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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ERNEST MALTRAVERS—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—DUEL IN THE DARK—ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS WANTED.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—GAMBIA—BROTHER AND SISTER.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—TOM AND JERRY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—DOMESTIC ECONOMY—DEAF AS A POST. Evening—YOUNG WIDOW—DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.

MADISON AVENUE.—Afternoon and Evening—FRANCONI'S COLOSSAL HIPPODROME.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

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

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Monday, June 27, 1853.

The News.

The Baltic arrived at this port last evening, bringing four days' later intelligence from England and the continent of Europe. The news is of an important character. Peace was still preserved, and the public mind had become more tranquil regarding the Eastern difficulty.

In the British Parliament questions had been addressed to the ministers relative to the united action of France and England, for the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The replies of the Earl of Clarendon, in the Lords, and Lord John Russell, in the Commons, were to the effect that the most cordial coincidence of opinion existed between the two governments upon the subject, and that the combined fleets had been ordered to the Dardanelles as a mesure of precaution.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Minister of Justice, had arrived in Paris, and it was thought that he was the bearer of very pacific tidings from the Czar. He had informed the cabinet of Napoleon that even if Russian troops would occupy the Danubian provinces, that his Imperial master did not intend to proceed further.

The French Bourse, which had been the theatre of the most nervous fluctuations for ten days before, was calmed, and the funds became firm at a higher rate.

It appears strange to us, after all that has been said upon the subject, how the occupation of the Danubian provinces, an integral portion of the Turkish empire, by the forces of Russia, can be permitted, and peace still be preserved; but we suppose it will be accomplished by one of those strange freaks of European politics which are so frequently exhibited.

In a debate in the Commons of England, upon motion to bring in a bill in order to secure to the people the protection of the ballot-box at elections, Lord John Russell alluded to the operation of the system in America, and directed special attention to what he termed the public corruption which existed in the State of New York, where secret voting was practiced.

The laws of South Carolina were again made the theme of remark in the British Parliament.

The grand *dejeuner* to Commodore Vanderbilt had come off with great *éclat* in the Victoria Rooms, Southampton. The Mayor, Aldermen, and leading inhabitants of the borough were present, and vied with each other in doing him honor.

A full report of the latest mercantile news, with the rate of the markets, &c., are given in this paper.

We give in another portion of our columns to-day a very interesting statement in relation to the vast resources of that immense portion of South America which is watered by the river Amazon and its tributaries. The Peruvian and Brazilian governments, it is known, have recently issued decrees providing for the free navigation of their rivers, and the first named government has followed up that wise and politic course by ordaining measures of the most liberal kind, so as to promote immigration from other parts of the globe and the colonization of the fertile and spacious valleys of the Amazon. This decree is also presented to our readers in connection with the communication to which we refer. The information thus given will be found extremely important and interesting.

Various important matters are approximating a focus in our State Legislature; consequently the future proceedings will be looked for with much interest. The Senate is to vote upon the Catholic Property bill to-day—that is, if a quorum should be in attendance, which is a matter of considerable doubt. The new park question will probably also be under consideration. In addition to the numerous impeachment propositions, the Assembly has yet to dispose of the Temperance, Railroad Accident, Park, and some other measures, in which almost every resident in this city is deeply interested. Instead of posting up their books and preparing to adjourn, our legislators are cutting out work enough to keep them busily employed for several weeks longer.

Judge Denio has been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Judge Jewett, whose resignation was announced last week.

Four negroes, one of them a female, belonging to the crew of the steamer Wayne, were killed on the 19th inst. by the explosion of the boiler of that vessel in Newbern river, N. C. The boat was injured to such an extent that she sunk soon after the occurrence.

No further information has been received respecting the suspicious vessels, armed to the teeth, which are reported to have been seen near the mouth of the Mississippi last Wednesday. Whether they belonged to the Cuban slave fleet, or were bound upon a fillibustero expedition, is still a mystery. A little light with regard to their movements would prove very acceptable.

Cotton is reported to have slightly declined at New Orleans on the 24th, in consequence of the Humboldt's advices from Europe. The later advices by the Niagara had the effect of still further unsettling the market. We learn that the increased receipts of the staple at that port over those of last year at the same date, amount to two hundred and eighteen thousand bales, and at all the Southern ports, to two hundred and seven thousand bales. A despatch from Providence states that the market there was never more bare of printed goods; that prices are very firm, and choice styles are one eighth of a cent higher. Wool was also firmer, and the sales of the last were larger than those of the previous week.

The patrons of music and the drama are referred to another column for a full description of the new Opera House, in progress of erection in this city.

