IMPEACHMENT.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE SENATE ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REMOVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.—*Whereas*, The Senate have read and considered the communication of the President stating that he had removed Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjt.-Gen. of the army to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*.

DISPATCH OF GOV. GEARY.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1868.

To SIMON CAMERON.

The news to-day created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws. Let Congress stand firm.

THE RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.—*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. Yeas 126, Nays 47.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB OF NEW-YORK.

That this, the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club of the City of New-York, most earnestly and fully affirms the action of the House of Representatives of Congress in its impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors, and tenders its profound gratitude to every member in that House who voted for such impeachment.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MAINE, Feb. 25—YEAS, 92; NAYS, 33:

Resolved, That the people of Maine, through their Legislature, hereby express their hearty approval of the course of the Representatives in Congress from this State in unanimously voting for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FEB. 25.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives: First: That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are due and are hereby tendered through their immediate Representatives of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for its fidelity to the people, and its promptness in preferring articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, for his late acts of usurpation. Second: That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his courage and fidelity in resisting the attempted invasion of his office and violation of the fundamental law, and his resolute resistance to Executive encroachments.

NEW-ORLEANS DISPACTCH, SHOWING EFFECT OF IMPEACHMENT IN THE SOUTH ON REBELS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—The Rebels cut down the United States flags from the Republican headquarters this evening. The street corners are crowded with excited persons canvassing the impeachment question. The Republicans generally are cheering for Congress.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—Adjt.-Gen. Haynie telegraphed to Gen. Logan to stand firmly by Mr. Stanton, assuring him of support of Grand Army of the Republic.

RESOLUTIONS OF A LARGE MEETING HELD IN CHICAGO, FEB. 25.

Resolved, That we must heartily ratify and indorse the action of the House of Representatives in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, that his own hand has furnished clear evidence of his guilt, and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the form of law, and a fair and impartial trial.

The Union League of Pennsylvania passed similar resolves.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF WISCONSIN, FEB. 26.

* * * They deplore the necessity of impeaching President Johnson, but express thanks for the prompt action of the House, and deem that the vital interests of the republic require that the disturbance of the public peace created by the wanton acts of the President should be ended by bringing him to trial as soon as the ends of justice will admit.

Resolutions of Republican Conventions in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania, of a similar nature to the above, were passed.

DISPATCH FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The Independent Press of the coast generally support Congress and demand that Johnson be thrust out. The Democratic Assembly adopted resolutions approving the action of Johnson.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF NEW-YORK, FEB. 26:

* * * That we approve the action of the House of Representatives of the United States in impeaching Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors; and demand that he be required to answer before the Senate of the United States, to the end that if found guilty he may be removed from his high office, and the good name of the people of America vindicated from the reproach of his offenses.

RESOLUTION OF THE NEW JERSEY UNION LEAGUE, FEBRUARY 26.

* * * *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the action of the House of Representatives in bringing in a bill of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for his long continued acts of usurpation and violence.

Resolved, That we recognize in the acts of Congress a fresh guarantee of their determination to maintain at all hazards the success in crushing out the late Rebellion.

Resolved, That the New Jersey State Council of the Union League of America has abiding faith in the wisdom, integrity, patriotism and prudence of our Senators, and pledge to them the firm and unwavering support of the loyal sentiment of the State in the adoption of any measures by the Senate as the exigencies of the occasion may demand.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

In the New-Jersey Legislature resolutions were offered by Col. Jones, an officer in the Rebel army, thanking Johnson for his course.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

The Mississippi Convention thanked Congress for impeachment.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—Resolutions were passed thanking Congress.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF NEW-YORK PASSED FEB. 27.

Whereas, The impeachment and trial of a President is represented by disaffected partisans as threatening the public peace, impairing commercial confidence, and injurious to the industrial interests of the people; under these circumstances this Club, which represents more extensively than any other the commercial interests of the nation which center in New-York, declares its sentiments as follows:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the impeachment and trial of a President in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution to disturb in any degree the tranquillity of the country or the interests of commerce.

RESOLVES OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS, FEB. 28.

Resolved, That the people approve most heartily the wise and prominent action of the House of Representatives in impeaching the dangerous and unscrupulous man who so unworthily fills the Presidential chair, previously occupied by the beloved and lamented Lincoln.

RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF OHIO, MARCH 14.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives in its impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

THE LOUISIANA RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

Resolutions were introduced approving the action of Congress.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, MARCH 6.

