

unpropitious mandates of an ungrainy custom, to leave in her place a short and crusty looking D...

"The young man, trembling, and shading his eyes...

The twenty-ninth day of August, anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, beheld the...

"The ball" began, continued and ended, as it has been wont to do for years, long since enrolled on the...

"That lady" certainly—I'll not only favor you with her name, but also with an introduction if you choose...

"Oh, as for that, a young friend of mine from those parts" gave me her history this morning. So if you please, here we go for a speculation!...

The next day, we were off together in the steamboat for New York. Although under the care of her father, she did not hesitate to avoid a decided preference...

Joseph Hunter, Esq.

Dear Sir,—About three days since, a letter, post-marked New York, and directed to Miss Delia M. McMuggins...

So! so! I cried I, in a transport of rage and despair...

ZACHARIAH MCMUGGINS.

So! so! I cried I, in a transport of rage and despair...

ICHABOD DICKEY.

ORIGIN OF PRIVATE BOXES.—During the O. P. war the number of private boxes was reckoned a great source of grievance...

To the Public. My good, my kind, my generous, my lively, my inspiring, my most excellent public of New York, I present you to-day with a specimen number of the enlarged edition of the HERALD.

My good, my kind, my generous, my lively, my inspiring, my most excellent public of New York, I present you to-day with a specimen number of the enlarged edition of the HERALD. Let me not be misunderstood. This day's paper is only a specimen—only a delicate morsel—only a tit-bit—just to show you what I am capable of doing.

Yes, indeed, my good and kind patrons, I laugh to scorn the attempts that have been made to put me down. There is in this city, and in this community, a spirit of justice and of honor—a spirit of truth and of virtue—a spirit of generosity and of liberality, that is carrying me, day after day, to the highest point which can excite the ambition of a noble and generous mind.

But enough on this point. I must calm these feelings and come to business again. The Herald of this day contains some of the PRIZE ARTICLES of which I spoke so much. Some of these articles are remarkably well written, and will repay perusal. The most of them, I believe, are from the pens of young authors yet unknown to fame.

This I believe is all I have to say on this subject to-day, unless it be a word of affection to the ladies—a shake of the hand, and a throbbing "good bye." But as some crusty old fellows do say, "Bennet you talk too much"—I nonsense about the ladies—why don't you get married and be done?" I shall say nothing more at present, but the ladies may rely in their inmost hearts, that I have not forgotten them.

JAMES GORDON BENNET.

EVACUATION DAY.—Yesterday, being the anniversary of the retreat of the British troops from New York, a general parade of the different military companies took place. Their appearance was highly chivalric and soldier-like, and several of the bands accompanying them "discours'd most excellent music."

LITERARY.—We are preparing for publication in a small volume, to be entitled the "Beauties of the New York Herald;" together with the whole series of our articles on the Hamblin Benefit, illustrative of the state of dramatic taste—dramatic morals and dramatic literature, in certain circles in New York.

CHARITABLE.—We learn that the heirs of Anneke Jans, now prosecuting their claims against Trinity Church Corporation, contributed \$10, last Wednesday evening, to aid the fund of the Tailoresses' Benevolent Society.

Forrest's friends are delighted with his reception in London.

Public Opinion—The Late Dramatic Outrages.

From every quarter beyond New York, the newspaper press is speaking out on the recent scenes and outrages which have disgraced this city beginning with the disgraceful Benefit to Hamblin and ending with the atrocious attack, riot, and public robbery of the Herald Office—perpetrated in day light, and before the eyes of a civilized community of nearly 400,000 human beings.

Perhaps the history of civilization does not present such another instance of low, dastardly, unmitigated barbarism, as that simple series of connected outrages. The course of this paper on the Benefit of Hamblin, was approved by every respectable family and every respectable person in this community. Every fact related in the controversy is capable of judicial proof. The evidence of every allegation we made, is at this moment on the very records of the Chancery Court, seated upon we admit from human eyes, and under the nose of the Vice Chancellor, one of the patrons of the Festival. Setting aside the newspapers purchased to puff that benefit, three daily prints, the American, the Post, and the Courier & Enquirer, all opposed the same benefit. During the progress of the controversy, some of the most respectable citizens—some that I had never seen or spoken to before, would meet me in the street, take me affectionately by the hand, congratulate me on the high and honorable course I took, and bid me "go on and prosper."

