

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—The Duke's... BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Austrian... HERB'S, Broadway—Carmine... BURTON'S, Chambers street—Swiss... NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—The... WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—London... METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—Isabel... AMERICAN MUSEUM—Athletic—State Streets... WOOD'S VARIETIES—Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway... BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE—430 Broadway... WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mineral Hall, 44 Broadway... BOPE CHAPEL, 72 Broadway—HERA ALEXANDER'S... New York, Monday, November 13, 1854.

The News.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We republish our table of returns this morning, carefully corrected from the most authentic accounts received last evening. It will be seen that the vote is still very close, with the chances slightly in favor of Clark. The footing up of our table is as follows:— Clark... Seymour... Ullman... Bronson... Clark's plurality over Seymour... Seymour over Ullman... A despatch received from Albany last evening states that the Register fosters the returns received in that city as follows:— Clark... Seymour... Ullman... Bronson... Giving Clark a plurality over Seymour of 1,482 votes. The contest is so close that it is doubtful whether anything short of the official returns will solve the question.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The election takes place in Massachusetts to-day, when a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of Congress, State Senators, town representatives and a variety of other officers, are to be chosen. The politics of Massachusetts are such a tangled web that we can form no calculation or estimate as to the probable result. An interesting letter from our correspondent in Boston, in relation to parties and candidates, will be found in our paper to-day.

APPEARS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Much excitement prevailed and many silly rumors were afloat in Williamsburg yesterday, but we are happy to state no rioting or violations of the law took place. The continued and heavy rains throughout the day prevented the street performers from going through their performances, thus removing one of the usual exciting causes. Mayor Wall had a full and ample force in readiness to suppress any symptoms of disorder, and is determined to maintain the supremacy of the laws. Up to a late hour last night everything was quiet, and it is to be hoped that the good sense and patriotism of the citizens of Williamsburg will prevent any further disturbance of the peace in their city.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at this port, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The news which she brings from the seat of war, although interesting, contains nothing decisive as regards the probable fate of Sebastopol. The details which we have received respecting the progress of the siege operations are gathered from two sources—the Russian as well as the French official organs. We have additional particulars supplied by private letters, on which experience has taught us to place but little reliance. The Russian accounts, although admitting serious losses, tell on the whole rather unfavorably for the allies. This, of course, is to be expected from the adverse side; but it must at the same time, in fairness be added that the Russian reports have, generally speaking, proved more correct than those of the coalition.

The latest intelligence received by the French government, from the Crimea, brings the siege operations down to the 20th October. It states that the English had blown up the outer fortifications on the left (supposed to be the White Tower), whilst the French seized the Quarantine fort on the right. The loss of the allies in this affair is variously stated, but is supposed to be about 100. In the three days from the commencement of the bombardment, on the 17th, they lost altogether about 100 killed and 200 wounded. In a letter from Varna, which appears in the Monitor of the 30th October, these statements are confirmed, with the addition that the land batteries had made a breach, and that the allies were only waiting for a second breach, in order to storm the fortifications.

The Russian accounts tell a different story. Up to the night of the 20th, Prince Menschikoff states that the damage caused to the fortifications was trifling. That the fire of the besiegers was returned with success, that the fire of the enemies' ships had not been renewed, and that a part of the reserve had arrived, the remainder being on its way. A despatch received by the Russian embassy at Vienna confirms this statement, and a letter from Odessa, dated the 25th of October, affirms that up to the 23d nothing decisive had occurred. Between these conflicting statements we are justified in concluding that the siege operations thus far have made but little progress.

According to a Russian official despatch published in the Kreuz Zeitung, the sortie stated in our previous articles to have been made by the Russians, proved most successful—a French battery of eleven guns and eight mortars having been destroyed. Lord Dunblain, eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was taken prisoner by the Russians.

