MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OUR CITY THEATRES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The great enthusiasm evinced during the performance of the play of "St. Marc" on Thursday evening has induced the management to announce it again for to-morrow evening. All the characters are ably filled by Marshall's company. Mr. Davenport, Mr. Perry, Mad'l Ponisi and Mrs. Abbott, in the leading characters, were cheered in every act. The farce of "My Aunt" concludes the entertainments—Mr. Perry as Dick Dashall and Mrs. France and Mrs. Nagle as Mrs. Corbett and Emily.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The benefit of the proprietor and manager of this theatre takes place on Monday evening, when it is hoped his friends will do their duty. Mr. Waldron is for many years attached to this theatre, and is beloved by everybody; he has used every means in his power to please his patrons, even at considerable loss. Now, then, is the time for the dramatic public to prove their esteem for him. The pieces selected are "Ingomar," the "Truant Chief" and "Married Life." Several eminent artists appear on the occasion. We hope to see the Bowery crammed from pit to dome.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The pieces selected for to-morrow evening are "Living too Fast," the "Spitfire," the "Spectre Bridegroom" and the "Fillibuster," the receipts of the evening being for the benefit of the "infant sisters," Augusta and Maria. Burton and all his talented company appear in the respective casts. This bill can hardly fail to draw an immense assemblage of the patrons of this popular theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The opening piece announced for to-morrow evening is one which has not been played for a long time, namely, the "Busy Body;" Blake, Lester, Brougham, Dyott, Mrs. Hoey and Mrs. Stephens in the principal characters. The "New Footman," a piece very much admired, will terminate the amusements of the evening. The attendance at this theatre is respectable.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The pieces selected for to-morrow afternoon are the "Man and the Tiger," and "Ichabod's Comb," and in the evening the much admired moral drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Clarke, Hadaway, Monroe, and Miss Mestayer in the most prominent parts.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The same bill of entertainment as given during the last week is announced for this; the "Hotel d'Afrique" and negro minstrelsy.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADES appear in a new piece to-morrow evening, namely, the "Two Pompeys;" they will give a variety of negro melodies.

EMPIRE HALL.—The beautiful panorama of Europe will be exhibited at this hall during the ensuing week. It is a splendid painting, and merits extensive patronage.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The concert in aid of this charitable institution will come off at Niblo's on Tuesday evening next. Several eminent artists are to appear on the occasion.

NEW BRIGHTON HALL, Staten Island.—Mr. McIntire will give one of his amusing evenings on Tuesday night, at the above hall.

AFFAIRS IN OTHER PLACES.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC FESTIVAL IN CINCINNATI.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 17.]

The benefit of the poor at the theatre last night was a colossal success. The event had cast a genial shadow before it that reached nearly every home in the city, and will leave a train of light behind it far shining, that will linger a bright trace in memory. Early in the evening a mighty tide of humanity flowed into the theatre and stopped not until every seat was filled, and every standing place commanding a glimpse of the stage occupied. The spectacle presented by the audience was truly grand. From the stage, the interior of the spacious edifice appeared enamelled with human faces.

The ladies seemed numberless. Every seat was illuminated by their eyes, glistening with soft fires like the stars of a winter's night, while their smiles made glorious summer. The eye of the beholder was fascinated and bewildered by the grace, the loveliness of form and feature, and the tasteful su nptuousness of apparelling, everywhere seen. Lovers of the beautiful found themselves encompassed by a wilderness of charms, like bees new lighted in a prairie heaped with flowers.

Fair and gallant representatives were present from all the city suburbs of this metropolis. Our most prominent and wealthy citizens were there by hundreds, with their wives and daughters. Such an opportunity of seeing the veritable "best society" of the city in one splendid party, has not been for years, and perhaps will not occur again.

We did not intend to publish the programme of the performances, but the *éclat* of the occasion was so dazzling, that it seems to be demanded; and here it is:—

PROGRAMME.

The performance will commence with
Readings from Mazeppa, by.....Judge Walker
Comic Song, written for the occasion by Judge Carter, and sung by.....Master Charles Carter
After which, the third act of Shakspere's tragedy of

HAMLET.

Hamlet.....C. Anderson, Esq.
Ghost.....Wm. H. Lytle, Esq.
King of Denmark.....F. T. Chambers, Esq.
Polonius.....Charles Barras
Rosencrantz.....E. B. Dennison
Guildenstern.....T. C. Ware, Esq.
1st Actor.....T. A. O'Conner, Esq.
Lucianus.....Augustus Bradley
3d Actor.....M. B. Coombs, Esq.
Horatio.....Wm. B. Cassily
Ophelia.....Mrs. Gladstane
Queen Gertrude.....Mrs. Nourse
Player Queen.....Miss Stevens

After Hamlet,
Song, "Would I Were a Boy Again," by...J. R. Johnson
Comic Trio, "Mynheer Van Dunck," by J. H. Field, Henry J. Smith and Wm Holmes
With piano accompaniament, by.....W. F. Colburn
The orchestra will perform a

GRAND MEDLEY OVERTURE,

Composed and arranged by Mr. Chas. Warren.
To be followed with scenes from the third act of Shakspere's

MERCHANT OF VENICE

Shylock.....M. B. Coombs, Esq.
Salanio.....Mr. Geo. J. Guilford.
Salarino.....Mr. Leonard Woodruff.
Tubal.....A. B. Merriam.

