there was nothing in the manner of Mr. Smith previously which excited my suspicion while passing through the room; remember to have seen Mr. Carter smile; I have heard my uncle speak of a Mr. Smith, while on a visit to this city during the summer; I heard him state that Smith was a travelling book agent; my uncle is a native of England; he has been in this country about twenty-five years; he leaves a wife, but no children; I have heard of no business transactions between my uncle and Smith; there was something private between them.

At this point the inquest was adjourned for the purpose of allowing a post mortem examination to be made by the Coroner's physician, Dr. S. P. Brown.

At ten o'clock last night Dr. Brown was sworn, and testified as follows—I made a post mortem examination upon the body of the deceased; I found one gun shot or pistol wound on the left side thorax, between the fourth and fifth ribs, about an inch from the sternum or breast bone; it passed through the right and left auricles of the heart; it also went through the descending aorta, and lodged in the dorsal vertebræ, which I did not get out; there was a wound on the left side, on his back, about two inches from the spinal column, and one inch below the clavicle on the left side; that ball remains in him; there was a shot on the right side, about six inches from the spinal column, and one inch above the crest of the illium, that run about the body six inches, and came out on his abdomen; there was another ball entered on his left side, in about the same position as the one on the right, and passed into the vertebræ; upon lifting him up in the bed, a ball was found under him, which came out of his abdomen; I think this was the one that struck on the right side; four balls must have entered his body; the ball that went into the left side of the thorax and passed through his heart, killed him.

At this point the inquest was concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from pistol shot wounds inflicted by Thomas Washington Smith.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE MURDER.

There are a number of rumors afloat as to the cause which led to the tragedy, and from them we gather the following statement, which appears to be authentic. About six months ago Richard Carter brought his ward, a young lady then at boarding school, in contact with Smith, who admired her, and after a short courtship married her. The pair lived happily together in this city for two or three months after the marriage, when Smith discovered, to his astonishment, that his wife, whom he looked upon as virtuous and pure, was about to become a mother. This discovery drove him almost to madness, and he at once set to work to discover the author of his shame and dishonor. He succeeded in intercepting letters passing between his wife and Carter, in which it was made too evident that Carter had been her seducer, and that he had been made an instrument to hide her shame.

The wife consenting, a separation took place, and shortly afterwards, in four months from the time of her marriage, she gave birth to a child. Smith consulted counsel, and took measures to secure a divorce; but meeting Carter yesterday, wreaked his vengeance on the author of the trouble. Carter, we learn, was a married man, and was living with his wife at Tamaqua. He was at one time in partnership with the father of the woman that he is charged to have seduced, and we hear that her ruin caused her family the greatest distress, and that they had taken measures to avenge the alleged wrong.

After the commission of the murder, the prisoner expressed a desire that H. C. Townsend, Esq., should be sent for, as he had consulted him upon the subject. Another legal gentleman, who was in the office during the investigation, said the prisoner had called upon him a few days ago, and consulted him in regard to a divorce. He did not think that, at their interview, Smith had the remotest idea of committing a murder.

After he was placed in a cell in Moyamensing prison, he thanked the officers for their kindness to him, and said to officer Albright that he should accept the revolver from him as a present for his gentlemanly conduct, and for protecting him from the crowd. He also told Lieut. Dickhart to take the bowie knife.

He states that, in their conversation yesterday, he asked Mr. Carter to take some measures to blot out his (the prisoner's) disgrace; that the deceased told him it was no disgrace, and that he himself intended soon to visit the prisoner's sister. This Smith considered as unendurable, and shot him upon the spot.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

After Smith had been placed in the cell he expressed a desire to make a statement, but the officers generally declined listening to him. He alleged that he was a Southerner—a high minded, gentlemanly man, who would not be guilty of a mean act; that he had met Mr. Carter at he coal mines in the interior of this State and thought hat he was an honorable man—one in whom he could place the most implicit confidence. He also met a young lady at a seminary in the interior with whom he became fascinated—in love—and when, he learned, was an adopted daughter of Mr. Carter. He consulted with Mr. C. upon the subject, when he informed him that the girl was everything that was virtuous and good, everything that a man could esteem as estimable in a wife. Soon after this he married her and they removed to their home. Soon after his marriage he discovered that all was not right—that his wife was pregnant, and that in four months from the date of the marriage ceremonies, she gave birth to a child. He also alleges that while this girl was at school as his adopted daughter, under the professed protection of Mr. Carter, there was an improper intimacy between them, and that the child belonged to Mr. C. He also learned that there had been illicit intercourse between his wife and Mr. C. since their marriage on more than one occasion, and having been cruelly deceived by a man in whom he had the utmost confidence, and smarting under the wrongs to which he had been subjected, he determined upon revenge.

