NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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ALL LETTERS by Mail for Subscriptions or with Advertisements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remitted.

Volume XXI..... No. 278

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LA SONNAMBULA—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OLD CHESTNUT—OUR FIRST FAMILY—FIRE BANDS.

BIRLOW, Broadway.—GRAND MORNING ICE WILLIE—ADVENTURE.

BURTON'S, Chambers street.—MOUSTACHE MANIA—TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—NOW A DAYS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—SUBSTANCE OF FAME—THE VAMPIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MORNING CALL—THE VIOLET—SIR WALTER RALEIGH—&c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway.—HOW AND ABOUT—NEWSBOY—BOX AND COX.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon and Evening—ADELE—TALLEY OF TARWORTH—Evening—DONGACHE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUE OPERA.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway.—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—MELODEON HALL, 561 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, October 10, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Long, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

The HERALD (printed in French and English.) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

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

LIVERPOOL....John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON....Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Gerrard-st.
" ....Wm Thomas & Co., No. 19 Gutherine street.
PARIS.....Livingston, Wells & 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 the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

NOMINATIONS FOR CITY OFFICERS.

Last night the soft shell and the hard shell democratic Mayoralty conventions were held. The former passed off harmoniously, and Fernando Wood received the nomination for Mayor. But the case was far different in the camp of the hard shells. Upon going into an informal ballot it was discovered that traitors had penetrated into the stronghold of the adamantines, and that certain malignant influences were at work to defeat their plans. This was quite manifest when it was declared that Fernando Wood had received a majority of the votes cast, and thereupon the hards proper vacated the place of meeting, leaving the friends of Wood to themselves, organized a separate convention, and proceeded to business. Nothing was accomplished, however, and the real original hard shell democrats are as yet without a candidate for Mayor. A full report of these interesting proceedings is given on the first page. The following candidates for the office of Mayor are already before the people, but the programme is not half made up:—

Politics.	Candidates.
Hard shell democrats	Fernando Wood.
Soft shell democrats	Fernando Wood.
Temperance	C. C. Leigh
Know Nothings	James W. Barker.
Independent and clean streets	John N. Genin.

Daniel E. Tiemann has received, by an informal balloting, the nomination of the Municipal Reform Committee.

The hard shell democrats and the whigs have formed their tickets for judicial officers. They are as annexed:—

HARD SHELL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Surrogate.....John R. Brady.
District Attorney.....Jonas B. Phillips.
City Judge.....William H. Leonard.
Recorder.....James M. Smith, Jr.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Surrogate.....Alex. W. Bradford.
District Attorney.....A. Oakey Hall.
City Judge.....Sydney H Stuart.
Recorder.....John H. White.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen held their usual meeting last evening. The proceedings, which were of no general interest, terminated in a discussion of the Reynolds offal contract, the Board finally refusing to take from the table for consideration the report of the committee on that subject.

The Board of Councilmen was in session last evening, and transacted a large amount of ordinary routine business. Another effort was made to extend the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the French men-of-war now in our habor, but the proposition, under the rules of the Board, was laid on the table. It is very probable that before the Board make up their mind on this subject, the French fleet will be far on their way homeward bound.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Among the reports adopted was one in favor of paying the quarterly bills of the four coroners of the city, amounting to $5,774.

Yesterday additional complaints were made before Justice Stuart regarding the alleged frauds of George C. Holbrook, the intelligence office keeper, upon confiding and unsuspecting strangers. Five persons made affidavits to their having been swindled out of sums of money varying from twenty to one hundred dollars. It is surprising that, after the repeated warnings given in the newspapers against the sharpers of this city, so much credulousness is to be found. The extreme folly of the unfortunate victims deprives them of much of the sympathy which would, under the circumstances, be felt in their behalf.

Through the alleged carelessness of a switch tender on the New Haven Railroad, near Morrisania, yesterday, one of the locomotives capsized, burying beneath it the engineer, Timothy Smith. Before he could be extricated the hot water from the boiler had scalded him from head to foot. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, still alive, but no hope could be entertained of his recovery. It is impossible to conceive a more excruciatingly painful condition than that which happened to this unfortunate man; yet he bore his sufferings with great fortitude, and even expressed the opinion that he would survive them.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We have received our files of the *Argentine Packet* to the 12th of August, but the papers contain no news of political interest. The state of society was bad, and some barbarous murders and other outrages had taken place. In the Confederated Provinces the national government had taken measures to enforce the circulation of the new paper money, which it was feared would injuriously affect trade. A late market report is given elsewhere.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

We publish to-day some additional extracts from our Jamaica files, with an editorial article from one of the journals, which will be found interesting, as an evidence of the feelings with which the colonists look upon the questions of the annexation of Cuba and the abolition of slavery, as agitated in this country.