If ever I have done any act in my life that I pride myself in—it is the course I took in the Hamblin Benefit. It will rebound to my honor long after I shall be numbered with the dead. Such will be the sentiments of the wise and good of every city and of every clime—and such are the first evidence of this opinion in the following articles extracted from the leading journals of Philadelphia:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REPORTER. A FAILURE.—I regret that the whole sum received at the Hamblin complimentary benefit in New York, was little more than \$2,000. The affair may therefore be pronounced a failure. We rejoice at such a result. Theatricals in their best estate, and when conducted on the most creditable principles, cannot but be considered as demoralizing—not that all the plays are so, for the contrary, some of them are admirably calculated to

but how few—how very few of the thousands who nightly attend the theatres of this country, do so with the object of obtaining either moral or mental enjoyment! They are rather resorts for the young and imprudent—for the giddy or depraved, and when it is known that our best theatres—those that are conducted in the most unexceptionable manner, are the nightly resorts of lewd and abandoned women, who strewing themselves with all the taste and elegance in their power, visit such places avowedly for the object of seducing the inexperienced and unwary, the propriety of a father sending his children to such establishments, may readily be decided upon. It is not our purpose, however, to write a homily upon theatres. Our object is to protest against the recent complimentary benefit to Thomas S. Hamblin—and indeed against all such benefits to individuals who have never signalized themselves by any act calculated to benefit the human race, or to excite the emulation of the truly virtuous and good. We do not design to attack Mr. Hamblin—he is no doubt an active and efficient manager; but his warmest friends will not contend that he is a Public Benefactor, or that he has, in the slightest degree by his course as a man, contributed to the improvement of the morals of mankind, and it is our opinion that public compliments should be reserved for Patriots, Heroes, Statesmen, or Public Benefactors of some description—and not prostituted to base material.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER & COURIER. HAMBLIN BENEFIT. MR. EDITOR.—I have read with regret, astonishment and indignation, the particulars of the recent attack by Mr. Hamblin and posse, upon the person of James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the New York Herald, a penny paper published in the city of New York. I know nothing of the extrajudicial circumstances of the case on either side; nor is it my intention to enter into a defence of either the one or the other, any further than general principles, a proper regard to decency, a correct and strict observance of the laws, and the personal and guaranteed rights of man, are involved in it, it is conceded that the cause of the disgraceful attack alluded to, was the publication of one, or several articles, in the Herald, reflecting upon the character and former conduct of Mr. Hamblin, whether justly or unjustly true will, in all probability, determine. That those articles were spirited, no one who knows any thing of the writings of Mr. Bennett, for a moment doubts. But suppose that the articles were violent and even abusive, is Mr. Hamblin to be allowed and justified in his bullying method of taking satisfaction, and thus inflict what he may think summary punishment? Are the laws and public order, in broad day light, to be outraged by every wally who may take offence at words published in the public journals? If so, things have assumed a gloomy aspect. There is another and correct course for the person who may feel himself aggrieved to pursue. He can appeal to the law, and if a libel can be sustained, the libeller is liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, and the assailed not supposed, but declared to be innocent. This is, and ought to be, considered ample redress; and every person who may pursue a violent course, and with a cowardly and ruffianly glare, attack and beat an individual in his own domicile, should have the finger of scorn pointed at him by every upholder of law and public order, and the contemptuous look of every friend of the public press and the rights of man. These outrageous and cowardly attacks upon the press, or those immediately connected with it, are becoming alarmingly numerous. It is high time for all connected with this subject, to throw aside party politics, personal prejudices, and bickerings, and all minor considerations, and with unanimous voice, assert and maintain the purity and dignity of the press; and those connected with it should ever be at liberty to express their sentiments freely, boldly, and openly, upon any subject which they may think ought to interest, and be made known to the public. It is a duty they owe to the public, and one that guaranteed to them by the laws, and should be exercised on every occasion. The free, untrammelled expression of opinions and sentiment through the public press, is the bulwark of our liberties. No matter whether the individual be rich or poor, high or low, a manager of a theatre, or a candidate for public favor, the laws make no distinction, although a vast difference is frequently made; a difference which should astonish every lover of equality and justice! Let Mr. Hamblin be held to a strict account—let the majesty of insulted law have its full force, and I predict, hereafter, he will pursue the correct course, and forget his bullying propensities.