After which the

PAS SYRIENNE!

By Mr. Alex. Shank and Miss Susan Schenck.
To which will be added the Library Scene in Coleman's historical play of the

IRON CHEST, OR HONOR'S VICTIM.

Sir Edward Mortimer.....Mr. Charles M. Barras.
Wilford.....W. Young.
Adam Winterton.....J. R. Johnson.
After which, recitation from Byron's "Manfred," by Col. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky.
Solo on the bugle, "The last Rose of Summer," by Mr. H. Menter.
Dutch-English Ballad, with hand-organ accompaniment, by Mr. Charles M. Barras.
To be succeeded by the grand Serio-Comico Burlesque Opera, called

BOMBASTES FURIOSO.

General Bombastes.....Mr. W. B. Cassilly, Merchant.
King Artaxomines.....Mr. Wm. J. Flagg, Lawyer.
Fusbos.....Mr. E. M. Powers, Alderman.
Courtiers.....W. M. Owen and J. J. McDowell.
Fifer.....Mr Leonard Woodruff, Reporter.
1st Drummer.....Judge Flinn, Jurist.
2d Drummer.....Mr. John L. Stettinius, Gentleman.
3d Drummer.....Jas. McMasters, Do.
Drum Major.....Mr. Henry Reed, Editor.
Bombastes' Grand Army, by the entire Company of Amateurs.
Dustifina.....Mrs. Chapman.
The evening's performance will terminate with the grand National Song of the

STAR SPANGLED BANNER,

By Joseph M. Blundell,
Assisted in the Chorus by the entire Company of Amateurs.

Having given the programme, we might stop by saying that every person whose name appears did "excellently well;" but that, we presume, would not be satisfactory to our readers, and it certainly would give but a very faint expression of our own feelings.

The effect of Judge Walker's "reading" was, to some extent, lost in the confusion which inevitably attended the "seating" of a considerable portion of the audience during that performance. But, notwithstanding the continual movements of the ushers, the rustling of garments, the sound of a multitude of footsteps, and the other unsettled and uneasy movements throughout the huge congregation, the Judge was, by many, attentively and admiringly listened to, and received warm applause.

The song by Judge Carter, sung by Master Charles Carter, was a happy effort, and received with expressions of enthusiasm. Everybody felt like telling master Charles that he was a good boy, and had a fine voice.

The personation of Hamlet by Charles Anderson, Esq., was a feature that took such of the audience as were not initiated into the mysteries of the intentions of the amateurs by surprise; and all, we might say, were surprised, for he played surprisingly well. Hamlet is a character which must not be trifled with by any one, however great his abilities, and the most gifted men have need of all their strength in mastering it. Mr. Anderson appears to have studied the drama intensely, and to have acquired an appreciation of it which veteran "stars" might envy. He understood, too, the complicated "stage directions," and the by play. His movements were graceful, his bearing self possessed, his action energetic, and his voice, with the exception of the first scene, (in which it was rather low,) was well attuned to give expression to the varied passions and emotions incident to the drama. We would say more, but the hour at which we write is late, and there is not space for everything this time.

Mr. Anderson was efficiently supported, but we cannot pause to dwell upon each character in the case of Hamlet. It may be well, and must for the present be sufficient, to say of the gentlemen who appeared in the inferior characters in the several great dramas, scenes of which were given, that their ability and dramatic culture should not be rated by the grade of character in which they appeared. Circumstances, chance, or a disposition to be obliging, had nearly everything to do in the "cast."

The song by J. R. Johnson, and the comic trio, with piano accompaniment, were well received.

The Grand Medley Overture, composed and arranged by Mr. Charles Warren, full of inspirations, was felt by all who had music in their souls. The Pas Syrienne was captivating in its gracefulness. The scene from the "Merchant of Venice" was rendered in a highly impressive manner. The eminent histrionic abilities of Mr Coombs are universally understood in this community, and certainly need no endorsement. He was, without exception, very well supported.