A good deal of mystery seems to attach to the movements of the Russian Generals despatched to the relief of Menschikoff. They are believed to be in the Crimea, but nothing is known of their whereabouts. A small force of dismounted cavalry had been sent by the allied Generals to reconnoitre in the direction of Perekop. Two of the Czar's sons arrived at Odessa on the 15th, on their way to the Crimea. From this fact it may be inferred that a competent force is advancing to raise the siege of Sebastopol. The slowness of these operations will probably enable it to arrive in time to effect its object.

From the Baltic we have nothing of importance. Active preparations are making both in France and England to resume operations in that quarter in the spring. Sir Charles Napier is confined to his ship by illness—caused probably by mortification at the unjust aspersions cast on him by the English press. The old fire-eater is only mortal, after all, and cannot be expected to achieve impossibilities. Affairs in Spain still continue in a critical state, and the great fear with Espartaco's government is that the Queen will abdicate and leave them to it. It is out with the Carlist and republican parties. The re-assembly of the Cortes will offer a curious

strange doings in the election, from the prominent part performed by William C. Bryant, of the Evening Post, in getting up the Saratoga coalition convention. The results are before us in the Van Buren free soil votes for Seward Assemblymen, and in the votes of Sewardmen for Governor Seymour. Very true, the administration was practically ignored in the canvass, and had as little to do with the real living issues before the people as the Mosquito King or Billy Bowlegs; but still there was a service of mutual accommodation in this huckstering between the Van Buren faction and the Seward alliance.

The results have served the purpose of Seward in the Assembly, while the Seward votes for Seymour in exchange have furnished a convenient feint to the Custom House and the Cabinet organ at Washington, with which to "kick the nose of the President. And so the Washington Union announces that the vote for Seymour shows that the "New York democracy have come together." Was ever good, bad, or indifferent liquor put to a purpose so useless and so utterly absurd as this? What does the election show, in this trading between Seward and the Van Buren Kitchen Cabinet democracy? It shows that the natural tendency of this demoralized faction is to a fusion with the anti-slavery Seward coalition. And why not? The programme of Seward contemplates nothing more than the revival of the Buffalo Van Buren platform. Nothing more.

On the other hand, there is something of fearful import in the transfer of the conservative whigs from the Seward coalition to Ullman—to say nothing of the transfer of the bulk of the Bronson party to the Know Nothings, which may or may not have been a mere temporary operation. As matters now stand, the conservative whigs, in co-operation with the Know Nothings, hold a tremendous balance of power against the Seward anti-slavery league. In this view the vote for Ullman spoils all the Seward estimates of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. In those States, as against the administration, the Know Nothings combined with the Seward league to "crush out" the Kitchen Cabinet party. They did the work in crushing style. But in New York the administration was considered already defeated, while Seward, in open hostility to the Know Nothings, was master of the field. Hence the independent nomination of Ullman against the Seward candidate, and the astounding disclosure that the Know Nothings are on the course for the Presidency on their own account, and not less hostile to Seward than to the Cabinet managers at Washington.

The letters from our correspondents in Havana, despatched by the steamer Jewess, stranded on Brigantine Beach, N. J., will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day. They contain some important information to those who purpose visiting Cuba for a longer or shorter period. It will be seen that it is necessary to obtain the certificate of the Spanish Consul to all passports, without which they are as valueless as so much waste paper. For persons in transitu no passport is necessary.

In our letter from Ponce, P. R., published to-day, will be found the form of manifest of cargo necessary to be used in the custom house at that port. It will no doubt prove useful to merchants and shipmasters trading to that port. The propeller Hoboken, bound from Albany for this city, with several hundred head of cattle on board, sunk in the Hudson river, near Athens, on Saturday night. There were thirty-four deaths from yellow fever in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans during the past week. The yellow fever has made its appearance, and is said to be raging with great violence at Attakapas, Fla., and Opelousa, La. Physicians and nurses had been despatched from New Orleans to aid the sufferers.

The Election and its Results.—The Van Buren Free Soilers and the Seward Coalition.—The Know Nothings.—What Next? The extraordinary and complicated issues, and the curious party combinations and complications of the late election, have very naturally brought about the most surprising and singular results. The vote for Ullman, the Know Nothing, is very remarkable and significant; the vote for Seymour is made up of an unusual fusion of party antipathies; the vote for Bronson simply shows that after having been nominated in spite of himself, he was dropped without his consent; but the vote for Clark, coupled with the overwhelming coalition whig majority in the Assembly, is the most curious and suggestive of all. The horse jockey had his finger in that pie, at all events.

