

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

TERMS: cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Postage stamps not received on subscription...

VOLUME XXIV.....No. 284

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -SERIOUS FAMILY-THEATRE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -BERRY MALTBYES-SOLDIER FOR LOVE-MEMBERS OF TOLDOLO.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street, Do.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL-ROUGH DIAMOND.

LAURA KENNES THEATRE, 624 Broadway, -SEA OF LEB.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -HERBERT SEXTON OF VIRGINIA-CROWNED PRINCE-VALENTINE AND ORSON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway, -TANQUERAY BAYLARD-BRIGIET LACHE-CHEAR-TOLINEE BY SON CARABINIER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -AFTERNOON-DRAMA-BELLA-TALOR OF TAWROETH. EVENING-OUT OF THE DEPTHS-M. DECHALINEAU.

WOODS MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway, -ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.-RAILROAD SNARE UP.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 42 Broadway, -BULLDOG'S SONGS, DANCES, &c.-HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.

MOZART HALL, 663 Broadway, -TANQUERAY'S THEATRE OF ARTS.

NIXON CIRCUS, corner of Thirtieth street and Broadway, -BUNTING PERFORMANCES, &c.-AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway, -MRS. JENNY T. STAGG'S VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 13, 1859.

The News.

The steamship Ariel is due at this port with European news to the 29th ult., one day later than the advices brought by the Indian.

The arrival of the steamship North Star at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, enables us to lay before our readers to-day full particulars of the duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Quaker City. The report of Capt. Beal, of the steamer Potomac, which arrived yesterday from Baltimore, after a tempestuous voyage, that he had passed large quantities of wrecked material, apparently belonging to a steamer, on the 14th inst., between Townsend Inlet and Great Egg Harbor, gave rise to serious apprehensions as to the fate of the Quaker City.

Our advices from the South Pacific are dated Valparaiso August 31, Callao the 12th, and Paiza the 16th of September.

Our accounts from New Granada are dated at Panama and Aspinwall on the 4th inst., but are not important. The mail from Bogota had not arrived. Carthage and other of the provinces were still in a disturbed state. The Panama Legislature had passed a vexatious measure respecting the privileges of explorers to the Chiriqui gold mines.

The Tammany Hall Convention for the nomination of Judges was held last night.

The municipal election in Baltimore took place yesterday, and although the candidates of the "blood tubs" and other rowdy clubs again succeeded in carrying the city, yet it is gratifying to know that the reform party have succeeded in seven of the twenty wards, and have reduced the majority of the rowdies to a mere fraction comparatively.

The returns of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa come in slowly, but we have nothing as yet from Minnesota.

The forward mail steamer Asia sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool, with ninety-seven passengers and \$224,733 in specie. The Glasgow sailed yesterday for Glasgow with fifty-two passengers.

A regular meeting of the Empire Club was held last night at Durcey's, corner of East Broadway and Catherine street.

The United States District Court yesterday morning a verdict was rendered for the government against a case of obscene stereoscopes, for which Mr. Anthony was claimant.

approved by the Southern opposition party in the plurality rule; but this they may ward off by the superior advantages of a powerful majority coalition. The responsibility first belongs to those Southern opposition members. We believe they can effect the ends proposed. We think they can arrange the organization of the House upon terms which will open to them the doors of the Republican National Convention of 1860, and thus give them the power to organize a national Presidential movement which will make either Bates, of Missouri, Crittenden, of Kentucky, or Bell, of Tennessee, as acceptable to the republican party as Banks, Chase or Fremont.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, but adjourned immediately after the reading of the minutes without transacting any business. The number of emigrants arrived during the week was 1,832, increasing the number since December to 62,320. The balance of the commutation fund is now \$25,861 86.

The noted heroes of the prize ring—Heenan and Morrissey—met yesterday in front of the Park, and were near treating the public to an impromptu rough and tumble. The timely interference of friends prevented a collision. An account of the affair will be found in another column.

Coroner Jackman yesterday held an inquest on the body of Lenhardt Haalze, of 218 Second street, who came to his death by falling from a scaffold at the floating dock between Pike and Rutgers' slips, East river. It appears that one of the poles of which the scaffold was constructed broke, and struck deceased in the head, killing him instantly and precipitating him and four others to the floor of the dock with great violence. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 51 years of age and a native of Germany.