The library scene from the "Iron Chest" was given with thrilling effect. There could have been no improvement, which we are capable of suggesting, in the Sir Edward Mortimer of Mr. Barras. His voice, which is Polonious had not been distinctly heard in the most distant parts of the theatre, in this scene was unexceptionable in tone, and penetrated every part of the house. At the close of the piece he was loudly and long applauded, and responded to the call by appearing before the curtain, and delivering, in the most inimitable style, the following exquisite satire upon the ridiculous pretensions, inordinate vanity, and pompous self sufficiency of some of those would be dramatic luminaries that attempt to foist themselves upon managers and the public.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—To say that I am dissatisfied with the manner in which I have been received by you this evening, conveys but a faint idea of my feelings. Having, with that princely liberality and self-sacrificing spirit for which I am proverbial, made a gratuitous tender of my transcendental shape and talent, by which act this evening has been made to assume a dignity and importance which otherwise it could not possess, it was but just and reasonable on my part to anticipate, on my entrance to the stage, at least nine cheers from the audience and a triumphal march from the orchestra. That this expectation has not been realized, I needn't remind you. Nay, even my modest anticipation that I would be encored at the end of every other sentence, and thus prolong indefinitely your pleasure, has been doomed to disappointment. It was my intention, instead of giving you only one scene of this play, to have favored you with its continuance up to the catastrophe, and, in the death scene, although the author vaguely intimates that the hero is to die but once, it was my intention to have died half a dozen times, if you had desired it, and each time I purposed making my spasmodic action different, thereby giving a practical demonstration of the varied effect upon the nervous system, of the different diseases to which poor vulnerable humanity is subject in this climate. Even in the most affecting part of the scene, I myself came near suffocating from the inward pressure of conflicting emotions. Upon glancing toward the boxes, in order to ascertain what effect I had produced, to my great humiliation and mortification, I discovered one gentleman stoically engaged in reading the advertisements in a newspaper, and three ladies sympathetically munching pea-nuts. Now, from what springs this manifest indifference? It springs from one of two causes: Either the seeds of non-appreciation have been sown broadcast over the land, or there is in existence a well organized combination to crush me. That one or the other of these causes does exist, I am convinced from the circumstance of my having applied to Mr. Bates for a brief engagement of five hundred nights, and offering to take the entire gross receipts of each night's performance as payment for my services, which Mr. Bates, actuated by some—to me—secret influence, declined. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the manager told me, in plain and unmistakeable language, that he wouldn't do it. If the object of these persecutions is to crush me, I may as well state here that it has failed, and ever will fail, for I draw that consolation from my own consciousness of my stupendous merit, which, through a lack of discernment, proper appreciation, or something worse, on your part, has been denied me here.

This speech was a "palpable hit." There was a burst of uncontrollable merriment at the close of every sentence, and at the conclusion the applause was tremendous.

The recitation from Byron's "Manfred," by Col. Taylor, of Newport, was one long to be remembered. The appropriate scenery, and all the requisite appointments, with the colonel's earnest voice and consummate understanding of his part, made the scene imposing. Mr. Taylor was called before the curtain. He reminded the audience of the grand object of the festival, and said—It is yours to listen and watch—ours to act.—We have strutted and fretted our brief hour on the stage; and if you are paid, we are re-paid, and we'll pay the poor to-morrow.

The solo on the bugle was exquisite, and the vast assembly listened to the mellow, silvery notes, w th hushed breath.

The Dutch-English ballad, with hand-organ accompaniment, by Mr. Barras, was rich in the extreme, and was encored with thunderous plaudits.

"Bombastes Furioso" was infinitely amusing, and was intensely enjoyed. The grand army which marched across the stage, was, we presume, the most ridiculous array ever beheld. It is indescribable; but who ever saw it will carry it a picture in memory for ever and ever.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was partially a failure, owing to the stir in the audience, hundreds of persons being crowding out and making a great jam in order to avoid the "crowd."

The amateur gentlemen were promised the assistance of several amateur ladies, but the latter failed to pass the ordeal, and the management were very much indebted to Mrs. Gladstane, Mrs. Nourse, Mrs. Chapman and Miss Stevens, of the regular theatrical company, for their valuable assistance.

The amateurs are under many obligations to gentlemen connected with the stage for numberless favors.

The proceeds of the festival we understand to have been at least $5,000.

Last night was indeed, as we prophesied, a "night of all nights in the year," a night to date from and to dream of, for never before in America has there been an amateur dramatic performance of equal immensity and excellence.

OPERA GLASSES VS. TELESCOPES IN THEATRES—OPERA GLASSES KNOCK UNDER—TELESCOPES VICTORIOUS.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 12.]

