NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Friday, January 3, 1845.

☞ For Southern mail, advertisements, &c., see fourth page.

The Anti-Rent Excitement.

At length the excitement, now ending in open insurrection, and which has existed for many months past in the counties surrounding Albany, Troy and Hudson, has reached this city, and in a form which must call out an expression of public opinion on the present crisis in the insurrectionary districts, and thus determine whether we are a government of laws, constitutionally enacted, and to be rigidly administered, or whether we are a government subject only to popular impulses of mobs and insurrectionary meetings of agitators, either here or elsewhere.

During the last few days, it appears that some movements of sympathy with those outrages in the infected counties, have been made in this city, and the result appears to be the call for a public meeting in favor of the insurrection, at Croton Hall, this evening, in the shape of the following handbill, which has been placarded in all the public places throughout the city and the suburbs. Here it is:—

ANTI-RENT WAR.—FELLOW-CITIZENS—Troops have gone from this city, equipped with the instruments of death, for the purpose of commencing a civil war in this State, to establish feudalism over freedom. We protest against these proceedings, because

1. The immense tracts of land claimed by Lord Van Rensselaer were given to him by persons (foreign kings and queens) who did not own one acre of the same.

2. The wrong is increased by the insulting conditions upon which the "tenants" are permitted to occupy the land thus unjustly claimed by Van Rensselaer; in addition to the "rent," they are bound to do him "villian service," replenish his larder with fat ducks, and pay him a fine every time they dispose of their property—even by bequest. They are not permitted to touch a mine, or build any water machinery, and must, at any time he demands it, give up the whole farm, or any part thereof, that "my lord" may erect *his* mills, and erect *his* machinery!

Fellow-citizens—Every man must see that such a system is not only degrading to the men who are its victims, but an insult to the majesty of the people. In the degradation of even a few citizens, every member of the Republic is measurably disgraced.

For these among other reasons, a public meeting of the citizens of New York will be held at Croton Hall, corner of the Bowery and Division street, Friday evening, Jan. 3, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of abolishing this remnant of Fuedal barbarism.

By order of a Committee of the New York National Reform Association.

THOMAS A. DEVYR, Chairman.

There is no misunderstanding this bulletin. The person who signs the notice of the committee has been for several years a resident of this city, and during the last four months he has published a journal called the "National Reformer," the columns of which have teemed weekly with articles in favor of the revolutionists on the Hudson, and calling upon them, by all the principles of liberty and equality, to unite together and put down for ever what was called "feudalism," "tyranny," "lordly oppression." During the past summer the same person frequently visited in person the insurrectionary districts, giving in his paper full and graphic accounts of the various meetings which he attended, and the progress of the "free" principles which his paper advocated. We have still in our possession, we believe, a number of these papers, which contained descriptions of his journeyings around the insurrectionary districts.

Again, the "National Reform Committee," of which this person is the organ, and of which one Mr. John Windt and various other individuals in this city are members, has been in existence for many months, and its declared purpose has been to organize a party, whose grand principle of action was a division of the public lands amongst all those citizens of the republic who now possess no landed property. This division is to be effected without money and without price. Previous to the last election, this committee and their assistant agitators, had various meetings throughout the city, organized sub-committees in several wards, and actually nominated Congressional and State tickets, all their candidates being pledged to their peculiar doctrines. Ely Moore was one of those candidates, and Parke Godwin, one of the assistant editors of the "Evening Post," we believe, another. At all events the latter gentleman published something favorable to the views of this new agrarian party. We may also add that this party have another newspaper organ entitled the "Working Man's Advocate," which is edited by an Englisman named Evans, who was, we believe, indoctrinated with these agrarian principles in the English radical districts, and Mike Walsh. This paper is weekly filled with the most inflammatory appeals to the mob-spirit, and breathes a tone of bold and utter defiance of the laws.

Such are the movements which are now coming rapidly to a crisis. A public meeting of the citizens of New York is called to-night at Croton Hall for the purpose of devising measures to prevent the execution of the laws in this State. If the constituted authorities of New York are unable to carry the laws into execution, and these anti-rent principles obtain the ascendancy, the next movement will be to divide the public lands—to abolish all rents—destroy all leases and title-deeds—and to throw society back to its original elements—

"Where wild in woods the noble savage ran."

This then, is the singular crisis into which the criminal apathy of both parties before the last election, has precipitated the people of this city and of this State. It is now, indeed, time to act. And we look to the people of this city to take that course of action in relation to this deplorable agitation, which a full determination to uphold the constitution and the laws, will warrant at this critical moment in our internal difficulties.

