

ROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -MARIANI - FOUR FELLOWS.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -EAST RIVER BOATMAN BUTCH GUARDIAN - JARVIS - OF SOUV.

THEATRE, Broadway, -YOUNG COLE - STOLEN CHILD.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Street, -RAG PICKER IN PARIS - WIZARD'S TRICKS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -LONDON ASSASSIN - NINA OF BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 107 FORTY AND FIFTY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, -ATLANTIC - TO OCEAN BOATMAN - AS LIKE A TWO FEET - EVENING - DON CARLOS.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 464 BROADWAY - ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT AND BURLESQUE OPERA.

BUCKET'S OPERA HOUSE, 130 BROADWAY - BROWN'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

WOODS' ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS - MERRICK'S HALL, 13 BROADWAY.

PERKINS' SON-LEVEE OPERA TROUPE - ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

ATOLLO ROOMS - LIVING QUARTERS.

CIRCLE GARDEN - EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

New York, Monday, October 23, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD - EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Currier mail steamer Europa, Captain Shannon, 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 to-morrow 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, Wm. Thomas, Strand, No. 17 Cornhill.

PARIS, Living on the Rue de la Harpe, No. 19.

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.

ANOTHER MEXICAN TREATY.

We understand from very excellent authority that the government of the United States at Washington, and the cabinet of His Imperial Highness Santa Anna, have already laid the basis of a new treaty, which is at the present moment in process of negotiation.

This treaty will be entirely of a commercial nature, and it is considered that when completed will be worthy of being classed in the same official catalogue with that known as the "Gadsden treaty." In fact, we are of opinion that the new treaty communications of the two governments were only commenced after the return of General Gadsden to Mexico. Our readers will be posted up from time to time as to the progress of the negotiations.

RECEPTION OF CAPT. LUCE.

We publish in another column as account of the public reception of Capt. Luce by his friends and neighbors at Yonkers on Saturday. The proceedings were marked by a delicate propriety that reflects credit on all concerned.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

The number of vessels arrived yesterday from Europe was unusually large, and the consequent increase to the population by immigration materially increased, amounting between five and six thousand souls. They come from various parts of Europe, but more than one-half shipped at Liverpool and London, viz: -

From Liverpool, ship Jacob A. Westervelt, 700 tons, ship of the West, 472 tons, ship New Hampshire, 37 tons, ship Wm. Rathbone, 856 tons, ship Bachelor, 470 tons.

From Bremen, ship Milton, 174 tons, ship P. B. Smith, 212 tons, ship Andoulin, 137 tons.

From Havre, ship J. R. Gibbels, 517 tons, ship Ponce, 365 tons, ship de la Harpe, 301 tons, ship Wm. Taylor, 484 tons.

From London, ship American Eagle, 498 tons, ship London, 308 tons.

From Hamburg, Bark Cadiz, 210 tons, From Hull, Bark Lord Malgrave, 4 tons, From Rotterdam, ship Richard Anderson, 11 tons.

Total, 6,920.

THE SHIP J. R. GIBBELS, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, lost the carpenter, Mr. A. Brandt, of Boston, by cholera, on the passage, besides thirteen others, supposed passengers. The ship Jacob A. Westervelt, also arrived yesterday from Liverpool, had thirty deaths on the passage. The nature of the disease is not mentioned.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

On Saturday one of the Coroners held an investigation into the circumstances whereby a German girl, named Helena Meyer, came to her death from wounds inflicted by her lover, William Schaffenberg, who has been under arrest since the occurrence took place, on the 24th ult. It resulted in a verdict implicating the prisoner, who now awaits the action of the Grand Jury. The young woman, who is represented as having been very beautiful, bequeathed, it is said, to that numerous class of abandoned German females with which, unfortunately, certain sections of our city abound.

MORE FOWDRIES.

