THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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CALIFORNIA MINES.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE NEW ALMADEN.

To the Hon. J. S. BLACK, Attorney General United States:

SIR—A brief statement of the case of that mine, which any person may substantiate by an examination of the voluminous testimony now before the United States courts in California, shows:—

That in 1846, when California was a province of Mexico, one Andres Castillero, a Mexican officer, travelling in the country, was shown by some residents a deposit of cinnabar, on a spur of the Sierra Azul, a coast range of mountains near San Jose. Being a tolerable metallurgist, he recognized it as the ore of quicksilver, and taking the persons who showed it to him into partnership, they denounced the mine, according to the forms of the Mexican mining law, before the nearest judicial officer, who, going out to the mine with them, in company with numbers of the neighboring rancheros, gave them possession of it. Castillero and his associates commenced working it, and did work it, in a rude way, the whole of 1846-8. (See "Lieut Revere's Tour of Duty in California," in 1846, and "Bryant's What I Saw in California," in 1847-8.) Denouncement and possession were the only modes of acquiring title to mines under the Spanish Mexican laws. By this method all the mining rights in Mexico are obtained and retained. This initial step in the Almaden title is historical. The early books on California record the facts, and great numbers of unimpeachable living witnesses attest it.

In 1846 Commodore Sloat hoisted the American flag in Monterey and took possession of California by conquest. In his published address to the inhabitants he promised them that "every private right should be inviolably respected" and subsequent proclamations by federal authority announced that "all persons in possession of lands under color of title should have their possessions guaranteed to them." Castillero & Co., amongst others, were entitled to and became beneficiaries under this first American law, for they were in possession of the Almaden mines by the only "color of title" which could be had to a mine.

In early spring, 1846, Castillero proceeded to the City of Mexico, to claim the standing national reward offered to discoverers of quicksilver. He obtained a concession of $5,000 in money and a quantity of quicksilver flasks. (Report of the Secretary of State to the Mexican Congress, 1846.) He also obtained a grant of two leagues of the land around his mine. It is this grant of which you say, "there is no doubt that the title papers in this case are fraudulent."

Mexican affairs being then disarranged by the conquering armies of the United States, Castillero could not obtain the $5,000 or the quicksilver flasks, and not having capital, negotiated with the wealthy English house of Barron, Forbes & Co., of Mexico and Tepic, to work the mines on shares. In 1847 Mr Forbes, then seventy years old, proceeded to California, and personally superintended the enlarged working. He found it in charge of one James A. Forbes, a resident in California, who represented some of the partners in Castillero & Co. From 1847 to 1851-2, before any net returns had been obtained from the mine, the house of Barron, Forbes & Co. invested in their development, and in machinery, furnaces, &c., the large sum of $700,000. The mine happened in the luck of mining, to turn out rich, and yielded, from 1852 to 1858, a net profit of from $300,000 to $400,000 per annum, when its further working was enjoined, at your instance, with the aid of Messrs. Randolph & Stanton. For nearly two years this mine, which employed several hundred men, and distributed some $400,000 per annum of disbursements in its county, has been lying idle.

With that spirit of exaggeration and unfairness which has characterized the whole of your report, you state the value of this mine to be $15,000,000, and that its proprietors "had appropriated $6,000,000 of quicksilver while they have been working it. The intention is to give the impression that the owners have gained $6,000,000 of profit by its working. I believe the eight millions of quicksilver said to be appropriated is equally exaggerated with the $15,000,000 of value, which is, at least, six times as much as any sane man would offer for the mine, with an indisputable title. If, from the gross proceeds of any mine, you deduct the outlay necessary to obtain those proceeds, you reduce the amount immensely. Californians know scores of instances in which mine owners have "appropriated" hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public gold, and yet at the end of the appropriation have been bankrupt. I have not the actual statistics touching the Almaden cost and yield of mining (which are well known in California), but estimates have been published there and not gainsayed, showing that if the owners of Almaden had taken their original cash investment in that mine, and had lent it out on bond and mortgage in California, instead of sinking it in the mine at the time they did, they would have had a larger yearly income, and now a principal exceeding the value of their mining estate, notwithstanding the mine has happened to turn out a decided success.

