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

TERMS: In advance. THE DAILY HERALD is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return them unless accompanied by name and address.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOVEY THEATRE. Bovey - Green Buses - Twenty Nine.
HILTON - SOLDIER FOR LOVE - DEPARTMENT - BOWLING.
NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham Street - BUCKLE UP - OF AN APPREHENSION.

New York, Monday, July 31, 1866.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK HERALD - EDITOR FOR EUROPE - THE DEPARTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS POSTOFFICE.

The U. S. mail steamer St. Louis, Capt. Am. Bridge, will leave this city this day, at 12 o'clock M.

The European mails will close in this city at half past ten o'clock this morning.

The Canadian steamer Niagara, Captain Leitch, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

The mails will close in this city at a quarter before three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Herald, printed in French and English, will be published at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the sailing of each steamer. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:

LONDON: John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise Street.

PARIS: Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 10 Catherine Street.

LIVINGTON: Wm. & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at this office during the previous week and to the hour of publication.

The News.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS.

Both houses of Congress have resolved to finally adjourn on the 4th of August, and unless the resolution is reconsidered and the time altered there remain but four days of the present session.

The appropriation bills will not doubt pass within the time agreed upon, and the Homestead and Graduation Land bill, as returned to the House from the Senate, may possibly be reached and passed.

The Texas Debt bill will probably go over. The reports of the various investigating committees will amount to just nothing at all, so far as their influence at this time is concerned.

The Canadian reciprocity treaty is yet under consideration, but the chances are rather in favor of its ratification.

The proposition to place ten million dollars in the hands of the President, nominally to maintain the honor and interests of the nation in the Spanish trouble, but, as is said, in reality to forward the scheme of the acquisition of Cuba, remains to be acted on.

Altogether we expect an unusually lively time at the capital during the next few days.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

The destruction of the town of San Juan is the principal topic of the day in political circles.

The resolution on this subject, which we published on Friday, will probably be submitted in the House to-day, unless the intimation which has been given out of the President's intention to lay before Congress on Tuesday all the facts of the affair, shall have determined Mr. Marcy and his friends to postpone it until after the reception of the communication of the Executive.

It is reported that the Secretary of State has declared emphatically that none of the responsibility of the act of the commander of the Cyane rests upon him.

Although there is every reason in the world why this statement should be made by Mr. Marcy, who, together with his colleagues, would gladly escape the odium which assuredly attaches to the San Juan outrage, it is of course requires confirmation, and indeed it is positively asserted that in Cabinet council he decidedly approved of the instructions to Captain Hollins.

By piecemeal the facts connected with the alleged insult to our late ambulatory minister to Central America are coming to light.

It is said that while at San Juan Mr. Borland organized a sort of filibustering military party, for the protection of the honor of the United States as personified by the Hon. Solon Borland of Arkansas, and that he actually drew on the government for about twenty thousand dollars, wherewith to maintain this body guard of the minister.

Here is a new feature in our diplomacy. Mr. Borland had no doubt read the accounts of the brilliant turn-out of Prince Menschikov when he went to Constantinople to regulate certain troublesome matters, and as "no jenet of Utica" controlled his powers, he determined to put on an air of consequence. Mr. Borland's drafts, however, have not as yet been honored.

ON THE INSIDE PAGE.

Will be found letters from our correspondents at home and abroad, interesting extracts and opinions from European journals, state of the crops throughout the country, commercial intelligence, markets, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JERSEY CITY.

Yesterday afternoon a disastrous conflagration occurred at Jersey City. Four blocks of buildings and their contents were laid in ruins.

The loss of property is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. A full account will be found on the first page.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a severe storm at Charleston on Thursday last, causing considerable damage. A bark was struck by lightning, which shivered the mainmast.

At Wilmington, Del., on Saturday evening, a shock resembling an earthquake was experienced. It was caused by the explosion of a powder mill one mile and a half from the town, which killed one man, injured another, and demolished the factory.

The propeller Boston, loaded with produce and pork, was run into by a schooner on Friday night, off Oak Orchard, Lake Ontario, and sunk in a few moments. No lives were lost.