On Saturday morning a fight took place at a disreputable house in Leonard street, during which Capt. Carpenter, of the police, while endeavoring to effect the arrest of the most prominent of the rioters, received several severe though not dangerous stabs from a dirk knife. He succeeded, however, in capturing his assailant, a man named Italy, who was subsequently released on giving bail in fifteen hundred dollars to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.

Twenty-five unlicensed liquor dealers in the Sixteenth ward of this city were arrested on Saturday and held to bail to answer. In Jersey City recently eleven hundred of the same sort have been arrested, several of whom have been tried and sentenced in heavy sums for violating the law.

TRIAL TRIP OF A MEXICAN WAR STEAMER.

The hands of a vigorous and energetic people. Until thecession of California to the United States, and the rush of our people thither, the rich gold deposits of the placers remained unknown to its semi-civilized inhabitants. What the effect would be as regards the product of silver in Mexico under analogous circumstances can be estimated. It cannot be doubted that, with skill and industry, the Mexican silver mines could be made to yield double the annual amount gained here in gold from the washings of the Sierra of California. These suggestions are prompted by the interesting communication of a correspondent on the subject, which may be found in to-day's paper.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Common brands on Saturday were without material change. White, Southern, Canadian, and good to extra State brands, were held firmer. Wheat was firm, with moderate sales. Indian corn was firmer, and sales were made at 79c. a bushel. Pork sold at \$12 35c. a 112 37, chiefly at the latter figure. Cotton was steady, with sales of about 700 or 800 bales.

Important Movement - Secession of the National Whigs from the Seward Coalition.

We are gratified to announce to our readers that the national conservatives of the late whig party of New York have been making arrangements or openly "dissolving the connection" which has so long and so unprofitably subsisted between them and the Seward coalitionists. We are informed that all the national Union men of the late whig "Happy Family" - F. More men, Webster men, and Castle Garden Union Safety Committee men - having resolved upon another effort to maintain their national standing, will meet to-morrow in a sort of independent confidential State convention - perhaps at Albany, or somewhere in the interior - for the purpose of shaping out their policy of action in the November election. The result will probably be a transfer from the whig State ticket to some other ticket of from twenty-five to thirty thousand votes.

This is the only course of self-respect and independence which is left to the national whigs of this State. Inflated with pride and confidence, the Seward fusionists have very plainly intimidated them so that they can dispense with all those overnice conservatives who cannot cheerfully fraternize upon the Saratoga anti-slavery platform. This fastidious class of the party, after being thoroughly despised at Syracuse, have been ever since jered at, and tauntingly challenged to abandon the Seward coalition if they dare. "Oh, yes! go over to Bronson; he will need assistance; or to Seymour, who has but half the democratic party to back him; or to Ullman, who at last has got a nomination, and wants voters. Go, ye defenders of the Fugitive Slave law, of slavery and slaveholders, go to Bronson, or Seymour, or Ullman - we can spare you all - we don't want you. Go now, and welcome to the whig camp, where you will find the election at all events." Such, substantially, has been the brotherly advice of the whig coalition organs to all those whigs who hesitate to join actively in the disunion abolition crusade of W. H. Seward against the South.

Now it strikes us, as it will strike the reader, that any set of men who could passively submit to such insults and indignities would cease to be objects of respect, political or personal, and that they would even be less entitled to individual pity than to general contempt. Doubtless the national whigs of this Commonwealth have come to the same conclusion. Nor is there any ground of compromise upon which they can support the Syracuse whig coalition ticket. It will not do to denounce the principles of the coalition and yet support their candidates. This, to reverse the old saying, would be declining the devil's broth to eat the beef that was boiled in it. The only course of self-respect, of consistency and independence, left to our national whigs, is to repudiate the candidates and the resolutions, the arch-agitator, his instruments, his allies, and his plans, as proclaimed at Saratoga, adopted at Syracuse, and as ratified by the outside anti-slavery factions thus drawn into the Holy Alliance at Auburn.

