[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

them in all directions. As many of them were obliged to cross their way back to Masaya through a thick underbrush and over tangled weeds, they could not make much progress, and this allowed our men to commit great havoc among them. As those who were in front were retreating, several rallies were fired upon them, which, burying among their ranks, caused them much injury.

The position they chose as an ambuscade was a good one for that purpose, and admirably, ten of our men were killed in their gallant efforts to drive the enemy back. There were also about forty-five on our side wounded. Fortunately nearly all the wounds were very slight—three or four only were considered dangerous.

There are very few cases on record where men fought with more bravery than did ours on this occasion. Every man who was killed belonging to the Artillery, fell by the side of his gun, and on the most galling fire, there was scarcely a man flinched from his most advanced position. There are no men in the world who could do better fighting, or exhibit more cool or determined bravery.

It is difficult to give a correct number of the killed on the side of the enemy. Whenever it is possible, they carry their dead off the field with them, and in this instance, while our soldiers were in pursuit of them, they saw several carried off by their comrades. Many were also killed in our rear down at such a distance, while they were retreating, that their bodies might be carried off without much loss. The dead were allowed to remain on the field all night. When the men who were detailed from our party to bury the dead Americans, arrived on the field in the morning, they counted fifty-one of the enemy lying on the road side, close to the bodies of the Americans, and from the indications of the bushes and grass close to them, they supposed a much greater number had been killed.

If we give the enemy the same number of wounded to the proportion of killed on our own side, which is four and a half wounded to one killed, it will be seen that they will have lost in this engagement two hundred and fifty men. But there must have been more killed than this burying party of our own saw, and their proportion of wounded must have been much greater than ours, as our riflemen would scarcely miss some part of a man when permitted to take deliberate aim at the retreating enemy.

The darkness favored the escape of those who attacked us, and Gen. Walker, on venturing to the out-skirts of the city, where he waited the approach of day to begin the attack. During the night it rained quite heavily also were, and, unfortunately, some of the ammunition for our larger guns became damp. Some of the fuse to the shells were also affected by the weather, causing them to burst at a slower than ordinarily. The circumstance rendered the artillery less effective than it would have been under more favorable circumstances during the latter part of the fight.

During the night the enemy kept up a fire in the direction of our men, but as they took care to keep a long distance off, their shots, fired at random, did no damage whatever.

As soon as there was light enough to distinguish objects at a distance, our men were on the move. It was ascertained that the enemy occupied the church in the plaza which had been taken by us in our first attack upon Masaya, and that the windows in it were well barricaded. Gen. Walker having possession of a rising ground, which commanded both the plaza and the church, began the attack by throwing shells into it. Under the fire of these, the second Rifles charged, led on by Major Cayces, and accompanied by Col. E. J. Sanders, and in a few minutes they had routed the enemy and gained possession of both church and plaza without the loss of a man. He was by this movement put in possession of the whole of the upper part of the city, and was in such a position that he could carry on his operations at leisure in whatever way he chose against the enemy.

Here, along with the provisions he had taken with him, he found an abundance of excellent food, which included fresh beef of good quality, chickens, turkeys, fresh eggs, pork, cheese &c., as well as a plentiful supply of good water. As our men had been under arms all night, and had taken but little rest since they left Granada, they were here permitted to regale themselves before they began the heavy business laid out for them.

The chief strength of the enemy was, of course, known to be in the large church which stood in the centre of the large plaza, and to this point all our force began to cut a passage. The first day the church in the upper plaza served as a base for our operations; but as our force was small, and it would not be safe to give it a great extension, the church was abandoned by all except a guard for quarters still nearer the enemy.

Gen. Walker ascertained before he was long at Masaya, a correct account of the forces of the enemy they amounted in all to fifteen hundred men. After the first day he could not bring a force exceeding two hundred men against them.

When Gen. Walker started from Granada, the force at Masaya was between five and six hundred men, but the day after he reached that city, they were reinforced by about nine hundred Guatemalans.

In fact, some of the prisoners which were taken stated that the enemy amounted to every three thousand men, and the majority seemed of opinion that there could not be less than two thousand; but these people are so ignorant that they have little or no idea of numbers. None of the prisoners, however, gave a lower estimate than we place before our readers.

Their superior force enabled them to attempt to surround us. Their first attempt was so easily anticipated, and so promptly met, that they did not again attempt it during the remainder of the three days we remained giving them cradle.

This first flanking movement was made by a body of the enemy, which probably exceeded five hundred. They made a very vigorous attack but were promptly met by a portion of the First Rifles, under Lieut Col. O'Neil, and a part of the artillery under Major Schwartz. The enemy, after persistent efforts, were driven back, with a loss of some eighty killed and wounded. Our loss in this case was some two men killed and eight wounded. Major Schwartz, assisted by Capt. Farrand, of the artillery, behaved so gallantly that Gen. Walker promoted the former a colonel on the field, and the latter a major.