Resolutions were passed, to the effect that the Republicans of Maryland heartily sustain the course of Congress in bringing Andrew Johnson to the bar of the Senate to answer for his manifold transgressions against the Constitution and the laws.

RESOLVES OF THE GEORGIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, MARCH 9.

Resolutions were passed affirming the action of Congress in impeaching the President.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, MARCH 11.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor, or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the law.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, MARCH 12.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the National House of Representatives, which through the impeachment of the President seeks to relieve the country of the great obstacle to a speedy restoration of the political and civil rights of the people of the States lately in Rebellion, and to the promotion of the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, MARCH 11.

Resolutions in favor of impeachment were passed.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, MARCH 18.

Resolved, If the President of the United States has defied the laws of the country, usurped prerogatives not belonging to his office, conspired to use the military to subvert the civil power, and disgrace the country by blasphemous vituperations of coördinate branches of the Government, he ought to be convicted and deposed.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, MARCH 18.

Resolutions same as above were passed.

DELAWARE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, APRIL 24.

The Republican State Convention of Delaware passed similar resolutions.

HURRICANE ON THE HUDSON.

VESSELS CAPSIZED AND DRIVEN ASHORE—TWO NEW RAILWAY TRAINS—SCARCITY OF SHAD.

WEST POINT, May 10.—A hurricane swept through a portion of the highlands of the Hudson at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The night was clear, and strange to say the strength of the wind was not felt north of the Storm King nor below this place. Just above here, in the vicinity of Stony Point, the gale played havoc. Vessels bound north turned the point here under full sail, with scarcely a puff of wind, and drifted along lazily until they reached Stony Point, when, without any warning whatever, they were either upset or driven ashore. The first that was struck was a schooner whose name has not been ascertained. The hurricane struck her forward and drove her ashore on Stony Point, and there she lies in a precarious position. The next was a sloop, the Mary Warner of Newburgh, with all sails set. The wind capsized her in an instant. Her crew struck out for the shore, but one only reached the river's bank, the others being picked up by a small boat. Two other sloops and a schooner drifted inside the line of the tornado and were driven on the rocks. Many vessels perceiving the situation took sail in and anchored down the stream, thus escaping harm. No lives were lost.

With the new time-table to-morrow, the Hudson River Railroad Company introduce two new trains of cars of the latest improved patterns. Each car is supplied with Miller's patent bumper, which connects the train solidly, leaving no slack in couplings, patent ventilators, coolers, etc. Each car is of the Monitor-roof pattern, and attached to each train is a new drawing-room car. These trains are to be run to and from Saratoga direct, leaving New-York at 11:30 a. m., and reaching Albany from Saratoga at 10 a. m.

The shad-fishery on the Hudson this Spring, thus far, is a failure, and much money has been lost in it. Hundreds of men and boats drift up and down with the tide daily, with but partial success. Shad are wholesaling at $20 per hundred, and the finest are retailing at 40c. each, a price far above that of last year this time.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.]

....Gen. Schofield has appointed W. B. Payne, Mayor of Danville, Va.

....John Goddard of Brighton committed suicide by laudanum on Friday night.

....A salmon weighing 11 pounds was caught, on Saturday, in the weir at Chatham, Mass.

....In Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, on Saturday, 14,000 Confederate graves were decorated.

Mrs. Kemble will begin her second course of Shakespeare readings in Boston to-night.

....The hotel and railway ticket office at Canastota were burned on Saturday. Loss, $15,000.

....Eli R. Russell, formerly chief of the foreign money department in the Suffolk Bank, has been missing since Tuesday.

....A party of Rebels went from Washington, on Saturday, to Manassas Junction, to erect a monument to the Confederate dead.

....Joseph A. Boyden and N. P. Cleases were found guilty in Boston, on Saturday, of conspiring to evade the Government tax on spirits.

....Commissioner Shannon, of New-Orleans, has dismissed the perjury suit against Gov. Baker, of Louisiana, the evidence being insufficient.

.... Col. Charles Gordon Greene of *The Boston Post* will preside at a complimentary dinner, on Thursday evening to Mr. M. M. Ballou, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Boston.

.... Gov. Holden of North Carolina has tendered to Robert Douglas, the eldest son of Stephen A. Douglas, the position of Private Secretary on his staff, in the new State Government about to be organized in that State.

