NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—$7 per annum.
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Volume XVII..... No. 147.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CORSICAN BROTHERS—THE BRIGAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LOLA MONTEZ IN BAVARIA—MR. AND MRS. LILLY W.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT—LE DIABLE A QUATRE—ROBERT LE DIABLE—CATARINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—DAVID COPPERFIELD—RATHER EXCITED.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—CATO—GREEN BLAYD COARSE HAIRED BROTHERS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Broadway—DON CESAR DE BAZAN—PAT OF THE PETTICOATS—ETON BOY.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—NEGRO MINSTRELSY BY CHRISTY'S COMPANY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 27, 1852.

The News.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamer Cambria, at Halifax, we have five days later advices from all parts of Europe. The commercial news is of considerable importance, especially to dealers in cotton and breadstuffs. The former article continued to move off rapidly, at steady prices; but breadstuffs remained dull. Although the general character of the political intelligence is quite interesting, there is nothing of particular importance.

The *fetes* of the 10th of May, the anniversary of Emperor Napoleon's birth-day, appear to have passed off in Paris with all the magnificence for which that city is celebrated; but there was no intimation—no movement, towards the declaration of the Empire. In this, no doubt, thousands of the Parisians were disappointed. Such a step, on the part of the Prince President, would have added a brilliancy to this event, in their estimation, which would have imparted a charming lustre for years to come. By this seeming indifference to self-aggrandizement, Louis Napoleon has probably very adroitly managed to induce the people to force honors upon him.

The proceedings in Parliament will be found very interesting. The movement with regard to religious education, especially Roman Catholic teaching, will attract no little attention. The defeat of the proposition to abolish the stamp act, indicates that those in power, even in free and enlightened England, are still somewhat afraid of that great social and political lever—the newspaper press. Two more melancholy accidents in coal mines, have destroyed one hundred human beings. The accounts from the Continent show that there are no apprehensions of revolutionary movements at present. The authorities of Austria are harmlessly amusing themselves, by executing the effigies of exiled Hungarians.

According to our telegraphic advices from Washington, the object of bringing out the several democratic candidates for the Presidency on the fugitive question, is to avoid the difficulty of making the compromise the platform of the Baltimore Convention. Well, if we can get a President pledged to maintain the fugitive law to the extent of his veto power, it is something good; but if we can get a whole party pledged to back him, it is better still. Let the convention meet the question, and give the issue with their candidate, and stand firm for the constitution and the Union,

We give, in another column, a list of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which meets at Baltimore on the 1st of June. The list is not complete, but is as full as it can be given at present. Some of the delegates are not yet chosen, and others have, no doubt, been selected by district conventions, returns from which have not yet been received.

The whigs of the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts, have chosen a Scott delegate to represent them in the Baltimore Convention. The reason of their thus giving Mr. Webster the go-by, may be accounted for by the fact, that their present Congressman, Charles Mann, is a free soiler. Webster delegates have been selected in the Third and Tenth districts.

The proceedings in Congress yesterday may be summed up in very few words. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the New England Society of Friends, for the abolition of slavery, which gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. S. stated that he wished to discuss the matter at the proper time, and with that intent moved its reference to the Judiciary committee. The President informed him that he was out of order; but he was countenanced and urged to proceed by several of the Southern members, who doubtless wished to ascertain how far he would go. His proposition was negatived by the very decided vote of forty to ten—four to one. The Senate afterwards took up the deficiency bill, but did not arrive at a vote prior to adjournment. In the House, after discussing various measures, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and a sharp Buncombe debate followed between Mr. White, Kentucky whig, and Mr. Polk, Tennessee democrat. This is the old story. When the question of the Presidency is settled, it is hoped that Congressmen will cease their political clap trap, and attend to the business for which they draw their pay.

Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. His term would have expired with this session. It is said that Robert M. Charlton, a strong Union democrat, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A despatch from Washington announces that De Arma has been acquitted on the charge of libelling Mad. Jagello Tochman. This case had occupied the court for about a week, and the jury are reported to have based their verdict of acquittal on the ground that the libel was not published in the District of Columbia.

Our telegraphic report of the proceedings in the New England Abolition meeting is richer than ever. The churches are pronounced the bulwarks of slavery. The Methodists in the Boston Conference are denounced as worse than sin itself, and Secretary Webster is much worse, even, than that. Don't fail to read the report.

The steamship Canada, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool yesterday, took out over two hundred thousand dollars in gold. We can very well afford to spare this kind of metal, for there is plenty more in California; but when silver is exported, it rather interferes with the convenience of all classes of society. It is essential for the purposes of trade, that as much should be retained in the country as possible.