The State Commissioners at Springfield, Ill., refused permission to Cassius M. Clay to speak in the State House on Monday last. Cassius was very wroth thereat.

Colonel Russell, member of Congress from Illinois, has published a letter declining a reelection. His health and private business is the reason assigned for this course.

At the West they get up everything on an extensive scale. On Monday last a hail storm of a most extraordinary character passed over a portion of Illinois—fortunately a small portion. It embraced a range of two miles in length, and continued for about ten minutes. Hail-stones that measured nine inches in circumference were picked up. They fell in tremendous quantities, of all sizes—killed pigs, chickens, &c., split the weather boarding of houses, passed through the ends of shingles, skinned the bark off the trees, and broke off limbs of trees two inches in diameter. It was certainly an extraordinary storm.

Saturday's Debate in the House—Shall the Collins Vessels be Abandoned?

It is impudic to read the debate of Saturday in the House of Representatives without feelings of astonishment and pain. To find that, in the year 1854, after all the triumphs that have been achieved by ocean steamers, and all the hopes they have raised for the future; with the most convincing evidence of their national importance before us, and a clear prospect of national loss in case they are abandoned; to find, we say, that it is now proposed to deprive the Collins line of the aid which alone enables them to compete with the Cunard vessels and to sustain the naval character of the United States, must be a source of deep mortification to every right thinking citizen.

Yet so it is. On Saturday last the House of Representatives voted that on 31st December next, the Secretary of the Navy should give to the Collins line the six months notice required by the deficiency act of 1852, preparatory to the withdrawal of the additional allowance received by them for the transportation of the mail between New York and Liverpool. The proposal of the committee was even more outrageous than this, for it suggested that the notice should be given at once. In their haste to injure the Collins line, the members had even forgotten the clause of the deficiency act of 1852, which provides that the notice cannot be given before 31st December, 1854. This blunder was at once pointed out by Mr. Walbridge, and the House reluctantly consented to refrain from violating the compact it had made two years before. But no further would they go. Messrs. Walbridge and Wheeler proved that the expenses of running the Collins vessels had been increased during the three last years, to a larger amount than the increased allowance covered. The former established that since the additional allowance, an average of two days additional speed had been attained per trip; and contended, most forcibly, that this advantage would have been cheap at twice the money. But the House was immovable. It had been resolved to crush the Collins line, and the vote was taken in the teeth of reasons to the contrary which no one even attempted to controvert.

To speculate on the motives which induced a majority of the House to come to so extraordinary a decision would be fruitless. Who can tell the arguments by which the minds of Mr. Skelton, Mr. Allen and Mr. Goode have been reached? When a man of ripe years calmly tells us that he considers the system under which the naval reputation of the United States has risen to its present height, to be "wrong and rotten," of what use is it to inquire into the process of reasoning by which he arrives at so absurd a conclusion? Who could analyze the ratiocination of a lunatic? Sectional prejudice, jealousy of New York, obsolete notions of candle end economies, and possibly in some cases even baser motives have no doubt been at work, and opposed an insurmountable barrier to the approach of reason, and the inroads of common sense. Even those narrow grounds cannot be imputed to the members for New York. For the vote of the whole city delegation—Walbridge, and Wheeler excepted—it is impossible to conceive an excuse. They knew that, whatever reasons Illinois and Virginia might have for opposing the appropriation, not one soul among their constituents believed it to be unjust or exorbitant. They knew that, whether the Collins line served the interests of the South and East or not, it was one of the life springs of New York, and had done not a little towards building up the maritime greatness of the city which sent them to Congress. Be it madness, spite, or sheer ignorance, the conduct pursued on this occasion by Walker, Walsh, Tweed, and the transient Cattle can neither be forgiven by the mercantile population of the city, nor reconciled to their own conscience. They have in the grossest manner betrayed the trust placed in their hands; and by their example have encouraged other members who know and care little about our interests to deal a deadly blow at one of the chief sources of our maritime power. It is deplorable to think that many weeks must elapse before they can be made to answer for this vote at the polls.