Our pages to-day are densely crowded with interesting political, local and general information, as will be seen by the annexed list of a portion of their contents:—History of the recent movements of the Democratic, Union and Whig Parties in Georgia; Letter from Albany reviewing the Impeachment Proceedings in the Assembly; Curious Condition of Political Affairs in Maine, as described by a Portland Correspondent; All about Mr. Hawthorne, the Novelist, by a Boston Correspondent; Synopsis of the New Tariff of Mexico; Decision of Judge Woodruff in the Intelligence Office case; Coroners' Inquests—including the evidence in an alleged case of Horrible Malpractice; Commercial, Police, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

The Annexation of Cuba in a Commercial and Religious Point of View.

Twelve months before we acquired California, it seemed to be fifty years further removed from us than does Cuba at this moment. So rapid and startling are the political and commercial changes of the day, and so identified is Cuba with our interests, that we should not be surprised, in less than five years, to find in that island electric telegraphs, railroads, palacial hotels, with free trade, free religion, free speech, and a free press, all under the protecting force of the stars and stripes and the conquering energy of Yankeedom.

The value of the commerce which now annually passes between the Florida and the Cuban shores is about $400,000,000. This will be vastly augmented by the settlement of California, Oregon, Sonora, and our rapidly increasing trade with the East, and particularly with China. In a very few years our silks and teas and countless articles of small bulk and large value, borne over the vast Pacific, will reach us by the Isthmus of Panama or Tehuantepec and through the Florida straits. All of this vast commerce is commanded by the north shores of Cuba. The straits are but seventy miles wide, and six war steamers may bridge them across during nine months of the year, and speak each other every fifteen minutes, and thus a maritime power, possessing Cuba, with a superior navy, could render the Mexican gulf a closed sea. We are wisely fortifying the Tortugas and Key West, but these points, salient and strategic as they are, do not command the straits, or neutralize the military advantages of the shores of Cuba. The fortifications and harbors of Havana and Key West are the opposite gate posts of this great highway of commerce, and the superior naval force of either must command it. To have a clear road we must have both; and with the first gun which shall ever be fired by us in war with any maritime nation, will come an "overruling necessity" for possessing Cuba.

Our first naval battle will be fought near the shores of the "Queen of the Antilles," for the simple reason that no other sea which our ships visit offers so constant and so vast a field for an enemy's efforts.

This "overruling necessity" we believe to be now near at hand. All men, the most straight-laced conservatives, the veriest old fogies, believe that Cuba must eventually be ours; with them it is a mere question of time; but the progressive, aspiring, onward, soaring spirit of our country regard the present as the time; they look merely for the opportunity, and that is of almost daily occurrence, if those occurrences are taken advantage of. They believe that her cruel, torturing, bloody protection of the African slave trade, in defiance of common honesty, common humanity and her treaty stipulations—her crushing, soul-subduing, Japanese political policy—her blighting and deadly grasp upon the freedom of speech, the freedom of prayer, of worship, and of conscience, cannot possibly exist much longer, in juxtaposition with the people of this Republic.

With the acquisition of Cuba, the African slave trade will cease; but what is not of less consequence, the religion of Christ, the language of Shakspeare, and the laws of our country, will elevate and regenerate her people. Some of the most enlightened of the Catholic clergy in Cuba admit that her people are destitute of all religious sentiment; and when, some few years ago, permission was sought by an English Bishop to establish a Protestant Episcopal Church at Havana, it was advocated by at least one of the purest priests of Cuba, upon the sole ground that the people might, by observing the regular and punctual devotion of Protestants, be induced to attend to their own religious duties, and inform themselves of the doctrines of the Church. The exalted faith of the American, English, or Irish Catholic is as unknown to the mass of the people of Cuba, as to those of Hindostan, and whoever visits the religious houses of Cuba, from the grand and imposing Cathedral of Havana, to the most humble chapel, cannot fail to remark that they are generally empty, and that the few attendants are not of the wealthy, the industrial, or the working classes. Here then, is a field for the ambitious laborer in the vineyard. Instead of furnishing "every naked negro baby in Timbuctoo with a red flannel shirt and a hair brush," a wide field for the philanthropist is here opened at our very doors.

But how are we to get Cuba? That is the great question. What is to be the *modus operandi?* Are we to purchase it out and out for a hundred millions, more or less? Are we adroitly to aid and abet filibusterism in revolutionizing it, and stand ready to receive her commissioner and acknowledge her independence, upon the slightest pretext of their being a new government *de facto?* Are we to openly invade and take it? or are we quietly and patiently to bide our time and await her coming to us? Each of these means has its supporters.

The first of these—acquisition by purchase—is regarded by many, under present circumstances, as out of the question. No well informed man, having the least knowledge of the political and commercial condition of Spain, it is asserted, entertains it for a moment. The trade of Cuba has built up her merchant marine and opened the best market in the world for her flour, wines, oil, fruits, spirits, and manufactures of cotton, linen, &c., &c. Cuban official patronage opens a high road to wealth and honors to the old Spaniard, and the brave, hardy, and indomitable Catalans engross her commerce and commercial houses. A proposition to sell Cuba, in the Spanish Cortes would hurl any ministry from power, if it did not destroy the dynasty itself. Should the Cortes cease to exist, or become silent or powerless, then, indeed, with supreme power in the hands of the sovereign, a minister might be induced to sell; but an operation which might readily be accomplished with a minister, would prove unattainable with so numerous and independent a body as the Cortes.