Captain Griffin, of the steamship Granada, delivered us New Orleans papers yesterday, which he brought overland, two days in advance of the mail.

A good demand prevailed last week for first quality cattle at fully previous prices, but common, which were more plenty, were somewhat lower. Cows and calves were in good request at last week's rates. Veal calves were active at from 3 1/2c. to 7c., as to quality. Sheep and lambs were in demand and sold as fast as they arrived at from \$2 50 to a \$7 per head. Swine were in moderate demand at our quotations. On sale 4,143 cattle, 122 cows, 805 calves, 13,000 sheep and lambs, and about 6,500 swine.

The cotton market continued to rule heavy yesterday, while the sales embraced 500 a 600 bales, on the basis of the revised quotations given in another column. The receipts at the ports since September last have reached 268,000 bales, against 234,000 in 1858, 102,000 in 1857, 185,000 in 1856, and 249,000 in 1855. The exports have comprised 98,000 bales, against 65,000 in 1858, 32,000 in 1857, 37,000 in 1856, and 106,000 in 1855. The stock on hand embraced 248,000 bales, against 217,000 in 1858, 202,000 in 1857, 183,000 in 1856, and 233,000 in 1855. The flour market was less active and buoyant, though prices were slightly firmer for some grades. Wheat was without change of importance. Among the transactions were good to choice white Kentucky at \$1 46 a \$1 50. Corn was unchanged, with sales of Western mixed and Jersey yellow at \$1. Pork was in fair request, with sales of new mess at \$15 45 a \$15 50, and of prime at \$11. Sugars were some less active and buoyant, but prices were sustained. The sales embraced 700 hds. Cuba muscovado, at rates given in another place. Coffee was quiet, and sales confined to small lots of Rio, and 400 bags Santos on terms given elsewhere; the public sale advertised for to-day was postponed until next week. The public tea sale, held yesterday, embraced a considerable catalogue of both greens and blacks and drew a large and spirited company. All the blacks, and all the desirable lots of greens were sold at full prices. There also continued an advancing tendency in private sale, and generally with an advancing tendency in quotations. Freight were steady among the engagements were some 1,600 boxes beef, for steamer for Liverpool at 40c.; 60 tierces cheese, do., at 4c., with some 60 hds. tallow by a sailing vessel at 12c. 6d. Shipments in other directions were light.

The New Congress—The Twenty-one Opposition Members of the South.

The twenty-one Southern opposition members, in the all-important business of the organization of the new House of Representatives in December next, will occupy a position of the highest responsibility. They will hold the balance of power between the republicans and the democrats, and this power may be exercised in the work of organization to the solid advantage of the Union for many years to come. To this great end, should the occasion require it, these twenty-one Southern conservative representatives, against the slavery agitating disunion movements of the day, will be expected to stand as Leonidas and his handful of men stood in the pass of Thermopylae, each and all prepared to die in defence of their position. But though these Southern men will hold this position, they will not be required to sacrifice themselves to defend it. On the other hand, it will enable them to control the entire field of operations, and to dictate the whole opposition programme of the Presidential campaign.

In this important view of the subject we have already indicated the proper line of action. Nobody can expect these Southern opposition men to enter into any coalition with the democratic side of the House. Nor can it be supposed that they will capitulate to the republicans as a simple matter of choice between two evils. These Southern opposition members are the representatives of a Presidential party and a Presidential movement. Upon something analogous to the national platform of the old whig party, they would be the natural allies of the opposition elements of the North. They have been separated by the slavery agitation. Remove this obstruction, and these broken fragments will be reunited. The Southern opposition fragment, weak in itself and for itself, is yet strong as a national balance of power. From its local weakness it desires a reunion with the North; from its national importance it has the right to demand some concessions. And as the concessions which it asks will have to be made by the republican party to secure, in 1860, the vote of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we see no reason why these concessions should not enter into the practical business of the organization of the coming Congress.

