

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XXXI. No. 13.

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Sea of Ice—Don't miss by appearance.

HEROLD'S GARDEN, Broadway—Godefrid—Terrorhouse—Lovers.

BOVETRY THEATRE, Broadway—Sons of Liberty—Mons. and Mad. Desires. Vol. 1. Y. Y. FORTUNE'S FOLLIES.

HERFORD'S THEATRE, Chambers street—The Night-Watchman—Burton's New York Directory for 1856.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—A New Year's Greeting—The New Year's Greeting.

LAURA KERR'S VALENTINE, Broadway—Love Letters—The First Letter.

WOODS MINSTREL, 44 Broadway—Burlesque Parodies—The Merry Dicks.

BURKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—The Merry Dicks—Richard III.

New York, Monday, January 14, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Herald will be published at nine o'clock in the morning.

The Herald printed in English and French will be published at nine o'clock in the morning.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following prices in Europe—

London—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill. France—do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse. Germany—do. do. 7 Bismarck street. Bremen—do. do. 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will be sent by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

The Atlantic arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with ten days' later intelligence from Europe.

A despatch from Vienna, said to be authentic, states that on the 25th ult. Count Bismarck communicated the terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff.

Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

The Emperor of Austria is reported to have addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, asking him to support the new propositions, and Saxony and Bavaria will, it is thought, also give them their sanction.

Russia, it is expected, will not positively reject them. She will make counter proposals, and then negotiations will be re-opened at Vienna, or perhaps at Paris, on the basis of the Austrian ultimatum.

As if with a view to prepare the world for the opening of the conferences in the French capital, a pamphlet, ascribed to Louis Napoleon, has just made its appearance, under the title of "The Necessity of a Congress for the Pacification of Europe."

By some it is said that this brochure is the production of a M. Durey, and is a mere bookseller's speculation.

Considering, however, the severe censorship under which the press is placed in France, we may assume that the pamphlet has been published with the full sanction of the government.

The news from the Crimea and Asia Minor scarcely presents an item of interest.

A squadron of Gen. Vivian's Anglo-Turkish cavalry was reported to have been defeated, near Kertch, by the Cossacks, on the 16th of December, and their commanding officer taken.

Omer Pasha was at Sitva on the 30th of November, but was obliged to encamp, owing to the heavy rains.

There was a rumor current that he was in full retreat. The Russians are strengthening their fortifications on the north side of Sebastopol by extensive works which cover every exposed point.

This does not look like an intention to retreat. Gen. Monteviel's said to be meditating an attack upon Erzerum.

Denmark was on the point of concluding with the Western Powers a treaty similar to that just entered into with Sweden.

As soon as the campaign is opened in the Baltic this year, it is said that these treaties will be converted into offensive as well as defensive treaties, and that an allied army will be landed in Finland.

The Gazette Austrichienne has a cock and a bull story to the effect that a treaty has been concluded between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Washington, binding the two governments to mutually assist each other in the event of war breaking out between the Western Powers and the United States.

It adds, "as news more probable," that negotiations would be entered into for the purchase of forty or fifty vessels of war.

It is stated by our Berlin correspondent that great part of the new Russian loan, which has been taken by the house of Mendelssohn, in that city, has been subscribed by British capitalists, who have been unable to resist the temptation of getting six per cent for their money.

A singular commentary, if true, on British patriotism.

The Sound Dues Conference has proved a complete failure. Sweden was the only State that sent a commissioner, whilst most of the German governments, imitating the example of this country, have declined having anything to do with it.

Russia has declared that she will not consent to the proposal for capitalizing the toll, and Lord Clarendon has given Denmark plainly to understand that if she allows the American or any other flag to pass the Belts without payment of the customary dues, England will expect to be placed on exactly the same footing. Under these circumstances no compromise is possible.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port on Saturday night from San Juan, bringing San Francisco advices to the 20th ult. and \$677,795 in gold, also late news from the Sandwich Islands, Oregon and Washington Territories, and Nicaragua, full details of which appeared in Sunday's Herald.

The new from California is unimportant. The mines were yielding abundantly, and several new ones had been opened.

The markets were dull to a degree which had not been noticed for many months. From Oregon we have the particulars of several sanguinary battles with the Indians.

