THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7179 — SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1852. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Another Short Passage.

FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The Queen's Proclamation.

The Case of Catharine Hayes Before the London Courts.

Twenty Days Later from Australia,

&c., &c., &c.

The American mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, arrived at this port at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst. She has, therefore, made the passage in ten days and three hours.

We are indebted to Mr. Edwd. Cavendy, the first officer, Mr. J. W. Rogers, the chief engineer, and to the purser of the Atlantic, for late files of newspapers.

The British mail steamship Africa, from New York, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday night, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Advices from Madrid state, that changes were again in contemplation in the War Department. The Marquis of Novaliches, General Campuzan, and General Lara, were all candidates for the office, but the choice, it was thought, was most likely to fall upon the latter.

Intelligence from Paris state that a report was prevalent that all the amendments referred to the Council of State by the Committee on the Budget, had been rejected by that body. The French government is about to establish a sumptuary tax on carriages, horses, and dogs, and on the manufacture of paper and card board of all kinds. The tax on carriages will vary from 15 fr. to 120 fr., with an additional tax of 50 fr. on those having armorial bearings. The tax on dogs will be 5 fr. a head.

The Senate of Turin has adopted the commercial treaty with France and the postal convention with Tuscany, almost unanimously.

We learn from Denmark that the government had refused to acknowledge the loans raised and debts contracted by the insurrectionary government of 1848, amounting to 17,824,566 marks.

Important Proclamation by the Queen of England.

[From the London Gazette.]

VICTORIA R. Whereas by the act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George IV. for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and, whereas it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in high ways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects, or symbols of worship, in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace; and whereas, it has been represented to us that such violation of the law has been committed near places of public worship during the time of divine service, and in such a manner as to disturb the congregations assembled therein, we have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern that whilst we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom, we are determined to repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered. Given at our court, at Buckingham Palace, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1852, and the 15th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th instant, Mr. J. Bell presented a petition from Hannah Bacheel Brown O'Connor, praying that Mr. Feargus O'Connor may be liberated, by order of the House, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, with a view to his being placed in a lunatic asylum. I move (said the hon. gentleman, amid cheering, that the petition be read by the clerk at the table.

Mr. Walpole said (when the petition had been read)—This is a matter of urgency, and I beg leave to move for a committee to inquire into all the facts of the case as alleged in the petition, and to report to the House upon those statements. That is all I can do at present, for I am not quite prepared with the names. The right hon gentleman then moved "that a committee be appointed," &c., which was agreed to.

The French Republic.

THE FRENCH STEAM LINE TO NEW YORK—QUEEN POMARE—THE FUSION, ETC., ETC.

We have received the Paris papers of the 11th inst.

The Minister of War having gone to Vichy, M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, acts as Minister of War during his absence.

The Prince President of the republic received, on Saturday, at a private audience delegates from the Board of Directors of the company of Bodinus & Cuvin-Legendre, which offers to undertake a steam service between Havre and New York. The President conversed for a length of time with these gentlemen on the subject, and expressed his regret that such a line of transatlantic communication as they spoke of did not exist. The delegates withdrew well satisfied with their reception. It appears that the company has signed a treaty with the American company to which the Franklin and the Humboldt belong, in order to insure a better service, and obviate all idea of competition.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, states that it has received a letter from Paris, announcing that the cavalry under General de Castellane's order, setting out, it is said, to diminish by one half, as there are now left in reality only one regiment of dragoons and one of cuirassiers.

By a decision of the Ministers of the interior, the subsidy hitherto granted to the Pontifical clergy has been withdrawn. The following are the motives given by the minister for this decision:—"In granting subsidies to all political refugees who had to fear rigorous measures against them in their own countries, France could not do less than wish to spare them from present distress, and to enable them to wait until they could provide for themselves the means of existence. This she has done for twenty-five years, and her generosity ought now to have an end, and be reserved for rare and exceptional cases, or when circumstances prevent any employment."

The French squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Baron La Susse, arrived at Toulon on the 1st instant.

The *Pays* states that very satisfactory accounts have just been received from Tahiti. The best understanding it is said exists between Queen Pomare and the French authorities. At the date of these accounts, two agents of the American Peninsula company had arrived to make arrangements for its steamers to touch at Tahiti periodically.

The Bourse was remarkably firm with an improvement in prices. There was a considerable amount of business transacted in railway shares. The Four and a Half per Cents opened at 100f. 50c., and closed at 100f. 60c. for the end of the month; the Three per Cents closed at 70f. 20c.