The question before the House was of the simplest character. It is proved beyond controversy that if the additional allowance be taken from the Collins line, it must be abandoned. Vessels so expensive in every way cannot be run at a loss for any length of time; the most princely fortune would exhaust itself in attempting to supply the deficiency. For a period of twelve years the Cunard vessels received from the British government such a compensation for carrying the mails as enabled them to sustain the enormous cost of the enterprise, and to place it at length on the permanent footing it now occupies. If, during this period, the British government had made such a reduction in their allowance as it is now proposed to make in ours, every one familiar with the subject knows that the line would have failed, and the scheme would have been abandoned. Great Britain pursued a wiser policy. The Cunard vessels were largely remunerated out of the national treasury; a few thousand pounds more or less being rightly deemed by British statesmen of very small moment in comparison with the establishment of regular and speedy steam communication with America. We see the fruits of this policy in the admirable perfection to which sea steam navigation has been brought by the Cunard company. Nearly five years ago, citizens of the United States, dissatisfied with the British monopoly of Atlantic steam vessels, resolved to try whether we could not build steamers of our own. By dint of great exertions the public mind was roused to the national importance of the undertaking, and an allowance was made by the United States government to remunerate the Collins steamers for carrying the mails. The experiment has been entirely successful. Notwithstanding the difficulties which usually attaches to new enterprises, the postage by the Collins vessels increased twenty per cent in 1852 and thirty-five per cent in 1853. Next year, they would fully repay the whole appropriation. It is not pretended that if the mail contract were withdrawn from the Collins vessels others could be found to carry the mails at a less rate. Every one knows that our only choice lies between them and the Cunard line. If we deprive the Collins vessels of the means of running we ruin one of the noblest undertakings in the country, and throw the whole letter-carrying business into the hands of Great Britain. In a mercantile point of view, such an error would be fatal. To render ourselves dependent in so important a branch of our economy as the transportation of the mails, upon a foreign nation, with which we may at any time be involved in hostilities, is absolute insanity. In a national point of view, we regard the repeal of the additional al-

Female Medical Practitioners.

Altho' here may be some force in the arguments used by the opponents of women's rights, against females being permitted to discharge the functions of rulers and legislators, we see none in that which would exclude them from the practice of medicine—or, at least, of such branches of it as do not require the exercise of any great amount of nerve. The organization of females is, perhaps, opposed to their ever attaining any proficiency in surgical science; but in therapeutics there is no reason why they should not succeed as well as men. As medical skill may be said to be the result rather of observation and practice than of theoretical knowledge, the female mind, when properly prepared by previous training, is as capable of receiving and drawing accurate deductions from outward impressions as that of the other sex. In some respects, even the former possesses a superiority, in its proverbial quickness of perception and greater patience. The same qualities that render women the best nurses of the sick, would, also, in many cases, render them the best doctors.

However inconsistent it may, therefore, appear at first sight, that such important functions should be entrusted to female hands, there are many conclusive arguments that can be urged in favor of encouraging the practice of medicine by women. Even the members of the medical profession, as at present constituted, admit the great advantages that might be derived from their aid. It is well known that a large amount of mortality among females is occasioned by their repugnance to call in the aid of a medical man until, perhaps, the malady has arrived at a stage in which it can no longer be arrested. There is a large class of female diseases to which this remark will apply. Now, if there were regularly recognized and properly educated female medical practitioners, it is evident that the fatality attending the great majority of those cases would be in a great measure checked. Were even the female graduates only to arrive at such an amount of practical acquaintance with the diagnostics of disease as would enable her to act as an intelligent and intelligible medium of consultation with a male member of the faculty, an important point would be gained. It would diminish if not wholly do away with the reluctance at present manifested by sensitive females to send for medical aid in cases where all the more delicate feelings of their nature are shocked and revolted by the bare idea of such a necessity.

