for the Whig Candidates. We have now returns from ten counties, viz:

1836.		1836.	
Whig.	Loco Foco.	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Baldwin, 498	502	339	373
Burke, 3	156	6	180
Columbia, 281	106	350	228
Chatham, 267	337	438	350
Greene, 343	243	460	360
Hardee, 531	31	775	45
Morgan, 241	171	375	175
Richmond, 301	324	680	529
Talferfer, 261	25	429	30
Warren, 337	317	510	675
		4880	2490
		2392	
		2390	

W. M. is 1831: 1399
Do. 1838 2430
showing a net Whig gain of 991.

New York University.

"Observe, what can the matter be?"

I have chosen this caption to ray epistle as you will immediately see, very apropos. I was often accustomed to find in your paper of a morning some little notice of our University matters, stating that all was in disorder and confusion; but I always thought that it was only remarked in a spirit of humor, but now I am very much convinced of the truth of those statements, for we are indeed in a state of hibernation, (oh what a word, but it expresses my idea exactly.) The storm, which has been so long brewing on the horizon has burst, and the University is now in a state, that if not about to close, it is so much of that character that it will take as many years to bring it to its former state as it did when it underwent a similar struggle in 1833. Perhaps you do not know what it may all be about. As near as I am able to collect by talking each day some half dozen hours, it is something like what follows—Professors adversus Chancellarius, and an other individual whom I will not mention, but any how he is a "very grand homme," and is now called the little Chancellour. The Professors, it seems, complain that some one who has the charge of the money does not pay up as punctually as he ought; some of the poor fellows complain that there is a year's pay in arrears to a part of them, and that they can obtain not one sou, so they determined that they would not serve under this, what do you call him "charge d'argent" man, any longer, and desired their geniuses to turn him out, (I must confess, however, one individual whom I have formerly honored with the appellation of "grand homme," but when they tried to oust him, it seems he has succeeded and has driven them all out, for the Council have decided to that effect, as 11 is to 15. I think that is the number. Those who are of the minority, I have heard say talk of resigning, and then the jolly 15 will have all the glory to themselves. I have heard say, that they have already nominated a new Professor, from whom they are to select, but they can bring none back who will bring such fame as those whom they have turned away.

The students yesterday had a meeting in the Chapel, and passed resolutions highly commendatory of these Professors, who are almost universally loved.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—P. S. Loughborough, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky.

W. H. Davis, to be Marshall of the United States for the District of Georgia.

Consuls.—John G. Peugel, for Leipzig, in Saxony. Frederick Bonquet, for Certe, in France.

Nathan Hawley, for Nantes, in France.

Richard J. Oflly, for Mayaguez, in the Island of Porto Rico.

Stephen Powers, for Basle, in Switzerland.

Young J. Porter, for Brazoria, in Texas.

Thomas W. Robeson, for Santa Martha, in the Republic of New Grenada.

Felix H. Sada, for the Island of Guadalupe.

John R. Clenden, for the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand.

Philemon S. Parker, for Bombay, in India.

BOARD OF ALEXANDER, Oct. 8.—The most important matter before the board was the consideration of a communication from Brigadier General George P. Morris, inviting the honorable body to review with him his 6th brigade of artillery, on Thursday afternoon next, in front of the City Hall. The invitation was graciously accepted.

The board concurred in the report of the Board of Assaunts, in paying Sandy Welsh's bill for refreshments, amounting to \$207, furnished at various times. Among the items charged, was \$47 for cooks' and waiters' services in preparing and attending the collation given at Bellevue to the French officers.

A petition was received from officers A. M. C. Smith and Gilbert P. Hays, for an allowance of \$15 for their time and expenses in arresting Laflache, in New Jersey, on a charge of kidnapping. Referred to finance committee.

Also, from officers E. M. Peck and B. F. Tompkins, asking for compensation (\$15 dollars) for time and expenses in arresting a prisoner in Saratoga county, on a charge of false pretences. Referred to same committee.