The contest for Governor was a contest of coalitions of the most incongruous and heterogeneous elements, upon each of the candidates except Bronson. His vote, though small, was formed of consistent and untransferable stuff. It was pure hard-shell, sticking to his candidate at all hazards. The vote for Ullman was explained in the very first returns from the polls in advance of any advices from the interior; it was evident that, from some preconceived arrangement, the bulk of the hard-shells had gone over to the Know Nothings and their man Ullman; and from the falling off in the whig vote, it was just as plain that the mass of the Know Nothings themselves were from the whig camp, and that the silver grays or anti-Seward whigs had joined them upon Ullman. The vote for Seymour, exceeding by thirty or forty thousand the vote of the administration soft shell party last year, is explained by the Maine liquor law, and by the concentration upon him of men of all parties and factions with whom the liquor question and the defeat of said law was the all-absorbing issue. And so vice versa of the vote for Clark.

But the most curious feature of all these coalitions and combinations is in the fact that while the vote between Clark and Seymour is very close, the Seward-Clark coalition have almost swept the State for the Assembly. And the secret of this contrast is furnished in the little extract which we give elsewhere in these columns, from the Albany Register. From this disclosure it appears that many whig votes upon the Governor were swapped off for democratic votes for Assemblymen. It was a joint-stock operation, by which the administration faction contributed their votes for the benefit of Seward in the Assembly, in exchange for Seward whig votes upon the Governor, for the benefit of the Kitchen Cabinet and the Custom House. This was treachery to Clark in the house of his friends; but as it has probably secured the reelection of Seward to the United States Senate, the generous assistance, when called upon, of the administration free soil faction, should never be forgotten.

The speech of Benjamin F. Butler last spring in the Park, in which he declared that he would rather vote for W. H. Seward for President than for Stephen A. Douglas, had forewarned us of something of this kind from the Van Buren clique. We were also admonished of

to express the sentiments of both the French and English governments. It is believed that the French Emperor will not recede an inch from the position he has taken, and the public mind in England is consequently alarmed at the prospect of the additional political embarrassments to which his determination may lead. It will be asked what are the possible motives that could have led to so harsh and unusual a proceeding—one, too, which involves a deliberate affront to our national dignity. One of our Paris correspondents, it will be seen, suggests certain rumors floating in diplomatic circles, concerning the alleged renewal of M. Soule's ancient political liaisons in France, which may have some foundation in fact, as being the excuse that will probably be offered for it. Mr. Soule's friends affirm that his conduct while in that country has been free from any display of his political leanings, to which the government could take exception. He has, on the contrary, they say, been exceedingly careful and circumspect, scrupulously avoiding everything that could be construed by the authorities into an offence—a caution the more imperative as he knew that he was never for an instant free from the surveillance of the secret police. He has, it is said, challenged the French government to produce the slightest evidence to show that anything that he has either said or done in connection with French politics, since his return to Europe, affords a justification for the conduct it has pursued towards him.

In the absence of any counter-statement on the part of the French government, it is of course difficult to surmise the grounds on which so extreme a measure has been adopted towards the envoy of a country with which it is in amicable relations. In the case of a more discreet and cautious man than Mr. Soule, we should be guided to some conclusion by the statements that have reached us. We should at once be disposed to construe it into an intention of offering a deliberate and gratuitous insult to the people of this country. There are certain well known facts that lead to this inference. It is notorious that the Emperor and the intimates by whom he is surrounded entertain a cordial dislike to our government. The Dillou affair at San Francisco annoyed them greatly, and the Congress at Ostend has in all probability augmented the hostile feelings to which that matter gave rise. The Empress—a Spanish woman—with the warm and vindictive blood of a Castilian, has probably no small share in contributing to them. Notwithstanding all this, Louis Napoleon dreads taking upon himself the responsibility of commencing a war with us, least he should cease the republican element against him in France. He, perhaps, fancies that if he can provoke us into striking the first blow, the amour propre of the French will carry him through.