PARTICULARS OF THE PAST HISTORY OF THE PARTIES.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 5.]

A shocking murder was committed between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the St. Lawrence hotel, in Chestnut street, above Tenth. The victim was Richard Carter, Esq., President of the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county. The murderer was a man of some twenty-eight years of age, named Thomas Washington Smith, who came from Cecil county, Maryland, and was agent for *De Bow's Review* and other periodicals. Mr. Carter arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock, from Tamaqua, and took lodgings at the St Lawrence hotel. Smith came lately from the South, and lodged at the Madison House.

Smith visited the hotel yesterday afternoon and had an interview of about half an hour with Mr. Carter in the front parlor. The persons who were present did not notice anything unusual in the deportment of the two men, until, after some conversation, Smith drew a revolver and fired four out of the five barrels which were loaded. All the balls took effect, and Mr. Carter fell dead. Smith put his pistol in his pocket, and drawing a large bowie knife, walked out of the house with the latter in his hand. At Ninth street he was taken in charge by officer Albright, to whom, without any hesitation, he gave up his weapons. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Eneu, who gave him a hearing about seven o'clock, and committed him to answer.

The intelligence of the affair had spread far and wide in the meantime, and the office was crowded with spectators. Smith was much excited during the examination, and declared that he had committed the deed. He also expressed a desire to make a statement, but Alderman Enen cautioned him to be silent, and he was committed to answer. Coroner Fenner held an inquest at the hotel last evening, and a verdict to the effect that the death of Mr. Carter was caused by the seots fired by Smith was rendered.

The prisoner seems perfectly cool this morning at Moyamensing prison, and his demeanor is that of a man who feels that he has done a praiseworthy action.

The circumstances of the past history of the parties, as we have learned from one well acquainted with them, are as follows:—

Mr. Carter was an Englishman by birth, and when he first came to Schuylkill county, some years ago, began to work as a miner. He saved money, and gradually rose from his humble position and became at last a large property holder and a man of influence. His wife, who is also English, is some ten years older than he was, and they have never had any children. A few years ago he became acquainted with a Mr. John McCauley, residing in Luzerne county, whom he assisted in business. Mr. McCauley had a young, intelligent and handsome daughter, in whom Carter became interested, and he had her placed in a seminary at Wilmington. He used to accompany her to and from Wilmington, stopping frequently in Philadelphia, his wife not being informed of his movements. At the school Miss McCauley was understood to be his niece. It is presumed that a guilty intercourse between them was going on all this time. Mr. Carter was about 45 years of age.

About a year ago, and while Miss McCauley was still at Wilmington, she became acquainted with Mr. Smith, through a sister of the latter, who was a teacher at the school. Mr. Smith was fascinated by her, and proposed marriage, which she, being rather of the fast order of character, accepted.

The marriage took place at Wilmington. Those best acquainted with Carter believe that, instead of wishing her to marry Smith, he was opposed to it; that he was himself sincerely attached to her; that he wished to have her to himself, and that he would have married her if it had been possible. Soon after the marriage Smith discovered that his wife was far advanced in pregnancy, and he refused to live with her. A separation took place, and Mrs. Smith was provided for by Carter. She gave birth to a child some eight or nine months since, and is living with it in a town near this city, where she has been well taken care of by Carter.

Mr. Carter bore the reputation of being loose in his moral principles in his younger days, and his conduct towards Miss McCauley, more recently, gave rise to considerable scandal. He was in the habit of having her to meet him on Saturday, at a hotel in this city, after remaining there over Sunday, she would return on Monday to school. They also travelled together to Niagara and other places. Smith alleges that this intimacy was kept up after their marriage, and he also informed Lieut. Rickhart, while on the road to prison last night, that in the conversation at the hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Carter had told him that he intended to visit his (Smith's) sister at the school at Wilmington.

Smith was at one time engaged as a clerk in the store of his victim at Tamaqua. He was doubtless under the impression that Miss McCauley was an adopted daughter of Mr. Carter. The acquaintance was formed through the agency of Smith, at the school. Miss Smith bears a most excellent reputation, and she had not the slightest suspicion of the real character of Miss McCauley. The latter was now with her relatives in Chester county. Her father resides in Luzerne county.

Smith, the prisoner, has consulted several attornies in this city with a view to procuring a divorce from his wife, and proceedings were about being commenced when the tragical occurrence took place at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

The body of Mr. Carter was last night handed over to Mr. Atwood, the undertaker, by whom it will be sent to Tamaqua this afternoon.

