

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Jack Cad...

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery—Kostance—Two...

NIBLO'S THEATRE, Bowery—The Love—A...

BURTON'S, Chambers street—Sunshine Thro...

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Ezio's...

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—The Schola...

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Isabel—Young Scap...

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon, Village Par...

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 44 Broadway—Ethiopi...

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 40 Broadway—Buck...

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall...

FRANCIS'S HIPPODROME, Madison Square—Eque...

New York, Sunday, October 3, 1854.

THE HARD SHELL MAJORITY CONVENTION.

The delegates to this Convention met last evening...

The European mails will close in this city at half-past...

THE HERALD, (printed in French and English), will be published at ten o'clock in the morning.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following...

London—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

Edinburgh—Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

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The Programme of W. H. Seward and the Elections for the Assembly.

As matters now stand, the most vulnerable point of attack against the Seward coalition is in the elections for the Assembly.

The Senate election last year is secured. The election of the coalition for Governor is counted on by an overwhelming plurality.

It is even supposed among the Seward leaders that with the concert action of the mercenaries upon Raymond, and with his legislative help, there can be no doubt of his success, whatever the Know Nothings may resolve upon in the matter.

As in any event, there is one point in the November contest where the ranks of the coalition may be pierced and a home-thrust given to the arch-agitator himself—namely, in the elections for the Assembly.

The coming Legislature will be called upon to choose a United States Senator to fill the vacancy which will soon occur from the expiration of the present term of W. H. Seward.

If his heterogeneous and seditious free soil, abolition, and Maine law alliance, projected at Saratoga, adopted at Syracuse, and ratified by the several factions of outside mercenaries at Auburn, is successful in returning a substantial Seward majority to the Assembly, he will of course be triumphantly returned to the Senate, and his disunion programme for 1856 will thus have surmounted the last remaining obstacle to its complete organization.

But, on the other hand, if by any combination of hostile elements, a majority of members should be returned to the Assembly opposed, upon any conditions or equivalents to the return of Mr. Seward to Washington, a victory of incalculable importance to the peace of the South in the public sentiment of our great commonwealth will be restored, the plans projected for the withdrawal of a large proportion of our domestic and foreign trade will be abandoned, and the grand scheme for a seditious sectional crusade against the South in the next Presidential campaign will be "crushed out" with the expulsion of the arch-agitator from the national councils.

The country will hail the act as an act of deliverance; for with the loss of their chief abolition mercenaries may be readily dispersed. His prestige destroyed, their power will be broken, and they will be scattered again into separate squads of mere bush fighters, bolterous and full of wrath and treason, but comparatively despicable from their weakness and demoralization.

The overthrow of Seward upon the question of his re-election to the Senate, is, we repeat, from the apparent existing state of things, his only vulnerable point of assault in our November elections. It is the heel of Achilles, which has not been immersed in the infernal baptism of Saratoga, Syracuse, and Auburn. Here he may be directly reached through a majority in the Assembly. But the immediate question suggested is, how is this to be done? The Seward forces are combined—the democrats are divided. The spoils policy of the administration has reduced the latter to one-half their real strength at the ballot boxes; for the two democratic factions, though numbering each a hundred thousand votes, count—putting each upon a separate ticket—on an aggregate of a hundred thousand against the common enemy. How is this loss of a hundred thousand men to be repaired and overcome? Only by the independent action of the people—the conservative constitutional and Union loving people of all parties in the election—against the return of the special instruments of Seward to the Assembly.

And why cannot this be done? Are democratic Maine law men bound to elect a Seward candidate where an opposition man is just as sound upon the temperance question? Are the Know Nothings reduced to the coalition allegiance, to Seward himself, though Clark may be acceptable, and though Raymond may swear the necessary oaths to a good standing with the Order? We think not. As we understand it, the humbugging toadyism which our Senatorial demagogue has manifested towards Archbishop Hughes and the confiding Irish Catholics—for some years past, has made our unfortunate Senator a special object of contempt to the Know Nothings. His late declaration of war against them on the floor of the Senate, has certainly made up an issue between the parties. This issue is so broad and well defined that, we presume, the candidate which Mr. Seward has magnanimously consented to give the Know Nothings for Governor, does not bind them to his instruments for the Assembly. Upon this question another day or two may, perhaps, determine the loss or gain to Seward of a heavy detachment of voters, drawn almost entirely from the whig ranks, and decisive, it may be, of the political complexion of the Assembly.