As soon as the mine, under the impulse of the largest mining investment in California, and its energetic management, became productive, a set of clamorous tricksters laid plans to obtain it. A neighboring ranchero, named Berryesa, brought suit for it on the ground that it was within his rancho, and was defeated. Near the mine was another ranch of a square league, originally granted to one Justo Larios, who sold to Grove Cook, from whom the minerals, or some of them in it, passed to Mr ex-secretary R. J. Walker, and the land to Chas. Fossatt, the present claimant, or to Eldridge and Laurencel, the possessors under Fossatt. It is sought to stretch this league, commonly called the Fossatt claim, over Almaden, and a decision of the United States District Court (Judge Hoffman) has been obtained extending it so as to embrace that mine. This claim elsewhere you have stated to be indisputable as to title, though disputed as to boundary. Its extension is resisted by the owners of Almaden.

The real contest as to the ownership of Almaden lies between these present possessors, under Castillero & Co. who found, opened and have always worked the mine, and the owners under the Fossatt claim. One of these latter (Mr. Eldridge) has mortgaged the Fossatt claim, "including," as he states, "the mines of Almaden" (of which he is not, and possibly never will be in possession), to John A. Collier, of Bingham, N. Y., to secure one million of dollars, bonds under which mortgage are somewhat familiar to moneyed and influential men around New York and Washington.

At this juncture (some two years ago), the United States suddenly intervened in the fight, and asked for an injunction to restrain the working of the mine pending the controversy as to title, which controversy was, in effect, as you are aware, between the owners of Almaden and the owners of the adjoining Fossatt claim.

The United States pleaded its paramount title as owner in fee of the soil, and asserted its right to possession of the mine. The court decided that "the United States had exhibited such a title to the mine as entitled it to an injunction to stay waste during the pendency of the litigation," and that "mining was a waste of the substance of the estate." The injunction issued.

The State of California was equally perplexed and astonished. Why the United States should interfere between two private claimants and thus aid the quietus of one against the other, was mysterious. Why the United States should assert a sovereign title to mining lands against actual occupants and workers, in this single case, while it left hundreds of thousands of miners throughout California in undisturbed possession, was equally mysterious. The lands of Almaden were mining lands exclusively—they were either public or private lands. If private lands, what had the government to do with them? If public, did the government wish to restrain mining on public lands? If the latter, then the whole business of California, which consisted of mining on public land, must cease. If government, at its option, could pitch at will upon any one miner, or any one man, and enjoin him, under pleas of its paramount title, who was safe, who dared offend the Attorney General, who dared vote against the government which held such a terrific option over the miners? Or was this Almaden mine (supposing it to be on public land which was the only ostensible ground for government interference) restrained at your instance because some of its proprietors were Mexicans and British, or because they had found and worked it before the United States acquired California; or was it because a large sum had been invested in working it, and it had been successful and yielded amply? In this case, foreign investments ancient and prescriptive rights and success are crimes against the sovereignty of Americans demanding the forfeiture of the criminals' estates and the sequestration of the fruits of their industry.

The title of the owners of Almaden was triple. First, they had the common right and title of the California miner, under and by which all the vast mining properties in California, Oregon and Utah (with trivial exceptions) are held, viz., discovery, occupancy and working. With us, if a man discover, occupy and work a mine on public land, it is his—no matter if it ruin him in "appropriating" the minerals, or convert him into a millionaire in a week. This fundamental popular right has, since the acquisition of California, been the magna charta of mining—the corner and top stone of our national prosperity—the destruction of which would bring chaos. During thirteen years a large population has added hundreds of millions to the national wealth under its protection, and the government has recognized it by silent consent during that period, with the sole exception of the case of these miners of Almaden.

Supposing the lands to be public then, whatever of right or title any miner in California, Oregon or Utah had or now has to work any mine on public land, the owners of Almaden had and now have, with this difference—their rights were the oldest in the country. Discovery, occupation and working with them commenced in 1845, and has continued until you stopped their mine.

Second. They had the right which denouncement and possession under the Spanish and Mexican law gave them—which right was recognized and confirmed to them after a thorough investigation and argument before the United States Board of Land Commission, which gives them the right to mine, under the American government by the law of nations, and the provisions of the treaty by which the United States acquired California, and which would, under Mexican law, and should, under an administration of equitable rights arising therefrom by American law, secure to them the working and possession of their mine, even if it were in the private lands of Berryesa or Fossatt.