Some highly interesting news from Pernambuco and the gold mines will be found in another column. The yellow fever, after destroying a great number of lives at Panama and Rio, had disappeared. The golden accounts from Australia are more glowing than ever. Sixty thousand diggers are said to be turning out the precious ore by the shovelful.

The Crisis—Captain Scott's Letter—The Presidency and the Fugitive Law—The North and the South.

The letter of Mr. Scott, of Virginia, addressed to the democratic candidates for the Presidency, on the question of exercising the veto power to maintain intact the Fugitive Slave law, has fallen among the party organs of this city like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. They are stunned, bewildered, and completely at their wits' ends. Several of them, ambitious to keep, at all hazards, within a day's sail of the HERALD, in the news of the day, quietly steal our special report, and stealthily slip it into some obscure corner, without credit and without comment, for they dare not touch that terrible letter. They are as shy of it as a gang of smugglers, smoking their pipes, are of the unexpected introduction of a cask of gunpowder among them, close to the fire. To approach it is to risk an explosion, and a general blowing up. To the whigs, this power of the veto is a monster, in any shape; but to the Seward-Scott organs, coming as the extinguisher of abolition agitation in Congress, it is horrible indeed. It was the veto of the old bank which broke down the whigs upon that question; it was the veto which prostrated them on the land distribution, on internal improvements, and on two different bank bills, in the eventful reign of Captain John Tyler. Such has been the ruinous operation of the veto power upon the whig party. They disclaim it—they dread it—they don't like it—they hate it—and they won't touch it.

But the worst is yet to come. According to the following, from the *Richmond Enquirer*, we shall have, in a day or two, the answers in full, of all the democratic candidates, to Captain Scott's letter; and all—no doubt every man of them—in favor of using the veto, if required, to uphold the Fugitive Slave law. We quote from the *Enquirer*:—

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received a very interesting correspondence between Robert G. Scott, Esq., the democratic elector for this district, and several gentlemen prominently named in connection with the nomination for the Presidency. We shall commence the publication of the letters on Thursday, to be completed in our paper of Friday.

What say the whig candidates to the veto question? Perhaps they have been defeated often enough on that issue. Still, there is a prospect that another defeat is in store for them, through the agency of this veto power, more signal, more decisive, and more lasting in its effects, than any which the unlucky whig party has heretofore sustained. And this defeat, should it follow the splendid hit of Captain Scott, will not be from the exercise of the veto, but simply from a promise to exercise it, if necessary to uphold the constitution and the rights of the South against the Northern incendiaries, with whom it is expected to overwhelm the next Congress. It will be a defeat to the whigs, from this simple pledge of protection to the South, by the democratic candidate, against the traitorous and revolutionary schemes of the abolitionists. Nor can there be any doubt that, between a distinct pledge from the democratic candidate, and a paltry and designing evasion on the part of the whig candidate, the former will carry the South most triumphantly; and if the victory rested entirely with the South, we should have no apprehensions whatever of the result.

But in a sectional contest—(a shape which the approaching canvass is somewhat likely to assume)—the force and the issue of the battle is in the hands of the North. The aggregate electoral vote of the Northern States, is 176; of the Southern States, 119—so that upon a purely sectional fight, General Scott can dispense with every Southern State in the Union, and Illinois, Michigan, and New Hampshire, into the bargain, and still be elected, provided the other Northern States sustain him. The undisguised and indisputable fact that the Northern whigs calculate upon electing General Scott, through the support of Seward and the various shades of purchasable abolitionists, and the fact that the Northern Seward organs boast that they can elect Scott in contempt and defiance of the South, pre-ordain that the approaching contest shall be, as far as the Seward party can make it, a sectional contest. The issue is already shaped out, from the refusal of General Scott to come forth in vindication of the constitutional rights of the South, for fear of losing abolition votes. The electoral vote of New York is thirty-five—equal to that of the great Southern States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia combined. New York, therefore, cannot be sacrificed to please the unchangeable democratic State of Virginia, and the very uncertain Union whigs of North Carolina and Georgia. Consequently, between Seward and the South, the South are abandoned. If they cannot accept Scott without pledges, they may go. He cannot sacrifice Seward, because he cannot sacrifice New York, and cannot obtain New York without the support of Seward, and all the loose materials of abolition, and all the isms of the day that can be scraped together. To this extent, then, the approaching battle will be sectional—it will be between the widely diffused anti-slavery sentiment of the North, of demagogues, religious teachers, infidels, and fanatics, on the one hand; and the people of the South on the other, still contending, yet awhile, for their constitutional rights and social safety inside of the Union.