MORE ABOLITION MOVEMENTS.—While the patriots of Quattlebum and Bluff-town, in South Carolina, are threatening to dissolve the Union if the Tariff be not repealed and Texas annexed, we perceive that the Abolitionists of Boston and that neighborhood, have commenced a movement for the peaceful dissolution of the Union, in the shape of a petition which they intended to present to Congress during the present session. It seems that a petition, calling for a National Convention to exterpate Slavery, or dissolve the Union with the Southern States, has been circulated all over Massachusetts for some time past, and is now published in the *Boston Liberator*, (Mr. Garrison's paper,) with a great deal of flourish, and no doubt will be ready for presentation to Congress in a week or two.

Thus we go. While many of the States repudiate their just debts—while an insurrection is going on in the central counties of the State of New York—while certain portions of Maryland and Pennsylvania oppose payment of taxes—we see the extreme enthusiasts of the South and of the North preparing gradually to declare for an utter dissolution of the Union, if their several schemes, each of them antagonistic of the other, be not adopted by the rest of the country. Under such an accumulation of threatenings and dangers to the stability of the Union, it may be asked, is it not an alarming crisis? We say—no. The bulk of the nation are in favor of the Union, and the enthusiasts in any part of the country may pass as many resolutions as they please. Let them dissolve the Union if they can!

LATEST FROM THE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.—Up to a late hour last evening, there was no further information relative to proceedings in the various districts where the Anti-rent movement was prevailing, beyond what we have given in another part of our paper. Of course, rumor, with her thousand tongues, was not idle—but nothing of that sort was in such form as could be relied upon.

NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.—The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect took the oath of office in Albany on the 1st instant. They afterwards received the visits of their friends and the public. The Legislature meet at the capital next Tuesday.

TERMINATION OF THE ONDERDONK INVESTIGATION—DECISION OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—THE BISHOP FOUND GUILTY.—Yesterday at 3 o'clock the investigation in relation to certain charges preferred against Bishop Onderdonk, terminated in the rendition of the verdict of the Court. The Bishop was found guilty on all the specifications in the presentment, except one, on which the testimony was of such a character that it could not be entertained. The vote was *eleven* for a finding of "guilty," and *six* of "not guilty"—a result very nearly that which we predicted a few days ago. The Court will meet again this day, for the purpose of pronouncing sentence, and then the Bishop will have the privilege of stating reasons in arrest of judgment. It is desired by the Bishops who voted against him that Bishop Onderdonk would offer his resignation. But this, it is well understood, he will not do.

In the meantime, the friends of the Bishops are deliberating on their course. It is almost decided by them to call a convention of the Diocese of New York, for the purpose of making a resolute and united movement in defence of the Bishop. Indeed, we are pretty well assured that a solemn protest against the decision of the House of Bishops will be made by this diocese, and that a formal and final separation will follow. In this protest and separation, other dioceses may be reasonably expected to unite, and thus we have the prospect of a complete division of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The truth is, matters have been gradually approaching this point for some years past. The crisis, which was unavoidable, has been only precipitated by this accidental circumstance of Bishop Onderdonk's trial and conviction. As we have all along stated, this has been a critical and decisive struggle between the two great parties into which this church has been divided,—a feud originating in a quarrel about the funds of the Trinity Church corporation, inflamed and increased by the circumstance attendant on the Puseyite controversy, and now conducted to its final *denouement* by the trial of Bishop Onderdonk, on charges stale, frivilous, and ridiculous.

A great deal of excitement will be produced by the result of this trial. The public voice calls universally for a publication of the whole of the evidence, the arguments, and the proceedings of the Court in this case. It ought not to be withheld. On the consequences likely to follow this affair, with respect to the Trinity Church funds—the Episcopal Church—and the great cause of religion itself, we will hereafter have ample opportunity to speak, as subsequent events are developed.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHING THE ITALIAN OPERA IN NEW YORK.—A highly respectable and well attended meeting of the friends of the Italian Opera was held yesterday evening at the New York Hotel, Broadway. This movement, which is likely to be well sustained, originated with a few gentlemen, whose views will be best understood by a perusal of the following notice convening the meeting:—

NEW YORK, 30th December, 1844.

SIR—The subscribers having carefully investigated the accounts of the Italian Opera Company during the season now drawing to a close, have convinced themselves of the accuracy of the statements already published, of the insufficiency of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the enterprise, to afford those engaged in it adequate support, and they earnestly request your attendance at a meeting to be held at the New York Hotel, on Thursday, the 2nd of January, at 7 o'clock P. M., when an effort will be made by the lovers of music and patrons of the Opera to sustain the present company another season.

After a Chairman and Secretary had been appointed, a lively conversation took place upon the position and prospects of the Opera. A subscription list was opened, and a liberal sum immediately subscribed towards a new season of twenty-four days, to commence about the first of next month. In addition to this, it was resolved to establish, for the support of the Italian Opera, a permanent fund, whose resources are to be applied only in case of future inadequacy in the receipts to sustain the company. We have the pleasure of stating that this fund was also subscribed to in a generous manner at the meeting last night, and, from the interest manifested, it is likely to be considerably augmented through the efforts of those gentlemen to secure the patronage of their friends in addition to their own. A committee of five was appointed to carry out the views of the meeting, at which a creditable spirit, certainly, was manifested, and one which we trust will succeed in retaining in this city an efficient and well organized operatic corps—such as the present.