With reference to the "fusion," I am assured again that it may be considered in some measure as a fait accompli—the remaining difficulties in the way of the arrangement of reconciliation between the members of the two branches, and some of the leading men on both sides having been definitively removed. No conditions have, it seems, been imposed on the princes of the younger branch; and as Monsieur Joinville appears to have been content to not to make any direct or even side reference to the past. It is even said that the Duchess of Orleans, overcome by the importunities and entreaties of her friends and those of her son, has though with regret, seen the necessity of yielding. The Duchess has however, protested that the arrangement should be made independently of her, and in order to show perfect freedom of action, she is said to have some intention of going to Switzerland for the season. As I have already mentioned the reconciliation will not be made public at least in an official form, yet gradually, even though the fusion be as complete as described among the chiefs it is yet doubted whether the same event will take place among the mass of the followers on both sides. This time only can tell.

Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *News* says:—The writer then goes on in special pleader style to argue the legitimacy of Queen Isabella's rights to the crown, a Queen of Spain absolute or constitutional—those designations, he contends, do not bear in any way upon the question. I mentioned to you some time ago, that a lady in waiting, whose relationship to the Narvaez family made her obnoxious to the jealous observations of the minister's creatures, had been "exonerated"—according to the court phrase of the palace. It is now said that another lady-like dependant on palace favors has been dismissed from her post from too great a leaning to the Generals Concha, the friends of her infancy. Such must be the government resources of men who wish to rule by the fitful whims of a court, in preference to the support of a people. It was said the Conchas might endeavor to let the Queen know the feelings of the people by means of the lady alluded to.

The Netherlands.

The election for the partial renewal of the States general took place on the 8th inst. In seventeen of the twenty-two constituencies, the returns of it have come to hand. The liberals have triumphed; in four the opposition have returned their candidate.

The Australian Gold Diggings.

TWENTY DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE—MINING NEWS—ARRIVAL OF CHINESE, ETC., ETC.

The Vimeira, Captain Neathy, has arrived from Sydney, New South Wales, which place she left on the 10th of March, consequently bringing the latest news from the gold regions. She has brought about 15,000 ounces of gold. The Blackwall and General Hewitt, merchant vessels had left three days before the Vimeira, the former having 55,000 ounces, and the latter 13,000 ounces on board. Among the passengers by the Vimeira, are Messrs. Leslie and Mr. Fairfax—the latter is editor of the Sydney *Morning Herald*, and has come to England to make extensive purchases of machinery, type, &c., and to engage a number of compositors and pressmen, which is rendered necessary in consequence of departures to the diggings. The country was much distressed for laborers; although it appeared there was no difficulty in getting seamen for the Vimeira at £7 per month. Money was realizing generally eight per cent, the banks charging six. Some 15,000 persons had left Sydney for the diggings, whilst there had been an influx of nearly 20,000 people at Melbourne. The Vimeira signalled as soon on Friday, the Herald, 26, Captain Denham, and the Torch steam vessel in company, outward to the Pacific; also, the Nile, Indiaman, outward bound.

The following extracts from private mercantile circulars, dated March 6, give the most recent and full details of the operations at the various diggings:—The bad climate on the Turon can now be worked, and many of the owners have returned from the Moorco and other creeks, to recommence operations. Parties here were doing well, one individual obtained, last week, twenty ounces one day before dinner, and in several instances these earnings have been exceeded. A person known by the cognomen of "Long Tom," has latterly been reaping a golden harvest, frequently taking from twenty to thirty ounces per day. He is now employing his men in washing the auriferous earth, so that when the winter sets in they may be engaged in washing it. A cart load of this earth is valued at £150. Sheep station Point and Little Oaks were revealing great treasures to the industrious miner, the general opinion being that the latter, with a good supply of water would produce an immense quantity of gold. On Friday last, two young men took five ounces out of a pocket, and a little boy with a tin dish had been making 16s. per day since the flood. Another place the diggers were doing remarkably well. At the Dirt Hills and Stockyards there were some 1,500 people, but the shares here did not appear remarkable. The newest at Abercrombie was encouraging; a party from California had obtained 80 oz. in twelve days, of coarse nugety gold similar to that produced at Ophir. Wherever the ground in this vicinity has been tried, gold has been found in such quantities as to afford abundant wages to the miner. Two or three scientific men from California had been "prospecting" at some new diggings to the northward, meeting with gold in abundance. They worked only five acres in the neighborhood of the Hanging Rock, and obtained seven ounces of pure gold in nuggets and grains. The escort brought into Sydney this week (to the end of March 6), from Sofala, 1,782 oz.; Ophir, 127 oz.; Bathurst, 203 oz.; and the week from Sofala 1,137 oz.; Braidwood, 336 oz.; Bathurst, 107 oz.; Mudgee, 170 oz.; in all 3,858 oz.; worth about £14,000. In addition to the above, a very large quantity has been brought in by private hands. Our friends at Victoria were again in high spirits, the escort having brought 2,178 oz.; and although their yield in proportion to the number of men engaged was not so large as the stations mentioned above, it nevertheless was very considerable, and must produce a wonderful effect on the state of their trade. The Sarah Rock arrived at Sydney on the 1st of March from Melbourne, with 27,000 oz.