Smith has always borne an excellent character, although he was at times very eccentric in his conduct. His father went away from his home while insane, and was never heard of again; and those who knew young Smith, and who were aware of this fact, fancied that the eccentricities of the son were evidences of his having inherited the mental infirmities of his father. He was of a restless, wandering disposition, never contented long in any one place, or at any one business, and he was very excitable.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1857.

The shocking tragedy at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Chestnut street, above Tenth, last evening, is monopolising public attention to-day. I have conversed with several persons who were well acquainted with both the murder. and his victim, and have learned some facts relating to their previous history which have not yet been made public. Mr. Richard Carter, the deceased, came to this country about twenty-five years since with a brother, and settled at Tamaqua, in Schuylkill county, in this State.

The brothers were miners, and being very industrious and saving they got together considerable means and went into business upon their own account. They became extensively engaged in mining, storekeeping and in the manufacture of iron. In this business they associated themselves with a man without capital, named John McCauley, a resident of Berwick. Their furnaces were subsequently burned, and McCauley was a ruined man. The brothers Carter continued prosperous, and Richard was, not long since, made President of the Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua. He was at the time of his death forty-seven years of age. He was a religious man, so far as professions go, prominent in works of charity, and his reputation only suffered from one cause, to wit, his fondness for women outside of his own family, and his amours were numerous and scandalous. About two years since he was tried at Orwigsburg for the seduction of a young lady, but his means enabled him to get out of the scrape.

Some few years since, the wife of Mr. McCauley, his former partner, died, leaving an interesting and beautiful daughter named Elizabeth, who was then about twenty years of age. Mr. Carter took much interest in this young lady, and at his request her father consented that his old patron should take the charge of her education upon himself. Mr. Carter sent his ward to the Wesleyan Female Academy, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was in the habit of sending her word to meet him in this city. She would obey the summons and repair to the Girard House, where they would remain together, publicly as uncle and daughter, but privately as man and wife. From Saturday until Monday, when Miss McCauley would return to Professor Loomis' establishment at Wilmington, and her protector would go back to Mr. Carter and Miss McCauley travelled together to Niagara, and at another time they spent some days together at Saratoga.

A young man named Thomas Washington Smith, from Cecil county, Maryland, was at one time a clerk in the store of Mr. Carter, at Tamaqua. Mr. Smith afterwards became a travelling agent for various periodicals, and was in the habit of visiting his sister, who was a teacher at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilmington. Upon one of these visits he became acquainted with Miss McCawley, and was enamored of

About a year ago he married her in opposition to wishes of Mr. Carter, and four months later she gave birth to a child, which was the result of her intimacy with her guardian.

Upon making this discovery Smith parted from his wife, and has since been making arrangements to commence an action for a divorce. The fatal result of the meeting yesterday, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, seems to have been premeditated.

The father of Smith was insane, and the son has since exhibited eccentricities which induced the suspicion that his own wits were affected. I presume the plea of insanity will be set up in his case. The body of the murdered man was taken to Tamaqua this afternoon. He leaves no legitimate children.

The murderer was much excited immediately after the shooting, but to-day he is much composed in his cell at Moyamensing, and by the advice of his counsel he wisely declines to converse upon the subject of the murder. Mrs. Smith, with her infant, is at the house of a relative in Chester county.

Metropolitan Police Matters.

WILL MR. DRAPER TAKE HIS SEAT?—THE NEW HEAD-QUARTERS—THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT WANTS REVOLVERS, ETC.

The Board was to have met yesterday, but after a majority of the members had sat for some time in secret session, it was announced that there would be no meeting until Saturday, at half-past one.

MR. DRAPER.

The question whether Mr. Draper will accept the proferred seat in the Board remains yet unsolved. No communication has yet been made to the Board by him, and no one knows his intentions. On Wednesday, however, he sent for a certificate of his election, and on the blank form was an oath of office, not yet filled up. From this it may be presumed that he will be soon sworn in and take his seat, or that he is waiting to see the complexion of the next Legislature. The astonishment at the delay is almost equal to the astonishment at his election.

THE REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The office of the Deputy Superintendent is now removed to the new building corner of Broome and Elm streets, on the second floor, where he has a fine suite of rooms. The General Superintendent is located in the front room on the same floor. The Chief Clerk and his assistants are located in the back room, first floor, labelled "Dining Room." The Board meets in a comfortable middle room on the same floor, labelled "Reading Room," and the "sitters," of whom there are a large number, occupy the front parlor, where a fine fire is kept for their accommodation. The telegraph office is located in the basement, and the connections have been made from that point to all the other station houses. The returns of all the arrests made by the Police Department, covered neatly, in over two hundred volumes, are piled in the office of the General Superintendent.