The savages declare that the war shall be one of extermination—that they will either drive the whites from the country, or perish in the effort. There is nothing important from the Sandwich Islands.

From Central America we have files of papers and letters from our correspondents, dated at Granada, (Nicaragua,) December 29, and at San Juan del Norte, January 2. General Walker's army consisted of about four hundred men, who were under good discipline and in excellent spirits.

Some deaths had already occurred amongst his troops, and Colonel Gillman, Captain Davidson, and a couple of other officers, were much regretted.

An order from the War Department promoted several deserving soldiers to higher commissions in consequence of the decease of these gentlemen.

The entire force had attended at church, and the General had graced a military ball with his presence. In Granada house rent was going up, in consequence of the daily return of native families.

Colonel Wheeler, the United States Minister, had been complimented by an address from the Americans resident in that city. An American hotel was much wanted, and would be well patronized.

Major Schlessinger, of Cuban celebrity, gives a succinct account of his experience previous to his embarking and after he was on board of the steamship Northern Light on the occasion of her famous run out of this port for Nicaragua.

Owing to the activity of the United States officials, the Major—like the late Louis Phillips, when in a difficulty—had to sacrifice his whiskers and moustache, but, according to his own

account, did not take cold, and felt in good health and spirits at San Juan.

Colonel Kinney was an expert at raising the cultivation of yams, and hoped that cotton would be raised successfully in his colony.

The Chontales and other gold mines of Nicaragua were attracting much attention.

Walker's chief of commissariat had advertised for contracts for army supplies.

These reports, direct from Nicaragua, of church services, balls, increase of house property value, army contracts and promotions, gold mines, and yam and cotton cultivation, flatly contradict our late Washington advices on the prospects of Central America.

A large fleet of United States and British men-of-war were expected at San Juan.

Elsewhere will be found a detailed account of the loss of the pilot boat E. K. Collins, off Fire Island Inlet, during the severe weather that occurred last week, also the loss of the clipper ship Gray, from Canton, on the same coast.

The loss of life was not large, but the wreck of the pilot boat was attended with circumstances that make the narrative of thrilling interest.

We give the statement of a boy who was on the frozen wreck for thirty-two hours, a great part of which time he was in the water up to his armpits, and who was eventually rescued, though three of his companions perished.

A statement is also given of the sufferings of our New York pilots along the coast during the recent severe weather, and the whole is a vivid picture of the perils that environ those who "go down to the sea in ships."

We have news from Lagayra (Venezuela) to the 21st ult. Senor Avanda, late Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, had been appointed Minister to the United States, and had already left for his destination.

The country was quiet and business active.

Gov. Clark has appointed Enoch Jacobs, of Williamsburg, Justice of the Peace for the county of Kings, in place of James Hall, resigned.

The value of foreign goods imported into the port of Boston during the week ending 12th inst. amounted to \$434,556.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright was recommended for the Presidency by the old line Democratic State Convention of Indiana, which met on the 8th inst.

We give in another column the third day's proceedings in the case of the alleged Irish filibusters at Cincinnati. The testimony is very interesting.

There was more activity in the cotton market on Saturday, while prices were a shade easier, without change in prices. The sales embraced 2,000 bales—part in transit. Flour opened slack, but grew firmer, and closed at 61 a 12c. per barrel higher for common and medium grades.

Wheat was quiet, the only sales being confined to Western red, at \$1.90 for common, while good was reported sold at \$1.95.

Holders of prime shipping lots of corn were firm, while transactions were limited to small lots near Yellow Southern at 86c., and old Western mixed at 91 a 92c., while for lots of prime, delivered, 94c. was asked.

Pork was higher, and sales of mess were made at \$16 a \$16 1/2. Sugar was without change in prices, and sales of hogsheads were quite limited.

About 6,000 boxes more sold, chiefly at 8c. a 8 1/2c. Freight was steady, with a fair amount of engagements, especially for English ports.

The Great Question of 1856 in the United States.

If experience is either to be remembered or considered, it would seem impossible that the people of the United States should longer yield obedience to the behests and edicts of party.

So long as we were struggling through an experiment in our peculiar government—recognized as a nation, but given no voice in the councils of nations—exercising the functions of an independent State, but denied the character of solid nationality—it was all very well to be wrangling for mere party ascendancy.

