NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch.
Advertisements renewed every day.

Volume XVII.....No. 308.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—INGOMAR—LA BAYADERE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LOVE—MARRIED AND SETTLED.

NIBLO'S.—MARTHA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—BEGONE DULL CARE—TOODLES.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—THE MURDERED WATERMAN AND HIS DOG—EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS—GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WILD OATS—HANDSOME HUSBAND.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery.—IDIOT WITNESS—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—SIAMESE TWINS THAT RASCAL JACK.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

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

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 5, 1852.

Mails for California.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave this port at two o'clock this afternoon, for Aspinwall, with the California mails. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. It will contain the result of the Presidential election. Single copies, sixpence. Agents will send in their orders.

The News.

Election returns continue to pour in upon us from all sections; but as they appear to be mere confirmations of the reports published on the morning after the contest, it is unnecessary to do more than merely direct attention to them. The political excitement has already subsided to a great extent, and before a week has gone, the great majority of the people will have quite forgotten the bitter antagonisms of party spirit. As yet, the democrats are elated, the whigs are resigned, and the country is perfectly safe.

By the arrival of the steamship Africa, yesterday morning, we received three days' later advices from all parts of Europe. The political news by this steamer is of very little importance, there having been no change worthy of special notice since the arrival of the Pacific. The general features of the intelligence, however, will be found quite interesting, particularly the commercial reports, of which we give full and comprehensive details. The activity hitherto noticed in the cotton, grain, and produce markets, still continued, and in some instances rather better prices were obtained. The bullion in the Bank of England amounted to nearly twenty two million pounds sterling, and money was still in demand. The healthy aspect of trade, both in England and France, indicates that no fears are entertained of the pending change in the governmental system of the latter or any other country.

As usual, now-a days, the European journals are overflowing with all sorts of rumors and speculation respecting Louis Napoleon, and the declaration of the empire in France. It being a fixed fact that Louis is to be crowned emperor, quite a curious discussion has sprung up as to what will be his title, and whether the other crowned heads will recognise him. The majority appear to think that he will assume the title of Napoleon III., in order to preserve the hereditary descent of the family—the Duke of Reichstadt having been originally nominated to the successorship by Napoleon the Great. But all these speculations about the mere name, amount to little or nothing, and it is equally immaterial whether the other monarchs deem it proper to acknowledge him or not—the French nation have themselves determined to create Louis an emperor, and that settles the whole affair.

The lengthy reviews of affairs on this continent, which we to day publish from different London papers, illustrate the intense interest taken by Englishmen generally, in the national progress of the American republic. They speak of our naval force, the proceedings in Congress, the doings of misguided fanatics, &c., in a manner that shows they are beginning to somewhat understand and appreciate our system of government. However, they have still much to learn, before they will be competent to take rank, and hold anything like a position, among the freemen who have of late nightly assembled at Tammany Hall on the one part, and the Broadway House on the other, for the purpose of determining what should be the policy of the nation for the next four years. The extract from the London *Times*, relative to the great Australian movement, contains much useful and valuable information, not only to those who contemplate emigrating, but to the general reader. The account concerning the release of Abd el-Kadir, and his interview with Louis Napoleon, will also attract much attention. It appears that the unfortunate ex-Emir has promised to spend the remainder of his days in Turkey, and is to be amply provided for from the French treasury. Read the letters from our London and Spezia correspondents.

The report that Senor Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, had left his post, turns out to be incorrect. The papers announce that he is still on duty.

Prior to the adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature, appropriate resolutions were adopted in commemoration of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

The Canadian Parliament will adjourn next Wednesday. No action will be had on the new tariff during the present session. They prefer to wait awhile, and ascertain what our Congress intends doing on the reciprocity question.

An unsuccessful attempt was again made, last Wednesday, to effect a coalition between the democrats and freesoilers of Bristol county, Massachusetts. The game did not succeed, probably for the reason that the democrats there, as elsewhere, feel that they have just effected a great national triumph on strictly constitutional grounds, and that any future coalition with the Seward, Hale, or Maine parties, would now materially tarnish their fair fame.

One or two interesting items, relative to changes in the departments, will be found in the telegraphic despatch from Washington.

Judge Hoyt, of this State, has resigned his office of Justice of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of superintending the Buffalo and New York City railroad.

According to the last advices from Texas, the people were again freely discussing the proposition to divide the State. It has territory enough to make four good sized States.

A despatch from Ogdensburg informs us that some of the boats are already being tied up in their winter quarters.