OLE BULL'S FAREWELL CONCERT—NEW SACRED COMPOSITION.—Ole Bull is preparing to give his farewell concert in this city. He is busily engaged on a new composition, embodying the sublime emotions, excited by that great effort of the "sweet singer of Israel"—the 18th Psalm—and which he intends performing at this last concert. This new composition will, we are inclined to think, exhibit his powers as a composer and musical poet, with greater effect than any previous effort. It is certainly a bold and daring project to attempt, this musical embodiment of the sentiments of this inspired composition—one of the most beautiful and pathetic to be found in the Old Testament. Let us just recite a few of the verses:—

In my distress I called upon the LORD, and cried unto my GOD: he heard my voice out of his temple, and my cry came before him even into his ears.

Then the earth shook and trembled; the foundations also of the hills moved and were shaken, because he was wroth.

He bowed the heavens also, and came down: and darkness was under his feet.

And he rode upon a cherub and did fly; yea, he did fly upon the wings of the wind.

He made darkness his secret place; his pavilion round about him were dark waters and thick clouds of the skies.

At the brightness that was before him, his thick clouds passed; hail stones and coals of fire.

Then the channels of waters were seen, and the foundations of the world were discovered at thy rebuke, O LORD, at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils.

He sent from above, he took me, he drew me out of many waters.

Such is a specimen of this sublime and inspired poem—infinitely transcending in poetic fervour and lofty thought any thing to be found in Homer or Milton. The attempt to convey in musical numbers the feelings excited by it, is only paralleled by that of Handel, which resulted in those immortal compositions with which his name is ever to be associated. We doubt not that Ole Bull will be equally and triumphantly successful, and will be greatly astonished, indeed, if this last effort of his genious be not the most popular of all, and the most enduring monument of his exalted talent.

ITALIAN MUSIC.—One of the most delightful books of music ever published in this country is Antognini's "Album," containing an admirable collection of the choicest gems from the Italian operas. The selection has been made with characteristic taste, and the style of the work is very elegant. It is just the work that the ladies wanted—a carefully compiled selection of Italian music—and is already very popular in all our fashionable drawing rooms.

THE CONCERT OF THE ORPHEAN FAMILY.—These very interesting musicians, in conjunction with Mr. Brown, will give a Concert this evening at the Society Library Rooms, Broadway. The pieces they intend to perform are new and attractive.—Mr. Brown will introduce on the occasion, some of his most resent compositions.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, &c.—This exhibition at the Coliseum, Broadway, has been crowded during the holidays, strikingly evidencing how well it is appreciated by the public, which it well merits for excellency, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—This body met in Boston on the 1st instant. Levi Lincoln was elected President of the Senate, and Samuel H. Walley, Jr., Speaker of the House.

PAPERS FROM HONDURAS.—We have the Balize (Honduras) Observer to the 7th ult. It contains no news.

MARYLAND.—The Legislature met on Tuesday. Williams, of Somerset, was chosen President of the Senate, and Chapman Speaker of the House.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN NEW YORK.—As fine a January day as ever shone from the heavens ushered in the advent of 1845. New Year's day is always a remarkable epoch for the lovers of fun and excitement; a striking one in a social point of view, as being the period when gentlemen, young and old, even including old bachelors, are free to visit young ladies, without liability to be suspected of a lurking *regard* for any object but conventional usage. It is also a peculiarly welcome day to news-men, cab-men, confectioners, wine-bibbers, and the friends of publicans, for on that day these latter functionaries are wont to keep open house—a custom whose popularity has nothing to fear from the hostility of any sect or party excepting the distinguished originators of the manufacture of Cold-Water Punch in the Park Fountain. But the New Year does not begin with delight, nor shine a holiday for all classes. Disconsolate door-keepers are harrassed by the monotony of importunate knockers; theatrical managers lose all management of themselves in their anxiety for the fate of their "novelties;" cooks are oppressed, and butlers overpowered; Mayors become martyrs to the formalities of levees; and horses are driven to show their faith in whipcord, by an increase in the rapidity of their locomotion.