....The Supreme Court of Virginia has ruled that where debts were contracted in Confederate money, the amount shall be computed at the value of the money when the debt matured, and not when it was contracted.

....Indians made another attack, on Saturday, upon the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, near West Coyote, burned three car loads of freight, and tore down the telegraph wires, then moved toward Coyote. Two companies of cavalry have been ordered from Fort Hayes to pursue them.

....Walter and Milton Perky, and John Crolty, children, while playing in the Mill Creek bottom, near Cincinnati, on Saturday, ran into a deep sink filled with stagnant water. Two were drowned before assistance could reach them. Three little girls and a boy had fallen into the same sink during the forenoon.

....A fiendish attempt was made to throw the midnight Express train on the Shore Line Railroad from the track by putting ties on the road and spiking them down at Blackhall, about four miles from the Connecticut River, on Friday night. The train was on a down grade and could not be stopped, but fortunately no damage was done. It is thought that the intention was to rob the train of express and mail matter.

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—An explosion of gas this morning seriously injured six men. A mob of eight-hour men, armed with clubs, have prevented laborers working over that time in several parts of the city during the last two days. The Labor Exchange in this city, established to look after the interests of workingmen arriving here from the East in search of employment, reports that the demand exceeds the supply. The crops which are soon to be harvested will create an additional large demand. The railroad companies are still calling for help. The steamers for New-York, via the Isthmus, all depart with full cargoes, and the freighting demand is good. The wheat shipments are comparatively light as yet, the high cost diminishing exports.

May 9—At a fire in Jones-st. last night a frame house fell on six firemen, who escaped with their lives, but they were seriously burned. During the alarm a boy was run over and killed. No further labor disturbances have occurred. The contractors have resolved to pay by the hour at the rate of $1 60 in gold for eight hours, and $2 for ten hours for day laborers. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has withdrawn its men from Brooks Island, and will probably abandon the island as a coaling station.

SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC RAILROAD ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The corporators of the South-West Pacific Railroad met yesterday, and after the requisite amount of stock had been subscribed, the Board of Directors were elected as follows: A. C. Kingsland, C. D. Cragin, A. S. Dixon, G. V. Fox, W. L. Halsey, Henry F. Davis, New-York; Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; Eli G. Parrish, Mount Vernon, Mo.; Thos. H. Bates, Freeman Clark, W. H. Coffin, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Hayes, A. Pierce, jr., Boston. The Board then adjourned to meet in New-York, May 18, when the general officers are to be elected. C. D. Cragin was elected Chairman of the Board. The books for stock subscriptions are to open for public accommodation at the Bank of St. Louis; office of Ben Holladay, New-York, and in the office of Messrs. Pierce & Bacon, Boston. The persons known as the Harrison Corporators having failed to make any subscriptions, took no part in the organization of the Board.

BANK DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 9.—An examination into the accounts of James D. Martin, Cashier of the Hide and Leather National Bank of this city, has developed a deficit of about $100,000. For some time past his balances have been made up on false figures.

BOSTON, May 10.—It is said that the defalcation in the Hide and Leather Bank will not exceed $50,000. Mr. Martin, the Cashier, was under temporary arrest, but by consent of the bank officers has been released and put in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. Mr. A. C. Felton, whose requirements for money were supplied unknown to the bank officers, is in jail. He failed to meet his obligations and involved the Cashier. The credit of the bank is not affected.

THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—In the first race, Cumberland stake for three-year-olds, dash of two miles, $50 entrance, $250 added by the Association, Pat Malloy walked over the course, Smith and Duncan paying forfeit. In the Association purse, $300, mile heats, three in five, Conflict won the first heat and Coltanah the last three; five horses started. Time—1:51½, 1:56, 1:56½, 1:51½. Nell Gwynne won the third race, Association handicap for beaten horses, mile heats, in two straight heats, beating Viola, Magazine, and Pat Cleburne. Time—1:51, 1:52½. The meeting has been the most interesting on the Nashville course since the war.

THE HAMPTON FALLS TRAGEDY.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 9.—The excitement at Hampton Falls is unabated. This morning Mrs. Brown, one of the two victims, died. Her husband lingers, but cannot recover. Both were nearly eighty years of age, and the latter owned a considerable property. The man Ross, or Pike, as his real name is said to be, still refuses to confess, and will not tell how the stolen money came into his possession. The evidence against him, however, appears to be conclusive. He is about thirty years of age, and served in both branches of the service during the Rebellion.