The necessity of keeping his small force concentrated as he continued to advance, was the number of men necessary to hold the church in his rear if it should be attacked, as well as the danger of having such a stronghold in his rear if it should by an accident fall into the hands of the enemy, determined him in setting it on fire, and thus destroying it.

This mode of defence had been already adopted by the enemy; they burned two houses before the church had been fired by the Americans.

It appears that the enemy will not, under any circumstances, attack our men unless sheltered by thick adobe walls. As our force was comparatively small, much of it could not be spared to remain idle in defending the rear, and as an open space was of itself sufficient protection, Gen. Walker ordered the houses in his rear to be burned. By this, it the enemy advanced he could meet them on a fair field, where American bravery was certain of a triumph. The result justified the action. When there were no more walls to crouch behind there were no more attempts at an ambuscade.

The enemy, on the third day, made a charge in a large body to capture a mortar battery which Gen. Henningsen had created, and which was evidently giving them much annoyance. The number appeared to be about three hundred. They were repulsed only by two companies of the rifles and fifteen volunteers from the Hussars department. Our men stood firm until they came up quite close, and then poured into them a well directed volley. They broke in confusion, and did not attempt another regular charge while our men remained at Masaya. In this charge we had only one man killed.

The enemy had been ever since the former battle at Masaya, fortifying and strengthening every spot available for a stand; hence nearly every house was of itself a citadel in miniature, from which it was necessary to drive them before the Americans could take possession; and the very places which our men had formerly gained at the point of the bayonet had now to be taken in the same manner.

But the impetuosity of our soldiers was irresistible. During three entire days they continued to advance from house to house and from square to square, without being once obliged to yield an inch of what they had conquered, until they succeeded in getting into the main plaza, and forced the enemy to take shelter in the large church and in the buildings at the extreme end of the city.

Several times during the third day the officers begged Gen. Walker to permit them to lead their men in a charge at the large edifice; but this he would not by any means permit. He was anxious to save our men, and felt assured that the same result could be accomplished by shelling them out of it, and it is most remarkable that so well were his measures taken and so effectively but solely did he work that there were only three Americans killed during the three days' fighting in the city; while on the other hand, the losses of the enemy were strewn about in all directions, and this too, when they put forth their utmost efforts to carry off their dead.

So great at length became the stench of the decomposing bodies that some of our men began to sicken. Even the burning of the houses did not purify the air sufficiently to render it endurable. All our dead were buried. It would have occupied the entire time of a large portion of our men to inter the remains of those who had fallen beneath their well directed fire; and as their energies were put forth in rather augmenting than lessening the evil, the stench continued to get so much worse that it became dangerous. If in the morning the large church was taken by assault many lives might have been lost in gaining it, and if the army remained there another day so as to take time to shell the enemy out, an equal number might be carried off by disease. Under these circumstances it was adjudged best to draw off the forces, and, as it happened in almost a like manner at Rivas, allow Providence to complete the battle the Americans had so vigorously begun and so bravely maintained.

By remaining to take possession of the place, General Walker would also have lost valuable time, which was probably necessary to secure the integrity of the Transit so great that intelligence of what was going on in the former place could not reach him until the force under Colonel Jaquess might have been in need of assistance, if the enemy, who had been beaten a few days previously, had rallied around the strong reinforcement which he knew must about that time have reached the vicinity of Rivas.

The enemy made three distinct attacks upon us—the ambuscade on the first night, the attack in our rear the second day, and the charge upon our mortar battery. Each of those attacks were made by different sets of men, under different officers; and it is worthy of remark that the same body never attacked us twice. They were no doubt always so badly beaten that they could not be again brought against us. On the second, Lieut. Col. O'Neil shot the leader and captured his horse. His spurs and stirrups were of solid silver, and worth nearly $300. He was dressed in good style, and was evidently possessed of much bravery. The men he led were, however, almost entirely naked.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., the order was passed along the American lines to prepare for a retiring to Granada. The night was dark, although the stars shone clearly, and many of the men were sleeping, after the fatigues of the day. When awakened and commanded to "fall in" to their companies, they did so with the utmost cheerfulness, in the expectation that they were to be led in a night attack against the church in the large plaza—the stronghold of the enemy.

As the Americans passed by where the first fight happened the dead of the enemy remained yet unburied. The stench was almost beyond endurance, and was distinctly perceptible for a distance of nearly five miles. Some companies did not appear to be aware that they were marching back to Granada until they had advanced some miles upon the road; and when made aware of the direction in which they were moving, they expressed much disappointment that a certain victory was thus snatched from them at the very moment they were about to clutch it.