Read the communication, in another column, in reply to the extract which we yesterday published, from a Turks Island paper, concerning the rumors of the formation of an expedition to invade the island of St Domingo.

The Boards of Common Council both met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. In that of the Aldermen a large amount of business was transacted, as will be seen by our official report. Nothing arose that calls for special notice, and the Board adjourned till Monday at 5 o'clock.

In the Court of Sessions grand jurors were sworn, and the business of the term commenced. The calendar of new cases was a light one.

Owing to the exceedingly crowded state of our columns, we are debarred from referring to several of the telegraphic despatches, and much other interesting reading. See the inside pages.

The Great Victory—The Moral of the New Revolution.

On the first day of October last, eleven days before the great State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, we covered a page of the HERALD with the actual results, up to that time, of all the important elections, in all the States of the Union, since 1824. From these carefully prepared statistics, and from the signs of the times all around us, we came to the deliberate mathematical conclusion that Gen. Scott would not carry over four States in the Union, and we set them down as most likely to be Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

Our reasons for including Pennsylvania in the quartette were, that she had always voted for a military chieftain—that Gen. Taylor had carried the State by 13,000 over Gen. Cass—that Gen. Scott appeared to be even a more popular old soldier there than old Rough and Ready; and that the whig ticket, as in 1848, was directly identified with a high protective tariff. We had also another reason. We were desirous of confining our estimates within the bounds of credibility. As it was, our carefully and studiously prepared calculations were considered by many, even of the oldest democratic politicians, as wild and extravagant in the highest degree. But the sequel, as in repeated instances heretofore—as in the election of Harrison, the election of Polk, and the election of Taylor—has fully confirmed our predictions, and, in this instance, with a considerable margin to spare.

The following is the table, as nearly as ascertained, or as can be estimated from our scattering returns, of the grand results of the tremendous avalanche of 1852, including the popular and electoral vote, to wit:—

States.	*Maj. for Scott.*	*Electors.*
Massachusetts	7,300	13
Vermont	10,000	5
Scott's majority	17,300	18
	For Pierce.	
Maine	11,000	8
New Hampshire	14,000	5
Rhode Island	1,100	4
Connecticut	3,500	6
New York	25,000	35
New Jersey	5,000	7
Pennsylvania	23,000	27
Delaware	100	3
Maryland	5,000	8
Virginia	8,000	15
North Carolina	5,000	10
South Carolina	(by legislature)	8
Georgia	5,000	10
Florida	500	3
Alabama	4,000	9
Louisiana	1,000	6
Texas	7,000	4
Mississippi	2,000	7
Tennessee	1,000	12
Kentucky	2,000	12
Arkansas	6,000	4
Ohio	15,000	23
Indiana	15,000	13
Illinois	12,000	11
Missouri	12,000	9
Michigan	5,000	6
Wisconsin	2,000	5
Iowa	4,500	4
California	1,550	4
Total for Pierce	196,200	278
Deduct Scott's majority	17,300	18
Pierce's probable majority	178,900	260

This is the greatest popular and electoral vote ever given at any Presidential election, as will be seen by the following, from the earliest record of popular votes, in 1828, when Jackson was first elected:—

THE POPULAR AND ELECTORAL MAJORITIES.

Presidents.	*Years.*	*Popular Majorities*	*Electoral Majorities*
Jackson's (dem.)	1828	139,408	95
Jackson's (dem.)	1832	104,205	152
Van Buren's (dem.)	1836	27,512	46
Harrison's (whig)	1840	145,021	174
Polk's (dem.)	1844	34,147	65
Taylor's (whig)	1848	140,799	36
Pierce's (dem.)	1852	178,900	260

Here we see the upheaving of a general groundswell from Maine to the mouth of the Mississippi; and the Pierce and King ticket may have even swept all the northern departments of Mexico, for all that we know. Certainly, the only matter of surprise now is, how such an outbreak of the *vox populi* could be restrained within the limits of the United States.

Two States, Vermont and Massachusetts, of all the proud galaxy that carried General Taylor so triumphantly through, two States alone remain. Had Mr. Webster lived, doubtless poor little Vermont, the one solitary whig star that never sets—the north star of the whig party—would have stood "solitary and alone," "the lone star" of Scott and Graham. By the beard of the prophet, but this is wonderful work—it is a tornado—it is a miracle—it is a revolution—it is a great revolution—by public acclamation. A sort of protracted national jubilee is ushering in the re establishment of the Empire and of the Napoleon dynasty in France, with all its souvenirs of progress, and improvements, and splendor, and glory. But here we have the most powerful, the most prosperous, the greatest and most glorious people on earth; without ostentation, and without "fuss and feathers," quietly revolutionizing the national administration and decreeing another, which is probably destined to exert a greater influence upon the affairs of the world than the Napoleonic Empire, Great Britain, and all the powers of Europe combined.