COMMEMORATION OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—This afternoon having been set apart for the decoration of the graves of Southern soldiers in the City Cemetery, and at Mount Olive, the head-boards were adorned with wreaths, and the graves were strewn with floral decorations. None were forgotten. The multitude that attended is estimated at 10,000.

Last evening Sarah Ann Saunders, residing at No. 202 Rivington-st., was shockingly burned by her clothing taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

James and John McGrath, brothers, last evening, while intoxicated in the Bowery, raised a disturbance. Inspector Walling attempted to arrest them when the men turned upon him. In the melee the Inspector handled the men rather roughly and eventually landed them safely at Police Headquarters.

William Jackson, aged 15 years, struck another boy, William Hester by name, on the head with a stone, on April 26, from the effect of which young Hester died soon after being conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 600 East Seventeenth-st. Dr. Gallagher of Twenty-ninth-st. and Fourth-ave. gave a burial permit, but this was stopped by the police, and a coroner notified to hold an inquest.

The Board of Excise will soon have ready their report on the ingredients of the various liquors sold by licensed dealers in this city. The name, street, and number of each dealer will be distinctly given, with an analysis of the different liquors the dealer sells. This will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the temperance societies, and a convenient reference-book for tippers desirous of getting the value of their money.

A new Roman Catholic church, intended to relieve the churches of St. Joseph and St. Columba, is about to be opened under the pastorate of the Rev. Gabriel Healy, now of St. Peter's. Mr. Healy has purchased a house, 50x165 feet, in Thirteenth-st., near Tenth-ave., which is to be fitted up for church service immediately. The entire cost will be about $10,000, and to meet this outlay a fair is to be held in the church before its dedication.

THE BOSTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL

THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, May 8, 1868.

The principal events of the last two days have been performances of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and Beethoven's awful "Choral Symphony." There has been the usual variety in the afternoon concerts, and everything on the programme has been well done. Madame Rosa, for instance, has sung the famous scena from "Oberon" ("Ocean thou mighty Monster"), which she gave recently in New-York, rendering it there with rather more dramatic force than she did here, and has also sung Beethoven's "*Ah, perfido*," which is comparatively little known because there are so few who can do it justice. Carl Rosa has played Spohr's violin concerto in G. major, and won genuine applause for his delicate touch, his feeling style, and his artistic conscientiousness. The orchestra has played the "*Tannhauser*" overture admirably, Mendelssohn's "Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage quite well, and Schubert's Symphonies in C major and B minor. All these were good, but they are no novelties, and have been quite as well done in our own city, and some of them better. The two compositions which I mentioned first, however, have never been heard in New-York in anything like the perfection with which they have been produced here. The "St. Paul" last night (Thursday) was one of the best performances of an oratorio to which I ever listened, and the "Choral Symphony," it is hardly too much to say, has never been sung in America until to-day, though we know to our sorrow that it has often been attempted. If the great Festival had done nothing else than bring out, this stupendous work in an adequate manner, it would have been entitled to affectionate remembrance by all music-loving Americans. But first for the oratorio. "St. Paul" contains few striking solos, and no long ones. It is chiefly a narrative conveyed in short recitatives with here and there a rhythmical solo, and interrupted by a frequent recurrence of exquisite choruses instinct with the beauty of Mendelssohn's rare genius in all its most fascinating manifestations. The majesty of the old hymns, the passionate intensity of such dramatic scenes as the "Take Him Away," and the "Stone Him to Death," the songs of praise, the pathos and the peacefulness of prayer, and the sweet calm of religious hope—all are expressed in these wonderful choruses. There was magnificent work here for that magnificent company of singers, and nobly they did it. How glorious was their opening, "Lord! Thou alone art God;" how grand were the massive chorals, the "Sleepers Wake," the "Rise up, arise;" and how superbly they gave that fine chorus at the end of the First Part, "Oh, great is the Depth!" That was the best of all. They shouted the "Stone Him to Death" with a forcible dramatic passion which was no less than marvelous in so large a body of singers, and they breathed forth the exquisite beauty of "How lovely are thy messengers," opening *sotto voce* with a rolling accompaniment on the organ, with a delicacy which I cannot too warmly praise. Every time I hear these 800 singers my respect for them and for their leader is raised. Only a rare combination of enthusiasm with culture could produce such results. I blush for my own city when I see how far New-York has been excelled. The solo parts in the St Paul were taken by Miss Houston, soprano, who has a strong, pleasant, but not perfectly fresh voice, and a great deal of taste; Mrs. Cary, alto, who sings very sweetly and touchingly; Mr. Simpson and Mr. Rudolphsen.