Our correspondent at Bermuda announces the adjournment of the House of Assembly, the non-arrival of Governor Murray, the termination of the drought by a refreshing rain, and the very active movements of the British ships of war on that station.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

The Bremen steamship Hansa, Capt. Gerkens, arrived yesterday morning from Bremen, which port she left at 1 P. M. of the 22d September, with a strong westerly wind, which lasted four days. She arrived at the bar at 8 P. M., on Sunday. Her passenger list is very large, numbering 701. Her cargo was small. She left in Bremen roads a fleet of vessels bound to the United States, with about 6,000 emigrants, waiting a fair wind.

THE TRIAL OF DR. GRAHAM.

We elsewhere give a report of the concluding proceedings in this case, and in an editorial article we have commented upon the course of the court and counsel in withdrawing the relative of Dr. Graham from the jury. Up to the time of putting our paper to press the jury had not rendered their verdict.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT CATASTROPHE.

Under the telegraphic head may be found a brief account of one of the most calamitous steamboat disasters that we have had to record since the burning of the Henry Clay.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Good to extra brands of State and Southern flour were about 12½ cents per barrel better, yesterday. Wheat was dull; Canadian white, in bond, sold at $1 40 a $1 50. Indian corn advanced about one cent per bushel, and closed at 79c. for sound Western mixed. Rye sold at $1 16. Pork was firmer, with sales for immediate delivery at $12 25 a $12 31, and at $12 37, deliverable next Monday, for mess; prime was unchanged. Cotton was firm, with moderate sales. Freights were rather firmer to Liverpool for corn, which was pretty freely taken, as was also cotton.

The Elections To-Day in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The three great and important States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana hold their State elections to-day. The results of these elections will go far to shape out the general drift of parties and factions in the North, in reference to the momentous issues of the approaching Presidential campaign.

In Pennsylvania a Governor, a State Legislature, (upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator, in the place of Mr Cooper, whig), and twenty-five members of Congress have to be chosen. At the last election the delegation stood sixteen democrats and nine whigs. In this instance, however, the working of the spoils policy of the administration, the Nebraska bill, and the temperance question, which, upon the acceptance or rejection of the principle of the Maine liquor law is made a direct issue before the people, render all the results of all elections heretofore utterly useless for any satisfactory calculations or conjectures. In addition to these new elements of party derangements, the conspicuous and threatening attitude assumed by the Know Nothings makes the prevailing "noise and confusion" dreadfully confounded. The administration party, whipping round the Nebraska bill, have, as the last desperate alternative, been making the issue with the Know Nothings the exclusive business of the canvass. We cannot pretend to predict the consequences. The general impression appears to be that the administration will be signally damaged; and that Nebraska, the spoils, the temperance question, the reciprocity treaty, and the Know Nothings, will all contribute to strengthen the whigs upon the Governor, the Legislature and the Congressmen. Doubtless it will be an unexpected result to the spoils democracy if they escape a total rout "from Dan to Beersheba."

In Ohio, ever since the Van Buren free soil movement of 1848, the whigs, from the loss of their free soil allies, have been in a powerless minority. At the election for Governor in 1853, the democratic candidate polled 147,663 votes, the whigs 85,820, and the free soilers 50,340. The Nebraska bill has changed the boot to the other leg again, and there has taken place in Ohio, we suspect, a sufficient fusing of the free soilers and whigs to leave the democrats nowhere in the aggregate vote. In the present Congress the State delegation of the House stands, twelve democrats, seven whigs, and two free soilers. In the election to-day the tables may be reversed. The hardest fight of the democrats will be for the re-election of Olds, in the Columbus district, a leading Nebraska man; but the current against him is very strong and heavy. The Know Nothings, in some districts, especially Cincinnati, will be very apt to cut in, and make as clean a job of the wrangling democracy as they lately did in San Francisco.

In Indiana the whigs, since the decline and fall of

Tippecanoe and Tyler too,

have been at a very low figure. Of a Congressional delegation of eleven members in the House, the party have but a solitary member. But we should not be at all surprised if this day's election in Indiana, from the general causes applicable to Pennsylvania and Ohio, including the River and Harbor bill, were to result in leaving the Indiana democracy in a pitiful minority in Congress.