Whatever may be our future policy with reference to Cuba, the policy of repealing our discriminating tonnage duty acts of 1832 and 1834 is manifest. Mr. Mallory, of Florida, in a speech in the Senate about a year ago, proved clearly by both Cuban and American commercial statistics, that these laws had arrested our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, and thrown it into other hands. The Cuban trade now amounts to about fifty-four millions, and from our vast resources and admirable geographical position, we could supply her with a great amount of the agricultural and manufactural products which she now receives from Europe.

Let these laws be repealed, and the political results from this intercourse will soon become evident. The ties of commercial interest, of association, of education, will attach to us and to our institutions the people of Cuba. They will see their own position best by observing ours. They will become enlightened, and consequently, free. Commerce, from the middle ages to the present moment, has ever and must ever precede Christianity; and with the people of Cuba as our neighbors and associates, relying upon us mainly for their commercial exchanges—coming to us not only from the large towns of Havana and Matanzas, but from every little port of her 1,500 miles of sea coast—with their children in our schools, and their social intercourse made more intimate every cycle, who cannot see that every passing day would add a link to that chain which is to bind us in union together.

Whatever may be our policy, let us do this at once. Free trade with Cuba will annex her—and it will annex enlightened, intelligent Cuba—awakened to a high sense of the dignity of personal freedom and national independence.

Georgia Politics—Movements of the Two Parties—Rather Interesting.

We devote a considerable portion of our available space to-day to the politics of Georgia. And the details which we give of the movements of the democratic and whig parties, as lately re-organized, will be found to be rather interesting than otherwise to our calculating politicians in more northerly latitudes.

The Democratic State Convention have nominated Hon. Herschel V. Johnson as their candidate for Governor, a man of fine abilities and considerable personal popularity; but lately, from his fire-eating secession notions, as odious to the Union democrats as the rankest northern abolitionist. Our readers, however, must not forget an important letter of Howell Cobb, the present Union democratic Governor of Georgia, written since the Presidential election, recommending the re-union of the secession and Union branches of the Georgia democracy; nor must they lose sight of the fact that the State Convention has ratified the Governor's policy in the re-organization suggested. A couple of years ago, on a direct issue between secessionism and an endorsement of the Union platform of the compromise measures, Mr. Cobb, as the Union candidate, was elected by some eighteen or nineteen thousand majority. He was supported, however, not only by the Union democrats, but by the great mass of the whig party, and, in consideration for whig services in his election, Mr. Robert Toombs, Union whig, was chosen to the United States Senate, for the full term of six years, by the Union party returned to the Legislature by whigs and democrats.

After that contest the secessionists succumbed and fell back upon the national democratic party, thus stealing a march upon the Union democrats, who were left no other alternative than a permanent junction with the whigs, or a secondary position in the democratic party of the State. They resolved to stand out and contest the point at Baltimore, whether they or the secessionists were the true democracy of Georgia. The Baltimore Convention declared the secessionists the legitimate delegation, from the fact, we suppose, that they had never coalesced with the whigs; and, in consequence, the Union democrats were compelled to knock under. Mr. Cobb, and many of his friends, notwithstanding this judgment of the National Convention, stood out of the general democratic line till after the Presidential election, or gave General Pierce but a cool support with a saving reservation. Subsequently Mr. Cobb wrote the letter to which we have adverted, and thus prepared the way for the re-conjunction of the secession and Union democrats into one homogeneous band of brothers, standing upon the sound and substantial platform of General Pierce's inaugural address.

This explanation will enable the reader, who may have forgotten the transmogrifications of Georgia politics since 1850, the better to understand the present attitude and component elements of the Georgia democracy. The secessionists hold the balance of power in the federal and State councils of the party, as do the soft shells or Buffalo platform faction in the State of New York. Hence, a leading secessionist is nominated as the gubernatorial candidate of the reorganized Georgia democracacy; and the Union democrats, rank and file, are expected to give him their support.

It is remarkable, however, in the resolutions of this democratic convention, that while the inaugural address is frankly endorsed, there is not a word said of the appointments of the administration, notwithstanding Georgia has obtained a fair share of the spoils. Why is this? We presume that, as the hards and softs, so to call the two factions of the convention, could not agree upon the appointment policy of General Pierce, the secessionists being warmly in favor of it, and the Unionists dead against it, they compromised the difference, by agreeing to say never a word upon the subject. But call you this backing your friends? Really to us this silence in Georgia regarding the division of the plunder, is scarcely more satisfactory than the resolutions of Mr. Burke in the late State Convention of the "unterrified" in New Hampshire. Are you with the administration, or against it, in this business—this practical business of its ministerial appointments? That is the question. And there is never an answer from the reorganized democracy of Georgia.