But the character of the assault calls for our especial condemnation, for we regard it as dastardly in the highest degree. While an editor is sitting quietly and alone at his desk, employed in writing, a large party rush upon him suddenly, without any warning, and severely injure him! Among the numerous acts of cowardly and wanton violence in which this lynching and mobbing age has been so fertile, we recollect few which equal this. If Mr. Hamblin expects to operate upon the sympathies of the people of N. York by such courses, we believe he will find himself in a great error, for we have the charity to think that he has greatly mistaken their character, in supposing they would approve such ruffianism. If they do, we must give them credit for possessing more barbarism than we had supposed. But another view of this subject presses itself upon us. Besides a want of outrage upon the rights of the press, which ought to call for the indignation of every editor, besides the dastardly character of this assault, we must not forget that it is a gross violation of the laws of the land. These attacks are quite too common every where, and in New York, have become affairs of daily occurrence. They exercise a most pernicious influence over public opinion, in break-

ing down that spirit of subordination to authority, that moral sense of respect for the laws, without which the State cannot reign, unless sustained by the bayonet. The transition from assaults to mobs is easy. Those ready for one are always ready for the other; and if the one be committed, at so will be the other. We hope to see all concerned severely punished as a caution that men must not take the law in their own hands. What is to become of the freedom of the press, if editors are to be assaulted and beaten, whenever they suit the caprices of a mob? It may be said that this editor not only outraged public decency, but made a wanton attack upon the character or feelings of the principal assailant. Be it so. This must not be admitted as a justification of the outrage; for if he, no editor's person is safe. Mobs never discriminate, and if they are allowed to be judges and executioners, they may wreak their vengeance upon an editor who has given no just cause of complaint. If permitted to assault James Gordon Bennett to-day, they may assault any other editor to-morrow, and therefore editors generally will hold their right of personal safety by no stronger tenure than the forbearance or discrimination of ruffians. Such foundation for such rights is by no means sufficient for us; and if every editor will bring the case home to himself, we believe that the majority will agree with us. Hence we are not a little surprised at the want of reflection which the press seems to exercise on this subject. REMARKS.—Such are only specimens of the tone of the public press generally. If those and other journals feel so indignantly, and yet so just—estimate so properly, and yet so warmly that outrage, what will they think of the conduct of a journal here, and a clique of men who glorify in causing the outrage to be done—who openly and daily justify the act—infamously published on their daily bulletin of news, "Bennett, the Forger, chastised by Hamblin," as if it had been a glorious victory, and who yet daily threaten similar riots and similar attacks, if the Herald continues to support virtue and public decency, as it did on that benefit controversy? It is utterly impossible for any person out of New York, beyond the immediate clique of these ruffians, to realize the madness—the despair—the phrensy—the demonic hate, which they bear towards the prosperous Herald. Some astonishing facts in this affair have not yet been disclosed—nor will they be, until the Grand Jury shall meet next month. The horrible conspiracy to destroy me and my property, extends much further and will involve several persons yet unnamed. When the facts shall come out, as they must before the Grand Jury, and also the petit Jury, the people of New York will stand aghast, their very blood will curdle up at the monstrous wickedness, the revolting ruffianism of all kinds, which prevails in certain literary and dramatic cliques in this city. Literature and the drama have been supposed to humanise men, and civilize the soul. In New York, since the advent of Thomas S. Hamblin and his literary and theatrical coterie, the devil—nay, a thousand devils and demons, have entered and given birth to characters, scenes, purposes, principles and conduct, perfectly astounding in a country of law, literature, religion and civilization. Further we cannot go till the next Grand Jury meet. For the destruction of my property, and the attack on myself and office, I have held all the ruffians to bail for \$12,000 in the Superior Court. These trials will fix a certain and exhibit theatrical sights and scenes, that will make the whole Union tremble at the depravity of the age.