We shall be astonished at nothing which may result from the elections in either of the aforesaid States, except a triumph of the administration. And anything, however like a victory to them, or anything but a disastrous defeat, will be due, not to any lately acquired popularity in the Cabinet coalition at Washington, but to accidental causes beyond their influence and control. But, whatever may happen to-day, as the administration have resolved to give a finishing blow to the democratic party in New York, let them stick to it. Let not Governor Seymour be alarmed should Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana all go by the board. It will be but the continuation of what has become an old story—the overthrow of the Cabinet spoilsmen. And why stop short of the whole catalogue of the United States?

From the embittered animosities which have been excited between the Know Nothings and Irish Catholics and others in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, there is some ground of fear that scenes of violence and disorder may disgrace the entertainments of the day in those cities. We hope not. We trust that the Irish Catholics, and all others on their side, will studiously avoid the slightest possible provocation for a row, and that the new order of natives will not wantonly interfere with the rights of any class of their fellow-citizens. Upon this point, and in many other points of view, the results of this day's contest in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati will foreshadow, to some extent, the probable results in New York in November. And so we turn over the day's doings in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana to the electric telegraph. What would the thunder be without the lightning?

D. C. BRODERICK.—According to the reports received of the California elections, our late fellow-citizen, David C. Broderick, is as far from the United States Senate as ever. He has made a royal fight; but he does not come up to time. California politics are very uncertain, however. No telling what may happen in the Legislature, mixed up as parties are. The mileage from San Francisco is no trifle; and Broderick is not the man to give it up so. The election may be staved on a year or two.

THE GRAHAM CASE YESTERDAY—NOVEL PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.—The court was startled yesterday morning by an application from eleven of the twelve jurors empannelled in this case to discharge them from fulfilling a duty which, in their opinion, the imputations cast upon the twelfth juror disabled them from performing in a satisfactory manner to themselves. Many have been the speculations upon the motives which led to this step on the part of the jury. It is clear that so long as Mr. George Wellman Wright—a connection of the prisoner, having been empannelled through error, negligence or accident—sat upon the jury, a verdict of acquittal would have been viewed with suspicion by a large portion of the community, and would have afforded cavillers a fair opportunity for denying the justice. If, therefore, as the trial proceeded, the eleven protesting jurors saw that their minds were leaning towards an acquittal, the most natural thing in the world for them to do was to oust Wright from among them in order that their verdict should not be tainted with suspicion. However this be, the application was made, and after much discussion, and a very proper reluctance on the part of the Court, Mr. Wright was withdrawn by consent of the prosecuting officer and the prisoner. The trial then proceeded before eleven jurors, and Mr. O'Conor at once began his closing speech.

Expositions of law are beyond the province of newspapers. It belongs to us, however, to review the proceedings of courts of justice, and where they do not seem to us conformable to the rules of common sense and equity, to express a candid opinion thereon. Acting upon this principle, we have watched the whole proceedings in the case of this jury with great regret. How came Mr. George Wellman Wright on the jury at all? How did it happen that his relationship to the prisoner, which was known to so many, was a secret from the prosecuting officer, whose business it was to find out "all about" the jury? How came it that Mr. George Wellman Wright held his tongue when empannelled, and suppressed the material fact of his relationship? Again, the case having been commenced with this incompetent juror, in virtue of what precedent was he withdrawn and the case continued before eleven others? We have read constantly that when plaintiff and defendant after the commencement of a trial desired to settle their differences amicably, and not proceed with the case, the mode employed was the withdrawal of a juror by consent—this formality being regarded as tantamount to quashing all former proceedings. Will it have this effect in the Graham case? or can the consent of parties supersede the law?

Suppose, in short, that Mr. Graham is acquitted: how many people will believe that he had a legal trial, and that the death of Loring was legally avenged? Suppose he is condemned. He has in the first place a capital ground to go before the Court of Appeals, against his own consent: and again, the informality would obviously weigh heavily in the scale should the case be transmitted to the Governor for a pardon.

Altogether this is another jury trial with which the public have great reason to be dissatisfied. In many cases recently, the ends of justice have been defeated by the bungling of counsel in empannelling juries, and the perversity or fraud of interested jurors. We trust that the final issue of the Graham case will not furnish the opponents of jury trials with another argument.