A few nights ago, a great deal of annoyance was experienced by ladies in the dress circles of the St. Charles theatre, in consequence of the conduct of a company of seamen who brought their telescopes to the establishment, and used them as opera glasses. They caused several ladies to leave the theatre, and as they persisted in their ungentlemanly conduct, in spite of the loudly expressed disapprobation of the audience, a cry of "turn them out" was raised, and the suggestion was carried into execution. On Saturday evening, a larger, but less impertinent party of sailors again appeared at the St. Charles, and again called their telescopes into requisition. There were at least twelve persons provided with these instruments, and they were supported by a large number of their comrades, who had determined, we believe, to aid them in disputing their right to remain, if any attempt to eject them should be made by the officers of the theatre. Whenever any gentleman, or person in male attire, levelled an opera glass at the party, twelve telescopes were instantly directed at him, and so remained till he laid it down, or turned it away to another part of the house, when the sea glasses were immediately lowered. There were at first several loud demonstrations of disapprobation at this conduct; but when it was seen that the seamen never once directed their telescopes at a lady, even when the ladies turned their glasses at them, these symptoms of indignation gradually subsided, and would soon have entirely ceased had not a boy appeared in the parquette with two soda glass bottles, placed parallel to each other, like the "barrels" of an opera glass, and directed his ex tempore "eye instrument" at the party of seamen. The shouts of laughter and applause which announced the boy's appearance in the parquette brought Mr. De Bar, the gentlemanly manager of the St. Charles, before the curtain, to address the audience. He began by expressing his astonishment at a party of men who were endeavoring to destroy the reputation of his establishment, although he had done them no injury whatever.

Here a sailor rose in his seat, and attempted to speak; but he was instantly silenced by a storm of hisses and cries of "turn him out." Mr. De Bar requested the audience to hear what the man had to say. Unwillingly this permission was granted. The sailor denied that it was their wish to injure him; denied having annoyed any lady; said that they had never commenced, in a single instance, the impertinence complained of; that they had never raised their telescopes excepting when an opera glass was levelled at them by a gentleman. (Hisses from the opera glass holders; applause from the parquette; cries of "good," "this is a free country," and "that's true," from the galleries, followed this statement.) The sailor said that they would instantly leave the theatre if desired; but they would raise their telescopes, if they remained, whenever any gentleman raised his opera glass at them. He thought he had as good a right to use a single-barrelled telescope as the others had to use "double-barrelled" opera glasses. As what the sailors said in their defence was strictly true, a compromise was effected; the opera glass holders discontinued their impertinence, and the telescopes were not raised again.

We are far from approving the conduct of the sailors; but we think that the opera glass gentry were as impertinent as the others. The practice of converting opera glasses into instruments of insult requires to be checked. Many persons use them to gaze at ladies in the most ungentlemanly manner; longer than they would dare to do with their unaided eye. No lady, we presume, would feel annoyed at being looked at, even through an opera glass, if gentlemen did not prolong their gaze longer than the laws of etiquette allow; but, otherwise, the practice is extremely annoying as well as rude. Gentlemen, of course, would not object to being gazed at by a lady for any length of time; but the modesty of the fair sex saves them from that pleasure. Let gallantry exercise in future the same influence, in this respect, over gentlemen that modesty does in ladies.

Mrs. J. C. Frost, a popular Boston actress, is in town.

Donna Valery Gomez, one of Maretzek's *ci devant* prima donna's, is giving concerts in New Orleans.

Mrs. Hayre (Julia Dean) commenced an engagement at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, on the 13th inst.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 13th learns "with pleasure that M'lle. Nau and troupe (late of Niblo's) has made an engagement with Mr. Calder, through her agent, Mr. Corbyn, at the Pelican theatre, to give a series of operatic selections at that establishment, commencing on Monday evening next."

Miss Agnes Robertson will appear on the boards of the Metropolitan theatre, San Francisco, about the 1st of June. Mr. Dionysius L. Bouricault will visit California at the same time.

George Holland and J. S. Browne had benefits last week at the Pelican theatre, New Orleans.

The company for the spring season at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, is called to meet in the green room on Monday next. Mrs. M. Jones is engaged for the leading business.

Mr. J. Pentland, the manager of the circus in Boston, closed the establishment last week, and returned to town preparatory to a spring and summer tour.

Mrs. Emily Pierpont Lesdernier is giving Shakspearean readings in New Orleans.

At Charleston, S. C., Mr. and Mrs. Conway have finished their engagement, and have been succeeded by Miss Eliza Logan. (Why does not this actress play in New York, occasionally?) Mr. and Mrs. Conway made their final appearance in Charleston in the "Love Chase," which the *Courier* says "is somewhat worn on our boards, and it was, therefore, to the surprise of many that its presentation, through the excellent rendering of several parts, arrested and rivetted such delighted attention. Mr. and Mrs. Conway, in the leading parts, made a most happy display of their powers in comedy, bringing out their roles according to the spirit of the piece, and with a nice adaptation the one to the other. Mr. Conway was irresistible indeed in some passages, and 'hit the white' at every effort nearly. Miss Kate Saxon cannot in justice be passed without special and emphatic commendation. Her peculiarly excellent, natural and continuously sustained personation of Lydia gave to that character an interest and importance with which we have rarely seen it invested. She has but to give a few more of such representations to render her entry the unfailing signal of a general welcome. The other parts were generally well sustained, but in various degrees, which we need not now discriminate."