If the Handel and Haydn Society have done themselves credit by the oratorios of the week, their performance of the Ninth Symphony can only be justly characterized as a glorious achievement. When our Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies tried it together last Winter and failed so utterly, we heard a great deal about the "impossibilities" of the music. We were assured that it *could not* be sung effectively; that it was written when the composer from long years of deafness had lost, in a measure, his comprehension of harmonic combinations—when his mind was in a state of sublime chaos, not unlike the confusion generally produced in the last movement of this choral symphony. This is all nonsense. It has always seemed wild and bewildering to us because we have never heard it properly performed. But this musical festival has proved that it is quite possible to give it with the grandest and most inspiriting effect. Frightful as its difficulties are, they are only such as patience and intelligence can overcome, and for the first time in America they have been completely conquered. Can you not imagine the sensations of the conductor as he stood in his place to-day, the eight hundred singers rising in great masses around and above him, and watching his slightest movement, the waving of his hand, the flash of his eye, to lead them through the terrible labyrinth; the hundred players, obedient to his slightest motion; the dense audience behind him, quick to blame and slow to praise, and not half appreciating the magnitude of the task in hand; and fronting him there in the middle of the orchestra the great bronze statue of Beethoven wearing his awfulest look—"The look he must have worn," said a musician in my hearing, "when he wrote this choral symphony." The leader was like a general, with the eyes of his king upon him, leading his assaulting columns against a stronghold where the best troops had been, time after time, repulsed. But there was to be no failure to-day. I felt sure of that as soon as a few measures of the quartet, which opens the vocal portion, had been sung. Mr. Rudolphsen, who took the bass, has a good, strong, pleasant voice, a little deficient in smoothness, but perfectly trusty. Mr. Simpson had evidently studied the tenor part with zeal, and though he once showed signs of faintness, in the crisis of the difficulties, he soon recovered himself. Miss Phillips sang the alto, as she sings everything, admirably; but Madame Rosa was the life of the quartet, and after Mr. Zerrahn, one might say, the inspiration of the whole symphony. But we all know that music has no difficulties for her. The success of the quartet was probably an encouragement to the chorus. They threw themselves into the conflict with the confidence which is begotten by good generalship, and the fiery enthusiasm which comes of a hearty love of the cause. Their victory was a superb triumph. The clouds which have hitherto enveloped this mighty composition of the mightiest of musicians have been scattered. Henceforth it appears to us, not shrouded with grand and incomprehensible mystery, but informed with superhuman beauty and radiant with inspiration. I can hardly describe the sensation which this unrivaled performance has created among all musicians who were so fortunate as to hear it, and who really comprehended its importance. A great singer declared that when it was over she rushed to the artists' room and could hardly help screaming with delight. Zerrahn has been treated as a conquering hero; everybody in Boston wants to shake hands with him; and when the next evening he met his chorus in their rehearsal-hall, they rose at his entrance and cheered till they were hoarse.

FIFTH DAY.

BOSTON, May 9, 1868.

An excitement such as Zerrahn aroused in artistic circles yesterday has been kindled to-day among both the artists and the public by the second appearance of Miss Alide Topp. She played Liszt's piano-forte concerto in E flat major, and surpassed not only her previous performance in Boston, but it I am not mistaken all her past performances in New-York. I have never heard her touch purer, more sparkling, or more spirited. The fire of the composer seemed to have entered into her own soul and given even unusual force to her arm. The *allegretto vivace* was splendidly played, and the closing *allegro animato* was still better. To say that she was vociferously applauded is a ridiculous weakness of language. Artists crowded around her as she left the stage, the orchestra dropped their instruments to join in the clapping, and the people at large, not content with a vigorous use of hands and feet, actually shouted with delight. Remember, this was in decorous Boston, and you may have some idea of the sensation which the young lady is creating.