DRAMATIC FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SEAMSTRESSES.—We learn that a number of highly respectable gentlemen, in different parts of the city, are concerting and consulting on measures necessary to bring forward one of the most splendid Dramatic Festivals for the benefit of the many seamstresses and tailoresses with whom this city is now crowded, and whose prospects for the winter are cheerless in the extreme. It is intended to make up a committee of the highest respectability—every member of which shall have given his consent and sanction before hand, their names not to be popped down as Rathiun of Buffalo popped down the indorsements on his paper. What gentleman of respectability—of intelligence—of humanity will refuse his name to sanction so meritorious an act? None, unless it become of the getters up of the Hamblin Benefit, who have already denounced a benefit to the seamstresses as "preposterous" and absurd. We further learn that as soon as this charitable and heaven-inspired movement is sufficiently ripe, a request will be made of Mr. Simpson, the accomplished and gentlemanly manager of the Park Theatre, for the use of his house on that gala night, and every person who knows Mr. Simpson's character and reputation will easily anticipate his reply. This Festival bids fair to be one of the greatest—the most splendid—the most brilliant ever got up in New York. It is started for a meritorious object—not to palliate licentiousness—not to indorse violations of all law and order. It is a real benefit, to ten thousand innocent and deserving females, whose situation in life demands at least the sympathizing throb of every man of humanity and feeling. In another point of view, this benefit will be an interesting affair. All the fashion—all the respectability—all the wealth—all the beauty of New York will throng to the Park Theatre on that brilliant night. The ladies may at once prepare themselves—for this benefit is as certain to take place as the sun rises to-morrow. The spirits of wickedness, we know are abroad crying it down, but it will succeed in spite of all—all opposition. The highest theatrical talent of the whole country will volunteer their services on that great Festival. Celeste, Power, Wallace, and every actor of any eminence—the splendid Miss Clifton, the lovely Miss Watson and all. The night can be fixed at such a time as to admit a complete concentration of all the dramatic talent of the country. From the steps already taken, we have every hope, therefore, of a splendid night—a splendid benefit, and the performance of an act that will wipe away the eternal disgrace of the Hamblin benefit.

THE LOVELY NUNS IN TROUBLE.—Maria Monk was in the hands of the U. S. Court on Monday, and in dishabille too. After a few tears and sweet smiles she recovered her liberty, and now rusticates at the Dry Dock. The day before yesterday Rosanna Culbertson was cited before the Third Free Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. N. C. Johnson, to answer for her conduct and sin in publishing in the Herald, and a correspondence took place which we shall probably publish on Monday with remarks. Poor Rosanna or Rosamond is at length in the hands of the Phillistines.