The affair as it stands, it must be admitted, is a very ticklish one, and it assumes additional importance from the fact that our ministers at London and Paris have endorsed Mr. Soule's conduct. We do not apprehend, however, that anything very alarming will come of it in the end. The cabinet at Washington is but too glad to find a pretext for abandoning its agents to the consequences of their own indiscretions. It will unscrupulously sacrifice Mr. Soule, as it sacrificed Captain Hollin, provided the French government is disposed to offer any plausible defence of its conduct towards him. This French difficulty is one of the inevitable results of the total absence of principle and discretion which has characterized almost all the diplomatic appointments of the present administration. They have nominated the worst possible men to the most difficult missions, and, as we long since foretold, nothing but embarrassment and mortification have resulted from the choice. To cover the consequences of their errors, they will be compelled to sacrifice the honor and dignity of the country, by tamely submitting to every outrage which the conduct of their agents may provoke. In the meantime, Mr. Soule has obtained another opportunity of gratifying his passion for notoriety, at the expense of the interests that have been entrusted to his charge.

THE OPENING OF JAPAN.—The port of Salem is determined to be the pioneer in the future Japanese trade. On Wednesday last, the bark Edward Koppisch, Captain Eagleson master, cleared at the Salem Custom House for Japan and the Pacific ports. Our best wishes accompany the enterprise. We have not seen the manifest of the Edward Koppisch, but have no doubt that she had on board an assorted cargo, with lots of "notions" for the Japanese ladies. Enggravings, tools and machinery, hardware and wooden manufactures are, we should imagine, sure to be in great demand at such places as Jeddo. In fact, there can be very few articles of merchandise which owe their origin to Yankee ingenuity or 19th century invention, which might not be sold at fair prices in a country so long excluded from the world as the Japanese empire. On the other hand, the productions of Japan—especially of the precious metals—are likely to provide Captain Eagleson with a good return cargo. Half a million or so in Japanese gold would be quite a pretty addition to our Californian supplies; and we have reason to believe that our exports thither will be most paid for in that metal. The Edward Koppisch is the first of a line of traders which we hope to live to see numerous and flourishing. Whether the Pacific port will oust us out of the Japanese trade remains to be seen; they have great advantages over us; but it matters little whether California, New England or New York becomes the entrepot for that branch of our foreign trade, so long as it is created.

FIGHTING THE BATTLE OVER AGAIN.—This election seems to last a very long time. According to law, it was over at the going down of the sun last Tuesday. But the excitement on the subject is as intense as ever, and some people do not seem willing to conform to the will of the majority. Political meetings, too, were formerly held in the city—now, they take place after the last Thursday we had a great gathering of people, said to be Know Nothings, in the Park—the next day Tammany Hall mustered its thousands; and to-night we are to have another meeting of the people "for the welfare of the city." We trust it will be really for the welfare of the city. But when will the election be over? Any time before the holidays will do.

CHANGED HIS TUNE.—Meigs, the defaulting Comptroller of San Francisco, was the founder and president of the American Musical Institute. The grand finale to the score that he has run up will be the "Rogue's March."

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION takes place to-day. The Know Nothings have made separate nominations for Governor and State Senators. Some curious results may be expected.

MEN KILLED BY RAILWAYS.—We continue to chronicle one or two inequities every day on the bodies of individuals run over or otherwise killed by our railways. On Saturday we recorded a verdict of "accidental death" on the body of Abraham Cillery, who was run over by the Harlem Railroad cars near Sixty-sixth street and instantly killed. Yesterday we had to notice a similar verdict on the body of William H. Holding, who was run over by an Eighth avenue car. In both these cases, and in fact in all similar ones, the juries acquit the railroad companies of all blame. Without pretending to a knowledge of the evidence, we question whether this merciful inference can be generally borne out. It is of course clear that engineers and conductors do not directly and intentionally run the cars over people; and in general we will even go so far as to suppose that there is no gross negligence on their part. But we cannot admit that this is enough to exculpate the railroad company from responsibility when violent deaths occur through the instrumentality of their cars; and if, as we imagine, the verdicts of the coroners' juries are based upon the supposition that the railroad is blameless when gross negligence cannot be brought home to its agents, we submit that they labor under a misconception of the common law which it is the duty of the coroner to correct.