In Pennsylvania, where the experiment of a female medical college has been tried, it has been found to work well. Although it might be supposed to interfere in some degree with the profits of the male faculty, and to therefore encounter strong opposition and discouragement on their part, nothing of the sort has occurred. The two branches of the profession, in fact, work in the most harmonious manner together, for the reason that we have just pointed out. There was a large amount of medical cases which rarely came within the sphere of male practice, and which now afford an ample field for the exercise of the skill of the female graduate. To this her labors are legitimately confined, and she is therefore not brought into an invidious and unpleasant competition with the male members of the profession. The latter lose but little by abandoning this delicate and difficult branch of practice to female doctors; and thus all interests are conciliated.

The results already achieved by this new class of practitioners sufficiently attest the degree of knowledge and skill which they have acquired under the excellent system of training adopted in the Philadelphia Medical College. The receipts of several from their first year's practice were, we are told, upwards of one thousand dollars—more than can be said of the results of a first year's male probation in the same profession. This difference arises, of course, from the existing demand for female physicians, which none others can so well supply, and demonstrates the benefits likely to result from a wider extension of similar institutions. Of the system pursued in the college itself we cannot speak in terms of too much commendation. Besides the regular course of theoretical studies, there is in connection with the institution a General Dispensary and Clinic, which, in a large city like Philadelphia, afford to the student opportunities of witnessing the various forms of medical and surgical disease, and enable the professors to exhibit the practical application of the principles taught in their several departments. The patients are examined, prescribed for and operated upon in the presence of the class, each case being fully discussed, and reasons given for every conclusion, prescription, and operation. Frequent opportunities are also afforded to the students of attending, and of the supervision of their teachers, cases at the patients' homes. In this way the students arrive at considerable experience in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of diseases, and lay the basis of that more extended knowledge which can only be derived from long years of practice.

There is also in connection with the college a large museum, the anatomical department of which, in addition to the osseous, nervous, vascular, muscular, and other preparations for class demonstrations, contains a perfect set of papier mache models—a collection of valuable pathological specimens, and a complete series of surgical casts and apparatus. The laboratory comprises all the chemical preparations embraced in the United States and British pharmacopoeias, together with suitable apparatus, and a large collection of drawings, diagrams, and tables. The faculty of the college have lately instituted a demonstrator of chemistry in connection with that of anatomy—so that by this means students will become practically familiar with chemical re-agents and their use, as tests, both in cases of poisoning and disease.

Here, then, is a fine opening for the thousands of industrious females who now earn a hard and precarious existence as teachers and seamstresses. In every city, town and village of the Union there is a lucrative and honorable livelihood to be gained by female practitioners. How much better it would be for them, instead of wearing away their own lives in hopeless drudgery, profitably to employ their labors in preserving and prolonging those of others.

THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT.—We publish to-day, a long, but what we have no doubt will prove an interesting, account of the HERALD office and its various departments. There are very few who have seen the inside of a newspaper establishment or who have a just conception of its internal arrangements, and to these the description which we this morning give will be both novel and instructive. The HERALD at present gives constant employment to between six and seven hundred persons, ex-

Defalcations in Wall Street.

The recent developments of defalcations and frauds in those institutions which have their offices in Wall street, naturally lead to inquiries respecting similar transactions in that noted locality in former times. We are, therefore, induced to refer to the files of the HERALD, and to draw upon our own memories and other sources of information for the purpose of presenting some notices of the losses and embarrassments which the community have sustained, in consequence of the indiscretion and bad conduct of those who have been entrusted with the management of our moneyed institutions, or have abused the confidence placed in them by the public or individuals in conducting financial operations.

There can be no doubt that the secret history of our banks and other moneyed institutions, from their first establishment to the present time, would reveal many scenes of iniquity which have been concealed from the public eye, but which, from the lapse of time and other circumstances, must remain for ever unknown. Enough, however, has been developed from the exposure of defalcations and failures of individuals, the mismanagement of officers of corporations, and the explosion of banks and other companies from time to time, to form a dark picture in the financial and commercial history of the city and State. However instructive or interesting might be the lessons derived from a full history of even such facts as have been made known on this subject, it is not probable that any one will attempt the task of revisiting reminiscences which must always be unpleasant to many sufferers by the events referred to.