THE BANK WAR.—The campaign against the bank usurers goes on with some spirit. The Express takes the side of the merchants with great manliness, by its want of knowledge, concentration, and a distinct object. It boasts of receiving 260 subscribers since it began the campaign. This is bad policy. Such a bonanza throws a suspicion over the honesty of its own motives. It ought to fight for principle—for law—for integrity—not for subscribers. These, if the cause be good, and well conducted, will follow as a matter of course. This boast generates the belief that the Express has been refused some discounts. The Journal of Commerce takes up the cause of the Banks. This is in reality the safest side but the least popular. The usurious banks possess all the ammunition and provisions necessary for a campaign. They have the cash. The Journal therefore with a species of instinctive sagacity, peculiar to pious hypocrisy knows in which camp their bread has the best chance of being well buttered. The Journal attempts to justify the banks and denies all the specifications. This is the only policy of the banks. It is true, and every body knows it, that the private agents of certain banks are daily shaving in Wall street at 2 to 3 per cent a month. This fact is as notorious as the sun at noon day. Yet the Journal denies it—and the banks indorse the denial. This is the only mode of repelling the attacks of the merchants. Impudence is your only resource. Deny the fact and put them to the proof. What then? No merchants dare to step before the community or a committee, and swear to what he knows to be true. Why? The banks would crush to the earth. The banks therefore, by possessing all the money, possess a control over the whole commercial community. They control the press—they control the Bank Commissioners—they control the legislature—they control the merchants. Not even dare the Courier and Enquirer open its big blackguard mouth on this subject. That Journal is always up to the eyes in speculations—and there are always in the hands of the banks. We have not the slightest dependence on any of the Wall st. prints. The "Express" will be shut up in a week. We expect every day to rise at sunrise and see it on its back like a turtle with its claws wallowing in the air. Now is a favorable moment for the penny press to step forth and aid the merchants against the banks. Such a fearless course would palliate their past idencies and miserable trashy conduct. Come, little fellows, come to the scratch. We can demolish the whole, and establish a new system. We go for an unconditional repeal of all the charters of all the banks, engaged privately or publicly, in usurious practices. We go for a total repeal of the restraining law. We go for a general law, allowing any man, or number of men to do banking business, and to punish all usury with the State Prison at once. Come along, little fellows, come along.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.—We hear it stated in several quarters, that preparations are making to get up a public meeting of the merchants, to take into consideration certain extraordinary conduct of the Wall-street Banks, in the manner of making loans and the mode of getting, by hook and by crook, a rate of interest higher than the law allows. It is now nearly twelve months at least, since we called the attention of the public to the evils complained of. The Wall street papers have all on a sudden entirely waked up to its awful enormity. What is the grievance? Let us tell. In scudding round Wall street, and diving into the secrets of that place, we discovered that the Manhattan Bank had attached to it a private agency, that procured loans to any amount at the legal interest, which loans were afterwards used by certain brokers in the street in buying up good auction or dry goods paper at 2 to 3 per cent a month. This manner and mode of making money plenty and relieving the market, was mentioned in the famous "Original Message," which created such a sensation in the world last year, and indeed it would not surprise us if the President this year should enlarge ten-fold on that same system, seeing it has increased in Wall street in an equal ratio during that period. This mode of loaning and re-loaning in order to get 3 per cent a month, or 36 per cent a year, to divide among the confederates, has increased amazingly during the last twelve months. It has grown with the growth of the Surplus Revenue, and has spread with its distribution to almost every bank in Wall street.—The most unheard-of system of extortion is now in full operation, and the poor merchants are compelled to yield their last drop of blood without complaining at all. In addition to the three-per-cent-a-month system, the same principle has now obtained a firm footing among the dealers in foreign and domestic exchanges. Even the State Bank, under the presidency of the worthy Cornelius W. Lawrence, who is opposed to all monsters, has begun a career of extortion and shaving which far outstrips Nicholas Biddle's monster, as the Catskill Mountains do Bergen hill. Three-fourths of the banks in Wall street are engaged in the same business. Indeed it is now beginning to be generally believed that this extraordinary system of bank extortion, is the principal cause of all the disorders in the currency, and also the recent failures, both here and elsewhere. We are on the verge of a remarkable and extraordinary crisis. There has been a secret and a wicked combination of the lenders of money against the borrowers for at least twelve months, extending from Wall street throughout the country. The borrowers have just made the discovery—or at least they have never felt it so deeply till now. What is to be done? What can be done? A public meeting is proposed—Nonsense, nonsense. We do not believe the twenty thousand bank borrowers of New York have the moral courage to meet and denounce the extortions of the five hundred lenders and bank capitalists.—Some of the papers may storm a little—anonymous publications may appear, but the capitalists and the banks have their feet on the necks of the prostrate merchants and the latter dare not move an inch, or the iron will be forced into their soul—into their very heart.—There is no Mons Saecr to retire to, as in the glorious, energetic, heroic days of ancient Rome, when the people there were ground down by usury. Here they must submit. The patrians have all the money—and the merchants all the want and misery. Even the "Daily Express," which has come out in favor of the merchants, will in less than one month, be either silenced or trampled into the dirt, destroyed, cut up and stopt, by the secret machinations of bank directors and usurers. Not a merchant dare put his name to a communication against the banks—not one dare come out and head a public meeting. Our merchants and our Wall street editors are in the grasp of the usurers and extortioners. Not a paper has the moral courage to begin this terrible campaign, but the Herald—and begin it we shall, for we understand the subject. No dirty, corrupt, avaricious Bank can reach us. We are beyond their power and beyond their reach. We do a cash business. That is our rock of safety. We therefore ask the merchants of New York, to give us the information within their knowledge, and we shall begin a campaign against bank corruption, that will tumble the Bank capitalists, "in one fell swoop," over the Tarpeian Rock, before the bird's-shal open the overture of May, 1837.

THE GREAT FLOOD.—The great flood of usury, which is now overflowing upon the world, has reached a stage of its progress which has never before been known. It is now spreading its waters in all directions, and its waves are breaking upon the shores of every nation. The merchants are being overwhelmed, and the poor are being driven to despair. The banks are the cause of all this, and they are now making every effort to increase their power. They are raising the rate of interest, and they are making every effort to get the law on their side. They are doing every thing in their power to oppress the merchants, and to oppress the poor. We are now in a state of great peril, and we must take every effort to protect ourselves. We must unite in a common front, and we must stand firm against the banks. We must not be divided, and we must not be frightened. We must stand together, and we must stand firm. We must not let the banks have their way, for if they do, we will all be ruined. We must take every effort to protect our property, and we must take every effort to protect our lives. We must not let the banks have their way, for if they do, we will all be ruined. We must take every effort to protect ourselves, and we must take every effort to protect our lives. We must not let the banks have their way, for if they do, we will all be ruined. We must take every effort to protect ourselves, and we must take every effort to protect our lives.

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