As an evidence of the entire prostration of the enemy, it may be stated that they neither endeavored to impede our march nor attack our rear. Our men marched the entire distance with as little fear of being disturbed as if there was not an enemy within one hundred miles. Everything was also brought back in good order. We brought back our cannons, mortars, howitzers, ammunition, horses, mules, and all our sick and wounded men. The army which had left Granada on the 15th re-entered it on the 19th, with a large brass band playing lively airs at their head, their colors flying gaily at their fronts, and, save the indications of having travelled on a muddy road, appeared in as good spirits as when they took their departure.

GRANADA DURING THE FIGHTS.

The spiritedness of the Americans in this country was well illustrated the past fortnight by the manner in which they volunteered to do garrison duty, in the absence of the major part of the troops at Virgin Bay and at Masaya. There were some four hundred and fifty soldiers left here as a garrison, while the other part of the force was engaged with the enemy in various parts. Some of the soldiers left here were unfit for active service, but the interests of the city were not on this account neglected. The citizens enrolled themselves into a volunteer corps and stood guard as regulars. Brig Gen Fry was in command, and probably his suavity of manner did much toward getting men to thus come forward to perform what they considered their duty.

OUR LATE BATTLES.

[From El Nicaraguense, Nov. 22.]

The courage and daring displayed by Americans in their attack upon Massaya, on the 12th of last October, when, with a force of only about one half of the enemy, they succeeded in driving them from point to point and from house to house, until they were so completely hemmed in that one more hour's fighting would have driven them completely out of their stronghold; the desperate defence of undisciplined Americans in Granada, where 150 men resisted successfully the combined attack of an allied force of 1,200 men, and the cunning of secret enemies, for twenty one hours, the routing of the enemy on the Transit route by Brigadier General Hornsby, with a force not equal in numbers to a fifth part of the enemy, on the 10th inst; and the complete triumph of our soldiers upon the same ground, under General Walker, on the 15th—two days afterwards—where, with about four hundred men, he put to a complete route 1 200 of the opposing force, will make an epoch in the history of American bravery and valor.

There are but few instances in history where a force of men, however well trained in war, marched against an enemy three or four times their own number, strongly fortified, and succeeded in not only driving them from their entrenchments, but pulling them to a complete rout.

All past experience serves to prove that a small party behind entrenchments are equal to many times their number, if they possess ordinary courage, and that in some instances a mere handful of men have kept in check for months and years whole armies of brave men.

Where a small number have overcome large bodies it has been usually in the open field. Here bravery has a fair opportunity to distinguish itself, and superior generalship may be displayed. It was in an open field fight that General Taylor beat treble his numbers of Mexicans; it was in field fights that Napoleon Bonaparte established his fame, and vindicated the honor and chivalry of France. But Napoleon failed before the comparatively insignificant town of Jean d'Acre, because here, instead of men, he was obliged to contend against stone walls and other fortifications. Whenever it came to a fight in the open field the British and French soldiers beat the Russians; but the Russians behind walls were, apparently, invincible. It has not unfrequently happened that a besieging force of ten times the number of those besieged have failed in their attempts, and this, too oftentimes when aided by a powerful fleet. Nearly all the records of the past show that one man behind a wall is, under circumstances, nearly equal to three who would attack him there, and that in the majority of instances an attacking party should be larger than the party attacked.

Now the reverse of all this has been the case with American in Nicaragua. Here small forces have attacked large bodies of men in strongly entrenched positions more frequently, and with greater success, than was ever before achieved. Here the smaller force has always acted on the offensive, and the larger on the defensive. Here, contrary to all precedent, the smaller forces having invariably succeeded in driving the larger from their entrenchments.

In the United States the battle of Buena Vista was looked upon as one of the most severe tests of American courage. Even England caught up the strain, and felt complimented that they could claim relationship with people as brave as the Americans, while Europe applauded and acknowledged the military spirit and daring of our people. But Buena Vista was an open field, and men were met by men only.

Americans have surpassed themselves in this country. They have not only vanquished relatively greater numbers, but they have done it when the enemy were shielded against their open attacks. The soldiers of Central America have never but twice attacked the Americans in Nicaragua—once at Virgin Bay and once at Granada. At Virgin Bay 150 attacked 108; the fight lasted only about an hour; the attacking party were driven back with great loss. The other was the late attack upon this city, of which the world knows the result.

Now, when we consider that in each of the instances mentioned above the attacking force was vastly superior to the force attacked, and was repulsed with great loss, and that wherever the Americans have attacked the enemy they have been successful with forces much inferior numerically, the difference of the material of the two armies will be at once apparent. The Americans here fight as if engaged in an arena, under the immediate view of the whole world, and the bravery they display is worthy at once the object for which they are contending and the admiration of all mankind.

The day is not far distant when the late engagements of Americans in this country will be pointed to as surpassing Buena Vista, or Alma, or Inkermann and parallelled only by the defence of Leonidas with his 300 Spartans, against the hosts of Xerxes, or one of the most remarkable feats of arms in ancient or modern times.