Resolution by Ald. Phenix.—That it be referred to committee on wharves and piers, to inquire into the expediency, for the better accommodation of shipping on the east side of the city, of extending the pier from the river, from pier No. 1 to Roosevelt st. Adopted.

Resolution by Ald. Taylor.—To have water pipes laid in certain parts of Cherry, Division, Canal, Grand, and Walnut streets. Adopted.

The board then took up the report relative to the petition of Perkins Nichols, for permission to continue the building of the marble cemetery in Third street.

A remonstrance was read from the inhabitants of Second and Third streets, against building any more cemeteries in their neighborhood, alleging that there were four already constructed in the vicinity.

Ald. Lynch offered an amendment to the law relative to cemeteries, which has the effect of excluding all persons from infringing the law, save and except Mr. Perkins Nichols, the proprietor of the cemetery under consideration.

There was a great deal of manoeuvring about this question, and the object to carry it through seemed to be to get one Mr. Howell out of a scrape.

The report which prohibits all new cemeteries from being erected below 14th street, was finally carried by a vote of 12 to 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Joseph Powell, black belonging on board the ship Hamilton, Capt. Mundin, was examined before Judge Betts, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery upon both the captain and mate, Joseph Bond, during her voyage from Liverpool to New York. The complaint was fully sustained, and the Court ordered the prisoner to give bail for \$1000, to appear and answer, and in default of complying was committed.

James Green was examined on the complaint of Wm. Smith, both blacks, charging him with maiming upon the high seas. It appeared that a fight occurred on board the ship between the parties, who were cook and steward, which resulted in the gouging for which the parties had a right to apply for redress in the civil courts, and dismissed the complaint.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—John Williams was tried for robbing a passenger on board the steamboat Bunker Hill, of \$115. The prisoner was second porter on board the boat. The complainant, James Cannon, was a passenger from Hartford, on his route to New York, and swore positively that the money was in his pocket when he turned into his berth to sleep. In the morning, it was gone.

John Grant testified that he saw the prisoner counting over a package of money—told the captain after the robbery had been made known, and searched prisoner's chest, when the whole amount, \$115, was found. Prisoner, in his defence said he found it on the cabin floor. Verdict—Guilty.

William Hendley, black, pleaded guilty of an assault and battery upon officers Bell and Hepburn, and was remanded.

The Court then adjourned.

CONNER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, at 693 Washington street, upon the body of David Owens, aged 10 years, who was found drowned in the North River. It appeared upon testimony that the boy had been wharf by his parents to pick up chips along the wharf, and is supposed to have fallen overboard and drowned. Verdict, accidental drowning.

Suicide.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday at the upper police upon the body of a woman, name unknown, who died from the effects of laudanum.—Thomas, marshal of the 17th ward, testified that he found the deceased in a state of stupor, lying at the corner of Suffolk and Houston streets, and had her removed to the upper police office. A phial was found in her bosom, and a physician was called in. She died in about three hours afterwards. Verdict, suicide.

For the Herald.

To our Miss's Bonnet.

"The common in these modern days, the dress, and hoops, and ladies' stays, for 'bards of fire' to write their lays."

But spare me, brother poets, if I praise Our Miss's bonnet.

With mingling step and brow serene, And affections pensive mien, Her tossing head is to be seen Gray.

I'll swear I cannot vent my spleen On Miss's bonnet.

Let me invoke the muse's name To kindle up the style and rhyme, Indeed it were a burning shame

But Miss's bonnet, and my muse are scarce, And up to snuff.

Alas! her eye of tender blue, A veil is never perching through, But wildly will it stare at you

I dimly tell what she who face who choose, Ne'er thinking; If not for thinking.

The gathering gloom of evening's shades Was drawing home the bed made, With face from whence the smile ne'er fades

Hollo! said I, the moon my blades, 'Twas Miss's bonnet.

Screaming along with ribbons ay, Hues changing as on April day, Why do you black and red and gray

I cannot tell who puts you up to play, My Miss tricks.