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS IN 1853—IRISH REMITTANCES FROM THE UNITED STATES.—From the report of the British Commissioners of Emigration, which has just been published, several interesting facts may be gathered. The total emigration from the United Kingdom during the year 1853 was 329,937, nearly 40,000 less than that of the previous year. The bulk of the decrease was in the emigration to Australia: the emigration to this country having only fallen off 13,376. Notwithstanding this reduction the emigration of 1853 exceeds the average of the seven previous years by some 26,000 heads. The chief decline has been in the emigration from Ireland. In 1849, the number of persons who left Ireland for a happier home was estimated at 218,842. It declined next year to 213,649; rose again in 1851 to 254,537; fell off to 224,997 in 1852; and is stated not to have exceeded 199,392 in 1853. We may take it for granted that the decline still continues; for, during the first quarter of the present year, the total emigration from the United Kingdom to this country fell short of that of the similar period of last year by nearly 6,000 souls.

The inference from these facts is irresistible that the depopulation of Ireland has reached the point where it is no longer a benefit to the peasantry. Within the last ten years upwards of two millions of Irishmen have exchanged their native home for an adopted country: now, it seems, the former has recovered from the effects of over-population, and the inhabitants feel less temptation to expatriate themselves. There is room and food for those who remain at home.

While the emigration has been falling off, the remittances from this side of the water have been steadily increasing every year. The following are the amounts remitted through the banks—exclusive of sums sent by private channels—since 1848:—

1848,	upwards of	£400,000
1849	"	510,000
1850	"	917,000
1851	"	900,000
1852	"	1,404,000
1853	"	1,430,000

The greatest increase was witnessed in the years 1850 and 1852, which followed periods of great distress in Ireland, and seasons of marked prosperity here. But those of 1853 only shows an increase of £35,000, or $175,000; it shows that the tide of money is still on the flood. It is indeed a noteworthy fact that during the past year upwards of seven millions of dollars were sent to poor people in Great Britain—chiefly in Ireland—by their relatives, who had come out here as emigrants. Even this large sum probably falls more than a million short of the reality, as we have no record of the amounts which were sent to Great Britain by merchants, captains of ships, passengers, and other private channels. To what purpose have these eight millions, or more, been applied? Not, certainly, to the payment of the passage of pauper emigrants, for the whole cost of our Irish immigration did not amount to so much. It is more likely that a large proportion of our remittances have been used in the country to which they were sent in the purchase and improvement of land. The action of the Incumbered Estates Court, as every one knows, forced large quantities of real estate into the market, and in many instances, fine opportunities for investment were afforded. Doubtless in this way no small share of our American money has gone to purchase Irish lands: many a man has bought himself a little homestead with dollar sent from America. It is very curious to note how singularly it has been our destiny to come to Ireland's relief.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND NOW?—The telegraph informs us from Utica, that the Know Nothings in that quarter, revolting against the nomination of Ullman and Scraggs as their gubernatorial candidates, intend to get up another State Council. What does this mean? Are Weed and Seward at Utica; or is the Ullman and Scraggs ticket their work? The *Tribune* philosophers charge it as a Seymour movement, and say that rum lies at the bottom of it. We think it rather a cold water affair. Where are the Know Nothings? Ullman is ready up; but where is Scraggs?

EXTORTION.—Justice Osborn has just sent a boatman to Blackwell's Island for six months for extorting money from a passenger. Will anybody establish a connection between this worthy Judge and some of our hack drivers? A few such lessons would do them and the public a world of good. And will some other philanthropic soul draw his Honor's attention to a case of extortion far greater than that above mentioned—namely, the conduct of the Union Ferry Company? Six months at Blackwell's Island would do the directors a world of good.

BEAUTIFUL.—The weather yesterday and the fall fashions on Broadway.

THE HERALD IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Zieber, our agent in Philadelphia, writes to us to say that the HERALD subscribers were deprived of their papers on Saturday last, on account of the carelessness of the employes of the railway company. It seems that the early morning train was delayed near Princeton by an accident, that the passengers were transferred and sent on by the next train, but the crates containing the papers were left behind. It was stated that they would be sent to Kensington, but late in the afternoon it was found that they had been left at Tacony, ten miles from the city. The papers should have arrived before noon. This is another instance of the mismanagement and culpable carelessness of the directors of the New Jersey railroad monopoly, and in this enlightened age it is remarkable that such a state of things is allowed to exist. The company is responsible for the carelessness of its conductors, and to the directors the public look for redress in cases of this kind. We trust that they will remember that even their monopoly is to some extent dependent for its continuance upon the voice of the people, and take measures to prevent the repetition of any such occurrence as that which happened on Saturday.