Our object at present is to give a sketch of some of the defalcations and financial difficulties which have occurred from time to time since the great era of speculation in the year 1836, and to show that the transactions which have been considered most disgraceful to the financial character of Wall street, were caused not so much from the misfortunes of individuals in public trusts, as from their own misconduct and violation of the confidence placed in them, sometimes unwisely and improperly, by those having charge of public institutions.

The spirit of speculation which pervaded the United States, to a degree before unparalleled in the annals of the country, in 1836 and 1837, reached its climax in the autumn of 1836. The first indications of a revulsion were the circumstances which attended the failure of Rathbun, at Buffalo. His speculations and operations had been carried on for a series of years on a scale of magnitude which had attracted universal attention, and were brought to a close by the discovery, in the fall of 1836, of an astounding system of forgeries and frauds, the losses by which fell in a great proportion on individuals and banks in this city. From that time a check took place on speculation, and confidence was gradually withdrawn by capitalists from those who had been engaged in operations in real estate, stocks, and merchandise. There was an immense debt due from this country to Europe for excessive importations, and the shipments of specie during the winter of 1836-7, were large to meet balances. The money market was tight during that winter, and it was evident that a great commercial crisis was approaching. The crash commenced by the failure of Herman & Co., and other large houses in New Orleans, in the months of March and April, 1837. In two days the failures in New Orleans amounted to more than twenty-seven millions of dollars. These first failures were followed by the failure in Wall street of the Messrs. Josephs, then doing the largest foreign and Southern exchange business of any house in Wall street. Their failure was announced on the 17th March, and it was a remarkable circumstance that the walls of their new banking house, then in the course of construction, had fallen only four days before. Great alarm was felt among the financial and commercial men of this city at the threatening aspect of affairs, and at their request Mr. Biddle, (who was then President of the United States Bank, which had in 1836 received a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, with its original capital of thirty-five millions,) came to this city to devise some plan of relief to the money market. Mr. Biddle agreed to send one million of dollars to London, the New York banks to send the same amount, on which to draw bills of exchange. The United States Bank, through its President, also agreed to issue bonds and post notes, payable in Philadelphia at nine and twelve months, in exchange for the notes of our merchants. The Bank of America and Morris Canal Company also agreed to issue their bonds, payable in London, for five millions of dollars. But all these expedients proved unavailing, and a series of banking and commercial failures followed that of the Josephs in rapid succession. The number of heavy houses that failed from the date of their suspension until the 3d of May, was stated at two hundred and sixty, to say nothing of smaller ones. The Journal of Commerce stated the aggregate liabilities of the suspended houses in April at more than fifty millions. On the 3d and 4th of May forty-two mercantile houses suspended payment. The number of failures in Boston, from November 1, 1836, to May 12, 1837, was one hundred and sixty-eight.

During the first week in May, 1837, the Mechanics' Bank in this city was stated to be in trouble; and on the 4th of May, the sudden death of the President of that institution, Mr. Fleming, being announced, a panic occurred among the billholders and depositors, causing quite a run upon the bank. This was soon quieted by the election of Jacob Lorillard, a large capitalist and stockholder, as President of the bank, offering to pledge his whole fortune to redeem the bills of the bank. This affair was followed by a run upon the Dry Dock Bank, and the other city banks refusing to sustain that institution, it was shut up by a decree of the Vice Chancellor on the 5th of May. This circumstance, and the stoppage of three banks in Buffalo, caused a general run on all the city banks; and on the 10th, the banks, by common consent, stopped payment in specie. The example was followed by every bank in the United States and in Canada. On the 10th of May the Legislature of New York, then in session, passed an act authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the State for one year.