All these truths and many more were no doubt faithfully illustrated on last New Year's Day; yet, notwithstanding the beauty of the weather and the prosperity of the times, there was, in the forenoon, apparently less than the customary amount of bustle and fun, and merriment and hilarity. There were abundance of visitors on the rounds certainly, and this constituted the principal feature of the day. From an early hour a continuous stream of pedestrians literally covered the streets, an effect produced most easily, as they had already been covered with a stratum of mud and filth, and every species of nuisance, to a depth almost as great as the laziness and incompetency of those who are paid, and who pledged their promises, as lovers of reform, to sweep them. The incessant noise of knockers was heard on every hand; and frequently, as one passed along, they might overhear a remark such as, "Do you recollect the number?" "Oh, we'll find that out; the name's on the door;" plainly showing that previous familiarity was by no means considered an essential to confer "the right of visit;" nor was it destitute of interest in another point of view, as being the first general recognition of "the right of search, (for the residences of friends,) upon record by Americans. In the west end carriages were rolling the rounds in large numbers, and now and again a showy livery reminded the spectator of more aristocratical countries, where the curious operation is performed of driving coaches through acts of Parliament; where a footman's value is in proportion to the circumference of the calf of his leg, and where the maker of the one and the master of the other is esteemed profound according to the profundity of his purse; and where the extent of his knowledge is considered proportionate to that of his estates.

One of the principal attractions of the day was Collector Van Ness's reception of his friends at Tammany Hall. For sumptuous and elegant preparations, the hospitable rites of this agreeable observance could not possibly be surpassed. The Collector was waited upon by several thousands whose congratulations were tendered to him upon the confirmation of his appointment to the high office he holds, by the Senate, and his manner was most felicitous and pleasing to all who visited him. All who went were welcomed heartily, and all went away as heartily gratified.

The Mayor, too, held a kind of levee, which was pretty numerously attended. If there was a more limited expenditure of wit and wine at this than the Tammany Hall affair, the consumption of "native" grapes and lemonade was immeasurably greater; we believe the last mentioned article disappeared in enormous quantities. His Honor was particularly affable, and none who waited upon him returned without either a nod, a wink, or a shake of the hand. In the afternoon, a set of choice spirits waited upon the Mayor at his residence, and by way of compliment to him, kept up a prolonged noise of bassoons, serpents, trombones and banjos, which they called a serenade. A large detachment of newsboys were on the spot, and interlarded the musical performances with a few notes of exclamation, such as "here's the Herald,—look out for squalls—where are the scavengers?—three cheers for the apple-women," and numerous other shrewd and pointed remarks, with which it is said his Honor was not over delighted.

As evening approached, several remarkable indications were observable that events were beginning to thicken, and that before the expiration of the first day of the New Year, there would be some spicy and unique doings in Gotham. About that hour, which suggested itself as the one after dinner, there might, to an observant eye, be seen ominous gatherings of devil-may-care-looking fellows about the entrances of grog shops, hotels, and caravansaries; knots of industrious yawners about lamp posts, and sundry picquets of rollicking sailors making their way up town, to kick up a spree, and look out for chances. By and bye, the disposition of these numerous forces had undergone a change; formations on a most extensive scale took place inside, instead of outside the grog shops; a great noise of glasses in motion succeeded, and in a short time the traveller in the streets was intercepted, occasionally by men "half seas over," and others "hard up." Towards sunset, the nuisance had increased to a great extent; indeed, there is hardly a street a person entered, but several "decided cases" of intoxication presented themselves to the sight, and by ten o'clock those who were "glorious"—within the grog shops and without—were past computation. About this hour they began to become pretty noisy, and we understand that several very gallant affairs came off between the votaries of Bacchus and the Watchmen, in which the latter invariably came off second best.—A large quantity of gunpowder was expended in the course of the day, and to the great credit of grocer's attachés, and draper's assistants, grandmother's pets, and unruly schoolboys—the most interminable cracking of pistols—pocket, cavalry, revolving and every other sort—met the ear, wherever there was an open door or gateway—or any convenient aperture through which to make the folks in the street smell powder. Now, and again too, we were gratified by a procession of amateur originals, decked out in grotesque toggery, and fantastic habiliments, which was invariably attended by an incredible number of steady boys, staggering striplings, and stupid adults. At one locality, the whole blessed day was spent in guessing for a pig; in another they were content to pay for the pleasure of shooting at one; but whether their eye teeth were not cut, or that the potations of the holidays had interfered with their eye-sight, is not upon record; at all events, the aforesaid animals came off unscathed, much to the delight of all who reprobate cruelty to animals.

The several places of amusement were literally crammed on New Year's night; the theatres especially, each and all of them enjoyed a fruitful benefit—plenty of noise and plenty of wool too; but in some cases the torrent of numbers and whirlwind of mirth ran so high, that the words of a famous general were applicable—"another such victory would be our ruin." All these theatricals will be found elsewhere. So we will here conclude with observing that from all we have seen, it is our opinion that that momentous day—January first, 1845, will never revisit us—that we will not for twelve months have another "New Year's day"; and that it will take at least three times that period to correct the vice, and eradicate the intemperance and rowdyism, such as we saw on New Year's night—and which was principally generated by the licentious, immoral and factious procedure of political clubs and cabals during the late election.

STEAMSHIP ACADIA left Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, with about fifty passengers.

ITALIAN OPERA.—There was a good house at Palmo's on New Year's day, when Cenerentola was performed for the last time during this season. As usual, it was well received, and all persons employed in it earned hearty and well-merited applause, of which Pico took the lion's share. She has now taken strong hold of the public, with whom she is a decided favorite.