But now that we have risen to be a Power, and our authority can no longer be questioned—that our ability and stability are recognized—that our government, republican as it is, is giving evidence to all the world that it is based on principles which alone can assure permanence—that ours is the normal rule, and that all others are mere temporary expedients—it is full time that mere party wrangles should cease and the American people should look to the great interests of their race, and to their own duties and destiny as a nation.

The question of 1856 is not, then, Buchanan, or Douglas, or Marcy, or Wise, or Seward, or any mere man or candidate; nor is it this party or that party, this interest or that interest, but it is what party or movement will best subserve the solid interests of the country.

It is not hard shells, nor soft shells, nor half shells, nor Democrats, nor Whigs, nor Know Nothings, but it is what will most aid the great interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in the United States.

They are the people of progress, of moral and intellectual development; and that the branch of this race occupying the States of the Federal Union are in advance of all others, we need no more to prove than to refer to the history of the Union and to the present condition of the people inhabiting its territories.

In government, they are more stable and firm; in industry, more enterprising, prosperous and successful; in education, more enlightened; in religion, as zealous in benevolence as generous; in invention, more virtuous and happy than any other people on the globe.

It is time, then, to adjust and put in subjection the mere mercenary spirit of party, and to rise up to the dignity of our people as a nation. It is time to exercise the positive force placed in our hands, and to assert our rights—to vindicate our position as the vanguard of civilization and progress.

We are no longer a second rate Power. By our geographical position, as well as by our physical resources, our numbers and our intelligence, we occupy unassailable ground, and it is full time that we should get rid of those miserable Asiatic ideas which would pen us up and confine us as prisoners within our own fruitful gardens.

Here, as elsewhere in the world, the Anglo-Saxon race has to contend with the African and the Asiatic, which are its inferiors. The English have conquered India, and will conquer and subdue China and all Asia.

The movement of this branch of the human family certainly cannot be misunderstood. It has inherent expansive powers. It is the only practical, and in this respect, the only truly philosophical people in the world.

Its operations are everywhere seen. It turned the discoveries in America to uses—it reared here a people in many respects the superiors of the British nation—their superiors, precisely because they were more practical. The assertion and maintenance of our independence, though opposed by the pride of the mother country, was in the last degree fortunate for all parties.

Great Britain to-day is our dependant. We have added alike to her wealth, her politics, her literature and her industry. We have largely contributed to her commerce, and her manufacturers, employed her shipping, supplied her necessities, humbled her aristocracy, exalted her people.

The United States is the sythe of equality mowing over the kingdom. Our free press has made a free press in England. The

London Times said a few months back, speaking of the condition of the British subject—"A man can do, we should be sorry to say, here, many things he could not do fifty years ago."

Now, let us recur to the United States in America. It is time to come home—to look after American affairs. The greatest difficulty we have to contend against is the non-appreciation of our own position.

We secured Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and California, in spite of ourselves. There were many who deprecated these additions to our territory—who vainly sought to limit our action to the original sphere of the Federal Union; and there are many now who inwardly groan when a new State, carved out of the wilderness by an industry which has no example, is added to the federal constellation.

It is strange that where there is so much light there should be those who will not see. That constellation has already obscured those pale, flickering orbs, Cuba, Mexico and the exotics of Central America, and the time is coming when they will be renovated by the Anglo-Saxon race, and be made to shine out with all the splendors of its industry and arts.

This may be termed by our British contemporaries idle gasconade, but it is no more so than would be the history of our people. It is prophecy—a prophecy based upon the condition of the American people—upon their railroads, their shipping, their manufactures, their telegraphs, their free press, their lands, their government, their literature, and above all, their capital and enterprise.

It is prophecy grounded upon necessity, upon good to the human family, upon morality, upon religion, upon life of every grade, and above all, upon freedom.

The cause of religion—we mean practical religion—the good of the Catholic, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian Church, demands it. Those Asiatic counterfeiters of religion—those political snobs who pursue their avocations for a living and make their creeds at party brawls and perform their services at elections—they are not Americans, and it is right that they should oppose Americans.

The cause of the Anglo-Saxon race is their bane—that cause is practical and looks to benefits to be secured to the human family, and not to abolitionism.