We may safely assume that, for some days and nights at Washington before the momentous first Monday in December next, there will be some caucuses and caucusing of each of the several parties and factions of the House. The republicans, the plurality party, will probably first proceed to take their soundings for the plurality rule, which would give them the undivided control of the organization, officers and spoils. To cut off this game of the Seward managers, it will be well for the Southern opposition members to be early on the ground with their overtures to the republicans, including the Speaker, Clerk, Printer and other House officers, all well considered and well adapted for the basis of a coalition. Thus, from the necessities of their position, and from the immediate and prospective advantages which this coalition will secure, the republican members of Congress in December next may be induced to abandon W. H. Seward and his "irrepressible conflict" with the South, for a Northern and Southern opposition alliance upon a practical and irresistible national platform.

In this connection, the greatest danger to be

apprehended by the Southern opposition party is the plurality rule; but this they may ward off by the superior advantages of a powerful majority coalition. The responsibility first belongs to those Southern opposition members. We believe they can effect the ends proposed. We think they can arrange the organization of the House upon terms which will open to them the doors of the Republican National Convention of 1860, and thus give them the power to organize a national Presidential movement which will make either Bates, of Missouri, Crittenden, of Kentucky, or Bell, of Tennessee, as acceptable to the republican party as Banks, Chase or Fremont.

Reform in Tammany at Last.

Rich turf is beginning to be borne out of the great movement of the intelligence, integrity and moneyed influence of the people of New York against the rowdy misrule of Tammany and Mozart Halls, Albany Regency depravity, and the atrocious disunion doctrines of William H. Seward. A most healthy, cheering and beneficial state of feeling is being awakened throughout the community, which promises to sap the foundations of the system of treachery and violence, which has heretofore prevailed. It is perceived, at last, that the welfare of the country is at stake, as well as that of the city and State, and that the prosperity of the agricultural, commercial and financial interests of the whole Union is endangered by the suicidal apathy which has so long prevailed among respectable citizens of all classes.

The following invitation, which was sent to us yesterday, tells its own story. It is exactly such a document as ought to have been issued, and it cannot fail to produce the most favorable results.

New York, Oct. 11, 1859.

At a meeting of democrats, held at the Everett House on the 7th inst., for the purpose of suggesting an efficient permanent organization in view of the great importance of the coming year, and the necessity of securing the support of the people, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Watts Sherman, James Lee, Algernon S. Jarvis, B. M. Whitlock and Charles A. Lamont, be constituted a committee, with power to do such and such things as they may deem advisable, and with authority to request their democratic fellow citizens to attend a meeting for the purpose of consulting together as to the best interests of the democratic party.

In accordance with this resolution, the undersigned, now acting as a committee, request you to attend a meeting for the purpose aforesaid, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Thursday evening next, the 12th inst., at eight o'clock.

The designated time is to be almost unnecessary for them to say that the sole object in view is to procure such an organization of the democratic party of this city as shall exercise a conservative influence, tending not only to elevate the character of the party, but also by securing the nomination of well known and tried democrats, of respectability and character, to thereby promote the public interests.

They are convinced that the councils of a large body of well known democrats cannot fail to produce valuable results.

They, therefore, now ask you to co-operate cordially with them and with the leaders of the party, believing that the good cause thereby be accomplished. If, however, by continued indifference as to their representatives, the people of New York choose to allow, without interference, the selection of candidates who do not fairly represent the whole party, and such names as the commercial interests of the city, it may be inferred that the acknowledged evils of our party organization and of our municipal government, resulting therefrom, are not yet sufficiently oppressive to elicit your active co-operation in producing a remedy.

- Watts Sherman, James Lee, Algernon S. Jarvis, B. M. Whitlock, Charles A. Lamont, Joel W. Foster, Sam'l L. M. Barlow, Rowden Withers, George J. Forrest, N. W. Chater, Arthur Taylor, James Lee, George J. Agnew, James Olivell, B. N. Fox, John McKeon, Theo. F. Youngs, Elias S. Higgin, Isaac Townsend, Stephen Johnson, Joel Conklin, Schuyler Livingston, J. T. Soutter, Benjamin H. Field, Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, E. K. Alburist, William T. Coleman, John T. Agnew, George Greer, John W. Calvert, Henry Yelverton.

Several hundreds of the merchants, taxpayers and property holders of this city, have been invited to attend this meeting, at which it is intended that a practical plan shall be adopted for the establishment of a permanent organization, of an efficient and conservative character.