Her performance of Cenerentola is highly creditable to her artistical conception and corresponding execution, and fully deserves to be classed amongst the most pleasing appearances on the stage, owing to the *timbre* and peculiar charm of her *medium*, which may be called a mezzotint of unexceptionable beauty, symetrically *encadré*, between her upper and lower notes. There is perhaps no singer, with the exception of Pauline and Eugenia Garcia, who could surpass her in this most difficult *role*, which comes within the full range of a mezzo-soprano and contralto, comprising two octaves from A to A. It is unnecessary to enter into any details as to the manner with which she acquitted herself, since she was faultless from beginning to end; but if any thing be entitled to a separate mention, it is the ballad "*Una Volta*," in which the low notes formed an admirable contrast to the high ones in the subsequent duo, "*Una Grazia*," after which the applause was most enthusiastic, as throughout the evening it did not come "single spies, but in battalions," with bouquets instead of "deadly weapons" in their hands.—But the adagio of the *rondo finale*, the "hobby" of all *prime donne*, was the gem of the evening—given as it was by her with a rare neatness of vocalization and purity of intonation eclipsing the *allegretto* of "*non piu mesta*" in the same proportion as her sentimental style of singing is superior to her *canto ornato*. Her little awkwardness of gait was moreover in perfect keeping with the character of Cenerentola, who had not been to a fashionable boarding school, and at the epoch of the opera was still a stranger to the manners of the *beau monde*.

Pico, the sun, was ably seconded by Antognini, Sanquirico and Tomasi, like as many satellites.—Antognini appeared to suffer a little from indisposition, which is to be regretted for his sake, but not for the sake of the public, since it prevented him from forcing his voice to a pitch any thing but agreeable to "delicate organs." Sanquirico brought, as a New Year's gift, his whole budget of fun; nor was Tomasi less amusing as Dandini.

To-night, Semiramide will be performed for the first time, and being, after Guillaume Tell, Rossini's most elaborate opera, it properly may be regarded as an important event in the musical world, and undoubtedly will be received as such by the public.

The rehearsal which took place last evening gives a fair hope for an unrivalled success. The opera is remarkably well studied, the singers are all in capital spirits, the scenery the finest perhaps ever produced in this country, the orchestra ready to act like "one man," and even the chorusses—mirabile dictu—appear anxious to be chorusses, for one opera at least. Borghese and Pico have splendid parts, with a number of brilliant arias and duos. The duo of the second act between them will probably offer the principal attraction, and at the same time the best opportunity to convince the public of the folly to attempt a comparison between two singers so different in voice and style.

THE THEATRES ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT—WINDING UP OF THE FIRST DAY IN 1845—The festivities of New Year's day closed with a general turn-out to the theatres, all of which were crowded with such mixed multitudes of men and women as can be seen nowhere but in New York, and nowhere in New York but at the places of public amusement on holiday nights. The principal part of the fun was, as usual, in front of the foot-lights; and here scenes were enacted of far more stirring interest, more original and dramatic in conception, and more vigorous and effective in execution, than any thing in the way of "new and popular pieces" produced by the managers within a twelvemonth. The genuine romance of real life was here witnessed in all sorts of variety; "after which," (to use the language of the play-bills,) the farce, in a great many queer acts, of high life below stairs, was performed with "the full strength of the company," and "with the most unbounded applause."

Determining to see all that was to be seen, we took an omnibus to the Chatham, where we were so lucky as to get a full view of the crowd who had rushed in and filled every part of the house, so that it was really difficult to breathe amid the innumerable steams and aromatic New Year's odors with which the whole atmosphere was impregnated. The pit was a sea of "monstrous heads;" and although there were apparently a great number of vacant faces, yet such a thing as a vacant seat was not to be thought of. A good portion of the pittites finding the weather rather warm, had pulled off their coats, probably for the purpose of giving free play to their lungs, as the yelling, hooting, whistling, and cat-calling were fierce and uninterrupted.

At the Bowery and Olympic it was quite as bad. Indeed, a portion of the Bowery audience fairly forced themselves over the orchestra, and took possession of a corner of the stage, which they held stoutly for some time, until at length dislodged by an officer, who got an apple on the nose as a "perquisite" for his services, hurled by some sympathiser with the rights of the people, who had been watching the proceeding from the gallery. The confusion was greater than even at the Chatham, and it was only occasionally that anything said on the stage could be heard—not a bad thing, however, for the pieces played.

The Olympic was so full of people that one could only guess at what was going on upon the stage. What with eating pea-nuts, however, fighting for seats, climbing on each other's shoulders, and keeping the orchestra in tune, the audience seemed to have plenty of amusement, which they apparently enjoyed with the greatest relish. In fact, the houses at these three theatres are of a distinct species, strongly and broadly marked, and of whose existence the up-town exquisite and the fashionable lounger in Broadway are entirely ignorant, but which is yet eminently worthy of study and consideration.