This great American revolution means something. What has caused it? How can we account for this astonishing defeat of General Scott and his deluded and confiding supporters? General Scott himself, as we are informed, attributes his overthrow to the three following causes:—

1. The opposition of the NEW YORK HERALD.
2. The mutiny of Mr. Webster and his friends.
3. The coldness of Mr. Fillmore and his friends.

The Fourierite organ, on the contrary, charges the responsibility mainly upon Joshua R. Giddings and the free soilers; and the *Boston Pilot* on the Catholic question and the tariff question, upon both of which, as it appears, it had the impudence to lead astray the friendly sons of St. Patrick. But neither General Scott nor his principal organ have ventured to look at the great and universal cause of his defeat. It was Sewardism—that was it; it was Sewardism, for which the whole South was so contemptuously sacrificed at Baltimore, and in return for which every solitary Southern State in the Union, from Delaware to Texas, has gone by the board, and every Northern State, excepting the abolition strongholds of Vermont and Massachusetts.

But it was a combination of causes that produced this shocking rout of General Scott and his party, although Sewardism was sufficient in itself to accomplish it. Here are a few of the many causes of his defeat:—

1. Sewardism, including socialism and infidelity.
2. Gunpowder availability, and "fuss and feathers."
3. The contemptuous treatment of Mr. Webster at Baltimore.
4. The higher law rejection of Mr. Fillmore.
5. Galphinism and Mexican Claims.
6. The office-holders of fifty millions a year, all dead heads.
7. Gen. Scott's Native American documents.
8. His want of Presidential qualifications.
9. His retractions of his Native Americanism.
10. Robinson and Cooney on the Catholic question in New Hampshire.
11. John M. Botts, Truman Smith & Co.
12. The trip to the *Blue Licks*, by the most direct route, in search of a site for a military hospital.
13. The fifty-three speeches of that trip.
14. The foreign policy of Taylor and Fillmore.
15. The free soil ticket.
16. The State elections, especially of October.

And last, though not least, the independent press, and the "sober second thought" of an intelligent people—a people not to be [illegible] when great principles are at stake. But it was the blight and mildew, the deadly upas of Sewardism, which, more than all other causes together, broke down General Scott, and broke up the whig party.

The causes operating in favor of General Pierce for the Presidency were:—

1. His perfect soundness on the slavery question.
2. His clear and acceptable record, as a member of both houses of Congress.
3. His fitness for, and his indifference about, the office.
4. His freedom from party cliques.
5. The union and the hungriness of the democracy.
6. The clean sweep of fifty millions a year.
7. The progressive spirit of the democratic party.
8. Their pluck in reference to our foreign relations.
9. The abuse of Gen. Pierce by the Seward organs, &c
10. The dignified deportment of Gen. Pierce during the campaign.
11. The fatal divisions in the whig ranks.
12. The general drift of the summer and fall elections.

And all the other causes adverse to Gen. Scott. From all these co-operating causes, it is not difficult to sum up the moral of this tremendous election of General Pierce. It signifies that the whig party is annihilated—that Sewardism has killed it stone dead—that the people have an abiding faith in the Constitution, in the Union, and in all its compromises; and that the popular judgment will permit no political juggling with traitors to their country. And this election further signides that the country is tired of the weak and do-nothing foreign policy of the present administration—tired of Galphinism and disgusted with Mexican and Cherokee operations, and calls for a change.

The whig party is defunct. It will be interesting to watch the progress of the re-construction of its elements. We shall have something new evolved out of the ruins of this last disastrous battle before another comes on. The democratic party, too, promises to become unwieldy from its cumbersome proportions, from its numbers, and its weight. Such a mass of men cannot long be held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder." Nothing but a positive, successful, brilliant and highly progressive policy, foreign and domestic, on the part of General Pierce, can keep the bulk of such a party together, even during his administration. A failure to meet the just expectations of the people will, perhaps, be fatal to the next democratic nominees. But with proper tact, spirit, sagacity and discipline, on the part of General Pierce and his cabinet, the democratic party may be put so firmly in the control of the government as to bid defiance to all opposition for the next twenty years. We have great confidence in the ability of General Pierce to fulfil the highest expectations of the country.