But the letter of Mr. Scott, of Virginia, and the answers of the democratic candidates to it, widen the breach. They have individually pledged themselves to exercise the veto, if necessary, to preserve undisturbed the Fugitive Slave law. This puts the previous question to the slavery agitation during the next administration, as far as the democrats are concerned. There is scarcely the shadow of a hope for a similar pledge from General Scott. Seward and his indispensable allies cannot be spared, and we are free, therefore, to assume that General Scott will occupy the opposite ground—that he will make no pledge to exercise the veto in any case, and that thus, the most momentous and the most critical issue which has agitated the country since the adoption of the constitution, will be left wide open for renewed agitation, discussion, modification, and repeal. It is by no means impossible—fighting the battle of the abolitionists on this decided ground—that General Scott may rally a sufficient force from the floating anti-slavery rubbish of the democratic party, to sweep the whole North, and carry the election, in the face of the constitution, the compromises, and the united efforts of the South.

What would follow a contingency such as this? The days of this great and prosperous Union—this glorious and all-powerful free-born empire of confederated States—would be numbered. The great principle of self-preservation is superior to all other principles—it is the law of nature, rising above all other laws—it is the law of society, transcending all other obligations. Overthrow this breakwater between Northern fanaticism and Southern society—repeal this Fugitive Slave law—and the safety of the South will cease to be in the Union. They know it—they feel it—they will act upon their convictions. Break down this barrier of the Fugitive law, and the Southern States will act in concert for their self-protection. They will call a general convention, and they will secede from the Union, and proclaim a Southern confederacy at once.

The idea has already taken deep root in the South, that they can dispense with the North—that they, the Southern States, have all the elements within themselves for commerce, navigation, manufactures of all kinds, and agriculture, including all the essentials of life. The idea, we say, is deeply implanted in the South, that in a separate republic they would not only be safe against the abolitionists, through treaty stipulations, but that hundreds of millions of dollars, which now come up from the South, every year, to swell our commerce here in the North, and our manufactures, would be retained at home, to advance and enlarge the prosperity exclusively of the South. What say the cotton manufacturers of the North, and our merchant princes, to those dreadful consequences of disunion? And they are but the lightest. But dreadful as they are, they are all involved in this Presidential contest; and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law is the key to Pandora's box, the opening of which will bring to us the full realities of what is now but a fable.

What say the Union whigs of the North, and of the South? What say the friends of Fillmore and Webster? Where are they? Is it not time for action?

The Establishment of Opera in the United States.

This country is about to engage in a novel and deeply interesting contest with all the despotisms of the Old World, but particularly with Russia and our ancient adversary, Great Britain. The struggle is to be one not for "plunder or extended rule," not to republicanize Europe on the Kossuth plan, nor yet to evince our wonderful superiority in naval architecture and useful arts over the rest of the world, but it is to be an attempt to cope with them in the establishment and fostering of Italian opera on this continent. We, on this side of the Atlantic, have become famous for the *abandon* with which we engage in speculations of all kinds, and for the brilliant triumphs we generally manage to achieve in everything we attempt. We do things here by wholesale. It is but a very brief space of time since we threw out some suggestions for the establishment of opera in this city, on a solid, permanent basis, and now not only has New York adopted them, but they have been also adopted by Philadelphia and Boston, which have all three simultaneously resolved to erect large and magnificent opera houses, which will rival those of the great European cities. For this purpose associations have been formed, and acts of incorporation procured at the last session of the several Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. They have entered into the matter with the ardor characteristic of Americans, and will doubtless carry it through with their wonted good success.

This is a somewhat remarkable movement, and one which presents an extensive field for consideration. It affords a most decided manifestation of the progress of musical taste and refinement in this young and occasionally obstreperous community. The American people have been, hitherto, more distinguished by their enterprising, brave, and indomitable exertions in subduing all obstacles to the physical advancement of their country, and in the promotion of trade, commerce, and the useful arts, than by their great taste for the more refined pleasures and luxuries of social life. They have now, however, so well succeeded in all branches of human industry and skill—have placed the useful arts and sciences on such a firm and permanent basis, and established such a state of commercial prosperity in the country—that they have now both the ability and inclination to turn attention to those minor affairs which, though not so very important, exercise, nevertheless, such a refining influence on society. Let us see how they commence operations in this new line.