The government assay office was in actual operation in South Australia, and on the first day 2,000 oz. were deposited. The government were taking measures to open up a road direct to Mount Alexander, in order to bring the gold from thence under escort to Adelaide.

The price had fluctuated considerably during the week, and was expected to fall much lower; some sales were made at the early part of the week at 63s. and 65s. and at auction it came down to 60s. 24 per oz.—the large quantity coming in on the market, combined with the difficulty of procuring advances, depressing the price. Exchange on London:—Drafts against gold, eight per cent. Freight, one-half per cent.

Less apprehension appeared to exist in reference to securing the clip of wool. Considerable numbers of Chinese had been brought from Amoy, who made suitable shepherds. There had been a large quantity of wool received at Sydney, especially from the south country; but most of the clips were ill-conditioned and few free from either grass or burr. A considerable quantity had been offered at auction and although there was a marked decline in prices as compared with the early part of the year, they were equal to what might have been expected under the pressure now on the money-market; nearly the whole that was offered was sold. Prices current were:—Wool, superior clips, 1s. 5d.; ditto fair, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.; grease, 5½d. to 8½d.; tallow, beef, 26s. 1s.; ditto mutton £1270 s.; hides, 5s to 7s 6d; sheep-skins, per lb. 3½d to 5½.

The Brazils and River Plate.

The Royal mail steam-ship Teviot, Captain Oxlow, arrived off Southampton, on Monday, the 14th instant, with the Brazilian and River Plate mails. Her dates are—Buenos Ayres, May 3; Montevideo, May 6; Rio de Janeiro, May 13; Bahia May 18; Pernambuco, May 20; Madeira, June 8; Lisbon, June 11.

The intelligence from the River Plate is satisfactory. The provincial elections in Buenos Ayres passed off without the slightest disturbance, and the popular candidates were returned by considerable majorities. All the newly elected deputies were moderate men.

The Governors of all the provinces were to meet on the 25th of May, at St. Nicholas, to decide when and where the General Congress was to assemble.

A special minister had been sent to arrange the settlement of the long-pending question of the definitive treaty of peace.

In Montevideo the aspect of affairs was not so cheering.

At Rio Janeiro the coffee market had been active, with some improvement in price. The government had shipped 6,000 patacks in gold by this packet.

American stock had risen to 100, and closed at 104.

At Pernambuco exchange was quoted 27½ to 27; a considerable business having been done at 27¼.

The stock of sugar was reduced to 2,000 tons; the new crop was described as inferior quality.

At Bahia there was no improvement in dry goods. Exchange closed at 27. The budget shows a surplus of 3,000 contos.

More Musical Troubles—Miss Catherine Hayes.

IN THE VICE CHANCELLOR SIR JAMES PARKER'S COURT, WESTMINSTER, JUNE 14.

[From the London Times, June 14.]

The public are aware that Miss Catherine Hayes has been on a professional visit to the United States, and the papers had announced that the lady made a most successful debut before the New York audience. It appears that an engagement was made and signed at Boston between her and Mr. Beale the eminent music publisher, of Berners street. Differences have arisen out of the success of the young lady. These led to legal proceedings, and these have postponed the proceedings in Chancery, which have come before the public this day. In consequence of an alleged breach of agreement by Miss Hayes, Mr. Beale had lately instituted proceedings in the court of the Lord Mayor of London against Miss Hayes, and the public officer of the Union Bank, and had attached from which he had paid to the account of Miss Hayes with that bank, to the amount of £21,000. Miss Hayes thereupon filed her bill against Mr. Beale and the public officer of the Union Bank, and also against Mr. Wardwell, the opera Manager at New York, and a Mr. Anthony both out of the jurisdiction of the court, to restrain Mr. Beale from proceeding with his action in the Lord Mayor's Court.