We learn, however, that simultaneously with this uprising of the paying men of the democratic party, the solid and honest working strength of the democracy, have started still another organization, which promises fair to rally around it the bone and sinew of the old Jackson element in the city. The reform movement in Wall street, has excited hopes of a broader and more fundamental reorganization and purification of Tammany Hall itself, which is greatly to be lauded. A preliminary meeting has been held of honest mechanics and working men who have, heretofore, been compelled to occupy a very subordinate position in the democratic party, on account of the iron handed monopoly of power which the corrupt, shoulder hitting followers of the present Tammany leaders have wielded. Several heads of the federal and city governments were invited to attend it, who are known to be opposed to the abuses which exist, and they have promised their hearty co-operation with the efforts which it was resolved should be made to correct them.

These two distinct organizations are now engaged in the work of democratic reform, and, while it is probable that they will remain separate, there is no doubt that they can co-operate with each other, so as to exercise a powerful and healthy influence in the city and State. The days of rowdy rule at Tammany Hall will cease, and good nominations take the place of bad ones, as soon as the power shall have passed into the hands of those who represent both the moneyed and the working strength of the democracy. Mozart Hall need no longer be taken into consideration at all. The instant that Tammany Hall is purified, the opposition to it will be defined of itself. The Mozart organization had its origin in the secession from Tammany of those who were dissatisfied with the monopoly which a few bad men exercised, and when that shall cease, it will not even have a motive for continuance. There, probably, never was a period fraught with more political danger to the country than the present. It is, in view of the issues at the coming State election, the initiatory stage of the next Presidential conflict, and it is a cause of great rejoicing, that the intelligence of all classes in the community, have become alive to the importance of a united and proper course of action.

Senator Broderick's Death—Degradation of American Politics.

The fall of Senator Broderick, of California, in a duel with a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, has afforded to the press and to the public at large an exciting subject of discussion. The first and most obvious reflection that suggests itself to the intelligent mind is that the occurrence, deplorable as it was, was but the natural result of the course of public life into which both these men, the slayer and the slain, had thrown themselves. Each had raised himself from an obscure position in life to the highest pinnacle to which he had aspired—the one to a seat in the Senate of the United States, the other to the bench of the Supreme Court of his adopted State—and it is not unjust to either of them to say that, however creditably they may have conducted themselves in their elevated positions, the means to which they had resorted to get there were far from creditable. They found that bullying, shoulder-hitting, ballot box stuffing, and other similar appliances, were the most ready and certain means to the ends which they sought. They availed themselves of these modern political appliances, and succeeded in their ambitious projects. And if the one of them has gone to a bloody grave, and the other stands branded in the eyes of the world as a murderer, it is because they were both representatives of a degraded and brutal system of politics—a system in which fraud and force prevail over the will and votes of honest communities.

It is somewhat surprising, however, to see the manner in which the subject is variously treated by the press. Some of the newspapers regard the death of Broderick as the result of a base conspiracy entered into by California politicians to get rid of a powerful rival—one who was an obstacle in their path. The pious Courier and Enquirer looks upon him as a political martyr, and gives him a place in its calendar of saints; while the profane Philadelphia Press exclaims, in an outburst of nonsensical bathos, that the blood of Broderick is on the head of President Buchanan. Now all this is sheer absurdity. There was no conspiracy in the matter; there was nothing in it out of which the honors of martyrdom can be extracted, and Mr. Buchanan and his administration had as little to do with it as the Emperor of China had.