THE ELECTION OF GERRIT SMITH TO CONGRESS.—This celebrated abolitionist, free soiler, temperance advocate, and general philanthropist, has been elected from the district composed of Madison and Oswego counties, by a considerable plurality over each of the whig and democratic candidates. He received a large vote, we understand, from voters not connected with the abolitionists as a party, but who were desirous to see him in the halls of Congress, believing that, with his admitted talents, he would, perhaps, from intercourse with Southern and Western statesmen, become less sectional in his views, and less impracticable in his efforts to benefit mankind.

We believe that this is the first time that Mr. Smith has been elected by the people to a legislative station. He was a candidate for the State Senate during the second administration of De Witt Clinton as Governor, in 1825, but was defeated by Charles Stebbins, Esq., of Cazenovia, Madison county, a gentleman who was distinguished as a financier, and a political friend of Martin Van Buren.

Born to the possession of a large landed estate, as the principal heir of the late Peter Smith of Peterborough, Madison county, and possessing the advantages of a liberal education, and talents of a high order, it was believed that Gerrit Smith would become prominent as a political leader, and high expectations were entertained of his advancement by his friends. But being attached to the old federal and Clintonian parties, he was destined to be generally in the minority in the district of his residence, nor are we aware that he ever sought political preferment. He was a delegate to the State convention of 1824, which nominated De Witt Clinton for Governor. Although a political friend of Clinton he doubted the policy of nominating him at that time, as the gubernatorial candidate of the "peoples' party," so called. He made an able speech in the convention on the subject, and was among those who voted for Gen. James Tallmadge as the candidate for Governor. He however acquiesced in the decision of the convention in favor of Clinton, and next year was the unsuccessful Clintonian candidate for State Senator, as we have before stated.

In 1828, Mr. Smith took an active part in suporting the re-election of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency, and was chosen a member of the State convention to sustain Mr. Adams, which body nominated Smith Thompson and Francis Granger as the Adams candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The address issued by the convention on that occasion was from the pen of Mr. Smith, and attracted much attention at the time, for its forcible and argumentative style, and the beauty of its diction.

The subsequent career of Mr. Smith, as an abolitionist, and a leader in various religious and reform movements, is well known to most readers. His silly and misdirected efforts in the cause of abolitionism have, in many instances, very deservedly brought upon him much censure and animadversion, inasmuch as the ultra measures he has advocated and sustained, must, if successful, have led to the dissolution of the Union. A trip to Washington will do him good.

The State of New York sends to the next Congress, among her delegation, a trio which will be looked upon as a greater curiosity in natural history than the "Happy Family" at Barnum's Museum, namely: Gerrit Smith, Mike Walsh, and Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale. The first will represent the ultra abolitionists, the land reformers, and the Maine liquor law; Mike will represent the b'hoys, the bone and sinew; while the poet of Lyonsdale will represent the muses, the canal men, and the interests of the returned Californians. Mike will take care of Gerrit.

UNPRECEDENTED NEWSPAPER ISSUES.—The NEW YORK HERALD, on Wednesday last, the day subsequent to the election, performed a feat which we ween was never paralleled before in the newspaper history of this country. Our daily issue on that morning, independent of our European edition, reached the enormous figure of 54,528, and so early as nine o'clock in the morning not a copy of the paper remained in our office for sale. Our machinery, wonderful as its present capacity is, was wholly inadequate to supply the enormous demand made for impressions, the above number, being its maximum of work, hardly reached half of what might have been disposed of. We estimate that no less than one hundred thousand copies of Wednesday's HERALD would have been sold had we but had the means of duplicating our issue. Our previous average circulation was forty thousand, and we have sometimes found it a difficult matter to supply even this. The extraordinary demand of Wednesday is the strongest evidence of the universal appreciation of the liberal, able, and enlightened management of the NEW YORK HERALD. And our motto is still *excelsior*.

TOO MODEST.—We understand that General Scott says the NEW YORK HERALD turned the scales against him, to the extent of *two hundred thousand* votes, in the late election. General Scott is a thorough disciplinarian, and ought to know. If he is right, then we have been entirely too modest in our pretensions. We had supposed that W. H. Seward was entitled to the first premium from the democracy. We must defer, however, to the superior judgment of General Scott, and record our services to General Pierce at two hundred thousand votes. We have been too modest.