THE NEW HAVEN AND HARLEM RAILROAD QUESTION.

The General Superintendent is in a quandary as to what is to be done in relation to this vexed question. The citizens are constantly running to him, asking his peremptory interference to stop the nuisance. The companies have promised to communicate with him in answer to the resolution of the Board; and he does not feel authorized by that resolution to take any decided steps. It will be recollected that the resolution directed him to "enforce all ordinances requiring the intervention of the police." He says if the Board will inform him whether this vexed railroad question does require the intervention of the police he will know what to do; but that without such instructions he would not feel authorized to enforce the ordinance relating to the railroads, any more than the ordinance relating to water rents.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT WANTS TO ARM THE MEN WITH REVOLVERS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW YORK, NOV. 4, 1857.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—

SIR—Previous to the election which was held on the 3d inst., I caused to be published, in compliance with the law, in the several counties embraced in the Metropolitan Police district, those sections of the act which prohibit the vending of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, or on any day of public election, and which also prohibit the erection of booths or boxes for the distribution of tickets within one hundred and fifty feet of their respective polls. I also directed the respective captains of police in the cities of New York and Brooklyn to cause the said law to be enforced. In anticipation of the riotous conduct of disorderly persons, which too frequently attends and disturbs our elections, a system, comprising a full organization and distribution of the police force, was for the occasion prepared by Deputies Carpenter and Folk, and adopted and carried into effect. While I have reason to congratulate your honorable body and the citizens of New York for the quiet and orderly manner in which the election was conducted, I cannot withhold the expression of my highest approbation of the good and efficient conduct of the officers and patrolmen connected with this department, in not only communicating to the various persons within their respective commands and bears the existence of those laws, but in their efficient enforcement of them. The names of delinquents which have been returned to me will be immediately transmitted to the District Attorney for his action.

In view of future contingencies, and from the experiences of the last election, and for the more effectual prevention of a repetition of scenes that have heretofore occurred and disgraced this city, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made and a resolution passed authorizing the arming of ten prudent and discreet patrolmen in each precinct, with revolvers, that a sufficient force may, in any emergency, be called upon to suppress any riots or unlawful assemblages without the necessity of invoking the aid of the military.

The paucity of numbers constituting the present police force admonishes me, and I hope enforces the necessity of increasing its efficiency, and I have ascertained that the mere exhibition of firearms in the hands of those who can legally use them produces a most potent and instantaneous revulsion in the courage of the blustering violators of law. Its efficiency has been tested, and its further application I trust will be approved.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent Police.

The following was the force as reported to the General Superintendent yesterday:—

Patrolmen	665	Captains or acting captains	22
On special duty	119	Absent with leave	5
Roundsmen	43	Absent without leave	5
Sergeants	59	Suspended	3
Sick	28		

Coroners' Inquests.

A WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN BED—SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—Mrs. Catharine Moore, of No. 172 Forsyth street, died suddenly on Wednesday evening under such circumstances as led the brother and friends of the deceased to cause the arrest of Thomas Moore, the husband, on suspicion of having used foul play in the premises. Coroner Connery was notified in regard to the occurrence yesterday morning, when he repaired to the house of the deceased and commenced an investigation relative to the affair. It appeared upon inquiry that deceased and her husband had lived unhappily together for some two or three years, and that they had been separated more or less during that period. Dr. Finnell made a post mortem examination of the body, and found evident traces of laudanum in the stomach. The heart was not in a healthy condition, being covered with an unnatural quantity of fatty matter. The physician was not positive as to the cause of death, whether it proceeded from disease of the heart or from the presence of laudanum in the stomach, but, to the best of his belief, he thought death might be attributed to the latter cause. No evidence that could in any way implicate the accused was elicited, and from the present appearance of the case we are much inclined to believe that it is nothing more or less than an ordinary one of suicide. The deceased was a very respectable woman, and leaves five children to mourn her loss. The prisoner keeps a tailoring establishment in Broadway, near Prince street, and has always enjoyed a good reputation. The inquest will be resumed to-day, when it is very probable that a verdict of "Death by suicide" will be rendered by the jury.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest yesterday upon the body of a painter named Maurice Cox, who was almost instantly killed by falling from a scaffold erected on the third story of the building No. 469 Pearl street. The deceased resided in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and family to lament his untimely end.

THE NICARAGUA MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 22d ult., says:—The telegraphic announcement that a wing of the invading army for Nicaragua was about to sail from this port, is news here as well as elsewhere. Efforts have been made to raise men in Texas, and some would doubtless go if they saw any prospect of subsistence and pay; but we presume they have no present assurance of either. No effort has been made to despatch a vessel from this port with such troops, and we presume that such a measure was never contemplated.