We are, therefore, gratified to state to our readers that the conservative whigs of New York are to meet to-morrow to decide upon their course of action in the November election; and that they will most probably determine upon a formal separation from the Seward coalition. But how will this effect the election? Perhaps not materially; but for future operations the movement will be of the highest importance. Should these national whigs fall back upon Ullman, the Know-Nothing nominee, as the candidate of all those in the field most closely identified with their notions of whig principles, it will be equal to a loss of twenty-five or thirty thousand votes to Clark. Assuming the Know Nothings to number 80,000 electors in the State, and that they will all vote for Ullman, we venture to say, including some silver grays, 70,000 of these 80,000 will be drawn from the original whig party. Yet, whatever the Know Nothings may do or fail to do, the separation of the whig conservatives of New York from the Seward interest will, of itself, be a most important victory of principles over plotting conspirators and spoilsmen.

It appears that there is to be another convention of the Know Nothings dissatisfied with the Ullman ticket, at Utica, on the 26th inst. As we understand, however, that these dissenters belong to Clark's little clique of outside Know Nothings, it is most probable that their deliberations will end in smoke, without vitiating in the least degree the orders and arrangements of the grand State council held in this city. The anti-renters, it also appears, are to hold their State convention on the 26th; and it is supposed that two or three thousand votes will be carried over to Bronson or Seymour. At all events, it is not likely that the whig abolition coalition, with so many other irons in the fire, will suit the purposes of the free farm party of Big Thunder.

Dispensing with the Utica Know Nothing dissenters and the anti-renters, as entitled to no further notice, where the issue depends upon the change of party estimates not by thousands but by hundreds of thousands, we return to the projected combination of national whigs and Know Nothings. Were this mysterious order bent upon the defeat of Clark, we should say that Bronson or Seymour would be their man. But we presume the Know Nothings are more desirous to show their strength for the present than to achieve any definite State victory in the election. Hence, we presume, their nomination of Ullman. But the national whigs, in their proposed junction with the Know Nothings, count with very sanguine expectations upon the defeat of Clark by their candidate. Besides this, they count upon laying down the basis of a Northern organization to operate actively and decisively against the Seward programme for 1856.

In this broad national view it is that we are especially gratified that the conservative whigs of New York are about to cut adrift from Sew-

ard, his plans, his partisans, his principles, and his fortunes. It is time. It is not too late to enter into new calculations for the November elections. The administration at Washington have insisted that the State shall be cast again into the hands of Seward; and nothing but this movement of the national whigs has yet taken place among the opposition forces to the whig coalition calculated to defeat the Cabinet of their object. Let us, therefore, watch the movements of the conservative whigs.

Seward's Plans for the Campaign.

The work goes on bravely. While the bulk of the people are engrossed in their own business, leaving the country to take care of itself as it can, and abandoning politics to rogues and idlers, the honorable William H. Seward and his coadjutors were never busier, or more energetic in the pursuit of their great object. No time is being lost, we can answer for it, by the abolitionist junta. Such a chance for the realization of Mr. Seward's highest aims may never offer again, and he is by no means the man to neglect it. The Nebraska wave has not ceased to surge; on its crest, the honorable Senator still thinks he may be carried into the Presidential chair. The temperance question agitates the public mind; it, too, may lend a hand towards his advancement. Even the Irish, struggling under the heel of the Know Nothings, may swell his forces, and poll their usual enormous vote in his favor. All these elements of success he bears constantly in his mind, as his fancy sweeps round the coveted goal of his ambition, approaching nearer and nearer at every turn.

Two years yet must elapse before the contest begins in earnest. But it is high time to settle preliminaries. It is high time, for instance, to provide for defeat by securing another term in the Senate. This Mr. Seward intends to accomplish with his usual dexterity. Every candidate for the State Assembly is required to pledge himself in favor of Mr. Seward's re-appointment to the United States Senate, under pain of being discarded by the Seward managers. In more than one instance, an eligible candidate has been set aside to make way for one manifestly inferior, because the former would not, while the latter agreed to give so dishonorable a pledge. Attempts on the part of candidates to reserve a right of individual judgment, reluctance to submit to the degrading dictation of political hacks, have been treated by the Seward executive as rank treason and visited with summary punishment. In the present day, in this State, no whig can pretend that his soul is his own. It belongs to William H. Seward to do therewith what to him seems fit.