INTERESTING LECTURES—PROFESSOR DIMITRY.—Lectures, on account of various humbugs that have been imposed upon the public, have lately become a bore, and we have often had occasion to animadvert upon the too common practice of charlatans to inflict upon such unlucky individuals as may be seduced to their halls, old, stale diatribes, re-hashed from encyclopedias and books of travel. But we desire to call attention, at this time, to a series of really interesting lectures, which are announced at Stuyvesant Institute, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week. The subject is, "Grecian History—the Migration of Races;" and the lecturer is Professor Dimitry, of Louisiana, a gentleman who brings to his subject the fruits of much learning and research. We expect from him a profound and acute analysis of the facts which bear upon one of the most important epochs in the history of the world.

AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.—A letter from an officer of the army, stationed at the West, says it is believed to be contemplated to send a considerable force, consisting of infantry, light artillery, and dragoons, to the West next spring, to enter on a regular campaign against the Pawnees and Sioux, for the many depredations they have lately committed, independent of their having killed poor Grattan and his party, for which they will yet have to pay dearly.

THE FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR.—The French frigate Penelope sailed yesterday for Martinique. The Iphigenie will remain a few days longer.

Marine Affairs.

LOSS OF THE BARK AGENORIA.—The ship Oxnard, Capt Hinckley, which arrived yesterday from Shields, brought the captain and crew of the bark Agenoria (of Yarmouth, Me.), Capt. Skilling, which was abandoned on the 13th ult., in a sinking condition. The following is Capt. Skilling's report:—"Sept. 10, lat. 37 45, lon 38 50, experienced a heavy gale from SW. to NW., which caused the vessel to leak badly, and on the 13th was spoken by the Oxnard. The A. being then in a sinking condition, and the crew completely exhausted, we concluded to abandon the vessel, when we were kindly received on board of the O.—saving only part of our cargo." The A. was an A 2 vessel, of 283 tons, valued at about $10,000, and owned by Lombard & Hall, of North Yarmouth, Maine, where she was built in 1848. She is probably insured eastward. The cargo, supposed of small value, is covered by two or three offices here.

City Intelligence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM THE CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Dominick O'Conner, went into a porter house corner of Centre and Pearl streets, for the purpose of brushing up an old musket, which he supposed was not loaded, as he was going on a target excursion the day following. He unscrewed the barrel off the stock, and on examining the nipple of the gun found that it was stopped up. A friend suggested the idea of letting the percussion off by touching a lighted cigar to the nipple. This hint was immediately acted upon by O'Connor, who, holding the gun with the breech resting against the pit of his abdomen, set fire to the tube and the gun immediately exploded with a loud report. The musket recoiled with a fearful bound, striking him in the stomach with such force that the sharp point of the breech of the gun entered the lower part of his abdomen to the depth of two inches, producing a very dangerous, if not fatal wound. The sequel of the story remains, however, to be told. The ball with which the weapon was loaded passed through the partition of the building out into the street, and struck a boy named William Nichols on the knee, as he was crossing Pearl street, passing through the sinews of the right knee, and striking the knee bone of the left one, and immediately dropped at his foot, all battered and flattened out. The wounded boy, who lives in Thirty-second street, and is in the employ of a merchant doing business at No 76 Maiden lane, was conveyed to the New York Hospital where he is doing well under the care of the surgeons of that institution. O'Connor was taken to the Sixth ward station house, and from there to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—About a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday, while the New Haven train was on its way to this city, and passing through Morrisania, the locomotive, through the carelessness of the switchman attending there, got upon the wrong track, and was upset, in its falling, catching one of the engineers, Timothy Smith, under it. The water immediately escaped out of the boiler and completely saturated him with the boiling fluid, scalding him from head to foot. He was extricated with some difficulty, and brought to this city. He was taken to the Fountain Hotel, where the proprietor, Mr Cummings, did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the injured man. He was removed from the Fountain Hotel in the afternoon, and conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he now lies at the point of death—his entire body being one mass of raw flesh, from the effects of the horrible scalding which he received. He bears his sufferings, however, like a hero, and seems to think that he will recover, which is very doubtful, indeed, considering the severity of his injuries.

Jersey City News.

HEAVY DAMAGES—A JERSEY VERDICT.

The circumstances of a case of seduction and breach of premise of marriage combined, were published in the HERALD about a year ago, in which Mr. William K. Hall, who was at that time superintendent of the Harlem Railroad, was charged with these offences by Anna Howard, the daughter of a gentleman then holding a prominent position in one of the departments at Washington. It was just previous to the publication referred to, that an engagement of marriage between the parties, at the American Hotel, Jersey City, was broken by the defendant, which caused proceedings to be immediately instituted against him by the lady to recover damages. The case has been heard before a sheriff's jury, during the present term of the Hudson county court, and a verdict of thirteen thousand dollars awarded to the plaintiff.