The following is the substance of Miss Hayes' narrative of the transactions out of which the present question arose. Mr. Beale had been in the earlier part of the career of Miss Hayes her patron. He had been instrumental in introducing her to public notice, and up to November 1851 she placed great confidence in him. Miss Hayes was under engagement to sing for Mr. Beale up to the month of April 1851. Before that engagement terminated, Mr. Wardwell, of New York, offered to give Miss Hayes $1,000 a month to sing in the United States, by a letter which Miss Hayes showed to Mr. Beale who advised her to decline the offer. Mr. Beale then entered into an agreement in writing with Miss Hayes, dated the 30th of April, 1851, by which Mr. Beale engaged Miss Hayes to sing in America and Ireland. In certain operas at her concerts, for five months at the sum of £250 by monthly instalments, and one-sixth of any profits that might arise from the engagement to Mr. Beale. Beale agreed to pay the travelling expenses of Miss Hayes, her mother, and attendant, and appropriate dresses. The agreement concluded with a provision fixing the liquidated damages for breach of the agreement at £3,000. By an agreement in writing, the 25th of June, 1851, and made between Mr. Beale of the one part, and by Mr. Wardwell, by Mr. Hemple his attorney on the other part, Mr. Beale agreed to provide for Mr. Wardwell the whole services of Miss Hayes and others to sing and play at four concerts or oratorios each week, at New York or elsewhere in the United States, for three months from September, in consideration of Mr. Wardwell paying to Mr. Beale the sum of £2,250 per month during the engagement for the services of Miss Hayes, also the travelling expenses of herself and mother and attendant, the agreement also contained a transfer of the services of Mr. Braham and other singers, at specified amounts; the agreement also contained a clause fixing the liquidated damages of a breach of the agreement by either party at £3,000. Miss Hayes alleged that the terms of this last agreement were not known to her until November, 1851. Miss Hayes and the other singers engaged, and her mother, and Mr. John Joy, sailed from Liverpool, and arrived in New York in August, 1851; and the first performance by Miss Hayes, under her agreement with Mr. Beale, took place in the first week in September, 1851, at New York. Mr. Joy was the agent of Mr. Beale in America and Miss Hayes performed under his direction for six weeks; but she alleged that the conduct of Mr. Joy became so unseemly and notorious, that Miss Hayes was unable to continue to associate with him, or to sing under his direction; and that in consequence of her being unable to perform her agreement with Mr. Beale without holding communication with Mr. Joy, she proposed to break her contract with Mr. Beale, and to pay him the sum of £3,000, the penalty provided for by the contract, and she had, since the 14th of November, 1851, refused to perform her part of the contract with Mr. Beale, but that up to that time she was ignorant of the fact that Mr. Wardwell was to pay Mr. Beale £1,800 for her services, besides travelling expenses, but she had since been informed by Mr. Wardwell, and had seen the agreement so entered into. Miss Hayes, by her bill, therefore, charged that the contract with Mr. Beale was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and ought not to be held binding upon her. The bill also stated that after the plaintiff had declined any longer to sing under the agreement, Mr. Wardwell had assigned his benefit in the contract with Mr. Beale to a Mr. Anthony, who had commenced proceedings against Mr. Beale in the courts of New York, under the penalty clause, and had also issued process against Miss Hayes, whereby he attached in her hands any monies due from her to Mr. Beale. She also stated that according to the laws of New York, she was liable to pay to Mr Anthony such balance as might be due from her to Mr. Beale under the agreement of the 30th of April, and that she had been restrained from paying such balance to Mr Beale. Miss Hayes also stated by her bill, that in December, 1851, Mr. Beale commenced proceedings against her in the Supreme Court of New York, for the purpose of recovering from her the penalty of £3,000, stipulated in the contract, and that Mr. Beale had also commenced proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court, in London, for the purpose of attaching a sum of £3,000 belonging to Miss Hayes in the Union Bank, upon an allegation that she was indebted to him in that amount under the contract. Under these circumstances, Miss Hayes by her bill prayed that the agreement of April, 1851, might be declared void, on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation, and that an injunction might be granted to restrain the Union Bank from paying the defendant, Mr. Beale, any part of the money belonging to her in their possession, and to restrain Mr. Beale from continuing his proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court, or prosecuting the action commenced by him in the court of New York against Miss Hayes.

The case now came on for hearing upon a motion for an injunction to restrain Mr. Beale from proceeding with the action in the Lord Mayor's Court.

The defence upon this motion was made by the affidavits of Mr. Beale, of Mr Joy, who had come over to England, and of Mr Burnsey.