On the 1st of January, 1837, the New York city banks, by their reports to the bank commissioners, had an aggregate capital paid in of \$20,361,206, and a surplus of profits on hand of \$3,263,226, or nearly sixteen per cent. Consequently, their stock, previous to the suspension, was generally very high in the market. The Mechanics' Bank for a long time sold from 127 to 130, but immediately after the difficulties, in May, 1837, the stock fell to 60. An examination of the affairs of the bank, by the directors and the bank commissioners, showed that heavy losses had been sustained by loans to brokers and others, on stocks of various institutions, which had either greatly declined in value, or become worthless. It is believed that the Mechanics' Bank has never sustained any heavy losses by its legitimate business of discounting the notes of mechanics and merchants. The same remark would, doubtless, apply to most of our city banks. Their great losses, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars, have been occasioned by loans on stocks to brokers and speculators, whose defalcations the stockholders of banks have thus been called on to make up. In consequence of the losses of the Mechanics' Bank, not only was their surplus fund swallowed up, but they were compelled to suspend their dividends for several years, until the Legislature reduced their capital from two millions to one million four hundred and forty thousand—the reduction being \$660,000—and their losses must, therefore, have exceeded one million of dollars. A similar amount of losses was sustained by the Manhattan Company, which bank having got into trouble in 1830,

Commissioner was appointed to inquire into the affairs in February, 1840. By their report it appears that the concerns of the bank had been so managed as to place its funds mainly in the hands of brokers, speculators, and other friends of the officers of the company, so as to enlarge the very existence of the institution. The following items of loans, &c., are from the report referred to:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Loans on stocks, Bonds receivable, Manhattan and other stocks, Real estate and water works, Overdrafts in four ledgers, Total \$2,500,000, Bills discounted, 975,540.

Thus it will be seen that on a capital of two millions the directors of the Manhattan Company had accommodated the business men of the city to an amount less than one half of their capital, while they had invested over two millions in stocks and loans to brokers, speculators, and operators in real estate, in long loans on bonds receivable. No wonder they were compelled to come to a "dead lock," change the officers of the bank, and devote several years of labor to reconstitute their capital, withholding dividends from their stockholders for the time, of course. The losses of this institution by various loans to speculators and defaulters, it is difficult to estimate; but for a long time the price of their stock in market showed an apparent loss in the difference before and after the difficulties of 1839, of over one million of dollars. It is unnecessary to say that, under the management of its officers and directors since 1840, it has regained its former high rank among our city institutions.

The Phoenix Bank is another institution which suffered heavily by the operations of the speculators and defaulters from 1836 to 1840. During the speculative period, its capital had been increased half a million of dollars by act of the Legislature, but so great were its losses that in 1841 they were compelled to apply to the Legislature for a reduction of three hundred thousand dollars, after having suspended dividends for several years. The failure of the Commercial Bank and the La Fayette Bank, each having a capital of half a million of dollars, was owing also to the operations and defalcations of the speculators of 1836 to 1840. To these may be added the North American Trust and Banking Company, with a nominal capital of two millions, and several minor institutions which were organized under the General Banking law of 1838, and after a brief existence became insolvent. The summary of those broken banks whose capital has been used up by speculators and defaulters, is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Capital. Includes Commercial Bank, La Fayette Bank, North American Trust, Chelsea Bank, Clinton Bank, Washington Bank, Tenth Ward Bank, City Trust and Banking Company, New York Banking Company. Total \$4,452,746.

If to these we add the losses sustained by the Mechanics', Manhattan, and Phoenix Banks, above referred to—an aggregate of about \$2,500,000—we have a total loss of about seven millions by the operators of 1836 to 1840—to which we may also add three millions for losses by institutions not named—making a grand total of ten millions of dollars lost by the banks of this city in consequence of fancy operations, from 1837 to 1841.