The Nicaraguan army is already spoken of wherever bravery is admired. Its feats are already upon the tongues of the young chivalrous and daring of North America and the nations of Europe, and before many weeks elapse many of the bold and adventurous soldiers of fortune who have been always engaged in European wars will come to this country, where fame and honor are open to all, and where courage, being appreciated, never goes unrewarded.

The humblest soldier in the ranks of the Nicaraguan army has a brighter future before him than is opened to the officers of the majority of armies. Scarcely a fight takes place that several are not taken from the ranks and invested with a commission, nor does any person distinguish himself without being rewarded. We have now several field officers who were less than one year ago serving in the ranks, and nearly one half of the intermediate grades have but a few months since served as private soldiers. It was an army constructed on this principle that made Napoleon invincible, and that will ultimately place Gen. Walker at the head of the bravest man in the world.

THE ALLIED MODE OF WARFARE IN NICARAGUA.

[From El Nicaraguense, Nov. 22.]

The world was, not long since, startled with the proclamation that the governments of Guatemala and San Salvador were, in the goodness of their hearts, about to send a large force against the Americans in Nicaragua to drive them back to their homes in the North. Proclaiming themselves, with loud voices, the champions of right and the defenders of the weak and unprotected, they denounced us as freebooters and pirates, whose extermination would be equal to an especial act of grace for all the world, and marched against us, bringing a force which is, numerically, at least four times stronger than the entire number of Americans in Central America.

Having met with no material opposition, they marched boldly on until they came to Leon in this State, where they were, no doubt, hospitably received. There, as we were informed by Mr. Manning's letter, some three months ago they fortified themselves and prepared for a siege. This brilliant manoeuvre no doubt served to amuse the credulous Leonese, but it became apparent that the great object these chivalrous gentlemen had in coming to Nicaragua was to get something to eat and wear.

When the alternative was presented to them to advance or retire, they chose the former, and in the very first place which afforded them food and water they again pitched their tents, and would still, in all probability, have remained there, were it not that about the time their supplies ran short, Gen. Walker, in order to induce them to draw nearer, ordered his outposts to fall back on Granada. This induced them to come as close as Masaya—some fifteen miles.

We cannot state positively what their ideas were in forcing themselves in there, were it not they were laboring under the delusion that they were thus besieging Granada. This immense display of strategic ability must assuredly be appreciated by the people who are interested in the struggles in this country for freedom. They must also admire the valor of the thousands who, with the resources of two States at their back, and the duty to perform of fulfilling great promises, sat down and entrenched themselves, as if in dread of a few hundred Americans.

They started with the avowed purpose of driving the Americans out of this county, and when they came within a day's march of where they were, quietly settled down and waited to be driven out themselves. This sitting down and waiting to be attacked is the only thing they have done since the war began. It is true they advanced upon Granada, but they were under the impression at the time that there was no person in it, except a few sick, whom they calculated upon slaughtering. When they went to Rivas, instead of attacking the few Americans who were in that vicinity, they began to fortify and await an attack, and when upon the Transit road they dare not advance to either end—a distance of only six miles—but pitched their tents and awaited there until the Americans went and drove them from their position.

If this is to be their settled policy—if they will not, under any circumstances, advance upon positions where they have reason to suppose Americans are stationed, it may, we think, be set down as settled that by this mode of warfare considerable time will elapse before they succeed in driving the Americans out of Nicaragua.

Political Movements.

GETTING ON THE BACK OF.—The following card appears in the Washington *Union*:—

In the proceedings of Congress on the 8th instant, I observe that the Hon. I. D Campbell is reported as saying that one negro vote was given in this district, and that that vote was cast for me. This whole statement is an unqualified falsehood. Not one solitary negro or mulatto voted for me, as the testimony will clearly establish. This Mr. Campbell well knows. Instead of one, more than twenty mulattoes and persons of color did vote in this district at the October election.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1856.

SENATOR FRANCE, OF MARYLAND.—It has been intimated in some of the papers that the Hon. James A. France, of Maryland, desires a seat in the Cabinet. This we feel authorized to deny, says the Annapolis *Republican*, because it will be recollected that he emphatically stated during the campaign, in one of his letters, that there was no place within the gift of the President which he would accept. His own words is better evidence than all others.

The Recent Storm.

ITS EFFECTS IN BROOKLYN.

There was considerable damage by the storm of Sunday night in various parts of Brooklyn, and especially in those sections most exposed to the wind. A row of five unfinished brick buildings on Hamilton street, near Myrtle avenue, were demolished. They were not yet closed in. The damage is about $2,000. The corners of two new houses in Degraw street, and of several in Baltic and Union streets were blown off. The remaining wall of the building No 38 Fulton street, extending to Doughty street, which was burned out on Friday night, was blown down. A story of the coal house, corner of Fulton and Furman streets was damaged, and a number of other houses were more or less injured, while signs were scattered, awnings ripped, and many trees were prostrated.