CASE OF SPEEDY JUSTICE.—On Sunday last three young rowdies from New York, while in Hoboken, assaulted an old man who was passing them, with his fish net in his hand, which accidentally hit one of them. Justine Coxe happening to be near, attempted to arrest them. They turned upon and beat him severely, and assaulted another citizen. They were, however, captured, and lodged in Bergen jail, and on Monday, not more than twenty four hours from the time of their arrest, they were brought into the court, tried on an indictment found against them for the offence, and sentenced each to six days in the county jail and to pay a fine of [illegible] and John Chevalier.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THE NEW ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

The production of English opera at this theatre, in the teeth of the most powerful lyrical competition that our city has as yet witnessed, favored, too, by the inauguration of the new Academy of Music, was a bold and hazardous experiment on the part of the Broadway management. There were several conditions indispensable to its success. In the first place, no effort of the kind would have been received with favor unless it combined the requisites of first rate talent and completeness in the *ensemble*—two elements exceedingly difficult to unite in this particular branch of the lyrical drama. In the second it was to be doubted whether after the surfeit which the public have had of opera for the last few months, and the comparatively limited patronage it has met with, audiences could be got together to justify such an enterprise. The results of the opening performance of last night have so far satisfactorily borne out the hopes on which the speculation was grounded. Prepared for something like a disappointment, we have not witnessed for many years a more complete and decided success. Since the Woods were here we have not seen English opera presented on the New York stage under circumstances which so completely fulfill our ideas of what english opera should be. The principal singers are not only far above the general average of English vocalists, but rival in excellence some of the leading stars of the Italian school. The choruses exhibited all the evidences of careful and skilful training. The orchestra, strengthened by numerous additions, and led by Signor La Manna, was perfect in its instrumentation; and to stimulate the efforts of all concerned the house was crowded with one of the most numerous and fashionable audiences that has been assembled within its walls this season.

Of Miss Louisa Pyne considerable expectations had been formed from the brilliant *début* which she made in London some few years since, and the high reputation she has since maintained both as a concert singer and on the stage. She is one of the few instances in which fame—generally either niggardly or extravagant in her favors—has done but bare justice to her merits. A more finished and accomplished vocalist and actress it has seldom been our good fortune to hear. She deserves the more credit for the degree of excellence which she has attained, from the fact that she has had some personal disadvantages to overcome. Her figure is *petite* and rather approaching to fulness, and her features, although well formed, have not much natural expression. These defects are, however, counterbalanced by the gracefulness of her movements and the sweetness and amiability of her smile. The general contour of her face and, indeed, her whole appearance, resembles strikingly that of the Queen of England. Her voice is what is called a soprano sfugato, and its range is three octaves from F below the line to F in alt. Her intonation is perfect, and the sweetness and flexibility of her notes and her brilliant and florid execution remind one strongly of poor Pontag, so strongly, in fact, that her *Amina* of last evening, revived some of the glorious reminiscences of that lamented singer's career. In the cavatina in the first act, she accomplished a feat to which but few sopranos are equal, namely, the high shake in B flat and in C alt which fully tested her powers. The prayer in the third act, and the closing aria, "Do not mingle," were given with a sweetness and intensity of feeling which drew down thunders of applause from the house.

Mr. Harrison, who sustained the *role* of Elvino, has for many years past occupied a foremost place amongst English singers. In person as well as voice he may be emphatically termed a *tenore robusto*, as he is powerfully built, and the quality of his organ comes strictly within that description. In compass it ranges as high as B in alt. He is a sweet and pleasing singer, with an excellent method and great flexibility of voice. Its power and delicacy were displayed to their full extent in the *finale* to the second act. Mr. Harrison has been long considered the only legitimate exponent of the tenor parts in the operas of our modern English composers, such as W. V. Wallace, Balfe, Benedict, Macfarren, and Rooke. Although so many years upon the stage, he is still a young man, and in the full maturity of his powers.

Mr. Borrani, the Rudolpho of the piece, has a superb voice, capable of great sympathetic expression, if the singer himself possessed more feeling. The part which he played last night was the same in which he made his appearance at her Majesty's theatre in London, and in which he created a most favorable impression. His *début* here has been even still more successful.

Of the other personages in the cast we have not room to say much. Miss Pyne, the elder sister of the prima donna, has a good contralto voice, and in the part of Lisa acquitted herself very creditably. Davidge's alessio was, as usual, played to the upper tier, and excited continual laughter by its drollery.