The Handel and Haydn Society, on Sunday last, at the Boston Music Hall, gave Rossini's oratorio "Moses in Egypt." In a notice of the performance, the Boston *Journal* says:—"We cannot forbear remarking that the music is much more befitting the stage than the concert room on the Sabbath. Miss Anna Stone, although evidently suffering from a cold and fatigued, acquitted herself well, as she invariably does. Miss Stone possesses a voice of the richest quality, and it is a relief to hear her after so long enduring the "cracked" voice of Grisi. Mr. Arthurson's rendering of Osiris was certainly more perfect this season than the last. We think there are few tenors who can revel amongst the high writing of this part with such perfect ease and true intonation. The chorus was grand and effective, and their parts were given with precision and accuracy. The orchestral performance was very satisfactory, and on the whole, with one or two trifling exceptions, the concert passed off most admirably." Miss Stone must be a superior artist if, with a cold, and fatigued, it is a "relief" to hear her after Grisi!!

FOREIGN THEATRICALS.

The Paris *Siècle* (Feb. 6) says Madame Cerito has positively refused all the offers made to her by American managers. She prefers, according to this journal, Europe with its "mediocre advantages" to the superior offers of the "Yankees." Cerito has signed an engagement with the director of Covent Garden.

Mrs. Fanny Butler Kemble has read "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Exeter Hall, with the whole of Mendelsohn's music, by a band and chorus under the direction of Mr. Benedict. The affair was so successful, that Mr. Mitchell, the projector, announced a similar entertainment for the next Monday.

Mr. Bourcicault's drama, "Janet Pride," which was brought out at one of our Western theatres (at Buffalo or Chicago) last summer, and failed, has been produced at the Adelphi, with Celeste in the principal part. It seems to have been a success there. Which opinion is right? "*De gustibus*," &c.

The *Presse* of Feb. 2 says that M'lle Rachel will retire from the French stage in March, in order to prepare for her American tour in August. After her return from America she will retire forever from the stage.

The *Rotterdamsche Courant* states that a letter has been received from Madame Goldsmid, *née* Jenny Lind, in which that lady communicates her intention to visit Holland in the course of the present month.

Mr. Boyle Bernard's last new play, a five act drama, called "Leon of the Iron Mask," has been brought out at the Marylebone theatre, London, the principal parts by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack. The *Times* says:—"Leon of the Iron Mask" as the piece is called, is evidently based on the somewhat old French drama which was familiarized to the English public upwards of twenty years ago, and, beyond the historical foundation and the expedient adopted for producing a happy catastrophe, has little in common with the libretto of *Le Masque de Fer*, which, produced at the Opera Comique within the last three or four years, was soon transferred, without the music, to the Adelphi theatre. In both piececes, however, the hypothesis is assumed that the mysterious prisoner was the brother of Louis XIV. and the rightful heir to the throne of France, and in both his escape is effected by the self-sacrifice of a friend, who contrives to take his place when he is on his way from Sainte Marguerite to the Bastile. The notion of an escape is, we believe, a pure fiction of the dramatists; for among the various conjectures as to who the "Man in the Mask" really was, we are not aware that any doubt was ever expressed respecting the identity of the prisoner in the island of Sainte Marguerite with the captive who died at the Bastile in 1703, and was interred under the name of "Marchiali." Mr. Wallack seems to have made a great hit in the principal part, and his delineation of the various phases of character in it is compared with the acting of F. Lemaitre. The *Times* says that the language of the piece is better than is usually found in plays of this kind.

The *Gazette* of Mons gives the following particulars of an actor and actress in that city having committed suicide:—"M. Carman, of the theatre of Douai, came on Monday last to see his sister-in law, Madame Carman, the first cantatrice of our theatre. He was to have left the next day, but delayed his departure. 'I have only to play in three days,' said he to a friend, 'and I shall not leave Mons until Thursday morning; I shall arrive in time for the performance.' On Wednesday, at about 10 o'clock, Madame Carman told her *femme de chambre* to go down stairs, and not to return until rung for; she also said that she would order her dinner when she would require it. Up to half-past 6 in the evening, Madame Carman had called no one; and the servant, who had been up several times to the room door, had not found the key in the lock. The mistress of the hotel having become alarmed at the long silence, at length went up to the room occupied by the actress. After having called several times without receiving a reply, she caused the door to be forced open. The chamber presented its customary appearance, and nothing would lead one to suppose that anything extraordinary had taken place, but the curtains of the bed were closed. On opening them a frightful spectacle presented itself—Madame Carman and her brother in law were found lying dead, bathed in their blood, each of them holding a pistol in the hand. They were locked in each other's arms, and must have killed themselves at a given signal. From the position of the bodies, it was clear that death must have been instantaneous. Madame Carman was dressed in a white muslin peignoir, and her brother-in-law was in full dress. The two bodies were conveyed to the hospital at about 9 o'clock. It appears that in the morning M. Carman had gone to the shop of M. Clesse, a gunsmith, and purchased two pistols of 12fr. each, some percussion caps, gunpowder, and slugs. He wanted them, he said, for a friend in France. He selected the pistols himself with great care, and refused some that were recommended, because the triggers worked too stiffy. He talked very freely with M. Clesse, and when he had made his choice asked him if a man could kill himself with such playthings. M. Clesse said that a man could kill another at twenty paces with one of them, provided he hit him. M. Carman laughed and went away. Madame Carman was twenty-two years of age, and her brother-in-law twenty-five.