Have the silver grays, the Webster and Fillmore men, who could not trust even Gen. Scott in 1852, as the candidate of the Seward interest—are these Webster and Fillmore conservatives really sold out? or have they vanished into thin air, like Macbeth's witches? Or have they surrendered because of the weakness of their numbers, and from a fear of betraying it, as on several occasions heretofore? Or are they "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" for a word and a blow against the humiliating compact with the seditious coalitionists of Saratoga, Syracuse and Auburn? We cannot answer; but it is difficult to believe that there can exist in New York, or anywhere, a body of men of any intelligence, or with the smallest particle of pluck, who could submit to the indignities, and the contempt, and the sneers which have been heaped upon the silver grays before and since the closing orgies at Auburn. Some of them, we doubt not, will rebel; but the question of disposing of their strength to the best advantage is so very nice and delicate that we modestly shrink from its solution. Some of the silver gray organs, we observe, boast the Seward ticket, and yet openly denounce the agencies through which it was perfected. This is somewhat like the Ancient Pistol—"They eat and swear." They swallow the distasteful prescription under compulsion, but with a protest. Still we hope that the ridiculed and insulted silver grays will not carry the paltriness of Pistol to the polls.

The Know Nothings, the hard shells and soft shells, the silver grays, may each and all do something for a telling bid against Seward in the Assembly. But apart from all partisan or factional organizations, it devolves upon the conservative people of the State to redeem from the fearful embraces of the Seward disunion coalition, in the choice of such Assemblymen

will remove the seditious demagogue from the public councils, and restore New York to her ancient fellowship with the other States of the Union, North and South.

RETURNING ACTIVITY OF CITY LIFE.—The present week will be one of busy movement in the religious, theatrical, financial and legal circles of our city.

With October the active life of our fall season commences, after the paralysis superinduced by the suffocating heat of the dog days. It usually completes the reflux of the tide that more fortunate class of our population whose means enable them to exchange, during the summer months, the salubrious tempera ure and persuasive visitations of a crowded city for the pure mountain air or refreshing breezes of the sea.

Those who have prolonged their stay at the watering places from sanitary considerations, regardless of the earlier desertion of the votaries of fashion, will now reluctantly be compelled to resume their professional or business avocations. Even those who are fortunate enough to be independent of the necessity of daily exertion will be obliged to return to the city to fulfill the duties imposed upon them by the various religious, social and financial gatherings that usually take place at this time of the year.

The week upon which we have just entered will, therefore, as we have just observed, be one of more than usual bustle and animation in the monotonous current of our city life. It is, in the first place, commemorated by an event of considerable importance in a religious, and perhaps, too, in a political point of view—namely, the convocation of the first Provincial Council of Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics that has ever been held in the State of New York.

Most of the Catholic bishops, and other religious dignitaries of the Union, including the bishops of Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Hartford, Brooklyn, Newark, and Burlington, attend the sittings of the Council, which will probably be continued during the whole of this week. Then, on Thursday next, commences the anniversary of the South in the public sentiment of our great commonwealth will be restored, the plans projected for the withdrawal of a large proportion of our domestic and foreign trade will be abandoned, and the grand scheme for a seditious sectional crusade against the South in the next Presidential campaign will be "crushed out" with the expulsion of the arch-agitator from the national councils.

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The Rev. Dr. Potter, the Bishop Elect of the Episcopal Church.

On Friday last, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of New York, at its annual convention in St. John's chapel, in the city, supplied the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of the Provisional Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright; and a public eye is naturally turned toward the person upon whom the high honor has been conferred, we have been at pains to look a little into these church matters, or the information of the readers of the HERALD, who, in a certain sense, are the people of our church, as to such spiritual things.

The Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., the bishop elect, came into the Episcopal Church, it seems, by a side-door. It was not, however, as in the case of the first bishop of this diocese—Bishop Provoost—through the portal of the Dutch Church; nor, as in the case of Bishop Hobart and Bishop Wainwright, through the less easy entrance of Puritan Congregationalism; but through what we have called the side-door of Quakerism. His father, Joseph Potter, of the same county, in this State, was a member of the Society of Friends. And friend Joseph, it is said, was trained up after the true model of the code of discipline, and was fully persuaded in his own mind that the vain and naughty world of ours required some just rebukes from the pure precepts of George Fox and William Penn, of Robert Barclay, and of other chief men among the spit-mouthed preachers of the Friends Society.

But, to use a simile which we once heard from the lips of an eloquent orator at a quarterly meeting, the branches of families, like the branches of a tree, are apt to grow in a different direction from the trunk. Friend Joseph, as his three sons—Paraclete, Alonzo and Horatio—were sporting around him in their boyhood, would have hearkened with incredulity to the incongruous association of his name with that of prelatism. Yet these sons were destined to become—all three members of the Episcopal Church; and two of them were not only lay aside in boyhood the drab suit of the Quaker, but to be robed in mahood with the lawn and satin of a prelate of the church.