The Park had a large and very noisy house—as if it were made up, in a great measure, of those who could not go anywhere else. A new piece called "the Battle of Austerlitz," was among the entertainments. It is, of course, "adapted from the English stage," and we notice the Park has two or three more pieces of the same kind underlined as among the attractions to come. "Austerlitz" is a weak, confused, disjointed affair, worth neither the trouble of adaptation nor the patience of listening. It is filled with "terrific combats," old men in old women's clothes, licentious captains and immaculate soldiers' wives—besides a very probable scene in which two young ladies (one of them in pantaloons) from a window describe to each other the smallest movements of a private soldier (the hero) in the great battle of Austerlitz, and another, in which a rather fat man in a watchman's coat and a woollen "comforter" round his neck, makes his appearance in vigorous pantomime to represent taking snuff, and snaps his fingers at half-a-dozen cocked hats, which are deferentially raised at his approach. This is Napoleon. What becomes of the parties after this, we confess puzzles us, and we refer the reader to the "small bills."

The performances last evening, with very little variation, were the same as on New Year's night. The houses were rather meagre, and things looked gloomy. At the Park the solitude was chilling, and the very gas-lights seemed to wink and burn dim with sympathy for the empty benches.

MADAME ARNOULT.—This charming vocalist gives her concert on the 15th inst.

VERY LATE FROM LIMA.—We have received *El Commercio*, published at Lima, to the 30th of Oct. The affairs in Peru are still in an unsettled state. As usual, revolutions were the order of the day.

Congress was to meet in December, when, it was thought, Costello would be elected President.

This fighting candidate for the chief magistracy was marching for Lima at the head of six or seven thousand troops.

For interesting marine intelligence, see proper head.

LATE FROM NEW GRENADA.—Our dates from this place are to a late date. The elections were going in favor of General Musara who was in Lima. He was to leave, however, for Bogota in December with Senor D. Gacia de Rio his *attaché*.

LAUNCH OF A PACKET.—The beautiful new ship Havre will be launched at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, from Webb's yard. She is nine hundred tons burthen; is intended for a Havre packet, and will be commanded by Captain Allen C. Ainsworth.

ELIHU L. MIX, Esq., bearer of dispatches from the U. S. Legation at Peru, for our government, arrived at Savannah, via Kingston, Jamaica, in the Cassida.

LATEST FROM THE INFECTED COUNTIES.—FIGHT AND FUNNY SCENES.—The northern mail has brought us plenty of papers from the insurrectionary counties. Our latest Albany paper is of the 1st instant.

It is to be seen, by the extracts, we annex that strong efforts are making to upset the whole anti-rent movement, and if the authorities continue in their exertions, they will succeed in putting a stop to any further trouble from such men as Big and Little Thunder.

[From Albany Argus, Dec. 31.]

From Rensselaer, the Budget of yesterday states that Goyer, one of the persons arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Grafton murder, was fully committed for trial. The examinations are still going on. The Attorney General, who is associated with the District Attorney in conducting the examinations, returned to Troy yesterday in the discharge of that duty.

The returns at the Adjutant-General's office, state that the (Kingston) Ulster Greys, the Rondout Guards and the Hurley Rifle Corps had reported themselves ready for service, the moment the necessary preparations could be completed, and a supply of arms and munitions obtained. A correspondent says (on the 28th)—"We have only three towns in which citizens countenance these gatherings; and it is said, that they begin to apprehend danger to themselves. The speakers have failed to meet their appointment for the past week."

[From Albany Argus, Jan. 1.]

Yesterday afternoon, three more of our military companies—the Albany Republican Artillery, the Van Rensselaer Guards and the Washington Riflemen (a German corps)—were put under orders, by the Commander-in-Chief, and despatched to Hudson by an Extra train last night.

Arrangements had been made by the Adjutant General by which these troops were sent immediately on the arrival of the Boston and Housatonic trains. They left, indeed, in a few hours after the requisition from Hudson reached this city—and as they were to be met by an Extra train from Hudson at the junction, they probably reached their destination about midnight.

It is proper to add—to counteract the various rumors occasioned by this prompt movement—that the reinforcement was deemed necessary by the Mayor of Hudson and the Sheriff of Columbia, who united in the requisition—that the requisition was accompanied by affidavits from persons well informed of the movements of the Anti-renters, going to show that they contemplated a sudden movement upon the city of Hudson, and upon the jail, with a view to rescue the prisoners in custody—and that for this purpose they had been perfecting an organization for several days. It is enough to say, that the information thus received from reliable sources, was deemed sufficient by the Mayor and Sheriff to warrant extraordinary measures of precaution and defence.

We learn from Hudson that the mounted troops from New York had arrived to the number of 70 or 80, and had reported themselves to the Sheriff. The force, subject to his order, is now about 300, exclusive of the volunteers on duty from Hudson.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.—The Guardian of the Soil, extra, gives notice of an Anti-Rent State Convention, to be held at Bern, in this county, on the 8th inst, for the purpose of taking measures to bring their case before the legislature.