The opera passed off to the entire satisfaction of the audience. After each act, Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison were called out, and overwhelmed with bouquets, and the curtain fell amidst several rounds of applause.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"THE VIOLET."

Mr. Wallack's appearance in a part new to this audience would draw a full house, even against greater counter attractions than were offered last night, and consequently we were not surprised to see one of the most brilliant audiences of the season assembled in this *bijou* of a theatre, to witness the first performance of the very interesting drama, "The Violet." This piece gives us one of those pretty little episodes in French life with which the Parisian authors delight to charm their audiences, and the English version is destined to be equally successful and pleasing. The story is too long and too much involved to be given here, but the characters will bear mentioning. First is André (Mr. Wallack), a working jeweller—a generous, affectionate, independent *ouvrier*; second, M. Tainquet (Mr. Brougham), a fussy *parvenu*; third, Armand, his son (Mr. Stewart), a youth who is in love with a young woman whom he cannot marry on account of "pecuniary difficulties;" fourth and fifth, two pretty girls, Blanche (Miss M Steele), and Blanchette (Mrs. Stephens), both in love and both unhappy in the selection of the objects upon which they shower their superfluous affection; and sixth, a haughty Marchioness (Mrs. Cramer), from the Faubourg Saint Germain. From these materials, and a pretty story about one of the girls who comes from the *ancien noblesse*, but is picked up an estray and reared by André, the author has made up a very interesting drama. Mr. Wallack has placed it on the stage with all that attention to detail which has made this house famous, and his acting in André is capital. Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Cramer also gave vivid pictures of real life in acting their parts. Mrs. Stephens seems too jolly and *piquant* to speak sentiment, but she played Blanchette respectably. Miss Steele is a pretty girl, but evidently a novice. Where everything is good it is hard to particularize; but we may say that the reception of André by Blanche and Blanchette, in the first act, and his manner of telling them the good news which he brought, was one of the finest dramatic treats we have enjoyed for many a day. Everybody should see "The Violet."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

DEBUT OF MISS MAKEAH.

"Ingomar," Mr. Lovell's very good rendering of a very stupid German drama, was played last night, introducing to the public as Parthenia, a new candidate for histronic fame—Miss M. E. M. Makeah, a lady born in South Carolina, but reared and educated at the North. Every seat in the parquette, boxes and private boxes, was occupied, and there was a strong muster of the democracy in the second and third tiers. Miss Makeah has made a successful *début*, so far as last night's house is concerned. She is a fine looking woman, of five and twenty or thereabouts, and in face and figure bears some resemblance to Mrs. Sinclair (Forrest). We understand that she has played Parthenia on a previous occasion in another city; but whether or not such is the fact, she appeared perfectly self possessed, and betrayed no sign of having been a victim to that most uncomfortable stumbling block in the path of amateurs, "stage fright."

"Ingomar," at the best, is literary trash, fitter for love sick boarding school misses than full grown men and women; but as the representative of Parthenia has little more to do than to look pretty and speak the lines with as charming an air as possible, it is, perhaps, a good selection for a novice. Miss Makeah looked well, was dressed well, spoke well, and showered upon Ingomar the most fascinating smiles. Her voice, in the lower tones, is musical, but is harsh and unpleasant when it is raised. Her gesticulation is often awkward, and in her acting last night we can find little to commend, so far as artistic acting is concerned. The part was evidently modelled after the best examples; but the execution lacked vigor, intensity and finish. This fault was particularly perceptible in the fifth act. The house seemed to sympathize with Miss Makeah, and we have never seen a more indulgent audience. She was called out after the fall of the curtain, [illegible] bouquets. She will find that the road before her is not always so smoothly paved, and she has much to learn before she can take, as a right, the position to which she has been temporarily raised by the favor of generous friends.

Mr W Marshall was the "Ingomar" of the night. This actor has a fine voice, a manly presence, and a good figure. His extended knowledge of the stage has taught him how to produce effects, and his performance last evening at once established him in public favor. He is sometimes labored in delivery, and has a bad habit of sustaining his picturesque attitudes too long. He was loudly called for at the end of the play, and in a modest speech thanked the audience for the favor shown him. Mr. Marshall is one of the best actors on the American stage. The other parts in "Ingomar" were well sustained, and the performance was a highly respectable one. Mr Elynge, the stage manager, announced that Miss Makeah's engagement would continue during the ensuing fortnight. To-night she plays Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing;" Mr. Elynge as Benedick, and Mr. Charles Pope as Don Claudio.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