We shall see, by and by, how this dodging will turn out. Mr. Cobb, it is said, is to be conciliated by the promise of an election to the U. S. Senate in the place of Gen. Dawson. Perhaps that may satisfy him. But will it satisfy the mass of the Union democracy? We shall be answered yea or nay in the forthcoming election. Having stood by the Unionists of Georgia through the hour of trial, we are desirous now to understand clearly and fairly their real position in the party, and before the country.

Per contra. Mark the air of confidence with which the Georgia whigs present their Union compromise platform candidate, Charles J. Jenkins, to the people. He is the same man that they put upon their independent Presidential ticket with Mr. Webster last fall. They at least stand their ground, and the original ground on the compromise questions of Governor Cobb and the Union democrats. We shall wait the issue of the contest thus broadly presented. The Union whigs and their Union principles in Georgia are indeed in a bad way, if they fail to carry the election by a large majority. But, in any event, it will be by all odds the most interesting and important State election, in a general view, between this time and the meeting of Congress, whatever may be the result. Read our political intelligence from Georgia.

MORALITY AMONG LEGISLATORS—IMPEACHMENTS IN VOGUE.—One of the most extraordinary social phenomena which distinguish this particular latitude and the epoch in which we live, is the frequency with which, in these latter days, instances of gross corruption among legislative bodies, and other public officials, are brought to light. If specific accusations of malfeasance, openly uttered, not only through the press, nor in deliberative assemblies, but even through the indictments of grand juries, are to be regarded as any sort of criterion to enable future ages to judge of the state of morality existing among Aldermen, State officers, Canal Commissioners, and other officials, in this era of our existence, then we very much fear that the general opinion will be, as indeed it is now, that the honor of public men had fallen far below zero, and that personal reputation was a quality very lightly esteemed among those classes of the American people in this decade.

Our State Legislature at Albany seem, by some sort of political infatuation, to be bent on disclosing to their constituencies the various little rascalities of which, from time to time, one and the other sections of parties have been, according to their own showing, culpable. They appear to envy the notoriety acquired by our municipal corporation, and to be determined, if possible, to show themselves still more deserving of public contempt, as will have been seen in our telegraphic despatch from Albany in yesterday's HERALD, and from the letter of our correspondent in to-day's.

The canal management furnishes the most prolific and unfailing mine from which to excavate the pearls of former corruption. The barnburner party in the House of Assembly led on by Mr. Loomis, have been recently making extensive prospectings in these diggings, and have discovered that one of the former hunker commissioners of that Board, Mr. John C. Mather, was guilty of some acts during his administration in 1850-'51, which render him deserving of impeachment, and, accordingly, for the first time in many years, a high court of impeachment is to be formed in Albany, consisting of the Lieut. Governor—if not incapacitated by a charge against himself—thirty-two Senators and eight Judges of the Court of Appeals, and before them Mr. John C. Mather is to render an account of his stewardship.

Having got into the vein of offering up sacrifices, one victim was quite insufficient to satisfy the craving which had thus seized the barnburning section. A party of the whig canal officials were also to be delivered over to their tender mercies, and for this purpose it was necessary to explore still deeper into the mine. And so, on Saturday last, charges were preferred in the House of Assembly against Charles Cooke, Canal Commissioner in 1850; Alvah Hunt, Treasurer; Philo C. Fuller, Comptroller; Hezekiah Seymour, State Engineer, and Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State, alleging that all these gentlemen had entered into a corrupt confederacy, and had been guilty of corrupt and improper conduct in their office; and another batch of charges was preferred in these same resolutions against William J. McAlpine, hunker, and formerly State Engineer, and Frederick Follet, soft shell and one of the present Canal Commissioners. These resolutions were referred over to the Champlin committee, the same which had reported in favor of the impeachment of Mr. Mather.

Then came one of the hard shell section, and offered a preamble and resolution charging John C. Wright, soft shell, and Comptroller of the State, with any amount of high crimes and misdemeanors, contained in no less than thirteen distinct specifications. This got the same reference.

It will be, therefore, seen how very laudable and highly successful have been the exertions of our representatives, in the State Legislature, to exhibit themselves to their respective constituents as persons not troubled with any very qualmish sentiments as to public morality or private rectitude. One section of party defiles the other; so that it would require a larger amount of perspicaciousness than we can, at present, bring to bear on them, to discover the existence of purity on any side. The New York Common Council will henceforth appear innocent, virtuous and spotless, when contrasted with our State government, if only half the amount of infamy alleged against the latter by themselves will be proved to have been perpetrated. We fear, gentlemen, your conduct in this matter has been foolishly suicidal, and that the old adage has been forgotten among you, that "those who live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones." But we wait for the impeachment proceedings.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS ON RAILROADS.—Our Legislature are actively engaged in devising ways and means to prevent accidents on railroads, and they would do well to look to the formation of the directors of each railroad in this State. Some of the Presidents and directors of these institutions occupy a similar office in half a dozen different railroads, and their time is so completely divided up in the several railroads in which they are officers, that it is utterly impossible for them to give their undivided attention to any one railroad in particular; hence the careful supervision and management of our railroads are most wofully neglected from the fountain heads of these departments, upon whom the greatest responsibility rests, and many of the accidents that occur arise in consequence of the negligence on the part of the Presidents and directors of these companies to give them their proper attention and supervision; and how can we expect it to be otherwise when these officers are connected with the direction of so many roads that they cannot give much more than an hour's attention a day to each railroad.