Extract from a letter dated Hudson, Dec. 30, 1844. You have heard that on Thursday a warrant was put in the hands of the under sheriff to arrest James Reynolds, of Copake. He went alone, and on his arrival the horn was blown, as I understand, from Reynolds' house, while he was running across the field. The under sheriff left for home but was overtaken and surrounded. After compelling him to read all his papers and threatening him with a good coat if he ever came again, they let him go. The sheriff then resolved to go in force the next time.—The Burgesses Corps of your city were then called on, and every man was anxious to be of the number of the turnout. Lieut. Townsend took a part of his company and a part of the Court House Guards, and left the city with the deputy sheriff at one o'clock Saturday night.—They "drop't down on Reynolds' about seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The horns were blown in every direction; but the deputy and the Corps shoved direct upon the house and the man Reynolds. They found him and his nephew (who has been a runner between the city and the anti-rent camp) in the garret. When all was secure, the anti's began to arrive. The first one rode up very boldly. The soldiers commanded him to stand.—He, suspecting some danger, wheeled his horse. They commanded "stand" again, but he put spurs to his horse, and six bullets were put after him. Report says that one ball passed through his leg and into his horse. Another Indian was said to have been shot through the knee? Various bodies of Indians were seen hovering about the route home, but they ran when approached.—The prisoners are now undergoing an examination. We have to day heard that the Indians were much alarmed, and have called several peace meetings for New Year's day!

[From Hudson Gazette of Dec. 31.]

The examination of Smith A. Boughton, otherwise called "Big Thunder," and Mordimer C. Beldin, otherwise called "Little Thunder," Samuel A. Wheeler, and Esau Craig, before Judges Peck and Martin and Recorder McClellan, was concluded on the evening of the 26th instant, and they were committed and detained on the following charges:—

1. Manslaughter, in the first degree.
2. Robbery, in the first degree.
3. Assault with deadly weapons in resisting the execution of legal process at Copake.
4. Assault with deadly weapons in resisting the execution of a legal process at Ancram.
5. Conspiracy with others for the perversion and obstruction of justice and the due administration of the laws at Copake and Ancram.
6. The same at Claverack.
7. Riot at Copake and Ancram.
8. Riot at Claverack.

Boughton was also detained on the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill Henry C. Miller, Sheriff, Thomas Sedgwick, Deputy Sheriff, and John S. Anable.

Beldin was also detained on the charge of aiding and assisting Boughton in attempting to escape.

Samuel A. Wheeler and Esau Craig, were each committed on the charge of aiding and assisting Boughton in attempting to escape from arrest.

Andrew Poucher charged with aiding and abetting in the robbery of the Sheriff, in taking away his papers and also charged with a conspiracy for the perversion and obstruction of justice, and the due administration of the laws was bailed, himself in the sum of $2000, and his bail in the sum of $2000.

The Governor has ordered a considerable additional military force to this city, to assist it putting down the anti-rent disturbances in this county. In addition to the Albany Burgesses Corps, a fine well disciplined company under command of Lieut. Townsend, which has been among us for a few days past, there arrived in the cars on Saturday afternoon last, the Emmet Guards, of Albany, under command of Capt. John Osborn. This is a very large and splendid company, and well drilled for service.

We also learn that the Governor has given orders to two military corps in Schenectady and one in Newburgh to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

Deputy Sheriff John H. Bagley having a process to serve upon James Reynolds and several others in the town of Copake, on Friday last, proceeded to that place, to perform his duty. On arriving at the house of Mr. Reynolds, he was told that Mr. R. was absent. Mr. Bagley then started for home, and after proceeding six or eight miles, and arriving within a short distance of the ten mile gate on the Columbia turnpike, he was overtaken by twenty or thirty men, dressed in Indian disguise, who surrounded his wagon and demanded his papers.—The Deputy informed them that they would be of no service to them, as copies had been preserved. They however persisted in seeing the papers, and demanded to know their contents, after learning which, they told him he might go, and warned him against coming amongst them on like business again.

John Traver, constable of this city, on Friday last, on his return from Ancram, whether he had been on business, was stopped twice by men in disguise—the first time by three "Indians" who demanded his papers, and threatened to shoot him if he did not comply, but Mr. T. peremptorily refused giving them up—After detaining him a short time they suffered him to pass on, but he had not proceeded far before he was again surrounded by five or six more "Indians" who presented a pistol and demanded his papers and the business which had called him to that town. Failing to find out anything from him, and finding threats of no avail, they at last allowed him to pass on, threatening however to give him a coat of tar and feathers the next time he should be caught in that section of country.

[From Albany Journal, Dec. 31.]