New York, Philadelphia and Boston have simultaneously been impressed with the importance of erecting opera houses, and are making preparations to carry out that design. These three cities—with their suburban localities—*contain an aggregate population of over two millions of inhabitants*—equal to that of London; among whom is very extensively disseminated a love for the artistic and beautiful. This taste will be gratified, and still more widely diffused, by the establishment of opera houses in these several cities, which will perhaps be completed within the next six or eight months. It is designed to erect these houses of a capacity that will accommodate five or six thousand persons each, and they will most probably—as they certainly should—be leased by the same *impresario*, so that they could have the benefit of a regular rotation of *artistes*. The contiguity of these cities, and the immense patronage which will undoubtedly be bestowed upon the opera, will offer great inducement to the most distinguished singers of Europe to come here from London, instead of going thence to Saint Petersburg, which entails a travel of nine days duration, either by the difficult navigation of the Baltic Sea or by the fatiguing overland route. Either of our cities may be reached in nine or ten days by steamships possessing the most comfortable and elegant accommodations, and this time may possibly, by the ingenuity of our mechanics, soon be reduced to six or seven days. The accomplishment of this grand operatic scheme will be also of great importance to the prosperity of these cities, by attracting considerable numbers of wealthy persons in this country to take up permanent or temporary residences in them. New York, particularly, must derive such immense advantages from this source, by the increase in the value of property which it will cause, as should in itself be almost a sufficient motive for carrying out the design.

The preparations on our side, for the great struggle with London and St. Petersburg, have now begun, and we think we may confidently predict a satisfactory termination to it. Those two imperial cities at present afford to distinguished *artistes* the greatest facilities for realizing immense fortunes by the exercise of their talents. In Paris, Milan, Naples, Venice, Vienna, Berlin, &c., they have merely the opportunity of acquiring a reputation and a name, to reap the rich rewards of which they must go to London and St. Petersburg. The opera in London is maintained by the British aristocracy, who pay annually a certain levy or subscription, in proportion to their income; and that in St. Petersburg is of course munificently provided for by the Czar. It remains for us to show the feasibility of the opera being established and supported by the people—by twenty-five millions of sovereign people. The contest, therefore, resolves itself into one between Russian autocracy and British aristocracy on the one side, and American democracy on the other. The internal arrangements of our proposed opera houses must, therefore, be strictly in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, and diametrically opposed to the exclusiveness of the European mode. Uniform prices to all parts of the house must be established at a reasonable figure—a dollar or dollar and a half a-head—and no such thing as reserved seats must be introduced into the system. Such a plan would be utterly at variance with our plain democratic manners, would be offensive to the great masses of the community, on whose support such establishments must chiefly depend, and would effectually destroy all chances of a favorable issue to the contest. Based, however, on the plain democratic principle of "first come first served," there is no doubt but that the proceeds of these entertainments will afford the payment of such liberal salaries to the best *artistes* as will induce them to make engagements here, completely extinguish the pretensions of Havana, Mexico, and the cities of South America, and enable us to compete for the most distinguished talent with London and St. Petersburg. The democrats of the United States have fairly entered the lists in the operatic struggle with the autocrat of all the Russias and the great English nobility, and we believe that if the contest is well and consistently managed on our side, we will whip the Cossacks and the Britishers in this, as we have whipped the world in everything else.

This movement presents to the wondering world the real contest with Russian despotism which we are now about entering—a contest which Kossuth had not the sagacity to foresee. This is the only intervention in Russian policy which the American people are determined to take part in. The glorious sovereign people of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, including visiters from the whole Union, have resolved at last, with their hands in their pockets, that the Emperor of Russia and the despots of the Old World shall not forever monopolize the great artists of Europe—shall not appropriate to themselves forever the beauteous Sontag, the glorious Grisi, or the youthful Wagner. We have had a taste of Jenny Lind, Catherine Hayes, and Ole Bull; and "our appetite grows by what it feeds upon." So, let the three Grand Opera Houses of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, rise up majestically to heaven; and let us beat the despots of Europe out of the great mart of music, as we did the Mexicans out of Mexico. We can do it.

POLYGAMY AMONG THE MORMONS—SAVAGE DEFENCE OF ELDER GRANT.—The attention of our readers who are compelled to be satisfied with one wife at a time, will doubtless be attracted to the astounding developements which we publish to-day from a St. Louis paper, concerning the extent to which the peculiar institution of polygamy is practised among the Latter Day Saints, in their city of Zion, at the Great Salt Lake. The public this side of the Rocky Mountains will also be edified with the extraordinary extracts from the extraordinary defence of the Saints by Elder Grant, Mayor of Salt Lake City, which we also give in our columns this morning. *Pro* and *con*, it is a subject calling for the most thorough and sifting inquiry of the government, by a special commission.