NEW WHITE COAT AND PANTS.—Philosopher Greeley, after his arduous services in the late campaign—after having stumped the State of Ohio, and canvassed Pennsylvania from one end to the other, in behalf of General Scott—should not be forgotten. That old white coat, and those boots, and those pants, with one leg in and one leg out, must look rather the worse for wear, and free soil, and other dirt. The Empire Club have taken the matter in hand, and, in consideration of his services for Pierce and King, they have resolved to supply the *Tribune* philosopher with a new coat and pants, as may be seen by the following order to a firm in Broadway.

EMPIRE CLUB HEAD-QUARTERS,
New York, Nov. 3, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—You will please make, on behalf of the Empire Club, according to my remarks in Tammany Hall, a white coat and pair of pants for Mr. Horace Greeley. You will please notify Mr. Greeley of our wishes, and if he accepts the same, you will send your bill at once.
Yours, &c, ISAIAH RYNDERS.

The said merchant tailors accordingly addressed the following note to our white coated cotemporary, expressing their readiness to take his measure for the new clothes, forthwith:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1852.

H. GREELEY, ESQ:—
Sir—We have been ordered by Capt. Isaiah Rynders, on behalf of the Empire Club, to make for you a coat and pants. If you accept the above, will you please step in at our store and leave your measure, when we will take great pleasure in filling his order.
We are your obedient servants,
363 Broadway. A. & G. A. ARNOUX.
A. A.

But we fear the Empire Club have undertaken a hard job in the humane object of changing the coat of philosopher Greeley.

CONCORD ALL RIGHT.—A telegraphic despatch, received in town yesterday from Concord, New Hampshire, says, that General Pierce's vote in that city was 912, instead of 612, as previously reported by telegraph. It is a majority of 399 over General Scott, and a gain of 297 since last March, and the largest vote ever given to any man in that town.

GOOD FOR THE GROCERS.—We understand that retail grocers can now be supplied cheap, dog cheap by the gross, with the pictorial life of Gen. Scott and the Fourierite pamphlet, "Why I am a Whig," by application at the *Tribune* buildings.

Musical and Theatrical.

MADAME SONTAG IN BROOKLYN.—Madame Sontag gave a grand sacred concert last evening, in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of its organist, Mr. Zundel, formerly the musical tutor of the *artiste's* children. The church was thronged with a most select and fashionable audience, and the performances elicited the highest approbation. Madame Sontag sang the solo by Rossini, "Night's shade no longer," "Home, sweet home," and the air from "The Creation" "On mighty pens." Mr. Zundel performed a voluntary and variations on the organ, and the anthem "How sweetly flowed the Gospel's sound." Mrs. Jameson and Signor Pozzolini also added much to the merit of the concert, the success of which was well worthy both of Madame Sontag and the object of her benevolence. Madame Sontag gives her first concert in Boston on Tuesday next.

BURTON'S—The reputation which this elegant little theatre has almost exclusively enjoyed for years past, as the peculiar home of the comic muse in this metropolis, has been during the present season successfully maintained. It is filled every night with the most select, fashionable, and discriminating audiences, its only defect being the incapacity of the house to accommodate the crowds seeking admission. The laughable piece "Begone, dull Care," with Mr. Burton as Old Revel, and Fisher as Young Revel, attracted a crowd. Mr. Burton is as excellent in this role as he is in Micawber, Toodles, &c., —his other happiest impersonations—and he kept his audience in one continuous roar of laughter. Mr. Fisher acts the part of Young Revel with great humor and ability, and the auxiliary characters were also very creditably sustained. The after-piece of the "Serious Family" followed, in which Burton again made large drafts—which were certainly overpaid—on the laughing propensities of his audience. One of the chief causes of the popularity of this theatre is the never failing supply of novelties—well selected and managed—which is kept up. During the past week were presented—besides the pieces named—"The Toodles," "Old York and New York," "The Miller's Maid," "Love's Frailties," "David Copperfield," "Paul Pry," &c., all of them alike humorous and laughable. There are several *artistes* of great talent among the regular stock company, and with these, it is quite unnecessary for the manager to seek any "stars," a mode of attraction never resorted to in this establishment. Mr. Johnston is an actor not easily surpassed in the *rôles* he plays. His personation of Uriah Heep is a very fine and well conceived performance, and in most others of his characters, he is equally unexceptionable. Thompson, and Dyott, and Fisher, with others of less talent complete a company not often seen or excelled in any theatre. In fact, Mr. Burton proves himself to be as capable a manager, as he is inimitable as an actor.