Another sensation to-day has been the production for the first time in America of Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" in D. This was composed for the celebration of the ter-centenary of the Augsburg Confession in Germany in 1830; but the celebration did not take place, and the symphony was first performed at Berlin in 1832. From that time it remained unplayed and unpublished until last Winter, when it was brought out with great success in London. There is such an enthusiasm, however, in England for everything of Mendelssohn's that the popularity which the composition has since maintained there is no guarantee for its popularity elsewhere. For my part, after hearing it this afternoon and once before at rehearsal, I cannot think it worthy of the composer's fame. That he withheld it from publication during his lifetime was probably not a mere freak of fastidiousness such as led him to withhold the beautiful "Italian Symphony," but an evidence of consciousness of its inferiority. The leading idea of the work is to symbolize the conflict between the new and the old faith, and the gradual triumph of the reformed doctrines. In the first movement, an *andante* followed by *allegro con fuoco*, the elements of contest are immediately introduced. We have a reminiscence of the sacred melodies of the Catholic Church alternating and intermingling with the choral hymns of the reformers, now one attaining predominance and now the other. The movement, of course, has no climax; when it ceases neither side has overcome the other. Now follows a beautiful scherzo (*allegro vivace*,) which has no apparent logical relation either to what precedes or to what follows it. What Mendelssohn's meaning was in writing it, I do not pretend to guess; had it come from a less thoughtful composer, it might be called a freak. It is strictly pastoral in its character, and like the first movement rather common. The third movement is an *andante* again, and the fourth which runs on without any intermission, an *andante* succeeded by *allegro maestoso*. These, which are properly only one movement in idea, are by far the best of the four. In them we see the division of parties becoming more and more distinct; the strife grows fiercer; and the symphony culminates with the triumph of the new creed, expressed in the grand notes of the *Ein feste Berg*. This conclusion is really noble, and the famous choral has rarely been more effectively treated than it is here. It is well that the symphony has been published: it will be a welcome addition to our store; but I cannot regard it as at all equal to many of Mendelssohn's other works. The only portion which seemed to be very keenly relished to-day was the scherzo, which was repeated in accordance with the general demand.

To-night "The Creation" will be performed, and to-morrow the great week of song will close with "The Messiah." J. R. G. H.

BOSTON, May 10.—The great Triennial Musical Festival of Handel and Haydn's Society closed to-night with the Messiah. It has been most successful.

THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC FUND BENEFITS — MR. EYTINGE'S READING.

The second of the series of benefit performances, in aid of the Dramatic Fund, was given at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Charles Eytinge, who read selections from Shakespeare, Mr. Dickens, Mrs. Browning, and Mr. Whittier. As the entertainment was given for a charitable purpose, the attendance was small. Charity begins at home, and, in such cases, most people usually remain where charity begins. This is especially so when the Dramatic Fund happens to require a benefit. One reason possibly is, that the Dramatic Fund is *always* requiring benefits, and that, as a rule, nobody connected with the institution ever does anything toward making them successful. Generally speaking, all that is done is done by members of the Press and gentlemen outside of the dramatic profession, who have nothing on earth to do with the matter, except in so far as they recognize the claims of benevolence. With the managers of the affair, the theory appears to prevail that a bare announcement that the Fund needs money will suffice to untie every purse-string in the land. This is a gentle delusion. Human nature, for the most part, is so delightfully constituted that it would much rather spend a hundred dollars for chicken and champagne, at Delmonico's, than give five cents to a starving begger in the streets. A great deal of unremitting hard work is necessary to induce people to support a charity of any sort—and especially is it necessary to make them contribute to the Dramatic Fund. For some reason or another this society occupies a vague and shadowy position in the public mind. Nobody knows where it is, nor where its Fund is. It has a name; but it does not appear to have any local habitation. Very dim notions about it are in vogue. Mr. Davidge is currently supposed to know a great deal about its affairs. Mr. John Brougham is very justly thought to be its only worker. One theory asserts that it is established and maintained solely in the interest of a single aged and venerable actor, who remembers Garrick, reads the "Bhagvat Geeta," and draws the entire interest of the Fund, monthly. The fact is (and it is not the society's fault that we happen to know it), that the Dramatic Fund is a very worthy institution, obscurely and clumsily conducted, which aims to relieve poor players, disabled by age or sickness, and left in want. Once, we believe, it was in a flourishing state; but of late years it has grown very poor, so that its pensioners have been able to draw only about $1 25 a week. Hence the necessity for these benefits: and these benefits (of which the third takes place to-night, at the Academy of Music) might be made exceedingly remunerative, if the people interested in the matter, and particularly the members of the Dramatic Profession, would only privately and publicly labor in their behalf. In Mr. Eytinge's audience, on Saturday evening, we did not see half a dozen players. The people who did attend, it is safe to assume, came thither more on account of the reader than on account of the charity. No effort was made, save by two or three journalists, to interest anybody in the latter. In fact, if Mr. Eytinge had read on his own behalf, and without reference to the Fund, we dare say he would have had a large audience. On two occasions previously his readings at Steinway Hall have attracted a numerous assemblage. Those who attended on Saturday were well rewarded. The reader's voice was, indeed, a little hoarse, and was, therefore, heard to some disadvantage. But his selections were well made, and exceedingly well delivered. The lyrics of "Mother and Poet" and "Barbara Freitchie"—which Mr. Eytinge was the first to read in public, and which have since figured in the programmes of a swarm of elocutionists—began and ended the entertainment. The latter made a thrilling impression, particularly where the burst of rapid eloquence with which this artist pronounces the stanzas relative to Barbara's rescue of the falling banner, culminated on the lines—