The Turf.

Another misfortune has befallen the representatives of the American turf in England, in the death of Pryor, the very best horse, in our opinion, taken to England by Mr. Ten Broeck, and no doubt the best four mile horse on the turf, either in this country or Great Britain. He was a *fac simile* of the sire of his dam, American Eclipse, in his wonderful muscular developement and lasting qualities. We never saw a racer with such a combination of racing points. Nothing was wanting—for his good qualities appeared to be rather in excess. In this country he was very successful as a racer; but his journey to England seemed to have effected an entire change in his constitution, as he never saw a well day in that country; and to this must be attributed his defeat in both races in which he ran in England. After his last race, Mr. Ten Broeck deemed it prudent to withdraw him from the turf for the remainder of the season; hence his non-appearance in the Cesarewitch. His loss, with that of Lecomte, must fall heavily on his owner, and cast a shadow over the hopes of every one in this country who expected to hear of the American horses beating all England at four miles and repeat, as was generally imagined was the intention of Mr. Ten Broeck. We annex a list of the performances of Pryor and Lecomte:—

Pryor, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Gipsy, by Eclipse, 1855, April 5, Metairie Course, won the Picayune stakes for two year olds, mile heats, beating La Dame Blanche and Melody in three heats. Time—1:50, 1:50, 1:56¾.

April 13, Metairie Course, was beaten by Minnow for a two year old sweepstakes (three year old weights, mile heats), in three heats. Mary Bertrand won the first heat, Minnow the two next, Mary being distanced in the third. Bundle-and-Go colt also ran. Time—1:53¼, 1:46¼, 1:48½.

November 14, Pharsalia Course, Natchez, for the Jockey Club purse, all ages, two mile heats, was again beaten by Minnow, in two heats—the first won by a length, second by three lengths. Time—3:42, 3:46¾. Vandyke also ran, but was drawn after the first heat.

December 9, Metairie Course, won a purse of $250 (two mile heats), in two heats, beating Corinne and Red Fox—first heat won easily, second by several lengths. Time—4:18, 4:17.

March 12, 1856, Pharsalia Course, Natchez, won the Jockey Club purse (two mile heats) in two heats, beating Le Roi in 3:59 and 4:04, over a track fetlock deep in mud.

March 15, beat Lecomte for the Association purse. (See Lecomte.)

April 11, Metairie Course, and following 13th, walked over for a purse on each.

April 18, beat Lecomte and Minnow for a purse, three mile heats. (See Lecomte.)

June 19, Fashion Course, Long Island, won the Jockey Club stakes, four mile heats, $200 each, half forfeit, with $900 added, beating Floride easily. Time—8:17¾, 8:19. Track heavy. First heat won by three lengths, second by two.

The above were his races in America. In England, as we have stated, he ran twice, and was defeated in both instances, through lack of condition.

Lecomte, by Boston, out of Reel, first run as a (Southern) 2 year old, on the Metairie Course, 5th April, 1853, in a sweepstakes; for colts, 70 lbs.; fillies, 67 lbs.; winning both heats, and beating Conrad the Corsair (filly, by Boston, out of Minerva,) Argent and Zero. Time—1:48½, 1:45½.

November 25, in three year old sweepstakes; two mile heats; Pharsalia Course, Natchez; carrying 86 lbs., beat Atala, 83 lbs., and Conrad the Corsair, 83 lbs. Time—3:45½, 3:46½.

January 6, 1854, mile heats; beat Sallie Ward, filly, by Glencoe, and one others. Time—1:47, 1:47.

January 12, two mile heats; beat Mary Taylor, 4 years; Joe Blackburn, 3 years, and Medina, 4 years. Time—3:45½, 3:52½.

January 19, two mile heats; beat Cora, colt. Time—3:44¾, 3:55.

April 1, ran second (both heats) to Lexington, in the State post stakes, Metairie Course, four mile heats. Highlander and Arrow also ran. The former was distanced in the second heat, and the latter in the first. Lexington won the first heat by three lengths, and the second by four. Time—8:08¾, 8:04.

April 8, Metairie Course, won the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, with three pounds over weight, beating Lexington and Reube, who was distanced in the second heat. First heat won by three lengths, second by four lengths. Time—7:26, 7:38¾.

November 15, Natchez, won the Association purse, two mile heats, beating Joe Blackburn. Time—3:47, 3:46½.

November 18, walked over for the Association purse, four mile heats.