The Congressmen are dealt with in like manner. The whig candidates are obliged to give the best security they can that, in the event of a scrub race of President throwing the final choice into the House of Representatives, they will vote for William H. Seward and use their influence on his behalf. If a candidate demurs to this preposterous request, he is handed over to a St. Nicholas Hotel inquisition. His case is first treated with gentleness. If he be the son of an Irishman, he is shown Seward's speech on the Know Nothings, and it is delicately hinted that under Mr. Seward's Presidency, none but Irish names will appear in the list of office holders. If, on the contrary, he be a Know Nothing, he will be told that policy requires Mr. Seward to make that famous speech, but that that heart, no one is so American as he. A teetotaler is bidden to read the articles in the Tribune, written, as he holds, under the eye and with the approval of William H. Seward. A friend to the liquor interest is reminded that Seward has never committed himself in favor of Clark's bill, and that privately he objects to it. Strong abolitionists are referred to the whole tenor of Mr. Seward's career as a guarantee of what he would do were he President: constitutional anti-Nebraska whigs are advised to remember the strong attachment to the constitution which the New York Senator has always expressed. If the candidate, or patient, is not brought round by any of these applications, the final question is put to him: and his negative reply is his death warrant. He must give up the keeping of his soul unconditionally to William H. Seward, or he is thrown aside by the wirepullers at once. We see, however, from the list of candidates, that the mild treatment has been generally successful; and from the facility with which their owners parted with them, we are inclined to believe that whig souls do not rank high in the market at present.

Sickening as is the spectacle of all this scheming, trickery, corruption, and dishonesty, it is neither peculiar to the party which is led by Mr. Seward, nor the first instance of such proceedings in his own career. He has risen by these very means; and only follows his own precedent when he offers to barter a seat in Congress against a vote for himself as President. Other leaders have done, and still do the same things. There are however some notable differences between Mr. Seward and his rivals. We are not aware that any political party was ever sunk so low before as to make fidelity to the cause of one particular man the sole qualification for party preferment. On former occasions, the party has been the main thing, and particular leaders have ranked second in consideration: with the New York whigs, considerations of party are laid aside altogether, and Mr. Seward's advancement is the sole aim of the managers. So complete a despotism on the side of the chief, and so subject a subserviency on that of his followers, were never, we venture to say witnessed before.

And for what aim? To make a President of a man who is notoriously hostile to the constitution, whose whole life has been spent in fostering fanatical prejudice against it among his fellow citizens, whose greatest triumphs have always been won by his condescension to faction, and his adherence to sectional bias. If we were to hear that Louis Blanc or Ledru Rollin had suddenly become ruler of France; that some obscure charlatan had been appointed Prime Minister in England; that Mazzini had been invited to take the government of Lombardy; or Kosuth begged to accept the place of Metternich: what should we say? Every schoolboy would see at once an overwhelming proof that the people who effected these changes were satisfied that their former government was radically and essentially bad. Are we, then, so universally satisfied of the worthlessness of our constitution and our system of government as to confer the post of chief magistrate on one who, both to the one and the other, occupies the same position of hostility that Ledru Rollin occupies to the French empire, the chartists to the British aristocracy, Kosuth and Mazzini to the rule of the Emperor Francis? The whigs must answer.

ROMAN PATRIOTISM IN DEBONERAITE DAYS.