"'Shoot if you will this gray old head,
But spare your country's flag,' she said."

The extracts from Dickens—David Copperfield's first dissipation, and David Copperfield's schoolboy days—constituted the humorous portion of the programme. These Mr. Eytinge read on a former occasion, and we described the effort at that time. They were once more delivered with a just appreciation of the deliciously quiet mood of humor wherein Mr. Dickens has so kindly yet so truthfully depicted and laughed at the venial follies of a generous, exuberant youth. A keen sense of the ludicrous is one of Mr. Eytinge's chief qualifications for reading works of this order. He is at all times, however, most admirable in his interpretations of Shakespeare. From this author he read scenes in "King John," and the first scene from "Hamlet"—in which *Hamlet* does not appear; and he again evinced a positive and very unusual faculty of discrimination in the portraiture of character. His *Falconbridge* and his *Horatio*, in particular, were, in a suggestive way, personations that would, upon the regular stage, stand out in the white light of complete accuracy, symmetry, and poetic fire. It was particularly noticeable that he expressed, from the first word of the "Hamlet" selection, that mystic, haunting sense of supernatural surroundings with which that beautiful first scene is so vital and so thrilling, and which is always utterly lost upon the stage. No man feels the tragedy of "Hamlet" who does not dread the ghost in the very first words of the piece. The "who's there?" of the midnight sentinel, envraps a shuddering terror that makes the heart tremble. It was very gratifying to perceive the artistic sense of this feeling in Mr. Eytinge's reading, and also to note his sympathy with Horatio's refinement of nature, and with the exquisite poetry and the perfect atmosphere that make the first scene in "Hamlet" one of the perfect gems of English literature. It is to be hoped that Mr. Eytinge will often be heard, and it is much to be regretted that New-York has not, in a central location, a small and elegant hall adapted for entertainments of this delicate description.

AMATEURS AT THE FRENCH THEATER.

A fair amateur representation of Robertson's comedy of "Caste" was given, last Wednesday evening, in aid of the "Samaritan Home for Aged Men." The place was the French Theater, and the performers were members of the Pet-Philo-Dramatic Association." The attendance was select and ample, although not overflowing, and the performance was all that could reasonably be expected of amateurs of some ability and experience. With the exception of Miss Ettie Robinson, who played *Esther Eccles*, with grace and spirit, the performers were careful not to rise above that mild mediocrity which the "professional" can afford to contemplate with a smile of good-natured approbation. The performers, however, perpetrated none of those wild absurdities which sometimes render amateurs so excessively entertaining. With the prompter's occasionally much needed assistance, the representation passed off with smoothness. Miss Emily Dibblee's *Polly Eccles* was received with demonstrative satisfaction. Mr. G. W. Paddon's *Capt. Hawtree* was conventionally cool and quiet, but deficient in the requisites of subdued humor, high breeding, and nonchalant elegance of manner. Mr. J. A. Phillips's *Sam Gerridge* was effective, without exaggeration; and Miss Sophie Robinson's *Marquise de St. Maur*, and Mr. Hall's *Hon. Geo. D'Alroy*, were fairly done. But the *Eccles* of Mr. S. Hunt, although much more pretentious than the other performances, was less creditable—being hard, forced, and unnecessarily repulsive. No daughter could ever have tolerated, much less loved, such a father. It lacked, also, the mellowness, abandon, and unction of the confirmed tippler. The audience, which was very indulgent, applauded warmly, on every available opportunity, and appeared greatly to enjoy the entertainment—which, considering its charitable object, deserved its success. We trust that the "Home for Aged Men" has profited by this worthy effort in its behalf.