Mr. Beale stated that having it in contemplation to offer an engagement to certain performers to proceed to America on a musical tour, he spoke, in the month of October, 1850, to Miss Hayes on the subject of going to America and requested to know what terms she would require. That she consulted her friends and then stated that she would go for £500 a month, and also one-sixth part of the profits, all travelling expenses of herself and her mother and attendant to be paid in addition and that an agreement was then come to, and executed on the 28th of November, 1850, by which he (Mr. Beale) agreed to pay Miss Hayes £500 per month for five months, to play in America and in Ireland. That Miss Hayes shortly afterwards went to Italy, and did not return till March, 1851. Mr. Beale then entered into similar engagements with other singers and incurred very great expense by employing agents in various parts of England and in America to publish articles in the leading journals praising the singing and acting of Miss Hayes, and to take every opportunity of extolling her praises, and that after the month of March, 1851, Mr. Beale received numerous applications from persons in America to engage Miss Hayes, and amongst others from Mr. Wellington Guernsey, as the agent of Mr. Jenny Wardwell, and who said that he had applied personally to Miss Catharine Hayes, but had not been informed by her that she was engaged to sing for Mr. Beale, and he (Guernsey) requested Mr. Beale should send her and never been contradicted by Miss Hayes relative to the letter from Mr. Wardwell, or that he advised her not to enter into such an engagement. Mr. Beale also stated that shortly after Miss Hayes' return from Italy and as soon as she discovered that owing to Mr. Beale's exertions and the large expenditure he had made, her popularity had greatly increased, she became dissatisfied with the agreement of November 1850, and urged Mr. Beale to pay her more than the £500 a month and thereupon Mr. Beale said he had promised to give her all he asked and that the speculation would be very heavy. Mr. Beale also said that when Mr Guernsey, as agent of Mr Wardwell, proposed to give him £1,000 per month, the dissatisfaction of Miss Hayes with him became still greater and he at length agreed to cancel the first agreement he had entered into with her, and another was executed under which Mr. Beale agreed to give her £500 per month instead of £500. Mr Beale denied that he had ever concealed the sub-agreement with Mr. Wardwell which he said was all known to her, and he denied that Wardwell had defrayed the travelling expenses. He then set forth a letter which he had received from Miss Hayes, written by her from New York, more than two months after her arrival in that city, which showed that she was quite satisfied with Mr. Joy. The letter was as follows:—"Clarendon House, New York, 21 November, 1851—My dear Mr. Beale—At last I can take up my pen to write to you to thank you for your two kind letters, which I need hardly say gave me very great pleasure. Since my arrival in this teeming country I have been kept busy one way or another, so much so that I fear all my friends on the other side of the Atlantic will think I have forgotten them, which is one the great want of time alone has occasioned my silence. You have already heard from the doctor the good news of my success. I can without vanity tell you that my debut has been great—all you could have wished. We long'd for you the night of Hall, it would have done your heart good (as we say in gold Ireland) to have heard the outbursts of joy that received me. It was indeed overpowering, but enough of this; you know, or at least can imagine it all, so I shall not weary you with repetitions. I was delighted to hear by your second letter that dear Mrs. Beale had recovered from her bilious attack. I trust you may all enjoy the blessing of health. We have been visiting Boston Providence, Hartford, and Springfield—all most charming—I hope with the same success which attended our first efforts. I have only to say of Doctor Joy that he is unremitting in his attention to me and to every wish of mine and I believe all the party have but one feeling towards him of kindness and respect for his many good and excellent qualities. Give my best love to dear Mrs. Beale, Maria, and little ones. I shall look forward to a happy meeting with you all in dear old England. Maria and Henrietta desire their sincerest love to all, and believe me dear Mr. Beale yours most sincerely, CATHARINE HAYES. P. S.—Do you not see an improvement in my G? I have written some autographs that it has gained a additional flourish by practice. Adieu, then, dear Mr. Beale, near all happiness be yours. Kind regards to your dear father." Mr. Beale proceeded to state that Mr Wardwell was unable to fulfil his agreement, and that he had written to Dr Joy, as agent of Mr Beale, to release him from the agreement, which was discussed between the parties. He then proceeded to state that Wardwell made overtures to Miss Hayes to induce her to commit a breach of her agreement, the result of which they contemplated to be that Beale would forfeit £1,000 to Mr. Wardwell as damages, whereas Miss Hayes would forfeit £3,000 only to Beale, and thereby proposed to indemnify Miss Hayes and to engage her at an increased salary, and that Miss Hayes broke the engagement with Mr. Beale in compliance with this proposal, and then entered into a new engagement with Mr. Wardwell, under which she was performing in the United States. Mr. Beale also alleged that the alleged misconduct of Mr. Joy was a mere subterfuge, and that the only reason of Miss Hayes was "caprice." Mr Beale stated that in performance of Miss Hayes' request, he had paid into the Union Bank London sums of money to her credit on account of her salary and otherwise, to the amount of £21,000, which was the amount he had attached. He estimated the loss to him of his action from the breach of the agreement by Miss Hayes, at £8,000, and stated that Mr Wardwell had commenced an action against him in the Court of the Queen's Bench to recover the £3,000 penalty, for the breach of the agreement with her.