The office of a President or director of a railroad is a very responsible one, and is of no trifling importance to the travelling community; and too much attention to this suggestion should not be lost sight of by our Legislature, who are ever ready and willing to relieve the millions of our citizens, who travel on railroads, to guard them against accident. We would, therefore, suggest to the Legislature for the security of the lives of passengers travelling on railroads, that an act be passed to this effect:—

> That no person or persons shall be eligible to or fill the office of President or director of any railroad company in this State, if he holds or occupies the office of President or director of any other railroad company.

The passage of such a law as this would do much to the prevention of accidents upon railroads, which have been so frequent of late. Our Legislature would secure the congratulations of their citizens by looking into this matter, and establishing such laws as will protect the lives and property of their citizens in travelling on our railroads.

Talk on 'Change.

Trade, in a general way, was rather dull on Saturday, as merchants were disposed to wait for later foreign news by the Baltic. Cotton continued to be unsettled, with sales of only 350 a 400 bales. Flour was steady, with fair sales without change in prices. Wheat was higher for good qualities, with free sales. Corn was also firm for good sound cargoes. Pork continued dull.

There was a speculative movement in tobacco, and the sales for two days (Friday and Saturday) last week, reached about 1,200 to 1,500 hhds., chiefly Kentucky, at rates varying from 6c. a 9c. for good to prime qualities. This movement was caused by unfavorable accounts regarding the prospects of the present crop received from the West, especially from Kentucky, where, it was said, many plants had been destroyed, either by the backward spring, or the severe drought which had prevailed. Include in the sales were considerable purchases made on account of Kentucky planters.

Great importance was attached to the necessity of speedy action on the part of the Legislature, to prevent the damage to the harbor by filling in for piers, &c. It was said that persons were at Albany, from Brooklyn, pressing forward to obtain a grant or privilege which would enable property holders in that city to fill out the whole front on that side of the river for 200 to 250 feet, extending from the Atlantic docks to near the Navy Yard. No one doubted but, should such a plan be carried out, that it would inflict serious injury to the harbor. The filling up on both sides should be arrested. The obstruction of the harbor, if allowed to go on, would prove suicidal to the best interest of the city. Its greatest claim to superiority over other cities was attributable to its admirable harbor. Destroy it, and you would go far to destroy the city itself.

A strong memorial, drawn up and signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, (with a large number of additional influential names), was despatched to Albany on Saturday, urging the Legislature to withhold its consent to all grants, until documents should be laid before the members which would satisfy them, beyond all shadow of doubt, of the alarming nature of the evil complained of.

The advance in many descriptions of both green and black teas, since the rebellion in China, had become fully known, had been equal to 5c. a 8c. per lb.

Regret was expressed that the authorities did not bestow greater attention upon the officers of H. M. frigate Leander. It was expected by many that they would have been honored with a public dinner, or some other suitable demonstration of respect, at least equal to the attention paid to the officers of the Sardinian frigate. The very complimentary manner in which the officers of the St Lawrence had been received at Southampton, required that similar attentions should have been paid to those in command of the Leander, as she had visited the United States with similar peaceful and friendly views. It was suggested that there might have been no intentional neglect; that it was the intention, on Lord Ellesmere's return to the city, to tender him and suite, with other members of her Majesty's commissioners, all due public honor, in which the officers of the Leander were expected to have participated; but the rather sudden and unexpected departure of the Leander has probably prevented the idea from being executed.

Some splendid samples of cotton were exhibited on Saturday, at the rooms of a respectable firm of cotton brokers. They were from the plantation of Dr. Mercer, near Natchez, Mississippi. There were three samples from three separate plantations, and were considered to be the most beautiful of any specimens of short staple cotton ever before seen in this market. They were held at 18c per lb. It was hoped that the Doctor would send samples to the World's Fair, and contest the palm with Mr. Nailor, of Mississippi, who had received the prize for the best cotton at the London Exhibition.

Marine Affairs.