Thirdly. They have these grants of land from the Mexican government two leagues round their mine. This (prejudging an untried suit, you assert is a fraud. If it were ten times a fraud it would furnish no reason for interrupting their mining, which they prosecute by rights independent wholly of their two league grant, which they would prosecute, so far as the United States is concerned, if they had never presented the two league grant at all. If the two league grant be proved a fraud, then what? The land claimed becomes land of the United States, or land of Berryesa, or of Fossatt. If the latter, then the United States has no nothing to do with the mines, clearly, and if the former, will the government restrain mining upon it in the case of these men, while permitting the entire population of California, citizen and alien—Chinaman, Mongolian and African—to mine on public land without strict limit of interference?

But the owners of Almaden assert that the Mexican documents they present are wholly and entirely genuine. They may not be perfect—they may not amount to a title, but they are what they purport to be, and none other—documents made in Mexico at the dates they bear, and by the officials whose names are appended to them. The title is a Mexican title. It must be authenticated, or controverted in Mexico, or by evidence from Mexico. The owners of Almaden have wearied the courts and the government to send to Mexico to take testimony and search the archives. They applied to the United States Court in San Francisco for a commission; the court refused it. To congress for a law authorizing such a commission; at your direct request, the Judiciary Committee of the United States senate reported against such a measure. To the President, to ask of Mexico copies under the great seal of these documents and of the archives; by your advice the request was refused. To the Attorney General and President, asking them to select a commission satisfactory to themselves, and send to Mexico to obtain evidence touching these claims, which was refused. Finally, they summoned their witnesses in the city of Mexico before Mr. ——, United States Consul. John Black, having notified the Attorney General to send a deputy, and by authority of a general statute of the United States (passed 1855), proceeded to call evidence for use in the United States Court in California. The Consul refused to take the testimony, and produced a letter from him, he thinks, Robert McLane, United States Minister, instructing him so to refuse. These instructions were traced through the Hon. Lewis Cass to yourself.

Your object was to close the mine. This you accomplished by unknown and unproved allegations of fraud on a title not necessary to these mining possessions. Having accomplished this object, you refuse, carefully, and with the utmost vigilance, to prevent them bringing before the United States Court evidence rebutting your allegations. In the meantime, you are with difficulty restrained by the counsel for the owners of Almaden from dismissing the appeal from the decree of the United States District Court, which confirms to the Fossatt claimants their title by boundaries, including Almaden. You say, in effect, "I know the land is not public land—that the United States will never get it—but still I assert the title of the government for the purpose of sustaining the ejectment." Doubtless were the Fossatt claim sustained by the Supreme Court with Judge Hoffman's boundaries, you would discover that the United States no longer desired to enjoin the mine. If, by a legal trick it be found that Mr. Robert J. Walker and Messrs. Eldridge Laurencel, John A. Collier, and certain influential parties round Washington, own these mines, which they did not discover, open nor work, whose costly improvements are ready made, though not by them—then the Attorney General will cautiously acknowledge that the United States no longer need to enjoin their working. Unfriendly persons will probably say that you have merely acted as "next friend" to the Fossatt claimants through all this extraordinary course of action, and that your public zeal has been harmonious with their private advantage.

The names of the counsel employed by you on behalf of the United States, in the suit which caused Almaden on the ground that it was public land the property of the government, disclose the fact that your action has been taken for the benefit of the Fossatt claimants to Almaden solely. E M Stanton was the counsel of those claimants in Washington, and Edmund Randolph was, and is, their standing counsel in California. They were retained by those claimants to obtain from the United States its patent for that rancho. They claimed Almaden for their private clients, and the District Court approved that claim. The very same gentlemen are employed by you, and paid by the public money, to sue out an injunction at the cost and in the name of the United States, restraining the owners of Almaden from working, because the mine belonged to the public, to the government—the very counsel who the day before and the day after pleaded that it belonged to Fossatt, and sustained their plea on the judgment of the District Court, all of which is well known to you.

The government of the United States has always been the champion of the actual occupant and improver of its wild lands against the merely paper claimant. Its policy has been to protect the possession of the early adventurer, who, with his life and fortune in his hand, penetrates its frontier wilds, and establishes in their solitudes the active and useful industries of civilized life. To the pioneer, the improver, the worker, to those that first risk and first settle, the genius of our government peculiarly extends its protecting and helping hand. If they are successful, as some are, or magnificently remunerated, as are very few, they are, theoretically at least, still its favorites and wards. Such early pioneers and improvers are the owners of Almaden. All the massive and extensive improvements of their mine they have made. They found it a barren peak, covered with deer paths and bear tracks claimed by no human being, and they have made it what it is to day. It is the will of the American people—foreigners though some of these miners are—that the fruits of their daring enterprise and steady industry shall be forfeited in the name of the government, which fifteen years ago promised them, by the solemn proclamation of the head of its forces in California, "that all persons holding lands under color of right should have their possessions guaranteed to them."