Sheridan's great comedy of "The Rivals, or a Trip to Bath," was played last night at Burton's theatre before a full house. Burton rendered Bob Acres as he always does, and kept the audience in unceasing roars of laughter. Mr H. Placide made his first appearance this season in his well known character of Sir Anthony Absolute. It will be sufficient to say that he has lost none of his former spirit. The cast altogether was a splendid one. Fisher appeared as Faulkland, Jordan as Captain Absolute, Johnston as David, Marchant as Sir Lucius, Miss Raymond as Lydia, and Miss Kate Saxon as Julia. All did justice to their parts. The comedy of "The Rivals" is such a universal favorite that we need not land its merits. We have only to say that those who would see it rendered to perfection, must see it performed with such a cast as was given last night. The evening's entertainment was concluded with the laughable farce of "The Moustache Mania." The new comedy of "Now a Days" will be repeated to-night.

The performances announced for to-night at the different places of amusement in this city are of a very attractive order. They comprise opera, drama, comedy, pantomime, ballet, farce, burlesque and negro minstrelsy. For a wonder, not a solitary dismal tragedy is to be found in the list. For further particulars, we refer to our advertisement columns.

The Terpsichorean Art.

Whatever straight laced moralists and puritanical hypocrites may say to the contrary, dancing is one of the most ancient, as it is one of the most innocent and graceful of the arts. If we are to believe the philosopher Lucian, who has left a remarkable work upon the subject, its origin is coeval with that of the universe itself. The distribution of the stars, the conjunction of the planets, and the harmony that presides throughout the whole system of creation, are considered to have served as bases to the principles of the art. Whatever doubt there may exist as to the accuracy of this assumption, there can be none as to the fact that dancing had, in the beginning, a character purely religious. It was exclusively devoted to the worship of the Divinity, and the priesthood alone had a right to indulge in this pious exercise. The Egyptians—that people so long considered the oldest and wisest of antiquity—held dancing in such esteem that they employed it in the mysteries of initiation, and denounced as blasphemous those who treated the art with irreverence. Plato, Lucian, and others of the early writers, speak in terms of extravagant eulogy of their dances. One of them, which became particularly famous, was called the astronomical dance. It was transported into Greece by the divine Orpheus, and subsequently into Italy by Pythagoras. The choruses of the Greek and Roman tragedies give us some idea of its movements. During their sojourn in Egypt the Hebrews picked up many of the habits of that country, and amongst others its dances. The first sacred dance of which mention is made in the Bible, is that of the prophetess, who, after the passage of the Red sea, took a drum and set the example of this saltatory mode of rejoicing. Were it necessary we might multiply testimonies *ad infinitum* to the venerable and respectable character of this much abused art.

A nous rendre justice, however we may have been induced to listen to cant and twaddle on other subjects, dancing and its professors have ever found favor and encouragement among us. From the time of Eliezer down to that of Yrca Matthias, we have shown a keen appreciation of pretty limbs and graceful movements even though displayed in drapery rather transparent and in somewhat dangerous proximity to the footlights. The taste for the art has in part grown into such a passion among us that some of the puritans and quasi reformers of the day may possibly think it a fit subject for legislation. We warn them that if they should attempt to construct a platform out of it, they will soon have it tumbled about their ears.

Judging from the number of the professors of this graceful art who are flourishing and making fortunes among us, we are attaining a rapid proficiency in the science of pirouettes. Of the teachers of this polite accomplishment most in vogue, we may mention that admirable artist and popular theatrical dancer of days gone by, Madame Augusta; also Mesdames Dubreul, Ferrero, Luby, McFarland, Lannay and Clavelli, and Messrs. R Burnton, Brooke, Wright, Charruaud, and Sarrago. At any of these establishments the young may learn deportment, and the old divest themselves of some of the stiffness of age. The proverb that it is never too late to learn, applies to this as well as to other acquirements, and we cannot appreciate the wisdom that refuses to profit by the opportunity.

Personal Intelligence.

Count de Sartiges, the French Minister, and General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, have left the St Denis Hotel Washington, their headquarters.

Governor Seymour and lady arrived in this city last evening, and are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

ARRIVALS.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon L. Williams, Massachusetts; Major Robert C. Clark, Sacramento; Prof. Alexander Dimitry, Louisiana; H. D Bacon and family, St Louis; J. C Walsh, U. S. Navy; Wm. T. Golman and family, San Francisco; Judge Blair, Washington; A. Prevost and family, do; G. B. Cushing, Australia; J. H. Kinkead, San Francisco; B. Holliday, do.

At the St Nicholas Hotel.—Hon. S.