What were the circumstances? Mr. Broderick, having studied the system of Tammany Hall politics for many years of his life, and having been fully initiated in all the mysteries and peculiarities thereof, sought, some ten years since, a new field for the exercise of his talents in that line. California, being then in a sadly disorganized condition, presented the most attractions. He went there, soon made himself conspicuous in the local politics of San Francisco and California, was elected to the State Legislature, and finally, two years since, reached the summit of his ambition by being chosen to represent the State in the Senate of the United States. How did he achieve those honors? By learning? By eloquence? By any high achievements or any evidence of exalted worth? Not at all; but simply by working the political machine, of which he had learned all the secret springs in his apprenticeship at Tammany Hall—by a judicious use of bruisers, shoulder-hitters, ballot box stuffers and other such instruments. His colleague in the United States Senate was indebted to him, it would seem, for being able to retain his place, and had in consideration thereof agreed to forego all claims which his position might have given him on federal patronage. But Gwin proved himself more cunning than Broderick, and, from his being familiar with the arts and practices in vogue at Washington, he managed, notwithstanding his agreement, to monopolize for his own friends all the offices and emoluments which the administration had at its disposal in California. Defeated and discontented, Broderick turned against the administration, and became one of its bitterest opponents. He went back after the last session, entered vigorously upon the canvass for State officers, found himself ranged against his former personal and political friends, and, carried away by his passion, he said many offensive things against some of them. In this way he got himself involved in several personal controversies, all of which he declared himself ready to satisfy at the pistol's mouth as soon as the canvass was brought to a close. He was held up to his declaration. Judge Terry was the first to call on him for satisfaction "in the way usual among gentlemen." He accepted the cartel. The parties met. Two shots were exchanged, and at the first fire Broderick fell mortally wounded.

There is the whole history of the affair. It is the old story. By brute force and physical courage this man had attained a certain eminence among his fellows, and to the same qualities in another he had to succumb. His slayer had also owed his elevation to similar instrumentalities, and had even brought upon himself the attentions of the Vigilance Committee in 1856; so much so that he was a prisoner in their hands for six or eight weeks, and came within an ace of ending his career on the gallows. And now the Judge stands a criminal at the bar of justice, with his hands stained in the blood of his fellow being.

And after all, the fate of these two men is but the natural finale to their course of life. To fraud and violence they looked for their elevation to posts of honor and emolument. They succeeded; but they could not escape retributive justice. We have in our own city and throughout the whole country numerous types of this same order of politicians. Here, as well as in California, pugilists and loafers and ballot box stuffers give us our rulers and officials. Morrissey and Heenan have more influence on our State and city politics than any score of our merchants or wealthy citizens; and even the United States Marshal of the district feels it part of his duty to bring to a nominating convention a retinue of rascals. In fact, these pugilist politicians are regarded by themselves and others in the light of the free lances of the Middle Ages, who sold their swords to the highest bidder. To that degraded condition have our politics descended, and it is to the natural operation of such a state of affairs that the violent end of Senator Broderick must be referred.

CONSISTENCY OF THE TRIBUNE.—The Tribune complains that the Supervisors have appointed some policemen registrars. It is only two or three days ago since our consistent contemporary contended that the Superintendent of the Board of Police ought to have been one of three to have the appointment of these registrars. In that case we presume there would be a large proportion of the force appointed. It is very wrong to appoint common policemen

to discharge political duties, but it is all right to appoint a head policeman to do the same thing by wholesale. That which in the captain is but a choleric word is in the soldier flat blasphemy.

The Four Living Powers Before China—The True Policy for the United States.

The question of the opening of a free and unrestricted intercourse between the nations of the Western and the Eastern continents is one of the greatest of the age, and its solution is now occupying the governments of the four great civilized nations.

It is now nearly three hundred years since the first revulsion of Asiatic sentiment against European encroachment culminated in the exclusion of foreigners from the ports of China, and the extinction of Christianity in Japan. At that time and ever since the countries of Southern and Eastern Asia have been looked upon by the prevailing idea in Europe as regions subject to conquest and fit for dominion, and the European nations have continued, with greater or less success, to pursue their policy of territorial occupation and rule. The Dutch in Java and Japan, the Portuguese at Macao, the English and French in India, and the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands, have filled the pages of the history of Europe's intercourse with Asia with a varied relation of successes and defeats. The early and decisive non-intercourse policy adopted by China and Japan probably saved them from the fate which attended India and the Malasian Islands. In Hindostan the conflicting interests of England and France brought them into an early and bloody conflict. Duplex, the French commander, aimed to subdue the whole of the Indian peninsula, and his genius seemed equal to the occasion. But England's fortunes created an opponent in Clive, who stopped the progress of the French. Adopting at once the deep and subtle policy of Duplex, he founded on it the British empire in India, which has shaken and overturned so many Asiatic thrones, and which has itself been so recently shaken to its very centre.