THEATRICAL VALUE OF A SEAT IN CONGRESS. - Managerial science has reduced the money value of everything to a dead certainty, with the solitary exception perhaps of a seat in Congress. Although various unions, and patriotic minds have occupied themselves with the latter question, we fear that we are as far from the solution of it as ever. The estimates differ so widely, according to the opportunities of the candidate, that we despair of ever arriving at anything like an accurate conclusion on the subject. A letter from a congressional candidate in the West to one of his friends, which lately accidentally found its way into one of the papers, earnestly entreats of him to assist in securing his election, as in the event of his return he can make \$5,000 a session out of it. We yesterday received a flaming extra of The Roman Citizen, published at Rome, in this State, containing an exposé of five columns long of the conduct of Mr. O. B. Materson, one of the whig candidates in the congressional canvass now going on in the Oneida district, and which, on the strength of sworn affidavits, charges that gentleman with having endeavored to induce another whig candidate to withdraw his opposition and give him his political support by the offer of a bribe of \$25,000 of railway stock. There are several other attempts at the corruption of influential electors deposed to as having been made.

What pretty pickings a member must expect to obtain out of his congressional privileges, to induce him to offer bribes to such an enormous amount to his opponents. His opportunities must be infinitely more extensive than those of the Western candidate, who modestly estimates his at \$5,000 a year. If we are to form any conclusion from the heavy pecuniary sacrifices which Mr. Materson seems prepared to make for it, his seat in Congress must be an inexhaustible field of auriferous wealth to him.

There is one gratifying feature in these curious transactions which is deserving of comment. We learn from The Roman Citizen that the parties who were subjected to these severe ordeals resisted with Spartan sternness the reductions of the evil one. Citizens of Oneida, we are proud of you! You are the true bricks of the social edifice.

THE TEN GOVERNORS AND THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Our citizens are aware that New York harbor has lately been honored with the visits of several French vessels of war, and that although the officers have received many courtesies at the hands of private citizens, there has been no public demonstrations towards them by the city authorities. A resolution providing for the appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars to pay the expenses of a reception of the French officers, passed the Council, but was killed by the Aldermen. Here was a terrible state of things, and it seemed probable that the gallant tars would sail away without so much as a cracker and a glass of sherry from the city of New York. Shocking - positively shocking!

At this juncture somebody thought of the Ten Governors of the Almshouse. The Governors have the control of funds - they are independent of Flag - no obstinate reformers stand in their way - when they want a dinner and a jolly good spree, they go down to the Island, and with starving, emaciated paupers on one side and howling maniacs on the other, they eat their roast beef and toss off bumpers of fleur de silvery. It all comes out of the pauper fund.

This being the case, the Ten Governors came to the breach; for the honor and glory of the country and the city, they resolved that it would be a disgrace to send away the gallant Frenchmen hungry and thirsty, and the following correspondence took place: -

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSES. New York, October 12, 1854. M. LE CAPITAINE DE VAISSEAU MAZEREZ, Commandant in Division Navale des Antilles a Bords de l'Yphigénie. Les Gouverneurs de l'Alms House of the city of New York most respectfully tender to you, Monsieur le Vaisseau Mazerez, and the officers attached to the national French vessels in this port, an invitation to visit the charitable and other institutions under their management, and the undersigned, the President and Secretary of the Board of Governors, take pleasure in communicating the same, and to request its acceptance at such time as may be most agreeable. On being informed of the time selected suitable arrangements will be made for your visit. Very respectfully, SIMON DRAPER, President.

GUSTAVE A. CONOVER, Secretary.

DIVISION NAVALE DES ANTILLES ET DU GOLFE DU MEXIQUE. C. AMIRAL COMMANDANT EN CHEF. MESSRS. GOVERNORS, I sincerely thank you for the kind invitation which you have extended to me through your letter of the 12th inst., and I assure you I would accept of it with great pleasure if it were not already occupied every moment, preparing for our departure from this port. Please accept, gentlemen, with the greatest expression of regret, the assurance of my sentiments of high respect and regard to you and your officers. The Commander of the French Station of the Antilles.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSES, N. Y.