If you succeed in ousting them and placing the Fossatt claimants in their place, what do you accomplish? This: You take from the worker, the builder, the improver, the actual miner, his possession, and bestow it upon those who have not placed there one stone upon another, who neither discovered the minerals, nor have opened the approaches to them, and who claim them by a merely legal, forced, unnatural interpretation of the boundaries of an adjoining Spanish grant. Is this a worthy achievement to the accomplishment of which the first law officer of a powerful confederacy strains his greatest efforts, puts in motion the whole machinery and chicanery of his office, and concentrates the force of his government?

The State of California, through its Legislature, answers in the negative. That Legislature has remonstrated against your action.

In the meantime it is to be hoped that the owners of Almaden will resist the offers of interested parties who, professing to control your action and opposition, tempt them with propositions of compromise. Their honor has been assailed, their character impeached. It is to be hoped that they will gain of right all which is justly theirs, or yield the whole to the strange combination of private intrigue and official power which seeks to rob them of their early, noble and now matured enterprise.

The spirit and genius of American policy, as well as natural justice, protest against the gross robbery which, in the name of the American people, you are attempting. No matters not how much the Fossatt claimants may have succeeded in interesting your friend Mr. E. M. Stanton and other influential persons connected with the government, the public sense of right and love of fair play will, must in the end confound this deep laid scheme of plunder, which has been, if not born, yet nursed into strength under the shadow of your official power.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN EARLY CALIFORNIAN.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent to the stockholders on and after Sept. 12, 1860, at their office, 452 Canal street. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 12th inst., inclusive.

C. R. WORTENDYKE, Sec. R. T. COMPTON, Pres.
NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1860.

FOR SALE—AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST EIGHT per cent Bonds of the city of Mobile. These bonds are for $1,000 each, coupons payable semi-annually, July and January, at the Merchants' Bank New York. A special tax of $66,000 per annum has been levied by the city to insure the prompt payment of the interest, and to create a sinking fund of $15,000 per annum. For further particulars apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau street, or R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS UNCLAIMED IN THE BANK of England.—Lists of 30,000 names wanting heirs can be examined—fee $3—at the Heraldry office, 649 Broadway, N. Y. H. HAYS, proprietor, at present in London, undertakes searches for Wills, Chancery Records, Advertisements, Grants of Family Arms and Pedigrees.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE BONDS OF THE New York and New Haven Railroad Company, due in December, 1860, will be paid, with accrued interest, on presentation and surrender, at the Treasurer's office, corner of Twenty seventh street and Fourth avenue.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1860. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 80 Wall street.

PROPOSALS FOR $5,000 000 OF "THE FLOATING Debt Fund Stock of the City of New York."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of three millions of dollars of the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the city of New York, authorized by chap. 406 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the floating debt of the Corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New York," and the name enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

Holders of revenue bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this stock, if they desire so to do. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 14, 1860.

$5,000 TO $20,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND mortgage, of first class productive Staten Island property, worth three times the amount. Address box 3,751 Post office, New York, with real name and address.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at the lowest rate of interest, in sums to suit applicants, on real estate in this city and Brooklyn; also on farms in this State. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

$125,000—TO LOAN AT SIX AND A HALF PER cent interest, on bond and mortgage on strictly first class productive real estate in this city, in sums of $5,000 upwards. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, 66 Wall street.

$250,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO LOAN, at seven per cent, on first bond and mortgage. Loans negotiated, titles examined and best security obtained, at the American Real Estate Office, 307 Broadway, in the basement. G. Z. HOUSE, Attorney.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants, on Real Estate, in this city or Brooklyn, or on Farms in Westchester county. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall street, second story.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE ADVANCE OFFICES OF L. JACOBS, MONEY can be obtained in any quantity on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Segars, Dry Goods, Hardware, Wines, Brandies, and every description of Merchandise, or bought and the highest prices given. Business strictly confidential. Goods insured. Established in 1846. Principal office 67 William street; branch office, 407 Broadway.

AT 68 CEDAR STREET.—H. HYMAN, DIAMOND Broker, advances money to any amount on Diamonds, set or unset; Watches, Silverplate, &c., or buys the same for cash, opposite the Post office, No. 1, second floor.