Miss Catherine Hayes reaped a rich harvest in Sydney ere she left that city for Melbourne—some £7,000 from nine concerts, besides presents of plate and jewels. Her visit was one continued triumph—the "Queen of England could hardly have received more attention." Music evidently hath very powerful charms at the Antipodes.

Verdi's "La Traviata" has been brought out at the Carlo Felice, at Genoa; it was received with favor, but excited no enthusiasm. Mme. Bendazzi, Landé and Collini sang in the principal parts.

Maestro Petrella's new opera, "Marco Visconti," which, as already stated, obtained but a *succès d'estime*, on its production at the San Carlo, at Naples, has been given at the Apollo, at Rome, with the utmost success. Mme. Penco, Messrs. Agresti and Bencich, are described as "having acquitted themselves triumphantly of their difficult task." At the Teatro Argentina Mme. Viola is creating "furores" in "La Sonnambula."

Mme. Sanchioli has been engaged at La Scala, in Milan, and is expected to make her *début* in "Il Barbiere." Mlle. Priera, late of the Grand Opera in Paris, is now performing with much success at this theatre.

Amalia Ferraris is now the dancer in Italy. At Venice she seems to have created a perfect *engouement*. A new opera, "L'Ebreo," by Maestro Apollonj, with Mme. Barbieri-Nini and Corsi, had been tolerably successful at La Fenice, in that city.

At Ferrara Verdi's "Macbeth," with Mme. Gresti-Codaglia and MM. Cruciani and Fagotti, has met with a favorable reception.

"La Valle d'Andorra," a new opera by Maestro Cagnoni, has been successful at Vigerano.

At Madrid, Pacini's "Saffo," with Mme. Gazzaniga and Malvezzi, appears to have been well received. Petrella's "Marco Visconti" was in preparation.

"Il Trovatore" is now being performed with considerable success at Constantinople. Mmes. Orecchia, Alba, and Messrs. De Vecchi and Giannini, are well spoken of in the principal parts.

Pacini's new opera, "Gli Arabi," has been produced at the Italiens, Paris. Bosio has made a great hit in it.

Our Virginia Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10, 1855.

Warning to the North—Number of Foreigners North and South—Foreign Population in Massachusetts and Virginia—Roman Catholics in Virginia—Wise and Popular Education—Mysterious Gathering in Richmond.

In the name of the Know Nothings of Virginia I thank you for your bold, manly and decisive warning to the Know Nothings of the North, elicited by the infamous sentiments of Burlingame, and the endorsement thereof by the Massachusetts Senator elect, General Wilson. You have spoken nothing but the truth, Mr. Editor, and your words vibrate through every heart in the Southern States. Sir, as I am myself a warm friend of the government of America by Americans, I know that I speak the sentiments of every Southern bosom, as I do most assuredly of my own, when I ask what interest have we of the South in Know Nothingism, that we should allow it for one moment to conflict with our institutions and our property? It is the North, not the South, that suffers from foreign immigration; and if the North is going to strike down our labor do they expect us to support them against foreign competition? Now, to show which section is practically interested most in this matter, and which section suffers most from from foreign immigration, let me present a few facts and figures which tell the whole story.

According to the census of 1850, of the free inhabitants of the United States 17,737,505 are natives of its soil, and 2,210,528 were born in foreign countries. Of the whole number of foreign born inhabitants, one million nine hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and eighteen were residents of the free States, and only two hundred forty-five thousand three hundred and ten of the slave States. Foreigners rarely come to slave States. The abolition journals are fond of proclaiming and boasting of that fact. What interest, of her own, then, has the South at all, to be compared with those of the North, in getting rid of foreigners? Take, for example, the two States of Massachusetts and Virginia. In Massachusetts, with a population of 994,514, there are 160,909 inhabitants of foreign birth; in Virginia, with a free population of 949,135, and of slaves 472,528, making in all 1,426 691, there are but twenty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-four inhabitants of foreign birth. Now, I can very well see why Massachusetts should look upon Know Nothingism as the sheet-anchor of its salvation; but can you tell me why Virginia should go into fits about it on her own account? Is there anything so dangerous in her 22,394 foreigners, that, in order to remove them from her soil, she should give up her 472,528 slaves? Let us look at the Roman Catholic aspect of the subject. The church accommodations of the Church throughout the United States and Territories, number 705,983, of which only 166,530 are found in the slaveholding States and Territories. In Massachusetts there are thirty-six Roman Catholic churches, whose aggregate church accommodations amount to 30,315, and the total value of their church property, $477,500. In Virginia there are only seventeen Roman Catholic churches, whose aggregate church accommodations are 7,930, and the whole value of their church property $126,100. Now, do you suppose that in a population of nearly a million and a half, we live in such mortal terror of eight thousand poor Catholics, (not more than two thousand of whom are voters,) that we are willing to unite in an abolition league to get quit of them?