PRIZE FOR THE QUICKEST TRIP BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL.—A number of gentlemen of New Orleans, in order to encourage a generous spirit of rivalry between masters of vessels trading between that city and Liverpool, have contributed a purse of $750; $500 of which will be presented to the commander of the ship that makes the best run from the bar of the Mississippi to Liverpool during the year commencing June 15, 1853, and ending June 15, 1854, and the remaining $250 to be given to the master who makes the second best run. The prize is open to masters of any kind of sailing vessels, of any country, that may leave that port previous to the 15th June, 1854, and will be awarded by a committee chosen by the subscribers. The money has been deposited in bank to the credit of Messrs. Jas. Harrison & Co., New Orleans, to whom communications must be addressed.

Theatrical.

The summer recess, in some of the theatres of the city, comes to an end about the National Holiday. On the first of July the Ravel Family reappear at Niblo's Garden, the scene of their long and brilliant triumphs in this metropolis. On the fourth the Broadway theatre reopens with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and we understand that on the sixth the new opera troupe, organized by Madame Sontag, make their first appearance in Castle Garden.

We refer our readers to the advertisements of the Theatres, Hippodrome and other places of amusement, for the particulars of each establishment this evening.

The New Opera House Commenced—A Description of the Building.

The new Opera House has at last been commenced. The corner stone was laid on Monday last, the 20th inst., and already the walls have been raised, in some parts, several feet above the foundation. The design and plan of the building were made by Mr. Saeltzer, the architect of the Astor Library. Under his superintendence it will be finished some time in the month of December. When completed the building alone will cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has already been raised in one thousand dollar shares. The two hundred shareholders, besides the interest they will have in the building, will have certain privileges in the selection of seats, &c. We understand they have been incorporated into an association, under the title of "The New York Musical Academy," and have already secured their charter. When completed the new Opera House will have seats for 4 634 persons, and there will be standee room for $400 more.

The building, which will be two stories high, has an extent of 204 feet on Fourteenth street, and 122½ feet on Irving place, and its height from the level of the sidewalk will be 79½ feet. The style of architecture is the Roman, and the design of the exterior is both chaste and beautiful. Four large pilastres, with Corinthian capitals, at the wings, and six of a smaller size in the centre, will support the main cornice and parapet. The mouldings, ornaments and capitals will be of cast iron, a material which is coming into more extensive use every day in the construction of buildings. A magnificent balcony, sixty feet in length, and projecting eighteen feet over the sidewalk, will present a cool and delightful retreat in the summer evenings, when the heat becomes oppressive. Besides this balcony, which will overlook Irving place there will be another, seventy feet by five, on Fourteenth street. Both will be illuminated by parti-colored lamps, elaborately ornamented, and will form extensive promenades, superior to anything of the kind in the city. Thirteen immense windows, twenty five feet in height, each surmounted with a Roman arch, will open on the front balcony, and four of the same dimensions on the side balcony. There will also be four niches for statues emblematical of the character of the building. The projections of the front will be formed by the pilastres, but will not extend more than a foot from the main body of the structure. The whole exterior, contrasted with the defunct Astor Place Opera House, will be light and elegant, and will compare favorably with some of the finest structures of the kind in Europe.

The body of the interior, or what the Romans would call the *cavea* the space appropriated to the spectators—consists of the parquette, two tiers of boxes, and the gallery. The means of egress are sufficient to prevent any serious consequences in case of fire. There are nine doors on the ground floor, including the main entrance on Irving place, which will be twenty feet in width. These lead to the parquette and the first and second tiers of boxes; but there is besides a spacious outlet from the gallery on the north side of the building. The gallery stairs will be made of cast iron, so constructed as to prevent the possibility of an accident, in the event of a sudden alarm of fire or from any other cause. They will be cylindrical in form and guarded by strong iron railings or banisters. In addition to the doors leading into the body of the house there is the stage entrance and a spacious carriage way, running along the side fronting Irving place.

It is at present designed to divide the parquette into two sections, but it is not likely that this plan will be adhered to when the building is near its completion. There is one feature about this part of the interior which is particularly deserving of notice—the floor can be elevated to a level with the stage, by means of screws, and the whole theatre converted into a magnificent ball room, 143 feet in length and 93 feet in width. In this respect it will be similar to some of the largest theatres in Paris and Berlin which can, in a few minutes, be transformed into so many ball rooms. The parquette may be entered from the centre of the first tier, as in the Broadway Theatre, before the last changes were made, or from two side doors, near the proscenium.

The first tier of boxes will be supported by caryatides, which will give the interior a fine and imposing appearance. The seats will be very capacious, the dimensions of each being two feet by three, while the gallery seats will be eighteen inches by two feet seven inches. The seats in all parts of the house will be separated by neatly wrought iron railings, so that all inconvenience from crushing will be entirely prevented.