The invitation was civilly declined, and "Messieurs Governors" must wait for another foreign arrival before that dinner can come off. The French officers, doubtless, thought they could see enough inane paupers without taking the trouble to go ten miles after them. However, the "hospitalities" have been tendered to them and our municipal honor is satisfied.

DISCOVERY OF FRANKLIN'S REMAINS.

From the details we have received from Montreal it appears that the remains which have been identified as those of Sir John Franklin's party were found on the banks of the Fish river, otherwise called Back's river, which flows northward into one of the Inlets of the Arctic Ocean. Conjecture places the point where the unfortunate men perished at about the intersection of line 97 deg. longitude with line 67 deg. N. latitude. It will be remembered Sir John Franklin's ships were last seen in Barrow's Straits, in July, 1845. We can now infer that either in that or a subsequent winter they perished "in the pack," and that their crews or a portion of them escaped over the ice. The survivors must have attempted to go southward, in the hope of reaching one of the company's settlements on Hudson's Bay. They had accomplished more than three-fourths of their journey when they succumbed. Their sufferings must have been dreadful in the extreme.

JUVENILE FESTIVAL IN THE MORMON COUNTRY.

The Mormons are very eccentric people, and by the last accounts, they appear to be bringing up their children in the same path which they have found so profitable. We give this morning the programme of a celebration at Salt Lake City in July last. It is rich.

PROGRESS OF THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Letters have been received from Mr. Charles (admiral), secretary of the commission, dated at Powder Horn, near Indiana, Texas, Oct. 2. Major Emory, the Commissioner, left last station on the 26th September, en route for the theatre of his operations, taking with him all the members of his party, except some who were left at the great pleasure of the Commissioner to take charge of the wagons, the schooner conveying which was coming in sight as he wrote. He expected to follow after the commissioner the next day. From the acknowledged ability and energy of Major Emory, and the chief officers assisting him, we look forward to an early and successful completion of the extensive, laborious, and dangerous field operations connected with this important survey.

The New Brunswick Legislature is to meet on the 16th inst., to act on the Rescript bill.

Dramatic and Musical Miscellany.