The eldest of the three sons, Paraclete, became a bookseller and an editor, at Poughkeepsie, and was led to adopt the faith which his early forefathers, in the old country, had renounced. He became a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Intelligent, inquisitive and affable, he rendered his bookstore and office very agreeable places of resort. His two younger brothers, Alonzo and Horatio, soon caught the spirit of his religious investigation, and declared their agreement with him in views of sacred truth. All three applied for and received water baptism. It was a great change in their views, but it was the preliminary only to a change yet greater.

Alonzo and Horatio, both educated at Union College, soon became eminent as men of scientific and literary acquirements.

Alonzo, in the year 1845, after having for many years filled, with great celebrity, the chair of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres at Union College, Schenectady, was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, after the suspension of the Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, who had been the bishop of that diocese. In a few weeks from the present time, the younger brother, Horatio Potter, is to be consecrated bishop of the diocese of New York. The circumstance of two brothers, both elevated to the episcopate, thus occupying the places of two bishops, brothers, both suspended, and both yet living, is certainly a very singular ecclesiastical phenomenon. The place of the elder of the Onderdonks, Henry U., is supplied by the elder of the Potters, Alonzo; and the younger of the Potters, Horatio, is to supply the place of the younger of the Onderdonks, Benjamin T.

The life of the bishop elect exhibits none of those striking alternations which diversify the private history of most men. His course, from its inception, has been that of a stream moving steadily onward, increasing by accessions gradually imparted to it, and at length reaching some great metropolis, and bearing on its ample bosom the argosies of an Empire State.

Educated at Union College, while his elder brother, Alonzo, was a professor there, he graduated in the year 1826. In October of that year he became a member of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city. But he entered an advanced class, and left the seminary before the usual period of graduating. Soon after he filled the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and was admitted to holy orders by the Right Rev. Dr. Brownell. He continued for several years in his professional, enjoying an unusual share of popularity. But his ability in the pulpit prevented his remaining permanently in a college. In the year 1833, having received a call to St. Peter's church, Albany, he was instituted rector of that parish by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk.

More than twenty-one years have now elapsed since he entered on his labors in that cure, and in that period the results of his success, as the convention's journals testify, afford ample proofs of his pastoral zeal and parochial efficacy.

He is now just fifty-two years of age. His brother Alonzo, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, is fifty-four. The hue of his complexion, and the general air which is his characteristic, would seem to indicate a feebleness of health. But his tall, manly person, and his muscular frame, give proof of great power of endurance.

It is true that in the last ten years he has twice crossed the Atlantic to recruit himself amidst his labors. But his ailment, a dyspepsia, has yielded very readily to the short respite of a release from toil. There is reason to hope that he may for many years adorn the episcopal office.

He is a well educated theologian. Avoiding the compromising policy of one extreme party of churchmen, and the fantastic symbolism of another extreme party, he is a conservative. His manners are grave, and like those of his distinguished brother, they blend, in a happy manner, a little staidness with great urbanity and kindness—the noble oak with an exuberance of foliage. The diocesan convention has done itself great credit in the eye of the public by its wise choice of such a leader. And if they heed us they will always thus avoid alike the high and dry on the one hand, and the low and muggy on the other. We shall have more to say on the occasion of the consecration of the bishop.

Opening of the Academy of Music. The Academy of Music, or, as it will probably be called, the New Opera House, was opened last evening with Grist and Mario in "Norma." Contrary to general expectation the house was by no means crowded. Exclusive of the amphitheatre, we doubt whether there were over one thousand persons present, if so many. The seats in the boxes were nearly empty, and we noticed vacant seats in the parquette and the circle. The amphitheatre, in which seats were sold at fifty cents, was better filled than any other part of the house; at a rough guess, we should say that it may have contained some seven hundred and fifty people, including dead heads. Bearing in mind that the house is expected to seat between 4,000 and 4,500 persons, the attendance last evening must be regarded as an insignificant beginning. Many causes for the disappointment may be assigned. We may mention one. The price of seats is too high. The attempt to draw an analogy between London and New York, and to argue that because a single seat there three dollars may be obtained here, is based upon a fallacy. The class of society which supports the Opera in England does not exist here in sufficient number to support a single first class singer. Our public amusements—of whatever character—must rely on the masses for support: if they look elsewhere they are morally certain to fail. We want, one and all of us, to see that that is going; we want to take our families with us; and to enable us to do this, managers must be content with a price that we can conveniently afford. With tickets at three dollars, five-sixths of those who would like to go to the Opera will stay at home. Experience has set that entrance tickets to comedy theatre should be sold for fifty cents; we regard it as equally apparent that the proper price for Opera tickets in this city should be one dollar. Had Mr. Hackett sold his

Wilmington City News.