The growth of commerce has given now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, a new impulse to the idea of opening the countries of Eastern Asia, either to trade or to conquest. But to-day it is not alone European policy that seeks this result. While England has been extending her conquests in India, and giving existence to a system of dominion there that reacts on all the rest of Asia, confirming its distrust of European friendship and its fears of European hostility, a young Power has grown up in the West holding no views of conquest, discarding the idea of distant and tributary colonies, and seeking to open her intercourse with the far East only for the purpose of an exchange of products for their mutual benefit. At the same time another European Power, contiguous to Asia, has grown into vast dominion in its central and northern regions. We know little of the policy which Russia pursues towards the Asiatic hordes she has brought under her sway, or towards the Powers upon which she is encroaching. One thing only is evident. While Europe comes to Asia seaward, and is looked upon as a hostile existence, the White Czar comes landward and with the appearance of an Asiatic Power.

These four nations are now before the frontiers of China. England and France in joint hostile array, the United States in a pacific character, and Russia as a semi-sympathetic Asiatic empire. In this condition of affairs the policy of our government is plain and evident. Our Washington correspondent has told us that the administration comprehends the position, and that it has reprimanded the Minister and Sunday press. There are a great many artists and scribes unattached, with a retinue of camp followers, hangers-on, claqueurs and small fry dilettanti, who live in a mysterious way, and get admission to the Opera mysteriously; and, of course, as this last mystery is in their line of business, they will not fail to be on hand for the opening of Strakosch's new oracles. These, with a smart sprinkling of provincials, will make up an audience quite as interesting as the performance, and, for all we know to the contrary, more so. It will be a great Opera night.

In the meantime, while waiting for this sensation, the operatic public may enjoy the prospect of having an opportunity to pronounce an unbiased opinion upon the merits of the new artists. As no one except the manager really knows anything about them, it cannot be said that public opinion has been manufactured in advance. In fact, the managerial tactics have been founded entirely upon the obscurity rather than the celebrity of the singers. It is a new idea, and every one is curious to see how it will work.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.—There are in this city upwards of thirty religious newspapers, all thriving more or less on their piety. If we were to say that their returns average in the gross \$500,000 a year, we should, we believe, be understating the amount. For this large sum the religious papers do but very little work, the bulk of it being left to the secular portion of the press. Thus the reporting of all the religious meetings and anniversaries, as well as of the ordinations, changes of benefices, consecrations and general religious intelligence, is all done at a large expense by the Herald. One would suppose that, having none of this heavy business to attend to, our religious contemporaries would find time to keep watch and ward over the morals of the community. Such is not the fact. They are blatant about innocent Sunday amusements and the infringement of conventional Sabbath observances, but they contrive to keep their eyes shut all the rest of the week to practices which are fraught with infinitely more danger to the morals of the community. Who ever hears, for instance, of a Sunday paper denouncing the infamous French publications which are daily issued from the New York press, or the equally demoralizing statues and pictures that find their way into our public galleries? Who ever finds them laying bare to public condemnation the temptations and pitfalls which are continually being laid for the innocent and unwary in our large cities? A brutal outrage may be committed against morality and private rights, a peaceful citizen shot down, a wife seduced from her home, or a child torn from her loving parents by some lustful villain, without their eliciting a word of remark or censure from the religious press. The Herald, in short, is obliged to do for them not only the reporting of all the church movements, but the warnings, preachings and the moralizings which fall properly within their vocation. What, it will

THE MYSTERY OF THE APPROACHING OPERA NIGHT.—There is a good deal of curiosity in metropol. Many circles about the new operatic campaign, which will be commenced at the Academy next Monday evening with "La Traviata," in which the new prima donna—for whom rare gifts are claimed—will make her debut. She stands in the position of sample of the new article which Mr. Strakosch has imported fresh from the nurseries of fair Italia.