The proscenium, which will be elaborately decorated, will be twenty seven feet in depth, and on either side will have twelve boxes, each containing seats for eight persons. The great depth given to this part of the stage is to prevent the sound from reflecting, thus obviating one of the principal defects which exists in some of our public buildings. The stage itself will be seventy feet deep, and one hundred and fifteen feet wide. The precautions which have been taken to secure the audience against fire cannot be too warmly commended. A large iron screen, or curtain, will be placed immediately behind the proscenium, and will be so arranged that it can be let down in less than half a minute, cutting of all communication with the body of the house. Thus, if a fire should happen to break out on the stage the audience nearest the orchestra will have time to escape before the flames can reach them. We should also state that in addition to this fire screen there will be a large reservoir on the top of the building, which may be made available at a moment's notice, and by the aid of long lines of hose, can be brought to bear on any part of the building.

Due attention has also been given to the proper ventilation of the house. Frequent and just complaints have been made against the wretched system, or rather want of a system of ventilation in nearly every place of amusement in the city. With one or two exceptions, we do not know of a theatre in which this great desideratum has met that attention to which its importance entitles it. In the new Opera House, however there will be no want of pure air if the present plan is carried out. A hot air chamber, with numerous pipes or conductors running from it to various parts of the house, will be construed in the roof, and these, acting as force pumps on the lower stratum of air, will cause a constant agitation of the atmosphere in all parts of the house. The impure air will be drawn up through the hot air chamber, while its place will be supplied with a constant stream of fresh air flowing in by the doors, windows, and ventilators, in the roof and cornices of the building.

The green room will be situated on the left side of the stage, and the drawing rooms on the right. These will be fitted up with more neatness than is generally bestowed on such apartments. The paint shops for the preparation of the scenery will be placed on the right side of the stage, and arranged to suit the peculiar mode in which the Italian, German, and English scene painters perform their work. There is, we are informed, a great difference in this respect between the Italians and Germans, for while the former paint their scenery standing against, the Germans and English both, paint it as it lies on the ground.

The walls on the interior of the building, behind the boxes and galleries, will be lined with boards—an excellent plan—which experience has proved increases, while it mellows, the volume of sound.

In the first story there will be a magnificent saloon, fifty four feet by twenty, and on each side of it two coffee rooms. Besides these there will be another saloon in the basement. Altogether, this is one of the most splendid enterprises of the kind ever started in New York, and if carried out in the same liberal spirit in which it appears to have been commenced, we wish it every success. Don't let the prices be too high—make it as democratic as possible, and it cannot fail.

City Intelligence.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DISTURBANCE.

In yesterday's HERALD there was published a short account of a fracas at the Crystal Palace, under the head of "Trouble at the Crystal Palace." We have since made further inquiries, and are enabled to place before our readers a full account of the whole proceedings. It appears that on Friday last, one of the contractors, named Marshall, was refused admittance unless he produced his card of admission, by one of the Crystal Palace police, named Quin, who was stationed as sentry in the military fashion, at the gate. This the contractor refused to do, and forced his way in, whereupon the policeman reported the matter to his officer, Lieut. W. Peel, who was in command of the force on duty. The latter, before taking any further steps, consulted with Capt. C. H. Davis, superintendent of the Crystal Palace police, who advised him to inquire of Mr. Matsell, the Chief of Police, as to the powers with which the above force were invested. Lieut. Peel accordingly wrote to Mr. Matsell, who replied that it was now out of the power of the police force to arrest the offender, but to send Quin down to his office, to make affidavit as to the facts.

On the following day (Saturday) Mr. Marshall, accompanied by his partner, Mr. Noé, likewise one of the contractors, came to the gate in Fortieth street, when the latter having exhibited his card, was allowed to enter, leaving Mr. Marshall outside, who refused to do the same, and at last passed by the sentry inside. The latter followed him, calling out for the serjeant of the guard, when Lieut. Peel, who was somewhere close at hand, seized Mr. Marshall by the collar, and ejected him in a very summary manner. By this time a large crowd had collected on the outside, who were, however, dispersed from off the premises of the Crystal Palace by the police on duty. Mr. Marshall's partner, Noé, then came out, and laying hold of the other by the coat, endeavored to force him through inside in opposition to the orders of Lieut. Peel, and on their entrance an attempt was made to eject them by the guard. In consequence, a scuffle ensued, and as a *dernier resort* they were arrested by Lieut. Peel, who confined them up stairs in a building adjoining the Crystal Palace, which is used temporarily as a police station. In about five minutes, a mob of laborers, who were employed about the recent additions to the Crystal Palace, forced their way through by Forty second street, and endeavored to ascend the stairs of the police station. Here, however, they were kept out by the guard, which consisted of twelve men, including the lieutenant and sergeant. Mr. Noé then asked the police officer who had charge of him and his partner to allow him to come out and attempt to pacify the mob, and permission having been given, at his request the assailants left and went back to their work. The two contractors were afterwards detained for about an hour in the police station, until the arrival of Capt. Dupont, U. S. N., the superintendent, who told the prisoners that the Crystal Palace police had only done what was right; that if they did not like the regulations, they ought to give up their contracts and quit the premises. He further added, that he was often asked himself for his admission card by the policemen on duty, and never thought it beneath him to show it. Moreover, that the lieutenant had done his duty, and that it would, he had no doubt, meet with the concurrence of the directors of the Association. Capt. Dupont then requested Lieut. Rybard, who had, during the proceedings, relieved the other lieutenant, to release the prisoners, which was accordingly done. Further steps will, however, be taken by the Crystal Palace police to bring the matter before the proper authorities, when it will be thoroughly inquired into by the Mayor and Chief of Police.