AT 111 GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and personal property of every description, or bought and sold by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, auctioneer and broker.

AT 68 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND Broker, advances money on Diamonds, Watches and other Merchandise, or buys for cash at his private office, 68 Nassau street, room 2. Business confidential.

AT 11 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO LOAN TO any amount on Diamonds, set or unset; Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought for the highest cash prices, by the well known ISAACS, 11 Chambers street. N. B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

ATTENTION!—MR WOOD, 480 BROADWAY, FIRST floor opposite Wallack's, will make liberal loans to ladies and gentlemen upon deposit of collateral security. Private room for applicants. All the advantages without the objectionable features of a loan office.

AT GAIGE'S EXCHANGE OFFICE, 24 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. Private entrance, hall door. P. GAIGE, 24 Fourth avenue.

FRIEDENBERG'S LOAN OFFICE REMOVED FROM 496 Hudson street to 299 East Broadway, corner of Rosemond street.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Clothing, Bedding and all kinds of personal property. Established since 1845. PEREZ FRIEDENBERG, HENRY FRIEDENBERG.

MONEY TO LEND, AT MODERATE RATES, ON DIAmonds, watches, jewelry, silver and personal property of all descriptions. Goods may be redeemed any time within one year. H. BARNARD, 21 Third avenue. Private office; entrance hall door.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, NEW JERSEY. The La Tourette house will be kept open through September; decidedly the most pleasant month of the season at this point. Boats leave pier No. 8, North river, at 7½ and 11½ A. M., 1½ and 4½ P. M.; from Dey street at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. WESLEY W. HILL, (formerly of Lafarge House.) Proprietor.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMAN, 27 YEARS OF AGE, of some means and good appearance, is desirous of marrying a young lady or widow of some means. Applications can be addressed to H. B., Herald office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A WIDOW LADY, THIRTY YEARS of age, with a good presence, irreproachable character, kind and affectionate disposition, of prudent and domestic habits, refined manners and intellectual tastes, highly connected, and with some means, desires to form the acquaintance of a gentleman in lucrative business. Must be refined and of mature years. Address, for three days, P. S. T., station D Post office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GENTLEMEN WHO DESIRE TO HAVE MY INDEPENdent seconds applied to their Watches, to compete in time for the coming races, will send or hand them in at once. MERRICK PRICE, 23 John street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. WALLACK.....Lessee
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.....Stage Manager

NOTICE.

MR. WALLACK

Begs to announce to his patrons and the public generally that the

ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT WILL OPEN

for the usual

FALL AND WINTER SEASON

Under his

PERSONAL MANAGEMENT,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1860.

THE THEATRE

Has been

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, IMPROVED AND EMBELLISHED.

The following

GREAT AND TALENTED COMPANY

Is engaged:—

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. BLAKE, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. WALCOT, Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. SLOAN, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. NOSTON, Mrs. WALCOT,
Mr. MOORE, Miss JULIA TREE,
Mr. FLOYD, Mrs. REEVES,
Mr. YOUNG, Miss CLARKE,
Mr. T. HAMBLIN, Mr. C. PARSLOE,
Mr. PARKS, Mr. OLIVER,
Mr. COBURN, Mr. HENLEY.

THE ORCHESTRA

has been selected with every regard to efficiency, and will be under the direction of

MR. NOLL.

Mr. Moore.....Prompter
Mr. H. Isherwood.....Scenic Artist

The costumes by Mr. Flanry and Mr. Benschoten. Properties and appointments by Mr. Timoney. Mechanical department, Mr. Van Hatten. Gas, Thomas Jordon.

A NEW COMEDY,

adapted expressly for this company, from the French of Scribe, the most popular and successful of Parisian authors, will be produced on the occasion, with

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES
SPLENDID AND APPROPRIATE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Comedy will be entitled

THE ROYALIST;

OR,

FORTY YEARS AGO,

and will be illustrated by the above

SPLENDID ARRAY OF ABILITY.

Synopsis of SCENERY and EVENTS in future bills and advertisements.

Box office will be open on Wednesday morning for securing places.

DANCERS, VOCALISTS, ACROBATS, ETHIOPIAN performers, or attractions of any and every kind, can find good engagements by applying immediately at HESS' VARIETIES, 358 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN.