It is said that King Solomon, when his glory filled the whole earth—about the time that the Queen of Sheba was attracted to Jerusalem, from the fame of his name among the nations—had the amazing aggregate of three hundred wives and seven hundred concubines—a round thousand in all—as the equipment of his seraglio. Yet Solomon was renowned as a man of wisdom, above all the wise men of the world. The present King of the Mormon Israel, at the Great Salt Lake, has not been long enough established in his kingdom, and the kingdom itself is too new, to admit of so large a demonstration; but fifty wives for Governor Brigham Young is a very fair beginning. From all accounts, too, obtained from the Gentiles, the twelve apostles at the Salt Lake, and the Quorum of Seventies, are limited in their number of wives only by their own discretion. Nor is this all. The privilege of divorce, it is reported, is as liberal as the blessings of matrimony. All that is required to separate man and wife, among the Saints, is the consent of the parties; and they may be married again, and divorced again, if they please, several times over, the same day.

A happier people, perhaps, do not exist on the face of the earth, than the Mormons. They have made "the wilderness to blossom like the rose." They roll in abundance. They live on the fat of the land. They work, like a colony of beavers, all in harmony; and they enjoy themselves in the most improved oriental style. They open their convivial dances with singing and prayer, and after a royal supper and a Virginia break-down, they close with the apostolical benediction, towards daybreak, from the mouth of the prophet himself. They have more industry, more religion, and probably more rascality, among them, than any other community of Saints of the Anglo-Saxon stock. They practice the doctrines of the Old Testament; they believe in the New. And, in addition to all this, they have a Koran of their own, the motto of which is, that God is great and Brigham Young is his prophet.

Their government, civil, religious, and social, is the most curious admixture of Mahometanism, Judaism, Christianity, socialism, paganism, and infidelity. They are *imperium in imperio*—a separate kingdom of the patriarchial ages, within the limits of the United States. Their history is the wonder of the age; their preservation through persecutions, expulsions, pestilence, famine, and their wanderings through the Rocky Mountains, is miraculous; their success, their increase, and prosperity, nearly a thousand miles from the borders of civilized life in any direction, surrounded on every side, in the heart of the continent, by almost impassable mountains and deserts, are still more marvellous. In all this, they are entitled to a proper share of credit. It is all due to hard work, perseverance, faith, singing, dancing, and prayer, and plenty of warm and cold bathing—salt and fresh—but above all, to faith, hard work, music and dancing, and singing, and prayer.

But there is another side to the picture. This strange and peculiar people stand accused of holding the government and the laws of society of the United States in the most open contempt, and in the most disgraceful manner. To these charges they must be held to answer. Upon the question of polygamy—though, in a roundabout way, denied to exist among the Saints by Elder Grant, in his pamphlets—he lately confessed, in the office of the NEW YORK HERALD, that the heads of the Mormon community—the spiritual and political chiefs—were allowed seven wives, but no more. Seven is a pretty liberal number for a new territorial settlement; but if the Governor has extended his domestic circle to fifty, it is absolutely insufferable. The defence of Elder Grant is an outrageous defence. It proves the case against him. It has all the intrinsic evidence of an equivocating, half savage fanatic with a crack in his skull; yet still cunning, vindictive, spiteful, and guilty. It betrays the vulgar characteristics of the sect—full of coarse and brutal jokes, and the cant and rant of rabid fanaticism. He is as ignorant of the laws and sovereign jurisdiction of the United States over the territories, as he appears to be of the manners and usages of civilized society. His letter to Mr. Fillmore urges the absolute independence of Mormondom; and his defence pleads in justification of open murder. It is time that these people should understand that, even in Utah, polygamy is a penitentiary offence, under the practical common law of the United States; and that a murder committed in Salt Lake City makes the murderer liable to execution by the hangman. It is to be hoped that while the Mormons are protected in their rights, they will be held amenable to the laws of the United States. They ought to be looked after now, or they may be the occasion of serious difficulties hereafter.

OYSTER HOUSE CRITICS—LOLA MONTES AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—We give, elsewhere in our columns, a long article, which we believe comes from one of the oyster house critics who assemble nightly at Windust's oyster cellar, or at another place near Christy's, in Broadway, describing the first appearance of Lola Montes in the very eloquent and affecting drama entitled "Lola Montes in Bavaria," or a history of her life and political explosions in that kingdom. According to all accounts, and particularly according to our oyster house critic's account, she has been very successful in that piece.