SENORITA SOTO AT NIBLO'S.—This beautiful Spanish *danseuse*, who has for months past shared the enthusiasm of the audiences at Niblo's, with the French *artiste*, Mdlle. Pougaud, took her benefit on Tuesday evening. In response to the call of the house she came before the curtain, and expressed her thanks in the following handsome speech:—

Messieurs et Dames—Je remplis un doux devoir en vous témoignant ma reconnaissance profonde pour la manière bienveillante avec laquelle vous avez bien voulu m'accueillir.

C'est dans votre ville magnifique, libre et florissante; c'est en vous voyant, en vous écoutant, que j'ai senti mon cœur tressaillir plein d'émotion et de gratitude.

Je vais partir, j'espère revenir bientôt; je le désire, parceque c'est ici, uniquement ici, sous vos toits, sous votre protection généreuse que mon cœur est chez lui. J'ai presque retrouvé ma patrie dans New York, et vous pouvez être sûrs que de quelque lieu que ce soit où le sort me porte, mon cœur me fera tourner vers votre ville comme l'aiguille une fois aimantée ne peut s'empêcher de tourner vers le Nord.

On the subsequent evening, the Sonorita was serenaded by a party of her countrymen and admirers, who in testimony of their appreciation presented her with a splendid diamond ring.

Miss Fitzpatrick, the handsome and talented comedienne, took a benefit last evening at Niblo's, when she appeard as Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal" of which only the fourth act was played, and as Maria Darlington in the afterpiece of "a Roland for an Oliver," the fair beneficiary sustained her high reputation, and was most enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Brown's acting of Sir Peter Teazle was also capital, and of course he too came in for a large share of the applause.

Marine Affairs.

CLIPPER SHIP TRADE WIND.—This magnificent vessel, which returned about two months back from her first voyage, has had vast improvements made in her lately. She was formerly a two decked vessel, but has had an additional one put on her, which makes her one of the handsomest three decked vessels afloat, and adds greatly to her size and capacity. Her upper, or spar deck, has a very handsome look. Her cabins, caboose, &c., having been left in their original places, the new deck is perfectly free of those obstructions, adding greatly to her appearance, as well as giving additional room for working the ship. Her cabins have likewise been lengthened, and in every other department extensive alterations and improvements have been carried out. She rates now 2,400 tons, carpenter's measurement. She is commanded by Captain Nathaniel Webber, and will leave on her second voyage to San Francisco on the 10th inst. She was built by the late Isaac Bell, and is owned by Wm. Platt & Sons, of Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP SIERRA NEVADA, which was to have left yesterday for Aspinwall, will not sail until this afternoon.

LAUNCHED—At Brunswick, Me., recently, by Mr. Sam'l Dunning, a ship of 148 tons, called the screamer, owned by Messrs G. & T. Skolfield, R. & R. McManus, and the builder, of Brunswick; Welch, Carter & Co. of New York; and to be commanded by Capt. Thos. Skolfield.

At Richmond, Me., recently, by Mr. T. J. Southard, ship A. K. Page, 1,000 tons, owned by A. K. Page, Esq., of Hallowell. The same builder has on the stocks a ship called the Ocean Monarch, to be launched in a few weeks.

The ship of 1,000 tons, launched at Bath, September 25th, by Messrs G. F. & J. Patten, has been called the Marshfield, in honor of the lamented Webster. The M. is to be commanded by Capt. Joseph H. Torrey.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrival at the Metropolitan—Ex Governor Marcy, Albany; P. S. Van Rensselear, New Hamburg; Col. David Looney, Tennessee; Maj. Waderford, 97th Reg., British army; Chs. Kirkpatrick, England; S. W. Bryant, Florida; T. S. Shepherd; Virgininia; Wm. Venables, 97th Reg., British army; H. H. Dent, St. Louis; Charles Belcher; New Orleans; T. W. Russell, Maine; John Morris, Jr., Rhode Island; C. T. Chamberlain, Mississippi; Y. A. Elliot, Newburg; Alex. Worrall, Norfolk, Va.; T. P. Norton, Connecticut; John Hughes, Pennsylvania; Samuel E. Stokes Philadelphia, and 101 others.

At the Howard—L. Toby, Naples; A. J. Byington, Naples; C. Dunning and lady, Philadelphia; J. C. Clifton and lady, Virginia; S. Mowry, Norwich; J. S. Mowry, Norwich; H. A. Breed and lady, Boston; H. S. Washburn, Worcester; Capt. Conklin, Virginia; Miss Conklin, Virginia.