FUNERAL OF ANOTHER NEW YORK VOLUNTEER.

Yesterday the funeral of another Mexican volunteer, who has gone to his last home, took place from the Mercer House, at the corner of Broome and Mercer streets, which was attended by several of his brave companions in arms, belonging to the New York regiment. The deceased, John Cook, who was formerly a private of company F, New York regiment of volunteers, has, since his return from Mexico followed the trade of a tinsmith, and, at the time of his death was forty five years of age, unmarried. He died last week, at Bellevue Hospital, from diarrhœa brought on originally through the fatigues of the Mexican war, and unhealthiness of the climate, and was buried from there in the Potters' field on Randall's Island. The members of the regiment, however, caused the body to be disinterred, and re-buried it yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral cortege was escorted by the Napper Tandy Artillery, under the command of Captain Hogan, and moved off from the Mercer House in the following order:—

Napper Tandy Company, commanded be Capt. Hogan.
The hearse, drawn by four white horses with black plumes.
The Members of the Regiment, in uniform and in private citizens' dress.

The flag belonging to the regiment was likewise carried—that flag which had been borne triumphantly from Vera Cruz to Mexico and which was so valiantly displayed at Cerro Gordo, Contre Rios Churubusco, Chepultepec, Garita de Belen, and other battle fields. The route taken was down Broadway, and through State street to Hamilton avenue ferry, and from thence to Greenwood.

> And Greenwood waves above him her green leaves,
> Dewy with nature's tear drops as they pass,
> Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
> Over the unreturning brave,—alas!

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Coroner O'Donnell, last evening was called to hold an inquest at the boardinghouse of Mrs. Benson, No. 71 Crosby street, on the body of a man whose name we did not learn. He was one of the boarders, who was found dead in his bedroom, having committed suicide by hanging himself with his cravat to the bedpost. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and, it is said, was from Connecticut. He was in ill health and was about undergoing a surgical operation, to be performed by Dr. Bostwick.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a delightful day, and, if we were not so much of a stay at-home population, would have drawn every body out of the precincts of the city. As it was, however, multitudes took advantage of the day to recruit themselves for another six days' work. The thermometer was low during the whole of the day, being 5 at 12 M., from which point it fell to 69 at 8 P. M.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised in the Third fire district, caused by the chimney of a house in Watt street, near Canal, getting on fire, but the flames were extinguished before the engines arrived. Damage trifling.

CONFIRMATION.—Yesterday the ceremony of confirmation of young people, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic creed, was celebrated at the church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Canal street, by Bishop Hughes, who officiated on the occasion. In the morning between forty and fifty boys were confirmed, and in the afternoon about sixty young persons of the other sex were likewise confirmed, the greater part of whom were of French extraction. The congregation of the above church consists mainly of natives of France and their descendants.

FOUND DEAD.—Early on Sunday morning, Lieut. Bram, of the Sixteenth ward, whilst on patrol duty, found a man named John Rapp, a mate of a ship, at the corner of Fifteenth street and Eighth avenue sitting on the stoop of a doorway with his head and shoulders leaning against the doorpost. There were three men standing by who said to the Lieut. of police, "there is a drunken man." The Lieut. examined him and could feel no pulse, but found him quite warm. He gave the alarm whistle and, with the assistance of officers Havens and Patton, took him to the station house. On being examined by Doctor Beyreen it was found that he was dead, but no marks of violence were visible about his person.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday night a German, by the name of George Bender, a carpenter by trade, who resides at Manhattanville while attempting to get down off a stage at the above place, in which he was a passenger, missed his hold in stepping down, and fell, by which his ankle was very much sprained. He was admitted on the following day (Sunday) into the City Hospital, where he is now under surgical treatment, being attended to by Dr. McComb.

Dr. Lawrence, surgeon of ship Centurian, from Liverpool, in going on board at pier 17 East River, last evening, fell overboard and was drowned.

A colored man named Israel Consey, while asleep in a room in Cow bay, received a severe wound in the forehead from some unknown person. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer Carland.

SUN STROKE.—On Saturday afternoon a man by the name of Wm. Riley fell down in Rutgers street, near Madison, from the effects of the heat. He was taken to the drug store at the corner of Madison and Rutgers streets, where he received medical aid, after which he was conveyed home to 154 Rhode street.

ATTACKED WITH A FIT.—On Saturday night Mary Ann Welch fell down in a fit at Fulton ferry. She was taken to her home in Columbia street, by officer Gaffany.