We understand from a citizen who came up with despatches, that the Sheriff, in company with a posse consisting of about twenty of the Burgesses Corps, started Saturday to make further arrests of persons implicated in the murder at Smoky Hollow. Two persons of the name of Reynolds, father and son, were arrested, under circumstances which, as related to us, would almost form the basis of a three volume novel, or at least a decent sized novelette. We tell the tale as told to us, believing it to be in the main, strictly correct. The posse surrounded the house of Reynolds, which, upon their approach, had been doubly barred, and put in a state of defence against the anticipated siege. Admittance being peremptorily refused, was effected without leave, by cutting the door into pieces. The son was encountered in the doorway, who attacked the first soldier, and endeavored to strike up his bayonet. But while thus engaged, he was floored by a stroke from the bayonet of another member of the Corps, and was secured. Then came the hunt for the "old one," and it was a long and weasisome business.—A glimpse of the fugitive would be obtained as he entered a room, and close upon his heels poured in the posse, but the bird had flown, although no mode of egress was visible, except by the chimney. Soon word would be brought that the bird had made his appearance in another quarter of the building, and again would be re-enacted the appearance, the chase, and the mysterious disappearance. It appeared that the house was supplied with trap doors and convenient chimneys, almost without number, and thus was the chase prolonged, until even the patience of the posse began to be exhausted. But at last the fugitive had been hunted to the garret, whither the posse followed, and, though enveloped in Egyptian darkness, began a search for the gentleman with their bayonets. Silence prevailed, broken only by the successive plunges of the bayonets into the rafters, &c., until a yell proclaimed that the search was successful. Lights were brought, and the prisoner was found pinned to the wall, the bayonet having passed through one of his hands. Thus successfully terminated the exploring expedition.

The same posse also came in sight of about 50 Indians, who immediately took to flight. The pursuers separated, and by taking different paths endeavored to come out ahead of the flying detachment. But the "Indians" ran for their lives, and escaped. They evidently have no taste for cold lead, with which they doubtless knew their pursuers were well provided. The insurgents are in possession of a field piece which they captured last week at Germantown.

[From Albany Knickerbocker, Jan. 1.]

One of the Burgesses Corps who arrived here to-day, informs us that a detachment of the corps, Emmet Guards and Minute men of Hudson, left that place on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock for a place in the vicinity of Germantown where the Anti-Rent party had two field pieces which they had taken from a Germantown uniform company. There visit was to re-capture the cannon. Nothing had been heard from them when the express left.

The despatches received by the Adjutant General contain information that an attack was premeditated on Hudson last night. The information came from such a source to the Sheriff of Columbia county, that he deemed it prudent to call for more forces. This is all the information the Adjutant General felt willing to communicate to us.

When the Express left Hudson yesterday afternoon, the Indians were gathering in the outskirts of Hudson, and the people of that place were in a state of great alarm.

Middletown, Orange Co.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

MIDDLETOWN, 1st January, 1845.

J. G. BENNETT, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR:

We are in a blaze of excitement here owing to the wars and rumors of wars which reach us from the upper counties. Our military men are trembling in their shoes, and watching every mail with the expectation of receiving marching orders from head quarters. I said trembling—but not with fear, lest they should not come in for a fair share of the glory of this most inglorious war; for they are as brave a set of fellows as ever

"Shouldered a crutch
To show how fields are won."

But seriously, and to the point, in reference to these anti-renters. In the first place, we doubt, in this region, whether Gov. Bouck has the authority to call out a single regiment to act against these men; and nothing will be done, on an extensive scale, until Gov. Wright assumes the chair, when a special act will be passed for the raising troops, if necessary—providing of arms, provisions, &c., &c. Secondly, there are not organized troops enough in the state to conquer the anti-renters, and for this reason: These men known every nook and corner and crevice—every by-place—every covert and place of ambush within their boundaries, and to meet them in open fight, upon a fair field, will be impossible. If we have war it will be after the manner of the Seminoles. Whoever is acquainted with the localities which they inhabit must see at once the truth and force of these arguments. Again, they are much stronger, have greater resources, and are under better discipline than has been even thought of by those residing at a great distance. For the last three years they have been steadily at work preparing for the storm with which they are now threatened; and it is said by those who know, that they have a fund of more than $80,000 on hand, which they will know how to use when the moment comes for action. This money has been raised by a voluntary contribution of one and a half cents on every acre of land on the domain. In the counties of Greene, Columbia, Delaware, Scoharie, parts of Ulster and Sullivan, they can, at the shortest notice, call out an army of more than fifteen thousand of able bodied and determined men, who, fighting after the mode at which I have hinted, would make disastrous work amongst the strongest force which can be sent against them.

What then is to be done, supposing that the worst should come to the worst? All that can be done, effectually, is to proceed, in open day, to their cleared lands, take away their wives and children, to a place of security, drive away their cattle, destroy the implements of husbandry and take other like steps, and depend upon it, they will shortly sue for peace, and come to terms. It is useless,