ARSON AND ARREST OF STATION.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 4 o'clock, private watchman Cose discovered a fire in the tailoring establishment of J. W. Higgins, No. 243 Grand street. The door was broken open, and with the assistance of some helpers in the employ of Mr. Chase, Morgan, in the same building, the flames were extinguished with a few pails of water. On examination it was ascertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary, the floor and some light goods having been saturated with kerosene oil; and in the stove which had also found a bottle of kerosene, in which was inserted a wick for the purpose of communicating the fire. Suspicion rested upon the proprietor, Mr. Higgins, as he had been seen drinking and frolic on the same day. Mr. C. Morgan owned and occupied the building, with the exception of the store, for a residence and bakery. Damage about \$100.

Court Calendar—This Day. Oyer and Terminer—Murder trials. Superior Court—Special Term—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Superior Court, (two branches). Nos. 48 to 60, 1257, 62, 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73 to 83, 85 to 97, 99, received. Common Pleas—Special Term—Trial of Brice, for counterfeiting, continued.

Common Pleas—Nos. 1200 to 1209, 1211, 1212, 1213 to 1218, 1220, 1221, 1223, 1226.

Common Pleas—Part 2—Nos. 1189, 1190, 1191, 1191 to 1201, 1203, 1204, 1205.

To the Public.—Learning from my Agents, and correspondents in various parts of the country, that they "chide" at the United States, the most unscrupulous and finding that the counterfeiters dare to advertise their pernicious deceits upon the same which belongs to my article, I think it necessary more to caution the public against these wretched impostors in disguise.

I introduce the Schick Aromatic Schnapps for the purpose of supplying the demand for a pure medicinal spirit which might be prescribed with confidence in all cases where stimulants were required, or where the beverage would produce the fearful consequences which invariably result from drinking diluted liquor. In order to render assurance doubly sure, I had the article analyzed by chemists of world wide celebrity, and submitted it for expert opinion to those of distinguished medical practitioners. The responses from these sources were of the most unequivocal and satisfactory character. I received approving and congratulatory letters from such men as Drs. Parker, Cook, Cheseman, Anderson and Field, which are not only endorsed the Schnapps, but adopted it as the only safe and reliable stimulant in their general practice. It is now sold by the public—throughout the whole of this country, and bearing these unimpeachable endorsements, and I call upon the community to protect themselves and their own health and my reputation—by procuring the Schick Aromatic Schnapps, and not the adulterated or the spurious ones which are peddling their foul commodities under cover of my trade mark.

The article is imported from Holland into this market, under the name of schnapps, previous to the establishment of my manufactory at Schickland, and the appearance of the United States Aromatic Schnapps, in this city. Since that time the price has been advanced to more than two hundred and fifty per cent. above, and as common sense teaches every reflecting man that it cannot be sold at a price so low, the public are misled in a grossly adulterated form, my schnapps is superior in quality to the well-informed classes of society in every article of the United States, and is the only one which has thus been created for the genuine article, has set the whole line of counterfeiters in motion, and they have now to my customers and friends and the public, compel me from time to time to put them on their guard against imposture.

The best advice I can give to my fellow citizens is to purchase only from respectable sources, such as Hutton & Aspinwall, Thomas & Maxwell, Charles H. Ring, and grocers of the same character, and to avoid those who do not bear the name of the United States Aromatic Schnapps, or the substitution of an inferior article in their stead. UOLPHO W. LEE.

Being no advocate for drinking, and desiring to recommend to my friends to buy my article by the bottle, and thus guard against the possibility of imposture, I have had the name of my "Schnapps," as his distinctive trade mark. It was certainly first applied in this country to his article, and is first mentioned in its exclusive use—Sunday Atlas, Oct. 1.

There is justice in the complaints made by Mr. Wolfe, the owners of the "Schnapps" brand, who have introduced the name and has a pre-emption right to it. Being no friend of bar room drinking, we cordially endorse his recommendation to the public to buy the "Schnapps" by the case or bottle—Courier, Oct. 1.

Mr. Wolfe claims, it will be seen from the above letter, that he has introduced the "Schnapps" brand in this country, he has an exclusive right to it. He certainly has in courtesy, if not in law—Mercury, Oct. 1.

It seems from the foregoing letter that the "Schnapps" was first used as a trade mark in our country by Mr. Uolpho Wolfe. This being the case, he has in equity a right to its exclusive right—Dispatch, Oct. 1.

Knox's Programme for Fall and Winter.—The Prescott House establishment.—The success that has attended this branch of Knox's widely known and universal success, has induced the proprietor, by a liberal outlay of capital, and the exercise of his best skill and experience, to attack it with a new and improved article, the "Schnapps," which, by the use of the case or bottle—Courier, Oct. 1.

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