The election of 1856 is to be a filter by which the wheat is to be separated from the chaff, of whatever party. Measures cannot be executed without men—but there are true progressive men enough in all parties to give scope to the Union and the constitution, to secure peace and prosperity to the people against abolition, niggers, political agitation, insurrections, civil war, corruption and dissolution. Their signal triumph will open the eyes of our countrymen to the high destiny that awaits them under the influence of the great causes now operating to promote the common weal.

Sectional bickerings and agitations are the weapons used by the enemies of progress. United we are strong and resistless—driven into local quarrels and made to struggle about the fruits of our national advancement, we are weak and decried. Our advancement towards Mexico and Cuba is impeded solely by the insane divisions of our people upon the question of slavery.

It is the duty of the country in the election of 1856 to put this issue directly to the people, and there ought to be patriotism enough among all parties to see the necessity of so uniting as to put down at once and forever the agitators of the question of slavery.

That is the great point in the coming canvass. It is the point of vital interest to the race—and it involves the question whether we prefer to adhere to mere local trifles rather than promote the higher and nobler interests of humanity and our own national fame.

THE LATE STORM—DISASTERS AT SEA.—We publish to-day some interesting statements with respect to the recent casualties along our coasts, more particularly in reference to the sufferings of that valuable class of men; our coast pilots. Within the memory of man, perhaps, there has never been a spell of weather so severe and calamitous in its effects as that which set in with the storm of the 5th of January. The oldest sailors with whom we have conversed do not recollect anything like it.

Our pilots have encountered terrible sufferings in the discharge of their arduous duties, and three of them, we regret to say, have perished. From fifty to a hundred persons must have been lost in the different vessels that were wrecked on the night of the 5th on the coasts of our immediate neighborhood.

In the pilot boat E. K. Collins, which was run aground on Fire Island, six persons were frozen to death, and the pilot Mitchell was drowned in attempting to escape to the shore.

Of the crew of the Pacific, which went ashore at Little Egg Harbor, consisting of six persons, only one, the mate, was saved. Of the bark and brig which were wrecked at Barnegat, all hands were lost. Besides these casualties, numbers of vessels went ashore at Bearfort, N. C., Carrituck beach, Cape Henlopen, Lynn Haven bay and other places, but most of them fortunately without loss of life.

Altogether, the last week has been signalized by more disasters than any period within our remembrance. One peculiarity of the weather that has prevailed is its universality. From North, South, East and West we have accounts of its unusually severe character—the novel diversion of sleighing being even enjoyed in Richmond and others of our Southern cities. Nor is its severity confined to our own latitudes. In England and France there have been heavy falls of snow; and in mid latitudes, the weather has been fearful. Let us hope that we shall not have many additions to make to the long list of marine disasters which we have already published.

THE THAW AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—CAUTION TO HOUSEHOLDERS.—We are now in the full tide of "the glow and the flow" predicated by Professor Merriam. The ice King has relaxed his iron grasp of us, and everything is at present in the melting mood, threatening us with universal dilution. Even the Maine law men must have more water just now than suits their aqueous temperaments. In this, as in all other things, a happy medium is preferable.

A few days since we cautioned our fellow citizens against the consequences of this violent reaction of the atmosphere. We suggested to them several measures which it would be advisable to adopt to guard against its inconvenient effects. One of these, the levelling of snow heaps in the streets, we are happy to see has been generally acted upon in Broadway, but in the other parts of the city great negligence has been displayed in this respect. The consequence is, that most of the side streets in

which there is anything of an incline, are already impassable, and when the snow melts entirely their inhabitants have a fair chance of being submerged. Had the snow been properly levelled over the centre of the streets, the first of these results would not have occurred.

The second may still be avoided by prompt steps being taken to comply with this simple precaution. But even then it will only be partial in its effects, unless care be taken to keep the culverts clear of obstructions. The soil, carried down to them by the accumulated streams of dissolved ice, will choke them up, unless they are frequently looked to. The annoyances and inconveniences which we shall have to suffer, if this be not done, should, in themselves, be a sufficient stimulus to the attention and watchfulness of householders.