The principle that a man is bound to protect his fellow citizens from injuries likely to be occasioned by his business, is clear and undoubted. If a man sets up a scaffolding in a street, it is not enough that he build it substantially; he must absolutely guarantee passers-by against all risk of its falling, and in case of accident through his omission to do this, he is responsible. The loose slipshod way in which many of our laws are administered in this State has led to an entire forgetfulness of this great principle on the part of juries and law officers. Ferry companies are not held responsible—as they should be—for deaths occasioned by imprudent acts of passengers, though such deaths might have been prevented by proper precautions on the part of the ferry masters. So, railroads are acquitted of blame when their cars run over men, if they can show that the conductor and engineer were not on that occasion more imprudent than usual.

All this is utter fallacy. A ferry company is bound to provide against injuries arising from imprudence on the part of passengers. A railroad company is bound to guard against the destruction of life on its track, though those who are killed were themselves guilty of imprudence and the company apparently innocent of negligence. The degree of vigilance and precaution which the common law expects of individuals and corporate bodies is in exact proportion to their power to injure: in every case of accident, no excuse should be allowed to be valid but one which should establish that the degree of precaution taken was sufficient to protect the imprudent. The way need no protection, they can look out for themselves. It is the foolish, the inexperienced, the rash, whom the law expects those whom it invests with the power to injure to watch over and guard.

In such cases too the whole weight of adding proof should be thrown on the party through whose act the accident occurred. Whenever a death occurs on a railway line, the company should be bound to show how it occurred, and to prove that they were innocent. We see with great regret that Judge Campbell held last week in the case of the widow Johnson against the Hudson River Railroad Company that the plaintiff was bound to prove "affirmatively" that the deceased (her husband who was killed by the Hudson River Railroad cars on 28th August, 1853), was free from negligence on his own part, and also that the defendants were guilty of negligence. If this be the law, the sooner it is altered the better. Here is a widow claiming damages for the death of her husband, run over by the cars; and the Judge calls upon her to prove that the deceased was careful, and the railway careless. Would it not be far more sensible, far more rational and far more humane to impose upon the railway company the duty of proving their vigilance and the negligence of the man their cars put to death? They order these things better in France. There the courts hold that directors of a railway are bound to guarantee positively the safety of passengers on their line; and where an accident occurred, causing deaths, two of the directors of the company, men of wealth and station, were sent to the galleys with pickpockets and other murderers for a long term of years.

THE KNOW NOTHING PLATFORM.—This formidable body, which would undoubtedly have swept the State, had it not been for the liquor question, has at length found an accredited organ in one of the commercial sheets of Wall street. From its columns we learn that the aim of the party is to abolish the naturalization laws, or at all events to extend the term of residence now required of foreigners from five years to twenty-one. The ground on which this reform is thought desirable is the increased influx of foreigners into this country. The Know Nothings estimate our annual import of foreign emigrants at half a million, which we think about one-fourth too much; and argue that ten years of such an importation would actually enable the foreigners to swamp the native vote. To this Mr. Seward replies that the place of a man's nativity is of no consequence provided his heart is right; and prefers Irishmen or Germans who think like him to Americans who refuse to obey his commands, and serve his ambition. The elections which are taking place throughout the country indicate that Seward's sentiment is not the popular one. Whether the Know Nothings will ever command a sufficient force to carry the measures they propose, is a question not easily answered; even if they have the strength, much time must necessarily elapse before it can be made available. Certain it is, however, that in no foreign country are the naturalization laws so favorable to immigrants as in the United States. They were made so because the first need of America was labor; our ancestors would certainly have been unwise to have imposed restrictions on immigration when without it our resources could not have been developed. The Know Nothings pretend that that necessity has passed away; and argue that foreigners compete injuriously with our own countrymen in almost every branch of industry. Accustomed to live more frugally than Americans, and content under privations which sons of the soil would not endure, they keep down the price of labor and actually better their own condition at the expense of ours. On the other hand, the same body argue that politically, the foreigner never becomes fit to exercise the rights of a citizen. They hardly ever become fused into the American masses; adhering together in clans, and voting in a body regard-