This season of the year is a harvest time for the managers, and nearly all the places of amusement in the city are doing an exceedingly lucrative business. The unfortunate illness of Signor Mario somewhat diminished the attendance at the Opera House; he continues too ill to sing, and the opera is, therefore, suspended for the present. - English opera at the Broadway has been highly prosperous and profitable both to managers and the public. As this company is announced to appear in Philadelphia on Monday next, its stay here cannot be prolonged beyond next Saturday night. The "events" of this week was the production of Wallace's "Maritana," which has been highly successful. - At the Metropolitan Theatre, the stock company has appeared in "Ghelo," "The Jinks," "Julius Cesar," "The Courier of Lyons," and "The Poor Gentleman." Mr. Eddy and Mr. Marshall have played the principal parts in these pieces, and played them well. Mr. M. Jones, a very excellent actress, has played "Portia" in Julius Cesar, "Democlea" and "Elvira." The houses have not been full. Mr. Eddy has purchased a portion of Mr. Wallace's interest in this house, and is, from and after that day, the manager. Mr. Eddy has talent, energy and ability, and his many friends will expect much from him in his new position. - At Wallace's, Rosa Bennett has made what is technically called a "great hit." She has played Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance" three times, and the same play is announced for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week. The house has been crowded on each evening when the piece has been played. - At Burton's, the only novelty of the week is the production of "Ben Bolt," a nautical drama by J. Johnston, who has given to the world several portraits of that most remarkable animal, a stage actor. Ben Bolt is, however, somewhat better than the majority of dramas of this kind, and Mr. Fisher, Mr. Johnston, and Miss Veatch, have made it a success by the capital manner in which they have played their parts. Mr. Burton and Mr. Placide have appeared in several of their favorite parts, very much to the satisfaction of all houses. - At Niblo's the Revels have given their farewell performances. A portion of the company intended making a professional tour to South America and California. - At the Bowery Theatre no novelty has been presented. On Friday night Mr. W. H. Hamilton took a farewell benefit. Mr. Hamilton goes to New Orleans, where he will be attached to the stock company of the Varieties. On his last night, Mr. J. E. Durville, the well known dramatic author, played Waddillio in "The Parents and Guardians." It was a good performance. - At the National Theatre, Mr. J. R. Scott has played "Ben Bolt," in the new drama of that name. - At Burton's the French drama "Eustache" is still running. - Mr. De Walden is the author of the new version of the "Courier of Lyons," which has been played at the Metropolitan. We understand that he is also the author of the farce called "The Filibuster," and the comedy "Now-a-days," both of which pieces have been successful at Burton's theatre. - The manager of Wallace's theatre has presented a farewell offer to Mr. Williams, the comedian, as a token of esteem, and in remembrance of the admirable taste and talent displayed by him in the decoration of the theatre. Arrangements are now being made for a benefit for the relief of the widow and children of the late Inspector Thompson. - The Charleston Theatre company sailed on Saturday in the Nashville. Miss Dancy Barr is the premiere danseuse. Mr. Trimbles, the architect of the Metropolitan theatre, had a benefit at that house on Saturday night. Mr. F. S. Chaffin played Doctor Clipped, in "The Poor Gentleman," on this occasion. It was a decided hit. Mr. C. W. Clarke and Miss Kealey also volunteered and played the principal parts in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Mrs. Isadora Clark gave her first concert in this city to-morrow night. The Pittsburgh, Pa., theatre has been closed twice on account of the cholera. Several of the company, including Mr. J. E. Prior, the leading tragedian, have thrown up their engagements, and are now in this city. - A new German theatre has been opened in the Bowery, and the "Barber of Seville" will be made to do last week, with Signora D'Ormy as Rosina. - Wood's and Buckley's minstrels are still doing a fine business. Counter attractions, however great, do not seem to diminish the attendance at their unique exhibitions. - There are several interesting events in the theatrical world this evening.

At the Academy of Music, "Iphigénie," was announced with Giral, Mario, Bernardi and Stagni, but the continued illness of Mario has compelled Mr. Hockett to suspend the opera for the present.

At the Broadway theatre "Maritana," for the third time, and for the benefit of Mr. Harrison, the popular tenor. As this is Mr. Harrison's first appeal to the American public he should have a substantial token of appreciation. Mr. Wallace will conduct.

At the Metropolitan theatre, Mrs. Baker (nee Alexina Fisher) and Mr. Baker will play "Ion" and "Atraxus." The tragedy "Ion," has always been a favorite piece with New York audiences since its production at the Park with Mrs. Keen as the hero. With the further attraction of two new names there will probably be a very full house to night. The principal parts are thus distributed: Atraxus, Mr. Baker; Phœon, Mr. Elroy; Melon, Mr. Thompson; Cleopatra, Mrs. Cooney. Mrs. Baker has played a brief engagement at the Broadway, and as Alexina Fisher she stands high in the profession. She is an American by birth, her native place being New York, where her father, Mr. Palmer Fisher, and her mother, now the wife of Mr. W. H. Thayer, were professionally engaged. Mr. Baker has never played in New York, but is said to be a good actor.

As both Mr. and Mrs. Baker are thoroughly American they will undoubtedly be cordially received, and judged "according to their deserts."

At Wallace's theatre, "London Assurance," with the excellent cast - Wallace, Lester, Blake, Brougham, Vincent, Chippendale, Ross Bennett, Mrs. Hoey and Mrs. Stephens, being included in it. The farce of "Dance on Both Sides," with Mr. Vincent in the principal part, will be played for the first time here.