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.—Established—Cochecton Centre, Sullivan county, N. Y., Eliza W. Sandford, postmaster; Carlisle, Dakota county, Minnesota, John Benson, postmaster; Mount Vernon, Wabasha county, Minnesota, James Kirkham, postmaster.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER presented its first November aspect yesterday. The early morning was dry and very cold; a considerable reduction of temperature was observable, and the sky wore a dark leaden appearance, showing little sun. The thermometer at the Herald Building ranged—At noon, 64½°; at 3 P. M., 65°; at 5 P. M., 65°. The night came on calmly, still cold, with a sky reminding us of approaching snows.

THE BROADWAY RAILWAY.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at noon, but a letter being received from Mr. Whiting, stating that ill health would prevent him appearing till to-morrow, the inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

A DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.—The Empire Banner Guard turned out last evening in gallant style. This is a fine body of young men, who have done good service in the cause of democracy. Mr. Isaac H. Austin, the captain, and Mr. J. Creighton, lieutenant, fired 100 guns in commemoration of the splendid victory achieved by the democratic party, on this election.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—Two advertisements have appeared in our paper relative to the disappearance of a gentleman named Wm. Wilson, of Tallahasse, Florida, who arrived in this city by the New York and New Haven Railroad train, at 12 o'clock, night, August 23d and has not since been heard of by his friends. Mr. Wilson was a remarkable looking man, over six feet high, and with large, bushy whiskers. He left Orange, Vermont, upon the above named day, having considerable property with him. It is feared that he has met some foul treatment, and any information about him would give much ease to the minds of his friends and relatives.

SACRED CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—On Sunday evening, the 7th instant, a sacred concert will be held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street, for the benefit of the Christian Brothers of this city. The proceeds of the same are to be contributed to the laudable object of erecting a free school under the instruction of these accomplished and learned Christian Brothers. The concert is to be under the management of Professor Berge, the organist of the church.

MARINERS' F. I. SOCIETY.—Will the editor of the HERALD add another to the obligations so recently conferred upon the Mariners' F. I. Society, by acknowledging the receipt of eleven dollars, from the sailors of the Canton ship Carrington, per Mrs. Capt. F. B. French. The managers feel grateful for the interest manifested by mariners in their continued contributions to the society, and hope they will ever realize the promise "that it is more blessed to give than receive."

A STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.—The steamboat Boston lying at the foot of Charlton street, was discovered to be on fire, yesterday afternoon. Some alarm prevailed, but the fire was extinguished by the hands upon the boat without any material damage.

SUICIDE—TRAGICAL END OF A LOVE AFFAIR.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday, at No. 107 West Thirty-fifth street, upon the body of a girl named Verplanck, who had committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic, on Tuesday last. Henry Verplanck deposed—I am father of the deceased; she left New York, in company with her mother, last Thursday, for Troy, where we had formerly resided; they remained till Monday; deceased came on board the Francis Skiddy at five o'clock, at Albany; I helped her from the stage to the boat; she was quite well then; in a little time after, I asked what ailed her, and she said, "Father, take me to the state room, and I will tell you;" she then told me she had taken arsenic in Troy, and that I would find the rest in her satchell; I found it there; it was labelled "poison;" she had procured it at Dr. Halstead's, in Troy; she died yesterday, (Wednesday,) at half past seven o'clock, on her way home, in a carriage; in my opinion, disappointment in her prospect of future happiness caused her to do it; she was engaged to have been married, but her intended told her he would never marry; she replied, "very well." Mrs. Verplanck corroborated her husband's testimony. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from an overdose of arsenic, administered by her own hand." The deceased had only reached to her fifteenth year, and a few months. She was a native of New York.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 464 Tenth avenue upon the body of Patrick Downey, who had cut his throat with a knife, on Wednesday afternoon. It appeared from the testimony of his wife, that the deceased was a man of drunken habits; that he had been drinking for some time, and, upon Sunday night last, was taken ill with all the horrors which attend a fit of delirium tremens. He grew worse and upon the morning of Wednesday, he started from bed, and said he should go to work. Upon his wife going to the door he ran into another room, and took up a knife with which he cut his throat. The jury rendered a verdict—Death from cutting his throat, whilst laboring under a fit of delirium tremens.