December 5, Metairie Course, won the Jockey Club purse, beating Gallatina and Joe Blackburn, first heat by two lengths, second by a length. Time—3:56, 3:52½.

1855, was beaten easily by Lexington for the Jockey Club purse, in 7:23¾.

November 17, Natchez, won the Association purse, four mile heats, beating Arrow. Time—7:55½, 7:56½.

December 5, Metairie Course, Jockey Club purse, three miles heats, was beaten by Arrow, in three heats. Lecomte won the first heat by two lengths; Arrow the second by three or four lengths, and the third easily. Time—6:00, 5:59, 6:03.

December 8, walked over for the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats.

March 15, 1856, Natchez, Association purse, four mile heats, was beaten by Pryor in two heats; first, won by a length; second, easily. Time—7:47, 7:44¾.

April 18, Metairie Course, purse, three mile heats, was again beaten by Pryor. Minnow also ran. Lecomte won first heat; Pryor second and third. Time—5:38¾, 5:59½, 6:12.

Lecomte, no doubt, was a broken down horse when taken to Europe. When we saw him last fall at the Fashion Course, there were then strong symptoms of his legs giving way, and we then predicted his speedy withdrawal from the turf, as we did not think his legs could bear the concussion produced by the great weight of his carcass. He was a very large horse for a racer; in fact, too large, as overgrown horses seldom have limbs that will stand the necessary training of a campaigner. There were also symptoms of constitutional derangement, no doubt superinduced by his great race with Lexington, when he beat that famous horse in 7:26—7:38¾. This was manifest in a subsequent contest with Lexington, when he was defeated in the first race of a four mile race in 7:23¾, and then withdrawn from the contest. He never recovered fully afterwards. It was impossible to get him in condition after his arrival in England, although Mr. Ten Broeck allowed him to run for the Warwick Cup, where he was badly beaten, and came in a broken down horse. It was the intention of his owner to send him to America for stud purposes, but death interfered, and his bones, with those of Pryor, now repose under the green turf of Emerrie England." The probable loss of these famous racers to Mr. Ten Broeck may be set down at $30,000.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

The trotting at the Union course yesterday afternoon was very fine, the race being between b. g. Jake Oakley and b. m. Lady Woodruff. The mare was the favorite, previous to the start, at 2 to 1. She went to wagon, Jake Oakley in harness. Lady Woodruff won the first heat, the gelding the three subsequent heats. She quit badly on the third heat, and worse on the fourth.

The following is a summary:—

THURSDAY, Nov. 5.—For the benefit of the widow of the late John Nelson—mile heats, best three in five:—

W. Whelan named b. g. Jake Oakley	2	1	1	1
H. Woodruff named b. m. Lady Woodruff	1	2	2	2
C. Carll named s. m. Miller's Damsel	Drawn.			

Time, 2:32½, 2:32¾—2:34½—2:37.

Theatrical and Musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This is positively the last night our play going citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing the performances of the Ronzani ballet company. The bill comprises "Biricchino di Parigi," and selections from "Il Cavallo D'Oro." An afternoon entertainment will be given to-morrow.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels, who are soon to be aided by their renowned brother, Gabriel, will appear this evening in three of their most popular pieces, viz.: "The Secret Marriage," "The Contrabandist," and "Boreas." The latter is one of the most elegant spectacles ever produced.

BOWERY.—Judiciously selected pieces and good houses are still the order here. To-night we are to have "The Stranger," with Mr. Eddy and Miss St. Clair as the hero and heroine; the romance of "Esmeralda," in which Miss St. C. also plays, and a domestic drama called "Rose Clinton."

BURTON'S.—Miss Cushman will appear in her unrivalled character of Lady Gay Spanker, in "London Assurance," and Mrs. Simpson, in "Simpson & Co.," on the occasion of her benefit this evening. Messrs. Burton, Fisher, Mark Smith and Setchell, and Miss Denin are in the cast of the first play.

WALLACK'S.—"Uncle Foozle," in which Mr. Blake has a fine part, is to be the opening piece to-night. Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Holland and Davenport, Mrs. Allen, Miss Gannon, &c., follow in the "Invisible Husband," and the whole will close with the amusing farce styled "A Fearful Tragedy."

LAURA KEENE'S.—The thrilling romance entitled the "Sea of Ice, or a Mother's Prayer," which has just been produced here in a style of elegance that will doubtless insure for it a long run, is to be repeated this evening. Miss Keene and Messrs. Jordan, Wheatleigh and Jefferson play the chief characters.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Rossini's celebrated opera of "Semiramis," which was received with unusual demonstrations of satisfaction on Monday, is again announced for to-night. The cast embraces the names of Mmes. De LaGrange and D'Angri, and Sigs. Labocetta, Gassier and Fortini.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—After being allowed sufficient time to inspect the wonders of the "Aquaria" and other curiosities, visitors will this afternoon be entertained with the "Widow's Victim" and "The Happy Man," and in the evening with the romantic play of "The Rose of Penrith."

ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES.—The customary programmes of songs, burlesques, &c., are offered at the different establishments to-night, and, in addition, the farce of "Peter Piper Pepper Podge" at Wood's building; the "Golden Kingdom" at Mechanics' Hall, and the "Statue Lover" at the Olympic.

EMPIRE HALL.—Go and see the life-like illustrations of the perilous adventures of Dr. Kane and his companions in the Arctic regions.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

NOV. 5.—*Alfred Blanchard et al. vs. the ship Cavalier.*—This was a motion to set aside an attachment issued against the ship. The libel is averred to be "in a cause of possession civil and maritime," and alleges that the libellants are owners of the ship by purchase at a Marshal's sale, and that ever since such purchase possession thereof has been wrongfully withheld from them by Snow & Burgess, of this city, on the pretence of having some claim or interest in her, as owners or otherwise. On this libel an attachment was issued against the vessel, and notice was ordered to be given to all persons claiming her, but designating no person or persons upon such notice should be given. Messrs. Snow & Burgess applied to have the attachment discharged for irregularity, in not being taken out against them and served on them specifically by name. Held by the Court—That the libellants have proceeded as in an ordinary action *in rem* grounded upon a lien on the ship in which adverse parties in interest need be monished or cited only by arrest of the vessel and publication of a general notice thereof to all concerned. This is a misapprehension. The 20th rule of the Supreme Court directs that in such cases the process shall be an arrest of the ship and a monition to the adverse party to appear and make answer. This constitutes the proceeding, a suit *in personam*, to be litigated between the parties individually, the vessel being placed under attachment only for the purpose of being adjudged to the possession of the party who shall establish his right against his adversary. It must accordingly be instituted and conducted in the mode appropriate to that form of proceeding, and not as an action *in rem*. The applicants having put in their answer and being ready to bond the vessel, they can be permitted to do so forthwith without the ship being subject to the cost of re-attachment. Motion to vacate attachment granted with costs, and attachment discharged.

The Swiss Treaty and the Hebrew Convention

At the late Hebrew convention held in this city (says the Baltimore *Sun*) the recent treaty between the United States and Switzerland was a prominent subject of discussion. Before adjourning a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the President of the United States, and present it in person. This duty has been performed, and the following statement has been handed to us as the present result of the proceeding:—

[Communicated.]

THE SWISS TREATY QUESTION.—Pursuant to a call for a national convention of Israelites to consider what steps to take in reference to the treaty between the United States and the Swiss Confederation, the delegates from various States of the Union met at Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, 28th October, and after due deliberation adopted a memorial setting forth their grievances, and resolved to present the same to the President of the United States.

Notice being given of their object, the President appointed the 31st of October, at one o'clock P. M., for their reception, when they were presented in a body by Hon. H. Phillips, of Alabama, in an eloquent and dignified address to the Executive. After listening to the views and objects expressed, and receiving the memorial, the President viewed at some length the principle involved in that treaty, expressed his conviction that the treaty would never have received the approval of his predecessor had it been understood in its present effect, and unequivocally promised a speedy and energetic course of action with a view to a remedy not inconsistent with international faith.

We feel satisfied that the Israelites of the United States may place implicit confidence in the Executive, and that their rights as citizens of the United States will be zealously maintained.

We publish these facts in the discharge of our duties as delegates, with the request to our co-religionists to abstain from further agitation on the subject.

M. I. COHEN, Md.
REV. H. HOCHHEIMER, Md.
PH. HERZBERG, Md.
M. M. GERSTLEY, Ill.
MARTIN BEJUR, Ky.
L. F. LEOPOLD, Ohio
REV. I. M. WISE, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1857.

We give below the address alluded to in the above communication:—

ADDRESS OF HON. MR. PHILLIPS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—The delegation from a convention of Israelites of the United States, lately held in the city of Baltimore, has honored me with the request that I should introduce its members to your Excellency, and present on their behalf a memorial adopted by that convention in reference to the first clause of the first article of the treaty lately proclaimed between this country and the Swiss Confederation.

As the head of a great confederated republic, whose federal constitution is based not only on the equality of the States, but also on the exact equality of the citizens of those States, the delegates desire to say to you that they regard the article of the treaty referred to as violative, at least, of the spirit of that equality which breathes through our institutions and animates them into action.