As our readers have been informed by the remarkable bulletin of Signor Ullman, nearly all the new artists who will appear next week have no reputations in the great European capitals, from which the American managers have usually selected their singers. All the details that we have about the latest importations is what we get from the managers, who are indebted for a good deal of their information to the artists themselves. Of course there are people in this world who will not believe anything which they do not see or hear for themselves, and there are others who are so unkind as to say that managers and artists always have a very good opinion of themselves, which may or may not be endorsed by the public. It is not too much to assume, when we say that the confirmed unbelievers and the doubters form a very large proportion of Opera goers. We presume the three hungry Frenchmen are among the doubters just now. There is the curious public, which always runs after the latest novelty, whether it is a prize fighter or a prima donna, and the sympathetic public, who will like the idea of the artist who strikes out for an American reputation before she has run the gauntlet of London and Paris criticism and received the world-wide notoriety which that ordeal gives. The managers, too, have made a bold venture, which will attract a good share of public attention. They have taken their eyes away from Covent Garden, resisted the temptations of the Salle Ventador, passed over St. Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, Milan and Naples, and caught their birds in the humble theatres of Brescia, Livorno and other Italian villages—for they can hardly be called anything more than that. The idea is quite new. In only two instances that we can remember have permanent artists commenced their career in the United States. Those were Malibran and Bosio, both splendid singers, who won their maiden laurels in America, and subsequently achieved triumphs upon triumphs in the Old World. When Bosio came to New York she was as obscure as Speranza is at this moment, and a good many people never found out how good the former was until she had Paris and London at her feet. Malibran was a musical wonder, never fully appreciated anywhere. Like Bosio, she died in the morning of a splendid career.

Putting all these things together, with the reputation which Ullman enjoys as a clever entrepreneur, second only to that of Barnum, it is quite natural that the public should be in the tiptoe of excitement, waiting for the eventful night when the operatic mystery is to be solved. After its own fashion, this coup of the managers will be as attractive at first as if they had brought out a great star, and perhaps it may prove more profitable in the end. In any event, the opening of the season will be exceedingly interesting. All ranks and conditions of men and women will turn out in full force for next Monday's Opera. In addition to the regular habitues of the Opera there will be the curious public, come to have a look at the last new thing. We have no doubt that the three hungry Frenchmen will be there, hungrier than ever. Likewise the heroes of Solferino and the Mincio, with full brigades of guerrillas and Bohemians, attached to the weekly and Sunday press. There are a great many artists and scribes unattached, with a retinue of camp followers, hangers-on, claqueurs and small fry dilettanti, who live in a mysterious way, and get admission to the Opera mysteriously; and, of course, as this last mystery is in their line of business, they will not fail to be on hand for the opening of Strakosch's new oracles. These, with a smart sprinkling of provincials, will make up an audience quite as interesting as the performance, and, for all we know to the contrary, more so. It will be a great Opera night.

In the meantime, while waiting for this sensation, the operatic public may enjoy the prospect of having an opportunity to pronounce an unbiased opinion upon the merits of the new artists. As no one except the manager really knows anything about them, it cannot be said that public opinion has been manufactured in advance. In fact, the managerial tactics have been founded entirely upon the obscurity rather than the celebrity of the singers. It is a new idea, and every one is curious to see how it will work.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.—There are in this city upwards of thirty religious newspapers, all thriving more or less on their piety. If we were to say that their returns average in the gross \$500,000 a year, we should, we believe, be understating the amount. For this large sum the religious papers do but very little work, the bulk of it being left to the secular portion of the press. Thus the reporting of all the religious meetings and anniversaries, as well as of the ordinations, changes of benefices, consecrations and general religious intelligence, is all done at a large expense by the Herald. One would suppose that, having none of this heavy business to attend to, our religious contemporaries would find time to keep watch and ward over the morals of the community. Such is not the fact. They are blatant about innocent Sunday amusements and the infringement of conventional Sabbath observances, but they contrive to keep their eyes shut all the rest of the week to practices which are fraught with infinitely more danger to the morals of the community. Who ever hears, for instance, of a Sunday paper denouncing the infamous French publications which are daily issued from the New York press, or the equally demoralizing statues and pictures that find their way into our public galleries? Who ever finds them laying bare to public condemnation the temptations and pitfalls which are continually being laid for the innocent and unwary in our large cities? A brutal outrage may be committed against morality and private rights, a peaceful citizen shot down, a wife seduced from her home, or a child torn from her loving parents by some lustful villain, without their eliciting a word of remark or censure from the religious press. The Herald, in short, is obliged to do for them not only the reporting of all the church movements, but the warnings, preachings and the moralizings which fall properly within their vocation. What, it will