BUILDINGS IN WILLIAMSBURG BLOWN DOWN BY THE GALE.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a row of five three story brick buildings in course of construction in Rodney street, near Division avenue, were blown down by the violence of the gale. They were being erected by Thomas Riley, builder, whose loss will be about $1,500. Four other buildings owned by Mr. Riley, in Wilson street, were partially destroyed.

Two of the ferry boats that had been laid up for the night at the foot of South Seventh street, drifted from their moorings by the force of the wind. One of them came in collision with a barge, which was slightly damaged.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15, 1856.

A severe gale commenced here yesterday forenoon, and continued until a late hour last night. It was accompanied with frequent squalls, hail, rain and snow. Great damage was done to buildings and docks. The Canada dock, with Wilkes & Co.'s warehouse, were entirely destroyed, Johnson's and the City Elevator were unroofed and otherwise damaged, and the roofs of the Marine Block and the Central Railroad Depot were considerably injured. The water rose this afternoon, and flooded the docks and entered the cellars in the lower part of the city, doing considerable damage. Throughout the city there have been many disasters. The spire and southwest section of the District School House No. 2, were blown off. Four one story fame buildings, new and partially unfinished, on Shumway street, and two on Peckham street, were entirely destroyed. Several other buildings were unroofed and otherwise injured. Two of the turrets of the Lafayette street church were blown over during the service yesterday morning, and a portion of the roof broken in, and the building sustained other damage. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

The track of the Niagara Falls Railroad, along the lake shore, is torn up for a distance of half a mile, and the embankment is washed away. Communication will be interrupted for several days.

The gale was the most severe that has been experienced here for years. Happily no vessels were out on the lake. The extent of the damage is as yet unestimated.

Niblo's Garden—First Night of the English Opera Season—"The Valley of Andorre."

The English Opera company, of which Miss Louisa Pyne is the *prima donna*, commenced a season here last evening, and the occasion was made still more interesting by the performance of an opera new to this city—"The Valley of Andorre"—the libretto adapted from the French of M. de Saint George; the music by M. Halevy.

The scene of this opera is laid in the Valley of Audorre, among the Pyrenees, and the story is intensely and romantically rustic. The scene opens during the harvest time with a chorus of reapers, who are overjoyed because it is a fine day for their work. Georgette (Miss Susan Pyne), the village coquette, has been chosen Queen of the Reapers, which fact she announces in a solo, verified by the chorus intermingled. Then we have the *baffo*, Tete de Bois (Mr Horncastle), who is anxious to marry somebody—he is not particular whether coquette Georgette or the widow Thereza. While the trio are flirting Jacques (Mr. Guilmette) is heard outside in a *chansonette*, proclaiming himself a "sorcerer bold and a hunter old," and that he has a predilection for sleeping in the open air. After a dialogue which is not brilliant, but which gives some little insight into the story, Jacques takes his breakfast and gives an opportunity for the *entree* of the *prima donna*, Rose de Mai. (Miss Louisa Pyne,) who sings a pretty romance to a flower, from whom she desires to know whether her love is returned by the object of her affections. It now appears that Rose, Therese, and Georgette, are all in love with a tenor, (that's singular,) Stephan, (Mr. Reeves,) who speedily arrives, and announces himself in a dashing *cavatte*, to be a "son of the Forest," who is continually roaming about mountain crags, chasing wild beasts and living like a lord on the proceeds thereof. The music now changes to a military air, during which a recruiting party, headed by Captain Le Joyeux, (Mr. Harrison) appears, and the young men of the village in the course of an animated concerted piece proceed to draw the ballots for the conscription. Stephan is drawn to fight the battles of his dissipated majesty, Louis Quinze, but Rose, unknown to him, buys his release with fifteen hundred livres of her mistress, Theresa's money, which act is a clear breach of trust on the part of Rose. At the finale of the first act the soldiers and recruits march off to military music, while Rose falls on her knees and appeals to heaven for pardon.

The scene of the second act is a *fête champetre*, and it commences with a bacchanalian ballad by Georgette, followed by a repentant romance from Rose. Jacques, from whom she expected to get the fifteen hundred livres, has not returned from town, and Rose is frightened. Stephen arrives and commences a series of investigations to discover who released him. Rose pretends that she knows nothing of the matter, and is astounded at the accidental return of the bold hero, Le Joyeux, who sits down pouring wine into himself, while Stephan is pumping information from the gallant Captain. This pumping and pouring is accompanied with a capital trio—Rose anxious—Stephen mystified and pressing—Le Joyeux jolly and confidential. Rose at this critical moment introduces the name of Georgette, and Stephen overflows with gratitude to that young lady. He, however, gives his love to Rose, who, under the circumstances, rejects him. In the meantime, Theresa returns and gets into a terrible state of mind about her fifteen hundred livres. Jealous of Rose, whom she thinks is about to be married to Stephan, she denounces her as the thief, and the act ends with the distress of Rose—the general indignation of the chorus—the joy of Georgette, and the triumph of Theresa. In the third act, we find Theresa suddenly struck with repentance after ascertaining from Jacques that Rose is her own daughter; whereupon the "Son of the forest" is united to the "Rose of the valley," who gives vent to her joy in a sparkling *rondo*, which forms the finale of the opera.