Certain laws and regulations of the Swiss cantons deprive Israelites of some of the rights of civilized man. An American citizen, of the Hebrew persuasion, while in his own country, receives, under the guarantees of the constitution, all the benefits it confers on any other citizen, and is, therefore, entitled to the same privileges and immunities in his intercourse with foreign nations which might be secured, through the treaty-making power, to any other portion of his fellow-citizens of a different denomination.

In the particular instance before us, the cause of complaint is, that though it was well known that these Cantonal laws and regulations, which would disgrace the statute-book of the darkest ages, existed, yet that the provision of the treaty was so framed as, while it secured to the majority of our citizens adequate protection, left a minority (those of the Hebrew persuasion) without that protection, and subject to an odious discrimination.

Mr. President—The protestants know full well they can exert but little influence over political events by force of their mere numbers, but they know at the same time that the checks and balances of the government were instituted mainly for the protection of minorities. They, therefore, plant themselves upon a right; they advocate a constitutional principle; and in appealing to you for their vindication, they feel they are addressing a just magistrate, whose anxiety and care will only be increased by the weakness of the sufferer.

If, sir, the condition of the country had rendered the execution of such a treaty important; if some great State necessity, involving the safety or welfare of the people, had called for the sacrifice, the Israelites, as I am informed and believe, would have submitted to it in silence. But for the comparatively small consideration and petty advantages secured to the country by this treaty they do not feel that they are called upon from any patriotic motive to withhold their solemn protest against so flagrant a wrong.

The delegates come, therefore, to you, as the executive head of this great confederacy of States, not to dictate action, nor even to suggest the remedy, but frankly to declare the character of their grievance, and to leave to that sense of justice and wisdom which have marked your private life and made illustrious your public career the determination of the complaint and the means of its redress.

Some of the Chicago papers are advertising their subscription prices as follows:—"This paper is sent one year for three bushels of wheat, six months for three bushels of oats, three months for a barrel of potatoes."

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—IN JUSTICE TO BRIDGET CARROL, ANN Brighton, and all the other members of my household, I wish it understood that I exonerate them from any knowledge of the larceny lately committed in my house, and further, that I have never charged either of them with the theft. THOS. R. ROOTES, Commander U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, New York.

A. BRUCE WILL FIND A NOTE TO HER ADDRESS in the Broadway Post office.

IF MR. JAMES J. TRAYNOR, WHO RESIDED AT NO. 452 Fourth street in 1852, will send his address to A. H. B., Herald office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL DAY, WHO arrived in the ship Columbia on the 30th of September last. Any information will be thankfully received by his niece at 322 Nineteenth street, near First avenue.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CATHERINE BARROW, wife of John Barry, of School lane, Cork city, Ireland; landed in New York about five years since. Also, of Michael and William Barrow, of Buskinstown, county Cork. By addressing a few lines to Mrs. O'Neil, 10 Washington street, New York, will hear from Michael Barrow, her brother.

SASSENACH—AM I FORGOTTEN? I WISH NOW TO claim the promise you made me a short time since. I reside now in Brooklyn. RUSTIC.

THE WIDOW LADY WHO ANSWERED AN ADVERTISEMENT in Sunday's Herald of April 5, over the signature of Miss M. G. S****, will find a note (full name) in the Union square Post office.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—MARGARET Hughes and Mary Donnelly, who formerly lived at service in Broome street, a little west of Broadway, are wanted as witnesses. If any person will find the present residence of either they will receive $5 at the office of the Globe Hotel, 202 William street, corner of Frankfort.

POLITICAL.

14TH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—PURSUant to the directions of the Central Committee, a meeting of the association will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at Central Hall, corner of Grand street and Centre Market place, to choose delegates to the several conventions called by the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order of HENRY SCUDER, President. JOHN FITCH, THOS. G. BAKER, Secretaries.

18TH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—THE primary election for the choice of delegates to nominate Mayor, Aldermen and other charter officers (for the December election) will be held at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street, next Friday evening, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. HOMER FRANKLIN, President. J. M. ACKLEY, JOHN A. FOSTER, Secretaries.

AT A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF the democratic party of the Fourteenth ward, held at the house of James Scott, 15 Marion street—the meeting being called to order, Mr. Scott was appointed Chairman, and John Rogers Secretary. It was resolved that the voters of the Fourteenth ward do support THOMAS GORE for Councilman of the district. JAMES SCOTT, Chairman. JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE WILL be in session in the back room of Tammany Hall every day, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., till the 28th day of November, 1857. N. B.—Citizen papers must be taken out ten days before the election day. By order of the committee. Thomas Byrnes