The Life Insurance and Trust Company suffered a loss by the defalcation of its former secretary, Mr. Nicoll, about the year 1844, of \$359,806; but this amount is only part of the losses sustained by that wealthy company, which has been managed by our oldest and shrewdest capitalists. Their losses by loans on real estate and other securities, during the speculative period and the revulsions, must have been large, but have been since made up by their profits. The same remarks may apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which has made up its former losses by good management, and is now doing a profitable business.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

During the past week the respective places of amusement have not been largely patronized, probably owing to the hot weather, and that numbers have left the city to enjoy the cool and refreshing air of rural districts, and the pleasure of sea bathing at Staten Island, the Highlands, Long Branch, and other favorite resorts. This evening Max Metzke announces the grand ballet opera of "Masaniello," which will be produced with an effective cast—Madame Bertucca Martucci as Elvira, Madame Leader as Signora, Felice Beraldi as Masaniello, and Signor Graziani as Pietro. The ballet will be directed by Mlle. Lavigne and Mons. Corby. At Niblo's Garden the Ravels and Mlle. Yvonne Mathias appear in pantomimes and a grand divertissement. At the Bovey theatre Mlle. Marie Dorit will make her first appearance in the drama of "Green Buses," in the character of Miami. At the National, which has been opened with a very good company, the pieces selected are "Richelieu," and the extravaganza of "Plot and Personation." Mr. J. R. Scott as Richelieu. The Menace announces a new comic drama entitled "From Village to Court," and the drama of the "Cornick Brothers." Very amusing entertainments will be given at the Hippodrome, Wood's Hall of Minstrelsy, and at Buckley's Opera House. Now that the weather is more agreeable and less oppressive, the performances at Castle Garden, the theatres, and other places of amusement, will likely be better attended this week. Madame Anna Thillon appears in English opera to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Barrow (Julia Bennett) has been suffering from severe indisposition, which has prevented her from fulfilling her engagement at Buffalo; she is now, however, convalescent.

THE ITALIAN OPERA—CASTLE GARDEN.—Auber's popular opera of "Masaniello" will be produced this evening at Castle Garden, after careful previous preparation. From the rehearsal of the piece, which we witnessed on Saturday, we anticipate a successful run for it. It has never been brought out here under such favorable circumstances, all the principal parts being most effectively filled, and the fine choruses, which impart so much attraction to it, being rendered as perfect, in the ensemble, as general training can make them. The piece is such a general favorite with all classes of our music loving community that there will no doubt be a numerous and fashionable audience this evening to witness its production.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUGITIVE OF MARTIN FREY, CO. V. N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.—The Federal of Martin Frey, of the New York Volunteers, took place yesterday, from their head-quarters, the Mercer Hotel, at half past two o'clock P. M., escorted to his last resting place by the Tompkins House, numbering 14 markets, commanded by Captain Jerry Benson. The volunteers were accompanied by Rev. Mr. J. M. Fairbanks, Col. Barnham, and other officers, appearing uniformly, the command being divided into two companies, one commanded by General John A. Dix & W. Taylor, and the other by Lieut. Wm. Fox. They looked remarkably well, and marched down Broadway with all the pride and enthusiasm which is bestowed by Major. At the Battery the Volunteers were entertained magnificently by the Tompkins House, who ordered for them refreshments at the amount of \$1000, and they, with their escort, after the collision, marched to the Tompkins House, where a resolution of thanks was passed to the company doing the honors of the day, and at about half past six o'clock they were dismissed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DEAR SIR—In your paper of the 27th instant a communication appears in regard to the rescuing from drowning of a man, who was rescued by Captain E. Johnson, known as the St. Charles. I beg permission from you to have this corrected, as the persons were rescued by Captain Lewis S. Moorehouse, of the large Gun Boat, and the assistance of his steward, who went to their relief in a small boat, and put them on board the propeller Cygnet. In the article you have stated that the man had been dead, and the accused reappeared on the wharf, and exhibited to the prosecutor a discharge he had received, and the man from whom the four had been stolen. He had been careful to leave his name and address, and had received no summons to attend any sort of trial or examination.

DAVID B. MOOREHOUSE, large Const.

IN CROWN CASE.—A merchant stated yesterday, that a small cart laden with his barrels of flour stolen from his boat. He traced it to a sort of floating junk shop, where he found and recovered it. He had the receipt of the stolen flour arrested, who was committed to prison. In the article you have stated that the man from whom the four had been stolen, and he had been careful to leave his name and address, and had received no summons to attend any sort of trial or examination.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young lady on Saturday evening was taken from one of the Fulton street stages in a