The same vigilance should be exercised in regard to the hydrants, as, in the event of their not being easily accessible, the most calamitous consequences from fire might ensue. These precautions are the more necessary to be observed at present, from the danger of the thaw being again suddenly arrested and the snow being converted into solid ice. A little trouble, in the way of prevention, will prevent a great deal of after labor and individual expense. Common sense dictates the expediency of every one taking his share of it.

WHERE'S MR. EBLING.—The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has issued several proclamations in relation to the present horrid condition of the city highways. We desire to call his attention to the fact that in many cases the snow has not been removed from the sidewalks that environ the city property, public parks, squares and so forth. In the upper part of the city, about the squares, the side walks are coated with ice several inches in thickness, much to the danger and discomfort of pedestrians. It is Mr. Ebling's duty to attend to these matters, which have been neglected during eight days, and we hope the Mayor will stir him up a little.

THE LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

THREATENING EFFECT OF OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—THE QUARREL IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1856.

A strong impression pervades political circles here that our relations with Great Britain are threatening, and serious apprehensions are felt and expressed by many Senators—several of them in the confidence of the administration—of an early rupture between the two governments. It is evident that there must be a fight or a back out on one side or the other.

No prospect of an organization of the House. Mr. Cleggman holds up his plurality resolution, hoping to get other democrats to support it. Only two go with him on it. There may be a vote practised by the Bankers to draw it out. If Banks should follow, and another taken up, an election would be dropped. Bets are being made on an organization this week.

ENGLAND AND CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1856.

Highly important despatches have been received at the State Department, from England, respecting the understanding respecting Central American affairs. They will be formally considered by the Cabinet, to-morrow, when their import will be known.

Information has been received here that Indiana has elected delegates to the National Convention, in favor of Bright for President, and refusing to endorse the administration. This greatly annoys General Pierce. It is understood that Ohio has gone Buchanan.

PROJECTS IMPUTED TO GEN. WALKER—COL. PARKER II. FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1856.

Certain foreign ministers apprehend, on what they consider undoubted authority, that the Walker movement embraces within the scope of its ultimate operations the conquest of Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Domingo; hence their constant watchfulness in that quarter and frequent communications with our government on the subject.

The report of General Shields, made a year ago, in the Senate, has been reproduced, in which Parker H. French is charged with obtaining two thousand dollars worth of government stores on a forged letter of credit, and branding him as an impostor. This has materially operated to damage Mr. French's prospects here.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1856.

A square rigged vessel is ashore on Fann Bar, and is breaking up. Spars, rigging, &c., came ashore on Deer Island; also three boats on the beach, all stove. No assistance could be rendered from the shore.

Four inches of snow fell last night, followed by heavy rain and a stormy easterly gale has prevailed all day. No train has arrived here to-day.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13, 1856.

We have received no mail south of Washington to-day. Mr. C. C. Charles has been playing at cards. Miss Julia Daily had a farewell benefit on Saturday last. Mrs. Charles Howard commences at the Adelphi this evening.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12, 1856.

COTTON—Firm and unchanged, with a steady demand for spinners' use. Wool—There is a better feeling, and a decided advancing tendency towards the close, although the sales this week have been rather light—amounting to \$2,000. Lard—Firm and unchanged, with an upward tendency. Sales—21,400 pieces.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident.

The Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad met on Saturday—called together in consequence of the late accident.

We learn that they unanimously directed an immediate examination and report of the circumstances and causes of the disaster by the President and Superintendent, and that in the meantime engineers Dawson and Earl, and all others implicated, be suspended from duty, and they also unanimously resolved to dismis Campbell from the service of the company.

On the 14th inst. the Railroad Commissioners were notified of the accident, and they have replied, giving notice of their intention to examine into the causes of the accident, and have appointed Monday evening, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the State House, Albany, for the purpose.

In one of the city papers, on Saturday, allusion was made to the reduction of the force of firemen. This, we understand, is a mistake. No reduction has been made, and it is not intended to be. The number of firemen is the same, but so diminution in the number. Most of these men have been a long time in the employ of the company, and are constantly under the immediate supervision of the chief, as well as of the fire engine.

Some point connected with the late calamity is worthy of notice—the time of the late train leaving "Longfellow" at the time table says—For the Albany train, 1:30 for Mr. Camp, 2:45. The first train was behind time, and did not leave till 2:55. If Mr. Camp exercised that discretion which the circumstances of the case warranted, and his rules and regulations called for, he could well have waited fifteen minutes, although he was, by the rules of the company, justified in leaving in ten minutes. When last heard from the wounded, they were doing well.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 9, 1856.