Mr. Joy by his affidavit, fully confirmed the defendant's statements, and denied the truth of the allegations respecting his conduct, which he designated as "entirely false, malicious, and scandalous." He also stated that at an interview which he had had with Miss Hayes at her request, on the 14th of November, at New York, when she broke the engagement, he remonstrated with her, and that hurriedly to his inquiry, she said she had received the greatest kindness and attentions from him, but she considered the breach of the contract with Mr. Beale a mere question of money, and that he was no for breaking the contract was a regard to self-interest.

Mr Bacon, and Mr Cotton appeared in support of the motion. They submitted that all the questions between Mr. Beale and Miss Hayes were properly the subject for decision in this court, that the agreement and sub agreement in their terms, giving such large advantages to Mr. Beale were open at least to the question of fraud, and asked for an injunction restraining the defendant, Mr. Beale, from proceeding in the Lord Mayor's Court, where he would endeavor to obtain judgment next Tuesday; and also from proceeding against Miss Hayes in America.

Mr. Malins and Mr Chapman Barker opposed the motion for Mr. Beale, and insisted that the breach of agreement by Miss Hayes was the result of collision between her and Mr. Wardwell, and submitted that this court would not restrict a plaintiff in acting.

Mr Stevens appeared for the Union Bank, and submitted to do whatever the court might direct.

The Vice Chancellor said it appeared that Mr Beale had a demand against the plaintiff Miss Hayes, under a contract entered into with him. That was a legal demand, and *prima facie*. Mr Beale was entitled to all the remedies which would result from that legal demand. Mr. Beale then was suing the plaintiff in the Lord Mayor's Court and also in America, and the plaintiff asked an injunction to restrain both these proceedings, for reasons, of which the chief was that the contract had been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. That would certainly be a good ground in equity if it were proved. His honor would forbear commenting upon the affidavits, because on this part of the case they were all on one side; but it was enough for him to say that there was no evidence before the court to induce him to act upon the allegations of fraud and misrepresentation. The second ground taken in support of the application was this, that Wardwell, who had entered into the contract with Beale, had assigned the benefit of the contract to Anthony, and it was alleged that Beale had broken his contract with Anthony. Now it appeared that Anthony was suing Beale in America, and proceedings to attach the amount claimed by Beale, as part of Beale's money in the hands of the plaintiff. On that part of the case it was said that the plaintiff was liable both to Beale and to Anthony, by reason of the attachment Anthony had levied in America. This would be an ordinary case of interpleader, and the plaintiff would be entitled to relief in the usual form, but that the plaintiff in an interpleader suit, as a preliminary to getting the assistance of the court must make an affidavit that there was no collusion with the defendants in equity. Now, without commenting upon the evidence, he certainly must say that no such affidavit as that had been made, and he doubted, from what had already been sworn, whether any affidavit could be made to the effect that there was no collusion between the plaintiff and Wardwell or Anthony. His Honor did not think, on that ground, that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction. Anthony might be made a part of the proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court, if the plaintiff desired it. Under all the circumstances, he should refuse the injunction.

Theatricals in Europe.

A new ballet has been produced at Vienna, under the title of "Odetta;" it was saved from condemnation by the admirable dancing of Amalia Ferraris, who appears almost as great a favorite with the Viennese as Fanny Elssler in former days. "Don Giovanni" has been sung for the first time in Italian at the Porta Coriazzia, with Mmes. Medori, Sulzur and Maray, and MM. De Bassini, Mitrovich and Graziani; its success is described as complete.

M. Verdi is finishing an opera to be produced at La Fenice, in Venice, next autumn, under the title of "Il Trovatore."

Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt) is about to take up her residence in the vicinity of Hamburg.

Mrs. Clara Novello and Coletti, the baritone, have been engaged for the Oriente at Madrid.

In Donizetti's "Lucia," Mme. Cuzzani is described as having achieved a great success at the Nazionale in Turin. She was recalled nine times. The other artists, MM. Sacchero and Walter, are also well spoken of.

Letters from Milan give a glowing description of the performance of Mme. Locatelli and M. Bordas, at the Cersano, in "Poliuto."

Mme. Grintz has made a sensation at Ferrara, in "Nabucco."

The Madrid *Correo de los Teatros* states that the Italian Operatic troupe at Seville was extremely successful. The last opera had been Verdi's "Attila," with Prattico, Denti and Mme. Fodor.

Marliani's "La Nacarilla" has met with a *fiasco* at Lisbon, owing according to the *Rivista Popular*, to the wretched manner in which it was executed by Mmes. Sannazari and Arrigotti, and M. Bonatos.