Moreover, Protestant as I am, and fully convinced that unless America is governed by Americans, we shall all go to the dogs together, I must admit that the Southern Catholic clergy, and especially those of Virginia, have never acted offensively; never, like your man Hughes, meddled with State affairs; never shown the least desire to extend their spiritual jurisdiction into temporal matters. There was never any better minister of any denomination than the late Bishop England of South Carolina, and the same may be said of Bishop Reycolds, his successor. The former Bishop of Richmond, Bishop Whelan, now Bishop of Wheeling, in Western Virginia, and a native of this State, is justly regarded by all who know him as one of the most pure, spotless, and gentle spirits on the face of the earth; and the Right Rev. John McGill, the present Bishop of Richmond, (a native of Kentucky,) is one of the most modest, dignified, and excellent, as well as learned and able prelates, to be found anywhere. These men, and their clergy, have never meddled with our State affairs, and in the midst of the Know Nothing excitement have earnestly exhorted their flocks to quiet and forbearance, and by all means to avoid disputation and strife. We have nothing to fear from Roman Catholics or foreigners; nothing to complain of from them, their clergy, or their bishops. There are no more quiet and excellent people among us than the Roman Catholics.

No, sir! Virginia occupies a position on this Know Nothing question, in relation to Massachusetts, similar to that which she occupied in the beginning of our Revolutionary outbreak. Virginia was not injured in any degree by the wrongs inflicted upon Massachusetts by the government of Great Britain. She felt no oppressions; she could have got along very comfortably under British rule. It was disinterested patriotism that induced her to join in the Revolutionary struggle, and to give to it the leaders which Massachusetts welcomed on her own soil, in the words of Otis, as "Angels from Heaven"; the Washington, but for whom we should still be colonists of Great Britain. Virginia aided Massachusetts to gain her liberties, and, in return for it, the people of Massachusetts are doing their best to give Virginia over to fire and sword, at the hands of a barbarous and savage race. What are we to think of it—what can the Know Nothings of Massachusetts expect of the Know Nothings of Virginia, when they elect a man who endorses such red mouthed and atrocious abolition sentiments as those of Burlingame? And even your New York Know Nothings, Mr. HERALD, how comes it to pass that they permitted Seward to be re-elected, when, if they had all stood firm, they had the power to prevent it?

We stand where we stood in the revolution, with no particular interest of our own involved, but ready and willing to go for the country—to seek the general good, to place the American government in the hands of American native born citizens. In this work we are willing to co-operate, but not at the expense of our own dearest rights, our property and our honor. It would be a losing business for us to cast off the Irish of the North, who have always stood by us and our institutions, and ally with those who are seeking to cut our throats.

Most heartily, therefore, do I second your invocation to the Northern Know Nothings to disembarrass themselves at once and forever of the abolition element. It is an element of discord and destruction to themselves and to the republic. It is not an ultra, nullifying, or seceding Southern sentiment which makes this appeal. Men of that class rejoice to see such successes as those of Wilson and Seward; and such speeches as that of the rhetorical Burlingame are sweet music to their ears. The old nullifiers and secessionists throughout the South are lying low and chuckling in their sleeves at the apparent success of abolitionism in paralyzing a movement like that of Know Nothingism, which bade fair to strengthen the Union, and postpone indefinitely the hopes and schemings of those who are anxious for a Southern confederacy, and who expect to rise and flourish on the general ruin. These men, therefore, rejoice in every new and offensive outbreak of abolitionism, and will most heartily labor and pray for the election of Henry A. Wise, because he is extreme, and ultra, and rash, and violent; because he talks about "baring the arm of Virginia," and will bare it, too, upon the slightest provocation; and because, once bared, no matter whether justly or unjustly, all Virginia and all the South, of every party and of every creed, will stand by the unfurled banner of the State to the last dollar of their treasure and the last drop of their blood. It is the Union men, it is the moderate, the conservative, the patriotic people of the South who appeal to the Northern Know Nothings to fulfil the hopes which they have indulged, that the Know Nothings of the North will save America from foreign influence, and the Union from domestic traitors.