In addition to the number of wounded, published yesterday, I learned that G. H. Van Wyck, of Newburgh, Orange county, was in the cat next the rear, and was injured, receiving a scald or burn and a cut over the right eye; also a laceration in the back and hip. Mr. Van Wyck was in the collision which happened two years since, near the same spot, by two locomotive meeting on single track, at all speed. A. W. Newkirk, of Westbury, Sullivan county, was also wounded in the head and shoulders.

City Intelligence.

ACCIDENT TO PROFESSOR STEPHENS.—The sidewalks are yet in a very slippery and dangerous condition, in consequence of the snow and ice not being removed, and sand or ashes sprinkled on the flagging. Numerous accidents from this cause are daily occurring. Yesterday Professor Stephens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, crossing street, in passing upon the sidewalk, and he has fallen, giving notice upon the sidewalk and cut a severe gash over one of his eyes, besides receiving several abrasions of the face and neck, and a laceration of the right pollex distal, the gash being very deep, rendered the Professor unable to walk, and caused the injured Professor to be conveyed to his residence in a carriage.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States ship of war Constellation arrived at New York on the 9th ult.

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

The weather, last week, was a complete damper for our dramatic efforts. All the theatres suffered more or less, generally more. They cannot look for much better business until the usual conveniences are restored to Broadway and the avenues.

At the BROADWAY THEATRE, the beautiful spectacle, "King Charming," and the new farce, "Catching a Mermaid," have been played during the week. "King Charming" is as charming as ever, and we are glad that it is to have another week's run. "The Sea of Ice," is a Parisian drama, thence transferred to the Adelphi, London, where it had a long run. It is full of fine points, and the parts entrusted to Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Ponsill give an excellent opportunity for fine acting. Of its class, the "Sea of Ice" is the best thing which has been done here, and some of its effects are grand. Morton's new farce, "Don't Judge by Appearances," is also to be given to-night.

At LAURA KERR'S VALENTINE, the only novelty of this week has been the adaptation of "The Pride of the Market," which has not been particularly successful. The songs and dances introduced are good, but there is nothing else worth mentioning. To-night we have "The Love Chase," with a good cast, and a new ballet, "The Prima Donna," in which Victoria Frank, a capital artist, and Miss Deign will execute their prettiest parts.

At BURTON'S THEATRE, a new farce, "The Barber's Plot," is announced for this evening. Also the "New Year's Eve" and "Burton's Directory." Mr. Burton acts in each of these pieces. A new version of "Toolies" is in rehearsal.

At WALLACK'S THEATRE, a new comedy, "An Awkward Arrival," was played for the first time here on Saturday night. We are told that it is one of the pieces lately produced at Drury Lane for Mr. Charles Matthews. It is in two acts. The following is a sketch of the plot:—

Arthur Ormone (Lester) has married a widow of thirty-five, (Mrs. Hays) several years his senior, and the lady is of course a little jealous of her young and handsome husband. She has a daughter by her first marriage, who is now boarding school, a beautiful girl of seventeen, Clara (Miss Gannon); but Ormone is led to believe that she is a mere child, the mother designedly keeping her at school, fearful that if she and her husband should meet, the conversation might be disagreeing to her. Clara, however, has fallen in love with one Charles Aspery (Stewart), a friend of Ormone's, and some acquaintance of his mother. Before he has an opportunity of doing so, however, Clara arrives, having run away from school. This "awkward arrival" somewhat nonpluses Ormone, who determines to conceal her from the lady, and she has spoken to her mother; but the private eyes of Mrs. Ormone's maid, Rose, (Mrs. Conover) are upon him, and of course she informs her mistress; but, being ignorant of the young lady's name, she is confirmed by finding the handkerchief and bouquet of that lady in the library, she having just visited her.

When Mrs. Ormone enters the library, Clara has locked herself in an anteroom. Mr. Aspery soon afterwards enters, and her suspicions are communicated to him, and when Ormone appears an exciting scene ensues. Mrs. Ormone summons the lady to appear, and is confounded by discovering