The wonderful Blondin's first ascension on the tight rope in New York will positively take place at Jones' Wood on the 15th inst. This ascension will be the greatest ever made by him, being 200 feet high and 2,000 long.

MUSICAL.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor place and Eighth street, near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second hand,
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANOFORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY,
Manufacturers of a new scale overstrung bass, patent insulated, full iron frame grand and square Pianofortes, No. 421 Broome street.

A LADY, A COMPETENT TEACHER OF VOCAL AND Instrumental Music, wishes to teach those branches for her Board. In some respectable family residing between Sixth and Third avenues and Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth streets. Will bring a piano if desired. Address O. G. R., Union square Post office.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty five years.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CORNET AMATEURS WANTED—TO JOIN A CLASS already formed, under the leadership of a competent professional. No parties need apply who are not prepared to attend rehearsals regularly and pay $5 each per quarter for the services of the leader. Address A. C., box 1,334 Post office, New York.

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES.
Manufacturers—SCHUETZE & LUDLOW, 452 Broome street.
Pianos warranted, and at reduced rates.

FOR SALE—A CYLINDER PIANO, PLAYS SIXTEEN tunes, amongst which are the "Lancers' Quadrilles," "I wish I was in Dixie," and other popular dances. G. HICKS, Manufacturer of all kinds of Hand Organs, and Cylinder Pianos, 305 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

LINDEMAN & SONS, 699 BROADWAY, PIANO MANUfacturers.—Established 1828.—These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists:—Jonas Martin, Carl Anschütz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Boekert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED TO a responsible person for the term of eighteen months; it is full seven octave, beautiful rosewood case, grand action, round corners, scollaped pearl keys, overstrung bass, carved legs, lyre and desk, and of superior quality of tone. Will be sold for $175; has been but very little used, and cost double the amount it is now offered for. Apply from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. at 143 avenue A, corner of Tenth street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGAN!—New and Second hand, for Sale or to Rent, at great Bargains. Melodeons to hire at $20. Pianos, $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed, if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums of nine varieties for churches, &c., at $175 to $400. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.
MARTIN & OUVRIER, manufacturers, 34 East Houston street, near Broadway.—Our Uprights are warranted equal to the best instruments manufactured in the country. Pianos to rent.

27 PIANOS FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—PRICES $40, $75, $125, $175, $200, and pearl keyed $350, or to rent at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month. Music taught in a few lessons and Pianos tuned, by Prof. DUMSDAY, 200 Grand street.

50 NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOFORTES FOR sale or to rent, at greatly reduced prices. Rent applied if purchased. Parties about hiring or purchasing would do well to call and examine our stock. CHAS. H. METTS, successor to Wm. H. Gelb, No. 4 Leroy place, Bleecker street, one block west of Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD CHALLENGE.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
DETROIT, Sept. 8, 1860.

One of the New York Illustrated papers having recently intimated that my challenge, published in Porter's issue of the Times, did not mean "play," I hereby challenge any billiard player in the United States (either resident or not) to play a game of Billiards similar to the match played in this city April 12, 1856, viz., the American four ball carom game, two thousand points up, for from two thousand to five thousand dollars a side; the match to be played at Detroit, Michigan, the one at which that match was played, and the balls to be of the same size as those used on that occasion—2½ inch. The match to come off either in New York city or Detroit, and to be governed by the same rules as those adopted in the match above referred to.

Any person accepting this challenge can confer with Levi Decker, Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 90 Ann street, New York, on depositing with him a forfeit of $500; otherwise no notice of the acceptance will be taken. This challenge to remain open for six months, and the game to take place within two months after the forfeit money is put up.

GEO. SLOSSON, Detroit, Michigan.

P. S.—As for Mr. Lynch, of California, I will play him a similar match in Detroit, and put up $5,000 against $3,000.

J. S.

PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES AFTER THIS date will, for their own protection, be particular in seeing that the license plate for Charles Goodyear's invention of vulcanized India Rubber is attached to each table, as without it the use of such table will be illegal, and for the protection of Messrs. Phelan & Collender, who have purchased the exclusive right from us, we will prosecute all such infringements.

NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY.
New York, August 30, 1860.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions.
We beg to inform the public that in future we will make a reduction of ten per cent on our tables for all cash orders, thus giving to the public the best tables, man factured at the lowest possible price. PHELAN & COLLENDER.

PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES AFTER THIS date will, for their own protection, be particular in seeing that they make a reasonable use of their freedom of choice, and especially in call at the factory No. 90 Ann street, New York, as without it the use of such a table might be found illegical; and for the protection of free trade and manufacturer's rights, who need no pretence about an exclusive right, we will expose all such infringements.

L. DECKER, 90 Ann street, New York.

WE GIVE NOTICE TO THE MANUFACTURERS AND purchasers of billiard tables that we have sold to Messrs. Phelan & Collender the exclusive right to the use and application of Charles Goodyear's invention of vulcanized Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, for which a patent was issued to the inventor, dated June 15, 1844, and extended June 15, 1858, for billiard tables. And manufacturers of billiard tables are hereby notified that all future purchases of vulcanized rubber for billiard tables must be made from Messrs. Phelan & Collender; and all infringers on this right will be prosecuted by us to the full extent of the law.

NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY.
August 20, 1860.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A SECOND hand Billiard Table, five by ten. Phelan's or Sharp's make, marble or slate bed. Address, stating price and particulars, F. G., No. 7 East Seventeenth street.

THE BALL SEASON.

GRAND BALL AT THE PAVILION HILL HOTEL, first (Quarantine) landing, Staten Island, on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Boat leaves Staten Island at 10 P. M. The strictest order will be preserved. Dancing commences at 2 P. M. and terminates at 10 P. M. Tickets gratis.

REDPATH & STILES, Proprietors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW WEEKS,
DRIFTWOOD ON THE SEA OF LIFE.
BY WILLIE WARE.
12mo Price $1. Copies sent free of postage on receipt of price. J. CHOLLES & SON, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon.....Lessee and Manager.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS

OF

NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

TUESDAY,

And every evening up to Friday, the 15th inst.

FAREWELL APPEARANCES
FAREWELL APPEARANCES
FAREWELL APPEARANCES
FAREWELL APPEARANCES
FAREWELL APPEARANCES
FAREWELL APPEARANCES
FAREWELL APPEARANCES

OF

MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
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THE HANLONS,
THE HANLONS,
THE HANLONS,

DE BACH, QUAGLIENI, SEBASTIAN,
DUVERNAY WARD, PENTLAND,
AND THE STARS.

LAST APPEARANCE OF ZAIDEE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ZAIDEE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ZAIDEE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ZAIDEE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ZAIDEE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ZAIDEE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ZAIDEE.

The games of the

CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRIBULUM!
CURRIGULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!
CURRICULUM!

Will be continued, and the

SUCCESSFUL CHAMPIONS
SUCCESSFUL CHAMPIONS
SUCCESSFUL CHAMPIONS
SUCCESSFUL CHAMPIONS

In the late

AMATEUR CARNIVALS
AMATEUR CARNIVALS
AMATEUR CARNIVALS
AMATEUR CAVNIVALS

Will contest each night for the

VICTOR'S PRIZE,
VICTOR'S PRIZE,
VICTOR'S PRIZE,
VICTOR'S PRIZE,

THE PARALLEL BARS TO-NIGHT.

Prices of admission:—

Family Circle (entrance on Crosby street).....25 cents.
Parquette and Dress Circle.....50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs.....One dollar.
Private Boxes.....Five and Six dollars.

In the evening—doors open at seven o'clock. To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
ON WEDNESDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK,

Previous to the commencement of the

SOUTHERN TOUR
SOUTHERN TOUR
SOUTHERN TOUR
SOUTHERN TOUR
SOUTHERN TOUR
SOUTHERN TOUR
SOUTHERN TOUR

OF THE

ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

BALTIMORE—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
WASHINGTON—Monday and Tuesday, October 8 and 9.
FREDERICKSBURG—Wednesday, October 10.
RICHMOND—Thursday, Friday and Saturday October 11, 12, and 13.
PETERSBURG—Monday and Tuesday, October 15 and 16.
NORFOLK—Wednesday and Thursday, October 17 and 18.
WILSON—Friday, October 19.
RALEIGH—Saturday and Monday, October 20, and 22.
WILMINGTON—Tuesday and Wednesday, October 23 and 24.
COLUMBIA—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 25, 26 and 28.
CHARLESTON—From Monday, October 29, to November 11,

WILL BE THE ROUTE

OF

NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Second night of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
at this beautiful theatre. On this evening, Tuesday, Sept. 11,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will have the honor of appearing in two of their most charming pieces, the comic drama of

BORN TO GOOD LUCK,

in which Mr. Williams will sustain the character of Paddy O'Raf