At present all is going on swimmingly in Virginia, and the Know Nothing ranks are swelled by new accessions every day. Nothing but the blackest and most despicable treason in the Know Nothing camp can prevent our success. Wise is defeating himself every speech he makes. His speech at Alexandria was but a rehash of his former stale harrangues, already published in your columns. He still goes his death for educating the people. Would to heaven that they all could be educated between now and the day of the election! Could that blessed event be brought about, Henry A. Wise would not receive the support of a corporal's guard in Virginia. It is well for him that fifty thousand cannot read, for if they could they might read some of his old whig speeches, and that would play the deuce with his chances. His only hope is in popular ignorance, not popular education.

There has been a mysterious gathering in this city during this week. The city has been thronged with strangers from all parts of the State. The various railroad cars have come crowded with passengers—so crowded that many have been obliged to stand up. Public curiosity has been greatly excited. What brings this multitude here, in the depth of winter? Some say that "Sam" is in town, and that he has come here to give us a Governor; but I do not believe that such is the object. We know now who will not be Governor—we shall know who will be after the election. KNOW SOMETHING.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24—6 P. M.

Quotations for nearly all the fancies show an improvement to-day. The advance is the result entirely of a spasmodic action on the part of the bulls, and probably will not go much further or last very long. At the first board, Indiana 5's advanced ½ per cent; Canton Company, ¼; Cumberland Coal, ¼; Illinois Central Railroad, ½; Erie, ¼; Harlem, ¼; Hudson River Railroad, ½; Panama Railroad, ¾. Galena and Chicago Railroad declined 1½ per cent. Erie (1875) and Illinois Central bonds compose the principal transactions in the bond market, and they do not vary much from day to day in prices. There is evidently considerable speculation in each. Bank stocks, in small lots, are daily sold. State stocks were inactive to-day. Since the election to fill vacancies in the direction of the Cumberland Coal Company, the stock has been in better demand, at better prices.

At the second board a small improvement in the the leading fancies was realized. Erie Railroad went up ¼ per cent; Reading Railroad, ¼; Nicaragua, ¼; Illinois Central Bonds, ½.

The steamship Washington, from this port for Southampton and Bremen to-day, carried out $129,906 in specie, of which $117,470 was in American gold.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day were as follows:—

Received	$190,024 50
Payments	64,617 51
Paid for Assay office	1,291 28
Balance	$4,823,558 29

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 22d inst., were:—

For the redemption of stock	$1,108 95
For paying Treasury debts	1,962 60
For the Customs	70,492 45
For covering into the Treasury from customs	11,461 40
For the War Department	1,605 00
For the Interior Department	4,666 00

The earnings of the Naugatuck Railroad Company for the past year have been $258,000, expenses $228,000, leaving a nominal balance of $10,000 towards a dividend fund. The disastrous freshets of 1853-4 called for a large expenditure upon the road, and it has this summer been put in a much better condition than ever before, by the payment of $70,000 for repairs. About $37,000 have also been spent for engines and cars.

The Boston *Telegraph*, of the 23d inst., says:—

The favorable state of money matters does not have any influence on the stock market, but prices continue to decline gradually, and the public transactions, from day to day, are much limited. Eastern declined to 53, and there was a moderate demand for the stock at the close: Old Colony is not wanted at 76¾, the asking price; Concord, 52 asked; Boston and Worcester, 92 asked; Maine, 99½ asked; Lowell, 78 asked; Providence, 68 to 68¼; Cheshire, 27 bid; Connecticut River, 55 to 60; Fitchburg, 83¾ to 83½; and Western, 94¾ to 95. Central 1st Mortgage Bonds fell to 49½, the lowest quotations touched for more than a month. The Ogdensburg and Rutland Bonds are also heavy, at previous quotations. There is a good demand for New York Central 6's, at 87½, and 7's at 98¾, bid. Michigan Central Bonds are also in better request, at improved rates. There is more inquiry for insurance stocks, but generally at low figures. For Hope (par 50,) 58 is bid; Franklin, 95 to 100; Hope, 37 bid; Manufacturers', 150 to 160; Mercantile Marine, 90 to 95; National, (par 50,) 65 to 70; Neptune, 86 bid; North American, 93 to 95; Suffolk, 96 to 100; United States, (par 50,) 33 to 37; Warren, 37 bid; and Washington, 56 bid. American is held at 140, the last sales (at auction) being 134½; Firemen's, which very seldom comes into the market, can be obtained at $47 per share, which is 88 per cent advance, the par being but $25. It has been, however, a regular 20 per cent stock for more than five years past, and is not, therefore, too high at the price asked. Boylston is quoted at 100 to 105; Cochituate, (par 50,) 45 to 50, and Boston about 50 to 60. For two or three years past the marine insurance companies have been especially unfortunate, and some of them have sunk a large part of their capital. It is probable that the worst days have been passed, and an improvement may now be looked for.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and