CORONER'S INQUEST—A WOMAN KILLED BY HER REPUTED HUSBAND.—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at his office in the City Hall, in order to inquire into the cause of the death of Maria Johnson, alleged to have been killed by Andrew Jackson, with whom she had lived as wife for some time past. The Coroner had previously viewed the body at No. 5 Little Water street. William Cammerfelt examined—I reside at No. 5 Cow Bay, upon Five Points; upon the morning of Thursday 28th of October, I was at No. 6 Orange street, in the rear; Jackson and the deceased got into an altercation; he was jealous of the deceased; I saw him strike her in the chest with his fist; also, in the face; he said, when he struck her, "I'll be the death of you to night;" I followed them into the street, where they separated; Jackson went toward Leonard street, and deceased went into John Sewell's, also No 5 Cow Bay; this was between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday; Friday evening I went into Sewell's and found deceased there, lying upon a mattrass; she complained of pain, and was feeble and sick; I did not see her drunk; I saw Jackson knock her down; she had her senses at that time; when Jackson was beating her I interfered for her, when he struck me and knocked me down; Andrew Jackson is the full name of the man; the woman died at four o'clock, last Saturday, the 30th of October. Nancy Sewell sworn—I live at No. 5 Cow Bay, rear of No. 5 Little Water street; I knew the deceased for over a year; she would drink liquor freely, and get drunk like anybody else; on Friday afternoon she came to my house with her eye blackened, her nose bruised, and complaining of pain in her side, she lay down right away; she had her senses up to Saturday morning, when she became delirious; she talked of everything; before this she told me of Andrew's beating her, but did not say much about it; Andrew came in on Saturday, and took her bonnet and shawl; he was about to strike her with a lump of wood which I have for fastening my door; I took it from him; he then went away; I have not seen him since; I do not know where he is; the woman died at about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 30th ultimo. John Myers deposed as to the original quarrel, and to his seeing Jackson strike the deceased—I took the part of deceased, got Jackson away from her, she then got up and ran away; I did not see her after until Saturday; I saw Jackson strike her and kick her in the belly; he took a razor from his pocket, and said he would kill her; I do not know where he is gone to. Doctor Liddell—I made a *post mortem* examination of the body; found the right cheek and eye blackened by a bruise; the skin was also knocked from the nose; the skull was thick; the brain and its membranes congested, but not much; there were old pleuretic adhesions; one third of the upper bole of the left lung was splenefied; the heart was large, flabby, and fatty; liver large and indurated; the kidneys exhibited "Bright's disease" in an early stage; there was no accumulation of serum in any of the great cavities; in my opinion her death was caused by exposure and want of proper care; it may have been hastened by the beating. The jury rendered a verdict:—"Death from injuries inflicted upon the said Maria Johnson by Andrew Jackson." The deceased was twenty five years of age. Coroner Ives issued a warrant for Jackson's arrest.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Parker was taken ill with a fit, on Tuesday evening, in the Eighth avenue. He fell down, and upon being taken up by the officers of the Ninth ward, he was removed to the drug store of Mr. Cox, corner of Troy street and Eighth avenue. Here he expired in a few minutes. The body was removed to the station house, and the coroner notified.

ACCIDENT FROM BLASTING.—As some men were engaged in blasting rocks, on Tuesday afternoon, in Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue, one of the falling fragments hit a man, named John McIntyre, upon the head, and cut him so severely that he had to be taken to the Twentieth ward station house. Here his wound was dressed by a surgeon, and the officers then conveyed him home.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Police officer Laffan, of the Seventh ward, found a man named Patrick Short struggling in the water, on Tuesday night, and rescued him from drowning after some exertion.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.—A fatal rencounter took place at Newnansville, Florida, on the 20th ult., which resulted in the death of George W. Stewart, son of Col. Daniel Stewart, formerly of Liberty county, in this State. It appears that a man named Stephens, the overseer of Mrs Stewart, had some difficulty on the plantation, when she sent for her sons George and Charles, who lived in Columbia county, Florida. Previous to their arrival, Stephens left the plantation, and having been informed of their intended visit, armed himself with a six-barrelled revolving pistol, and sent word to George W. Stewart that he would meet him at Newnansville. On Monday, both George and Charles Stewart went to Newnansville, where George Stewart saw Stephens. Stewart said he wished to have some conversation with him. Stephens replied that Stewart must first explain himself. Stewart then said, "Are you armed?" Stephens replied that he was, and both parties drew pistols and fired, without effect. By this time, several friends of Stewart had arrived on the spot. George Stewart, being without