THE DAVENPORT BENEFIT IN BOSTON.

An explanation appears to be due to the public, from the managers of the Boston Theater Friends of the eminent actor, Edwin L. Davenport, tendered him a complimentary benefit in Boston, last week—by way of farewell greeting to artist and gentleman, on the eve of his departure for California. The same courtesy, as our readers know, was shown him in this city. But Boston is Mr. Davenport's birthplace; and his friends there were naturally desirous that the testimonial should prove that a prophet is not always without honor in his own country. In pursuance of their kindly and worthy design, they applied to the managers of the Boston Theater, and, after some difficulty, made an arrangement with them for the use of the theater. It was arranged that Mr. Davenport should play, on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., for the benefit of the house, and then, on the next evening, the 29th ult., for his own benefit—sharing after $200. This agreement—except in one essential point, as we are told—was carried out. Wednesday night came, and with it came a crowd to the Boston Theater. The receipts of the evening, as estimated by competent observers of such matters, could not have fallen much short of $1,800. Mr. Selwyn had volunteered his entire company, to aid Mr. Davenport; and that attraction alone must have drawn at least $500. When, however, the settlement was made, the beneficiary, as we are assured, received only about $100, out of which he had to pay his advertising expenses. This result, as a matter of course, astonished and aggrieved all the projectors of the benefit, and has led to very severe comment, in private circles, as well as some remark in the Press, upon the managers of the Boston Theater. These individuals, we believe, are traders, outside of the dramatic profession. When theaters, under the best of circumstances, get into the hands of such people, it is a great misfortune to the drama. We earnestly hope that the Boston papers will not let this particular matter drop, until it has been thoroughly sifted and explained. Injustice is something that should never for an instant be endured.

JANAUSCHEK AT THE ACADEMY.

To those who have not seen the great German actress, a last opportunity is now offered for repairing their omission. She will appear to-night at the Academy of Music, in a portion of "Mary Stuart" and a portion of "Deborah." These are characters, in the delineation of which the ardor of her temperament, the fire of her genius, and the controlling power of her intellect find ample and impressive expression. Those who attend to-night's performance will not only enjoy real pleasure, but will do actual good. The performance is to benefit the Dramatic Fund, and will thus contribute to sustain, comfort, and cheer such the players, as have, by age, or sickness, or misfortune, been disabled from work, and left stranded on the barren and chill lee-shore of poverty. Beside the dramatic representation, there is to be a Concert, in which Signor Antonucci and Miss Hauck will participate. There ought to be a crowded house on this occasion.

A SCRAP OF LOCAL HISTORY.

[A correspondent, who has seen the panorama of the war, now on exhibition at Madison-square, sends us the subjoined letter detailing particulars of a phase of the July riots of 1863, in which he was an actor, as a member of the police force that saved THE TRIBUNE office from pillage and destruction.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The rumors of to-day become history to-morrow; hence the necessity of correcting wrong statements at the moment when they are made, if possible. There is, at present, an exhibition of paintings at No. 956 Broadway, illustrative of many thrilling scenes in our late war. These works are striking in design, elaborate in details, and very creditable in execution. The description of them, given by a very talented lady and pleasing speaker, is all that could be desired; and, with one exception, the incidental statements are, perhaps, true. In one scene described I happened to be an actor; consequently I can correct an error in the statements relative to the attack on THE TRIBUNE office by the mob in 1863.

The following is a true statement of the affray:

Late in the afternoon of July 13, 1863, a number of the police force belonging to the lower precincts were held in reserve at the City Hall for the preservation of peace in the lower part of the city. A report reached us that the mob were murdering the negroes down in the First Precinct. We turned out to "nip this in the bud," and after scouring part of the First and Second Wards, we started to return to the City Hall. The Twenty-sixth Precinct men, led by Capt. T. Thorn, came up Nassau-st. I think we numbered 32 men. When we got in sight of THE TRIBUNE office, we could see books and papers flying from the office into the street. As it had been reported all the afternoon that THE TRIBUNE was to be destroyed, we concluded, from the appearance of things, that the mob had commenced their work. Capt. Thorn, without halting his men, shouted: "Boys, they have attacked THE TRIBUNE. Keep together, boys. Steady! Let them feel your clubs. Forward, double quick—march." The rush to the south corner of Spruce-st. was more