The music of the opera is of that peculiar light and sparkling style familiarized to the American ear by the numerous compositions of Auber, Adam, and other writers for the Opera Comique. It is full of lively chorus and taking melodies. The libretto gives scope for very good acting, but we did not have much of that last night. Miss Louisa Pyne sang her music of Rose finely, and acted with more feeling than we have ever seen her display before. What Le Joyeux would be in the hands of a good actor we can imagine, but Mr Harrison was woodenly jolly. He sang fairly, and seemed in very good voice. As for the rest, they were simply respectable. Mr. Guilmette, the baritone, has a good voice and artistic method, but acts too much at the audience. The chorus and orchestra were good, and *ensemble* of the stage superb. We have rarely seen anything better in the way than the rustic scene at the opening of the second act. The opera was well received by a good house, and the representation altogether augurs well for the season.

Our Rio Correspondence.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 2, 1856.

The Large Emigration from Europe—The Markets.

The sales of coffee were of importance last month, exceeding 150,000 bags, of which 135,000 bags were for the United States; and the total quantity exported since first of January, 1,480,000 bags against 2,775,000 bags, for corresponding period of last year. The portion sent to the United States was 776,000 bags against 980,000 last year.

The exchanges on London have been large. The last steamer's bills amounted to £750,000 at 27¾d. a 27¼d. at 90 days.

The weather is fine and healthy, and the receipts of coffee from the interior since Sept. 1 to Oct. 30 were 286,000 bags. The stock exceeds now 200 000 bags in first hands. The stock of flour is 14,000 bbls. at 22,500 a 25,000 per bbl.

The country is tranquil and prosperous. Improvements in agriculture, railroads, telegraphs, canals and ship building are progressing with a rapidity little thought of a few years ago. In a previous letter I mentioned how immigration from Europe was increasing, and still continues at a double ratio. The English, Irish, Scotch and French are coming monthly in thousands, and the government is liberal and most encouraging. Towns are being laid out in the interior already; tanneries, factories, breweries and manufacturing have commenced in right earnest; agriculture expanding and improving, and all give a bright prospect to the future. In a word, this country is destined to be one of the greatest in the world, should prosperity progress as indications point out.

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Pyne and Harrison troupe will repeat the new opera of the "Valley of Andorre" this evening. Excellent seats can now be secured during the day.

BOWERY.—Manager Brougham has placed his name on the bills for a benefit to night, and there is not a particle of doubt that it will be a bumper. His "Game of Life" is the first piece.

BURTON'S.—The ever attractive drama, entitled "Donbey and son," in which Mr. Burton stands without a rival, as Cuttle, and the comedy of "Paul Pry," with Mr. B. as the hero, are to be played to night.

WALLACK'S.—Tonight we are promised another good old fashioned comedy, "the Rivals," with Messrs. Blake and Lewis, Mrs Hoey and other favorites in the cast. The "Witch of Edmonscliffe" is the afterpiece.

CHARLOTTE SUSSEX THEATRE.—Another new drama called "Emma Davis, or, the Usurer and his Victim," is to be brought out to night. The exciting drama of the "Hebrew's Son" is also on the bill.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two very amusing pieces "That Blessed Baby" and the "Irish Tailor" are to be performed this afternoon. In the evening we are to have "Retribution" and "Turning the Tables."

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS are still delighting their audiences with comical songs, dances, the farce of "The Old Clock," &c.

THE BOWERY'S have an excellent programme for this evening, including their great burlesque on the opera of "Cinderella."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.—A number of very superior panoramic views of Revolutionary events, &c., may be found at the Broadway Athenæum.

DIORAMA.—Moments, &c., remain a few days longer at Chinese Hall. The dissolving views with which the exhibition closes is alone worth the price of admission.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1856.

The Reported Filibustering Expedition to Venezuela—Marcy's New Treaty with that Republic—Efforts of the Friends of Gen. Paez to Overthrow Gen. Monagas.