We have, of late, very seldom sent any of our critical reporters to any of the public places, concerts, new plays, or dramas. They have been otherwise engaged in much more important matters, and therefore we have to trust sometimes to the outside oyster house critics of the day, who write with such a tremendous vengeance on these interesting topics that one would almost suppose they would burst their boilers before they got through the next paragraph. The recent criticisms of the concerts given by Ole Bull, Jenny Lind, and others, and now of the new drama brought out by Lola Montes, are the most curious and extraordinary productions of the kind which have ever appeared in the newspapers of this city. They approach more to the Rochester knocking philosophy and spiritual manifestations, and more closely resemble the description of the vision of Judge Edmonds, than anything else we know of. We shall amuse our readers with some specimens, by and by. Lola, it seems, has made a hit. Well, it is not unexpected. Lola has made many strange hits during her eventful life.

ANOTHER COON TREED BY CAPTAIN SCOTT.—The *Evening Post*, which appears to be limited in its vision to the lower end of Nassau street, credits to the *Express* Captain Scott's admirable letter, which our neighbor, Robert Macaire, stole, as usual, from the HERALD. The *Post*, like a real old coon, thinks it rather useless for Captain Scott to be amusing himself in this way. But this is not all. Governor Marcy has been smoked out, and has come down to town, and like another old coon, he is up in the tree taking an observation. But Captain Scott has levelled his rifle at that patch (fifty cents), and he must come down. We shall have some fun at Baltimore.

Arrival of General Lemery from Cuba.

CHALLENGED TO FIGHT A DUEL—ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHALLENGE—SUDDEN DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

General Lemery, a Spanish officer, who was the Commandant of the Central Department of the Island of Cuba, and Governor of Puerto Principe, at the time of the *pronunciamento* made in the mountains of Cascorro, on the 4th of July last, arrived in our city some days ago, on his way to Spain.

It is well known that the chief of that band of Cuban patriots who made the *pronunciamento*, was Don Joaquin de Agüero y Agüero, who, by the failure of the revolutionary attempt, was placed in Lemery's power, and this officer caused the patriotic leader to be shot. Besides this, and previous to the *pronunciamento* at Cascorro, he had ordered the arrest of ten aged and respectable gentlemen of Puerto Principe, fathers of the most distinguished families of that city, who were absolutely innocent, causing them to be sent to Spain in exile for life. After the execution of the Cuban chief, Agüero, Lemery, in spite of the amnesty offered by himself to the *guerilleros* of Camagüey, seized four of their number (all brothers, and cousins to Agüero,) who had delivered themselves into his hands, and ordered them to be sent to the Captain General in Havana, and from thence to Ceuta, (a Spanish fortress in Africa,) where they now lead a miserable life. A fifth brother, who was the second in command to Chief Agüero, had the good fortune of distrusting the Spaniard's promise, and, escaping from the government's wrath, reached New York in safety.

As soon as the latter knew that Gen. Lemery had arrived in this city, he sent a challenge to him, as follows:—

SR. DON JOSE LEMERY:—

Considering that it is impossible for us to meet in Cuba, the place which I would prefer to avenge the murder of my relatives, friends and countrymen, I avail myself of the opportunity of our meeting in this city, in order to show you that there are Cubans who will prove to you that they are "men." I think these lines are enough to let you know what my intentions are; and you may rest assured that I accept all conditions tending to settle this affair in the shortest way, leaving to you the choice of such arms as you will deem necessary to bring it to an end. Yours, &c. A***.

This letter, which bore the name of the writer in full, was delivered to Gen. L. at the New York Hotel, at 5½ P. M., on Monday, the 24th inst., by two Cuban gentlemen—one of them being the second of Sr. A. The Spanish General, after reading the letter, signified to the bearer the acceptance of the challenge, and appointed the next day (Tuesday) as the time to settle the affair. On the next day, at 6 A. M., Mr. A.'s second called at the New York Hotel, where, to his great surprise, he was told that General Lemery had left in the morning cars for Boston. No letter—no answer at all—no person to explain this strange behavior on the part of the General.

Then, the following telegraphic despatch was sent to Boston, addressed to him, at two of the principal hotels in that city.

Be it known to General Lemery that his villanous and cowardly proceeding shall be exposed to the public, through the newspapers of this city, by A***.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1852.