In addition to the hundred and one rumors long current on "L'Africaine" we now hear that M. Meyerbeer, by a new modification has divested it of the character which seems to have occasioned him some trouble, that of the negress. The change demanding the assistance of M. Scribe, the dramatist, who has been spending the winter in Italy, has proceeded to Berlin for that purpose.

Mme. Rosi-Caccia has arrived in Paris.

Madlle. Caroline Wagner's sister is engaged to play in the legitimate drama at the Burg Theatre, Vienna.

The German plays, at the St. James's Theatre, London, have created a reputation in the fashionable world.

Victor Hugo is writing a new drama for Frederick Lemaitre, to be produced at the Varieties, Paris.

The operatic companies at the Sadler's Wells and Surrey theatres continue to attract well-filled benches.

Mr. Hackett, the popular American comedian is at present in London, making up a company for Niblo's, New York.

Tamburini, Persiani, Rossi and Pozzolini, have been engaged in Berlin, for four or five representations, during the stay of the Empress of Russia.

Mr. Buckstone has written a new comic drama, in five acts, for the Haymarket Theatre. It was to be produced on the 16th instant.

M. Cartigny, the well-known comedian, whose performances met with so much applause at the French plays in London, died recently in Paris.

Mr. Sims Reeves announces another benefit at Drury-lane Theatre, on which occasion Madame Clara Novello will appear as Amina in "Sonnambula."

Mr. Lovell's new play, entitled "The Trial of Love," was presented at the Princess's Theatre, London, on Monday last, with complete success, and has been repeated during the week.

The dramatic festival at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in aid of the local charities, has been most extensively patronized. The receipts have fully realized the expectations of the committee.

Herr Pisher, obedient to the command of her Majesty and Prince Albert, has undertaken to re-write his "Fausta," and convert it into a grand opera, which is to be brought out at Covent Garden Opera House.

In Mons. Halevy's new opera of "Le Juif," now creating a great sensation in Paris, a ballet of bees is introduced, in which the *corps* of the grand opera swarm to a droning murmuring, buzzing music, ingeniously contrived by the composer.

At her Majesty's theatre, Mad. Fleury, a dancer of great beauty and extraordinary merit, made her debut as *premier danseuse* in a divertissement expressly adapted for the purpose.

Mr. Alfred Wigan, the talented comedian and unrivalled representative of Frenchmen, leaves the Princess's theatre, London, with his for America in a few days. Miss Fitzwattick, of the Haymarket Theatre, is also about to depart for the United States.

We hear of enormous drams, three military bands (one mounted), and a small regiment of cavalry in preparation for Mons. Jullien's new opera, which work, it is supposed, will be produced as soon as these musical materials can be brought into stage harmony.

Liberality in England.

ISLE OF GUERNSEY, GREAT BRITAIN, June 9, 1852.

SIR:—As a citizen of the United States, it is my duty to inform you that this little isle is the only spot in Europe—perhaps in the world—that despises and spits upon an American clergyman, physician and surgeon. They are so ignorant, says a London (British) medical journal, that not until lately, were they aware of there being any schools or colleges in the United States that taught faith. Another British paper says:—The Isle of Guernsey evidently is the first and foremost of the great nations of the earth to discover the ignorant condition of the United States. Well may we exclaim *O tempora! O mores!!* Another British journal says:—"In the high claims to literature they actually refused to admit of their being at a Cambridge and Oxford University degree" (!!!!!)

Now, I think you should join some of these British papers in saying perhaps in the wilds of Liberia or Africa there cannot be found scarcely ignorant a spot as this, where one half of the population can scarcely read or write for want of education and schooling.

Yours, respectfully, W. C. SALVERS.

N. B.—In No 4 of the *Medical Circular*, February 25, of the present year, there is a terrible article concerning the power of the court of this little isle to trample upon and have power over the University degrees of the United States and Great Britain, wherein it appears, they only favor the French colleges and professions. The *Medical Circular* is published at the office No. 4 Adam street, Adelphi London.

The people are as thick as ants here. Nothing but starvation from over population. There is a human being to every foot of ground in the isle. Ground sells for about $200 per acre. Everybody is a relation to his Grace the Duke of this or that, or the Earl of something, or a lord.

Markets.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, June 16, 1852—31 Chapel street.