At Burton's theatre, the "Tempest," one of the glorious Shakespearean revivals of last season, will be played, with the scenery, music, costumes, &c., which were so highly praised at that time. Miss Macarthy will be the Ariel. Otherwise the cast remains nearly the same as last season. Burton's Caliban alone is worth the price of admission.

At Niblo's theatre the Bateman Children make their first appearance since their return from California. "The Young Couple" and "The Spoiled Child," are the plays to be done on this occasion.

At the Bowery three favorite melodramas are announced, with Mr. Arnold and Miss Ellen Grey in the principal parts.

At the National, the "Rag Picker of Paris" and "The Wizard Staff" are to be played. Mr. J. R. Scott appears in the first piece, and Miss Hathaway in the last.

Mrs. Theresa Emmons will give readings from the poets this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum. As an eloquentist Mrs. Emmons is not surpassed, and although she has a comparatively short time in the city, she has already acquired a most enviable reputation among critics. The last entertainment she gave in this city was attended by the most fashionable and appreciative audience, and was as successful as the most engaging as a public patronage could desire. Her reading of "The Dying Alchemist," "The balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet," "Bingen on the Rhine," "The Building of the Ship," and the "Polish Boy," was characterized by the most thorough appreciation of her subjects, and exhibited in verisimilitude of dramatic talent rarely displayed by the same person. Those who have not seen this talented young lady should not neglect this opportunity.

Castle Garden will be opened to-night for equestrian performances. The company includes several well-known names, and the prices being on the democratic scale, the affair will, no doubt, be a successful one.

Excellent bills are offered at various other places of amusement, and full particulars will be found in the proper places.

PHILADELPHIA. - Mr. Forrest is drawing great crowds to the Walnut street theatre. Mrs. Farrar has been playing at the Chestnut to this house. Miss Mahan is engaged. "Eustache" is the attraction at the Museum, and "The Comedy of Errors" at the Arch.

BOSTON. - Miss Dean has concluded her engagement at the Boston theatre. Mr. Forrest is the next star. Nothing new at the other theatres. - Mr. G. E. Finn, a young comedian attached during the past three seasons to the Museum, died at Boston, on Tuesday. Mr. Finn had hardly reached his majority, but he had already attained a respectable position in his profession. Personally, he was highly esteemed; his deportment was that of a gentleman, and he was the idol of the circle in which he moved. His early death will be regretted by a host of friends. He was the second son of the late Henry James Finn, the distinguished comedian, who perished in the ill-fated Lexington.

The Flowers are at Cincinnati. - Mr. Farnes and Miss Howard have produced "Flore and Zéphire," at Cleveland. - Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, who is starting in the Western cities, will soon appear in this city. - Mr. Lanagan, of the Broadway, has been playing a star

engagement at Hartford, &c. At his benefit on Fri. Mch. 20th, Mr. G. Sanford played. Miss Pineda played in Hartford during this week. - The Am. Theatre, New Orleans, has been opened by a G. company.

Political News from the West. The Know Nothings of Massachusetts have nominated Enry J. Gardner for Governor, which makes the following the candidates in the field.

A whig meeting was held in Delaware city on the 1st inst., which was addressed by Hon. John M. Clay who stated that it was unnecessary to form a whig ticket and a resolution to that effect was adopted by the meeting. The contest in Delaware will therefore be between the democrats and the Know Nothings.

The old line whigs and the fusionists in the Vermont Legislature are at loggerheads in regard to the choice State officers.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia will hold at Staunton on the 30th of November. It is reported that a majority of the State Central Committee are in favor of H. H. Hunter for Governor.

The Democrats of the First Congressional district Massachusetts have nominated Hon. H. Holman, New Bedford, and in the Fifth William Parmenter is Democratic candidate. Both conventions passed resolutions in favor of the Nebraska principle.

Judge Conner, ex-Governor Johnson, General Canis and Judge Wilnot, are spoken of for United States Senator from Pennsylvania to succeed Hon. James Co. whose term expires with the present Congress.</