less of principle, under the orders of their priest or the orator of their lighter nation, the bring discredit on the system of universal suffrage, and interfere materially with its salutary working. For these reasons the Know Nothing—who may now be considered as one of the three great parties in this nation—demand that the electoral franchise shall hereafter be denied to foreign born residents. They will be allowed to come here as usual, work, make money and even abuse our institutions to their heart's content; but vote they shall not. Thus said the elder of the Know Nothing church, discoursing on the future to the Wall street nabobs.

ADVERTISING FOR THE CITY.—What is the flag about that he don't issue proposals for the corporation advertising? It is several weeks since the Board of Aldermen concurred in a resolution from the Board of Councilmen authorizing the Comptroller to enter into arrangements with the proprietors of five city papers having the largest circulation, to publish the proceedings and notices of the government; yet not a word from Mr. Flinn. Is this the way he attends to the business of his office?

WRITING ON THE ELECTION.—A large amount of money has changed hands on the Mayoral election, and betting on Saturday, between Seymour and Clark, was very brisk. Trotter's horses are eclipsed by the new excitement, a amateur sporting men prefer to risk their money on elections—they are races which will come off, rain or shine.

THE WEATHER is really a topic of interest just now. Coal must come down if the thermometer keeps as high as it has stood lately. Yesterday we had a series of copious showers, the mercury at summer heat. Is the Indian summer prolonged by mistake, or are we in the tropics?

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

The excitement attendant upon the election diminishes the interest in all the theatres during the week. There was a much more interesting drama being enacted in the streets and committee rooms, and the people went to see the play were themselves engaged in its performance. The Academy of Music was closed the week, in consequence of the illness of Signor Maria. Miss Julia Dean commenced an engagement of the week, at the Metropolitan, last Monday. During the week she has played to pretty fair houses. Mr. J. Prior has been engaged at this house, and he appears on Wednesday as Stephen Plan, in "All That Glitters is not Gold." At the Broadway burlesques and farces have been played throughout the week. Next week, it is said, he is to have the English opera for three nights, on its way from Philadelphia to Boston. At Burton's theatre the manager has played several of his favorite parts, the great satisfaction of his hosts of friends. "At Wallack's, 'The Brigand' has been played every night during the week, and it has drawn full houses. At Niblo's the Bateman children have finished their engagement on Tuesday evening the benefit to the widow and children of the late Lyander Thompson will take place. The principal play is 'The Poor Gentleman,' in which Messrs. W. R. Blake, G. Fisher, Brougham, F. A. Y. Yent, Marchant, G. Andrews, Stoddard, Dr. Walker, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Kate Saxon will appear. The Broadway theatre association, a society composed of attaches to the theatre, will give its annual ball next Friday evening. New comedies by native authors are in preparation at Wallack's and Burton's theatres. Mr. Wallack's benevolent and late appearance at present is announced to take place early in the ensuing week.

The Opera House, Fourteenth street, will be re-opened this evening, for the performance of the "Fountain with Gold, Mario, Badiali and Sustain in the principal parts. The prices are fixed at two dollars for the parquette and first tier, one dollar to the second circle, a fifty cents to the amphitheatre. At the Broadway theatre, to-night, "Asmodeus 'Used Up,' and the 'Young Actress.' At the Metropolitan theatre Miss Julia Dean and Mr. Eddy appear in Mr. Balle's new play, 'Isabel, or the Fatal Mask.' The 'Corsican Brothers,' with Mr. Eddy, Mr. Eytting and Mrs. M. Jones in the principal part will be added.