Cotton—As reported in a postscript to our circular advices of 11th inst. per Niagara, the demand on Saturday continued brisk, without change in prices. The Africa arrived the same evening, bringing accounts of a decline in the New York market, with a dull feeling, consequent upon advices hence to 22d ult., per Asia, also reporting a continuance of comparatively large receipts at, and exports from, the Southern ports, with favorable weather for a large yield next season. Influenced by these accounts, as well perhaps, as by the expectation of a large import (now beginning to arrive) affording more choice, our market has assumed a very quiet aspect both yesterday and to-day, and the business is restricted to what may be considered clean lots offering, which causes a little irregularity in prices, some of the minor speculators being disposed to realize while profits are available. As if by consent, the large operators, (equally applicable to buyers and sellers,) seem inclined to wait the course of events; and hence the limited transactions, which on

	Sales.	Spec'ld.	Expt.
Saturday were	10,000	500	1,000
Monday	8,000	500	2,000
Tuesday	1,500	1,000	1,000

The imports for the same time are about 84,000 bales, principally American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New Orleans	6¾	5¾	4¾ a 4¾
Mobile	5¾	5¼	4¾ a 4¾
Alabama	5¾	5¼	4¾ a 4¾

In Manchester to day a quiet feeling prevailed in all branches of trade. Good and cloth were without alteration in value, and buyers resisting the advanced prices demanded for yarns, a limited amount of business in each was the result; nor is there anything of a cheering nature by the Eastern or South American mails calculated to improve the demand for those quarters.

In our grain market, nothing deserving of particular comment has occurred, the trade generally has ruled firm, without much change in prices for any article. Wheat is in good retail request, at last week's quotations. Flour of good quality meets ready sale, at about 20s a 21s. per bbl.; inferior sorts are entirely neglected. Indian corn is in limited demand, at 34s per quarter decline.

About 140 tons lard found buyers at 53s. per cwt.

Rosin has further declined; 1,000 bbls changed hands at 2s 3d. down to 2s. 2d. per cwt, and has still a downward tend. The same may be said of turpentine, which is unsalable at over 7s. per cwt.

In other articles no transactions are reported.

LIVERPOOL MONEY MARKET, June 14—P. M.—The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week mention no change of importance, although, on the whole, they seem to indicate a steady increase of confidence and prosperity. At Manchester, the only check to business has arisen from the necessity of keeping once with the rise in the cotton market at Liverpool. At Birmingham, the chief point for remark has been an advance in the price of all descriptions of manufacture in copper. In the woollen districts, the transactions have been fully equal to the average at the period of the year, and the anticipated improvement in prices seems likely soon to be obtained. The Nottingham trade, as regards the home demand, has been affected by the weather, but the export orders continue good. In the Irish linen markets there has been a general increase of transactions, and prices have been well maintained. Owing to the abundance of money, one of the principal discount houses has recently signified its unwillingness to receive any fresh deposits at 1½ per cent, but has declined to continue holding large amounts at that rate, even in existing cases. In one instance yesterday, a sum of £50,000 was thus refused. Intelligence has been received from Hamburg that the forced loan of the late provisional government of Holstein for $6,000,000 has been annulled by the Danish government. The proportion of this loan held at Hamburg, is not less than $2,000,000, and the news had therefore produced a very serious effect, the stock having fallen from 78 at which it was quoted on the 9th inst., to 25 which was the closing price on the following day. All other securities were in some degree influenced by the unfavorable feeling that had been created. The accounts from the continental Bourses speak of increased activity in business. Dutch, Austrian, and Mexican had been dealt in to a considerable extent, and an improvement in prices had taken place. The letters from Rouen state that the markets for manufactures continued to be well maintained, and that some descriptions of goods had brought rather higher prices. From South Australia, the advices mention that Sir Henry Young at the request of the Chamber of Commerce at Adelaide, has convened the Legislative council for the purpose of making bullion a legal tender at £3 11s. per ounce, and a law to that effect had been adopted, which was to remain in force for twelve months.

PARIS BOURSE, June 14—Closing prices:—Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 100f. 60c.; Three per Cents., 70f. 20c.; Bank of France 2,780f.

CANTON MARKETS, April 22—Tea Report—The increased activity in our market, noticed in our last report, arising from the improved state of the home market, and the more favorable rate of exchange, ceased immediately after the departure of the mail; but not before it had run up our export to an excess of one and three quarter million pounds over that of last year—the figures being sixty-two and a quarter millions against sixty and a half millions; this, together with the bad news of the English market received by the last mails and the result of the "deliveries" for the past year in England, viz:—three and three quarter millions under our present import, should, we think, have the effect of materially restricting settlements for the short remainder of the season. Black Teas—Congou—Purchases have been to the extent of 9 chops, at rates showing no decline. It is probable, however, that teamen would accept lower rates on further settlements; the stock is 50 to 55 chops, of which a large portion is of good ordinary qualities; but as these are held from 12½ to 13 taels, there have been no transactions in them. Quotations—Moning first crop 15 to 15½ taels; second crop 14 to 14½ taels; Gonam second crop 13½ to 14 taels; Kysow, second crop, 14 to 14½ taels. Souchong—No settlements to notice. Stocks about 85