Several other Cuban gentlemen would have challenged Lemery, but he did not afford them an opportunity. But he is now far away. He is probably a passenger on board the steamship Canada, which left Boston yesterday, for Liverpool.

The Dutch Frigate Prince of Orange—The St. Nicholas Society's Banquet.

The St. Nicholas Society last evening gave a banquet to the Captain and officers of this frigate, at the Astor House. The whole affair passed off very tamely.

To the first toast, Captain de Vroe replied, and thanked them on behalf of himself and officers, for the hearty welcome they had received. It was, he observed, pleasant to meet together those of their fatherland; and he hoped the occasion would never be forgotten. He proposed "the Society of St. Nicholas." (Applause.)

To a subsequent toast, (and they were all of a common place character,) Captain de Vroe again returned thanks, and said, (as was understood), that he thanked them for the kind allusions which had been made, and hoped that the same good feeling which had existed uninterruptedly for some years, might continue to the end of time, and that our flags might wave together. (Applause.)

Other toasts and responses of a minor character were proceeded with, and the festivities prolonged to a late hour.

Hon. Daniel Webster, who was at the Astor House, declined attending this dinner.

The frigate sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, and will be tugged down by the Ajax steam tug. She has afforded a good harvest to the boatmen, and has been the means of some unusual fun and amusement. The captain, officers, midshipmen and barons have had an opportunity of seeing republican America as she is, and their observations have, no doubt, materially added to their stock of information, and given them much and memorable instruction. "God speed the good ship."

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—(Fifth class).—Nos. 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51. This is the last day for filing notes of issue for June term.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 111, 27 to 32, 17.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two branches).—Nos. 365, 540, 129, 509, 83, 392, 257, 581, 583, 584, 411, 492, 518, 526, 466, 565, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 616, 611, 612, 613, 614.

Dr. Banning gives a free Lecture before the ladies of Brooklyn, on the causes, prevention, and cure of deformities, weaknesses, and diseases of women and children, at three o'clock, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, at the Brooklyn Institute.

Great Reduction in Prices, of Fine Gold Jewelry.—A Joel & Co., No. 543 Broadway, having just received a very large supply of fine gold Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Chattelaines, Chains, Rings, Lockets, &c., of the newest designs and of exquisite workmanship, they have, in order to insure an increased sale, made a considerable reduction in the prices of the whole of their magnificent stock of fine Jewelry, Watches silver and silver-plated Wares, porcelain Vases, Mantle-clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Goods, which, on inspection, will be found to be equal in quality and superior design to any in this city. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, at No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets. A. JOEL & CO.

Brilliant Diamonds—$28 per carat, in the original package, as imported, or in lots to suit customers. Diamond Rings, Pins, twenty-five per cent less than retail dealers. Jewelry at manufacturers' prices. Sales Rooms and Manufactory, second story, 381 Broadway, corner of White street. DAVID RAIT, Importer and Manufacturer

Elegant Wedding Cards, Silver Bordered and plain, beautifully engraved; splendid Wedding Envelopes, fine silver Door Plates; private Seals, elegantly executed on stone and metal; Consular, Society, and Heraldic Devices, of every description, in the best style of the art.

Edinburg Ale—From one of the best breweries in Edinburg. It is sprightly on the palate, rich, creamy, and of delightful flavor. Also, Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Brown Stout and Porter, bottled by Messrs. Hilbert, in casks of eight dozen each.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 407 Broadway.

Fishing Banks.—Over 3,000 Sea Bass were caught by the passengers on board the Buffalo yesterday, some weighing over eight pounds. Fish were never known to be so plenty. This boat runs every day.

Notice.—Building Associations and General Fire Insurance Company, (office corner of Tyron Row and Chatham street,) Harlem Railroad buildings. Subscribers to the capital stock of this company—(one hundred and fifty thousand dollars)—are requested to call at the office, bring their receipts with them, and receive their certificates of stock. JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

Straw Hats.—It is astonishing how fashionable Straw Hats are this season; and there is no establishment where ladies can select from a better and more fashionable stock than at YOUNG'S new and cheap store, 92 Bowery. He keeps a handsome assortment; you are sure to get anything that is pretty and fashionable in the straw line.