At Burton's theatre, the pleasant drama, 'Sensibility through Cleopatra,' together with two farces in which Mr. Burton plays, are announced for to-night. At Wallack's theatre, 'London Assurance,' with the same cast as on the debut of Miss Bennett, will be played. At a popular farce. At the Bowery theatre a number of eminent equestrians have been engaged, and a series of their performances will be given every night this week. A dramatic spectacle will be added. At the National theatre the drama called 'The Bishop' and the ballet pantomime 'The Devil's Daughter' will be played to-night. Excellent bills are announced at Wood's and Buckley Minstrels.

Miss Teresa Emmons will give her first readings from the works of the Irish National Poets, at Stratford's Theatre, this evening. Miss Emmons is a most excellent reader, and will no doubt give a proper rendering of the stirring lyrics which appear on the programme. Mr. Charles Whittier's anonymous, at Clinton Hall, Art place, to-night, his 'Shakespearean assumptions and personations of remarkable orators.' The New York Harmonic Society announce the Haydn's sonatas of the Seasons will be given at the Church of the Divine Unity, Broadway. Miss Brainerd, Mrs. G. B. Stuart, and Mr. J. A. Johnson, are the principal solo performers. The Roussett Sisters appear in Brooklyn this evening. Mlle. Chiriani, the equestrienne danseuse, will dance the Cracovienne upon the stage at Castle Garden this afternoon and evening, in addition to her performance in the arena.

PHILADELPHIA.—The English opera troupe (Louis Pym and others) are still at the Walnut street. Mr. John Owens is playing at the Chestnut. Mr. and Mrs. P. Bowers are at the Museum. Boston.—Mr. Forrest has been playing at the theatre during the week. 'Schammy,' the last new melo drama, is to be produced at the National to-night. 'Hard Times' is announced at the Museum. The Howard Athenaeum was opened by Professor Risley's talented family, Mons. Devani and a company of real Italian known as the Monaco troupe. Risley had a benefit on Friday.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Charleston theatre opened on the 30th October. Miss Ince appeared in 'The Hunchback' on the opening night. The play of 'Camille' has been produced, in which she took the principal female part, and Mr. Nagle acted Armand. HART FORD.—At Field's Varieties the Viotti and L. Mini opera troupe have been doing an excellent business. The regular dramatic season has commenced. Field about this time, opens the Mobile theatre with his troupe; he opens here his hired theatre. On the 3d last they produced 'Don Giovanni,' cast as follows:—Don Juan, Anna, Signora Garbato; Zerlina, Miss. Fico Viet Elvira, Signora Whiting Lorini; Don Otavio, Sig. V. etti; Don Giovanni, Sig. Cuturi; Leporello, Sig. Bocco. The Gabriel Ravel troupe are at Louisville. Mr. Colias is playing in Buffalo. Mrs. E. P. Leasterman commenced an engagement at Cleveland, on Thursday, at Evadne. Mrs. and George Florence are at Chicago. Mr. Kimberly played George Barrow and Jack Sheppard at Rochester on Saturday night.

CALIFORNIA.—Dates to the 16th October. The American theatre, entirely rebuilt, was advertised to be opened on the 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Barry Williams began three weeks at the Metropolitan, and took the farewell benefit on the 14th. No performance was announced on the 15th. The People's theatre, (Hanser Whistling's,) had been closed in consequence of street improvements cutting off access to it. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were to play at Sacramento. SAN FRANCISCO.—The Honorable Argus and Mrs. Watson's performances at the Varieties theatre, by Mr. Moulton's company, on the 9th September. The 'Black Room' was well played, after which, that page says, 'Mr. Rowe, in female attire, performed with great spirit and good taste a dance that brought down the house. We are not certain sure whether it was a polka-mazurka, Highland fling or fandango, or perhaps a similar one, but the effect was in the highest degree striking. After that, 'Katherine and Petruchio' was played. Mrs. Moulton, as Katherine, and Mr. Wilder as Petruchio. The performance was well attended. The entire troupe of Messrs. Moulton and Wilder to cater for a