I learned yesterday that Secretary Marcy was thrown into great excitement on ascertaining, as he alleges, from good authority, that an expedition was being fitted out in New York and Boston, the object of which was to make a descent upon Venezuela and to overthrow the present government and reinstate Gen. Paez; and that the parties engaged in it were numerous and influential—the names of many of whom he had—and that one of the largest steamship owners in New York was to furnish the ship or ships for that purpose. The Secretary, of course, instigated the most rigid inquiry, and, as I am informed, summoned some of the parties, who are said to be in this city, to appear instanter before the proper authorities and divulge all they know in reference to it. But he failed to get anything, the parties being mighty close mouthed. He informed them, however, that he had nipped it in the bud; and further, that he would not allow any more filibustering parties to leave the United States to make war upon governments with which we are at peace. The authorities in New York and Boston, as I informed you by telegraph, are ordered to keep a close watch of the steamer Daniel Webster and the movements of certain parties whom the Secretary has ascertained are mixed up in it.

One great reason why Secretary Marcy is desirous of putting a stop to this alleged expedition, is that he has recently concluded a treaty with Venezuela, which has caused him a great deal of trouble and labor, and which is now before the Senate for ratification. Our relations with that republic are of the most friendly character, and the treaty referred to is the most complete of any ever entered into with the South American republics engrafting upon that republic our whole system, giving to the United States and Venezuela the most cordial understanding relative to the commerce of the two countries, adopting our system of privateering, &c., reserving to our citizens the fullest privileges in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights while residing in that country, and giving to our Consul all the rights guaranteed to the most favored nations. It will readily be seen how disastrous, at this time, it would have been to have had this expedition go forward.

England is said to have offered means, &c., towards reinstating General Paez as President of Venezuela, knowing that during his administration she had the entire control of the management of affairs in Venezuela, the Secretary of State being one Smith, now the intimate friend of her Minister at Caracas.

You will not be surprised to hear that the grants to the filibusters were gigantic. The Philadelphia Guano Company stand in great danger of losing their contract, and I am told that it will require the most vigorous exertions on their part to retain it. Several other important grants would have been swallowed up if the country had become developed according to the plans set on foot by the parties engaged in the expedition. I am convinced from what I can learn that the government of Nicaragua is as good a government as the people of Venezuela can live under, and that a great portion of the creoles are positively opposed to revolutions, many of them having lost their entire fortunes in giving their support to the Paez's dynasty. It is said that a large quantity of arms was furnished to one of the islands near the coast of Venezuela some months since. But I am satisfied that the old Premier has placed his *veto* upon this expedition, and that he will, as he said to a gentleman the other day, never suffer any more filibuster expeditions to go forward during the time he holds the seals.

Fires in New York.

FIRE IN HUDSON STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Third district, on Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, originated from upsetting a camphene lamp on the third floor of No. 646 Hudson street, in the rear, in the premises of Patrick Ward. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage about $20; no insurance.

FIRE IN EAST BROADWAY.—About half-past 3 o'clock on Sunday night, a privy in the yard of house No. 183 East Broadway was discovered on fire. It was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN WALL STREET.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night an alarm of fire was given for the Seventh district, caused by fire being discovered in building No. 19 Wall street, originating, it is supposed, from the remains of the fire which occured at the same place on Friday morning last.

FIRE IN ROOSEVELT STREET.—Shortly after twelve o'clock on Sunday night an alarm of fire was given for the Seventh district, originating from the upsetting of a camphene lamp, at No. 59 Roosevelt street. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss trifling.

FIRE IN WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dwelling of Thomas Cannon, No. 218 West Seventeenth street, originating from the bed clothing catching fire from the stove. Mr. Cannon and wife and child were in the bed at the time. They were nearly suffocated. Loss about $200; no insurance.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—About noon yesterday, an alarm of fire was given for the Second district, caused by a pot of tar boiling over in the paper hanging manufactory of Thomas Faye & Co., in West Twenty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eight avenues. Loss trifling.

FIRE IN SULLIVAN STREET.—About six o'clock on Monday night a fire was discovered under the floor of the back room of the bakery of A Van Eim No. 51 Sullivan street. The firemen were soon on the premises and extinguished the fire. Damage about $30; no insurance.

FIRE AT PIER NO. 4 EAST RIVER.—About eight o'clock on Monday night a fire was discovered on board the schooner Ike Marvel, lying at the foot of Broad street, originating from some oil of vitrol in the hold of the vessel. Damage about $100.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT AT ALBANY BURNED—LOSS $100,000—Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, the "look out man" on the City Hall sounded the city fire bell and our firemen, answering the call, discovered that the fire was on the other side of the river, in the freight house of the Hudson River Railroad Company. They proceeded to the spot as soon as possible, but their efforts were of little avail. The fire had attained such wide spread headway that it swept down everything within its reach. We are informed that it caught in the oil room, where, for the benefit of the oil, a fire was kept. From thence it communicated to the freight depot, and over to the passenger depot, burning both those extensive structures to the ground. The passenger depot was about 250 feet long. The freight house was still larger, being about 350 by 50 feet. This house was well filled with freight, all of which was destroyed. The company, at this season of the year, does a heavy freight business, and their hands had been engaged until a late hour the previous night loading up a train, which, when filled, was drawn out, and a train of empty cars given its place, which was to have been fire lighted early yesterday morning. Eight cars of that train were totally ruined as was one passenger car. Several passenger cars also were badly damaged. It is estimated that there were between seventy and eighty carloads of freight in the car house, not a package of which was saved. The loss is set down at $100,000. It will be found, we think, to exceed this. Of course, the depots were insured, but it is possible that the freight was not, and, no doubt, the question as to which party shall assume the loss (with regard to much of it, at least,) will give rise to litigation. We believe that railroad companies do not suppose themselves liable for goods destroyed by fire while in warehouse, and probably they are not. It is said that the company had five private watchmen on duty about the premises throughout the night.—*Albany Argus, Dec 15.*