Public Notice.—Dr. Talbot Watts' Electro-Magnetic Pulmonary Syrup will only be sold at No. 424 Greenwich street, at $5 a bottle of 100 doses. This is done to prevent counterfeiting an article that life depends upon, and preclude excuses, as it is warranted to cure all diseases of the chest and lungs, if taken as directed. It will be safely packed in wood boxes and sent carriage free to the remotest parts of the Union, by remitting $5, or $24 for six bottles. Persons doubting its efficacy are referred to Baron Von Reichenbach's Dynamics of Magnetism. Recovery is certain, if the patient is really not too far gone to reerait the ravages of the disease upon his system; but the complaint is at once broken, to a positive certainty. No letters answered without a remittance. Dr. Watts' Nervous Antidote same as usual—$1 per bottle.

Mantillas! Mantillas!!—Great inducements to ladies are offered this week, at the Paris Mantilla Emporium, 361 Broadway. Four thousand, eight hundred and fifty of these elegant garments were received on Saturday last, and are now ready for inspection—all of the richest fabrics, and at much lower prices than heretofore. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.
GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor.

To the Lovers of Valencien Laces.—John Madden & Co., 557 Broadway, have just received from auction a large lot of Valencien laces, which they will sell right off at 50 per cent below the importers' prices.

New York Linen Hall, Chinese Buildings, 539 Broadway.—The public is respectfully informed that, on the first of June, the store 539 Broadway (Chinese Buildings) will be opened for the exclusive sale of Linens. The necessity of an establishment of this class has long been felt in New York, as, up to the present time, no house for the exclusive sale of Linens has ever existed, much to the inconvenience of householders, who have found it almost impossible to obtain goods upon which they could depend as being purely Linen. The Linens sold in this market, by auction, are, in nearly every instance, worthless, having been spoiled in the bleaching by the manufacturers. These find their way into the consumer's hands at a very low price, and, we need not add, are frequently found to be anything but what they are represented. To remedy this evil, the proprietors pledge themselves in no instance to sell an article that is not all pure Linen, warranted sound, and perfect in every respect. Their present stock has been manufactured under their own direction, expressly for this establishment, and they will continue this system, thus insuring a genuine article, at the lowest price. This stock comprises all the varieties of the fabric, from the heaviest Linens to the finest Cambric. The business of the establishment will be conducted on cash principles. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and, under no circumstances, can an alteration be made, as the prices have been calculated at a very small advance on the original cost.
JOHN DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.
N. B.—We are also prepared to enter into contracts, for the supply of all kinds of Linen for the use of steamboats, hotels, &c., on which purchases a liberal discount would be allowed, on amounts of $100 and upward.

The Gentle Breezes wafted from the Spicy grove are not more grateful to the Eastern traveller than are these zephyr under garments sold at McLaughlin's Cheap Shirt Depot, corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets. Cotton, Silk, and Merine Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, at prices which will repay those who come far to purchase.

A Shirt is the first necessity of boyhood, but it is only the costume of manhood that developes its beauty or its defects. Have you seen the Shirts made to order at GREEN'S, No. 1 Astor House? An American might be proud to wear them, as a specimen of native taste and skill, at any court in Europe.

J. Agate having removed his Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment, from the corner of Park place to 256 Broadway, second block above, and having arranged his new importations from Paris and London, for the present season, will be happy to receive his friends and the public, and to take their measure for the patent Corazza Shirt.

Multum in Parvo.—No Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable with the Zephyr Under Vests, furnished by RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway. To the invalid they are health, to the delicate constitution, protection, to the strong man, safety; to all, comfort and luxury. The American Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Summer Clothing, Cheap.—Linen, Zepherine, Queens Cloth, Alpaca, Lustres, Drab d'Ete Coats, $1 to $5; 3,000 pair seasonable Cassimere Pants, $2 to $5; 3,000 Vests, 50 cents to $3. LEVIE & REGAN,
Corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

Keep up Appearances.—Patronise Smith & Rice's City Warerooms, 102 Fulton street. You can procure of them the most fashionable Clothing, which will improve the outer man wonderfully, at a very trifling tax upon your purse.

The Great Depot for Summer Clothing, is the Empire Clothing Warehouse, 120 and 122 Fulton street, where every description can be found for short and tall, lean and fat, at extraordinary low prices.
SMITH, DRUMGOLD & PROCH.

The Announcement of the Genin Summer styles, like the appearance of the swallows, ushers in the warm weather, and every gentleman who desires to keep his "summit" cool, and lend his countenance a new grace, is invited to examine the peerless drab beavers which GENIN has introduced as the leading dress fashion of the season. Hats equal to these have not hitherto been offered in New York. Attention is also invited to large and almost infinitely diversified styles in felt, straw, &c., and to the beautiful Panama fabrics, at
GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

**Panama Hats.—Coleman has at his head