Superior Court—Special Term.

STOCK JOBBING OPERATIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

DEC. 15.—*Francis H Saltus vs. Sidney C. Genin and Alfred Lockwood.*—This case was adjourned from the 5th of December, at which time it was reported in full in the HERALD. The examination of witnesses was resumed to day, when the following testimony was elicited:—

Geo. S. Weston, sworn, deposed as follows—I was in the firm of De Coppet & Co., in the capacity of broker; we bought fifty shares of Genin & Lockwood on the 8th of April, at 13¾; there were some sales at 13⅞.

Cross examined—That purchase was made by myself, at the stock exchange board. I did not pay for it; I did not see the stock transfer; I have no personal knowledge either of the transfer or of the payment.

Direct resumed—I have the check, which was paid for; I know that it is the check, by its being entered on the book. [This was a check for $687 50.] By the rule of the board, it is a quarter per cent on the par value of the stock.

John G. Weston deposed as follows—I am of the firm of Weston & Co.; our firm bought 100 shares of Nicaragua on the 7th of April last, at 13¾ of Genin & Lockwood; this was purchased at the first board; on the 8th of January Nicaragua stock was sold at 25.

Cross examined—It sold for less; somebody bought for 24¼, and I should judge that it sold as low as 24; I bought Nicaragua of Genin & Lockwood at the board; I did not attend at the transfer office; I don't know where the stock came from, but I used it afterwards; the usage of the board is to charge a quarter per cent on the par value for purchasing.

P. B. Stevens testified as follows:—I was, at the time of the sales, a member of the firm of Stevens & Wallace; on the 8th of January our firm sold 50 shares to Genin & Lockwood, by which was transferred on the following day; it was paid for.

Cross examined—I sold it, I think, immediately after the session of the board; it was a verbal sale; I don't recollect transferring it myself, I know it was transferred from examining the books of the Nicaragua Co; when I made the bargain I had the stock; I sold on the 8th of January 200 shares; I not positive that I sold any between the 2d and the 8th of January; I think I sold 50 on the 7th; if I sold any it is entered on my books; I would rather not bring them into court.

Wm. H. McVickar sworn, testifies as follows:—I sold 100 shares of Nicaragua stock to Genin & Lockwood at 25 in January last; I did not deliver it; it was absent; I gave orders to a person in my employment to have it delivered for me by Mr. L. J. Hoyt; I had Nicaragua stock which I bought of Hoyt a day or two previous; I think 200 shares, which was not yet delivered to me; my assistant's name was Wm. McMullen; he is the one to whom I gave the order.

Cross examined—I had no stock except what I bought from Hoyt; the bargain was made at my office and was a verbal one; the terms were at a price of twenty three and three days; I have not paid anything for the stock; I don't know whether Hoyt had any stock.

Jas. M. Harisbord, recalled—I was in the office of Genin & Lockwood at a subsequent day to the delivery of the bill, when Lagrange, Lockwood and Saltus were present; I only remember that Saltus said he was satisfied with the account, or except as to $150.

Cross examined—I was behind a screen or wire partition; I don't know whether Saltus could see me or not; I suppose if he tried hard he could see me.

Jacob Hayes, sworn, testified as follows:—I am a member of the firm of W. & J. Hayes; on the 8th of April last I had plenty of Nicaragua stock on hand, but I can't tell about the sales without looking at my books; I don't know that I bought Nicaragua stock from Genin & Lockwood in April last; I don't know that I have had any particular transaction with them, and could not tell without looking at my books.

The case was here adjourned until to morrow morning.

THE THRONG IN WASHINGTON.—At such a period of a session we never before knew of so many strangers to throng the capitol building as during the now daily sittings of Congress. They come from all quarters of the Union wherein the people have immediate and palpable interests involved in national legislation. Yet we have among us, so far, but few when compared with the number to be "on hand" some six weeks hence, when Congress will go to work seriously to bring up its business.—*Washington Star, Dec. 13.*

Hudson River Railroad Nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We have on several occasions called the attention