Evening Amusements

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BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, 680 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE—"The Flowers of the Forest."

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—Songs, Dances, &c.

UNION SQUARE—Grand Charity Fair.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It shines for All."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1867.

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Feeling in England

THE meagre report of a riot in London, transmitted by the cable, may be easily magnified into an incipient revolution, but it will probably turn out to have been a very insignificant affair. The reform party in England is a very large and a very powerful one, but it is not given to acts of violence. Fighting and rioting would thwart the best purposes of the reformers, strengthen their enemies, and make democratic principles unpopular with an orderly and law-abiding people. The triumphs of English reformers are in the Parliament of the Nation, and their success there has been so decided recently that the good sense of the party would be exceedingly averse to damaging their fair fame by permitting a resort to mob violence. The riot reported will prove to have been the work of a few lawless or reckless men, provoked, perhaps, by some accidental occurrence at a large political gathering. The English Reform party has the good fortune to be controlled by leaders of marked ability and judgment, and it cannot be supposed that they would either recommend or countenance such proceedings as those reported to have taken place. There is doubtless a feeling of hostility towards those rulers who stand out obstinately against granting any reasonable concessions to the multitude, but it is so plainly seen that the people will soon be in possession of their rights, notwithstanding this opposition, that there is very encouragement to be patient, and contented with the work already done. There is a moral force operating through out Great Britain which is much more potent and formidable, in the cause of substantial reform, than mere noisy physical demonstration. Mobs can be easily subdued, and rioters punished or dispersed, but the growing thirst for liberty among the masses in England, is a sentiment that the whole power of the Government cannot extinguish. Dable dispatches of last evening announce the occurrence of a very formidable riot at Birmingham yesterday, that town being actually in possession of the mob. This disturbance, however, had no connection with that previously reported in London, but is said to have been an outburst of indignation against the Roman Catholics. Birmingham is situated 112 miles from London, and has a population of 250,000. It is the seat of a splendid Catholic Cathedral and College, but the Catholic portion of the population is comparatively small, and it is difficult to imagine what could have given rise to such an extraordinary tumult. At latest accounts a large body of troops was on the way to the scene of disturbance, with orders to subdue the rioters at all hazards, and prevent further destruction of property.

Complicating Reconstruction.

THE haste of the President to avail himself of the views set forth by the Attorney General in regard to the military commanders in the South, will certainly please the Southern people, out it can hardly advance the work of reconstruction. It is now alm at certain that Congress will meet in July, and then there will be another scene in the shifting policy of the Government towards the South. This doing and undoing—marching up the hill and down again—ordering and countermanding orders—is even more unfavorable to a restoration of the Southern States than a policy at the same time stringent and uniform. The plan of reconstruction was so carefully weighed, and so laboriously brought forth, that it should at least have had the merit of completeness; but the act in question seems capable of several different and opposite interpretations. The people of the South have shown themselves willing to submit to the terms imposed upon them, but they have thus far been made the victims of political delays, blunders and experiments. They cannot serve two masters, and the course now proposed by the President will only lead to fresh doubt and perplexity, and raise hopes that may be utterly disappointed a few weeks hence. It would be far wiser to refrain from making any radical changes until there is some reason to suppose they may be permanent.

Alarm of Cholera.

ONE case of supposed cholera, occurring in this city, has been reported to the Board of Health; but the ablest physicians admit the extreme difficulty of distinguishing, in a solitary instance, between cholera and other diseases that closely resemble it, both in symptoms and fatality. Cholera has not usually made its appearance in the manner indicated in this case. It has almost always been traceable to infected ships landing passengers without proper precautions. There is no occasion whatever for alarm, though, in view of the possibility that cholera may unexpectedly announce itself, it is highly desirable that the sanitary regulations of the Health officers be scrupulously observed. There are many parts of this city where a deplorable amount of filth exists. It is almost impossible for the authorities to look after everything, and unless the public will heartily co-operate in the work of purifying the city, much will necessarily remain undone, and diseases that might otherwise be kept at a distance will be afforded an opportunity to take root and become epidemic. The grand desideratum is cleanliness, in its broadest sense; and where that cannot be immediately secured, free use should be made of the means of neutralizing miasmatic poisons, as fully explained by the Board of Health, in a previous issue of the SUN.

Another Mexican Sensation.

A RUMOR has reached this city that SANTA ANNA has turned up in Tampico, and that the citizens and garrison of that port have declared him President, or the time being, of the Republic of Mexico, and formally renounced allegiance to JUAREZ. Such an event is quite within the range of possibility, but the report needs confirmation ever more than most Mexican dispatches. It is well known that JUAREZ has many enemies, even among the enemies of MAXIMILIAN, and a large number of adventurers would probably follow SANTA ANNA in preference to any other candidate for the uneuviable honor of ruling Mexico. The news, however, must be taken for what it is worth, and news from Mexico has frequently proved unreliable and worthless.

The Newspaper—Unmasked.

WRITERS are generally sensitive. It is a trait derived from our positions, and we reciprocated it by the follies of mankind being continually brought to our notice. And our good sense is exhibited by being first to see follows intuitively, although excellent excuses to pause. When we write down one another most frantically, the writers are little supposed to be upon a walking frame, unknown to the fact. Never mind, it is of the Pickwickian order, and a tremendous spread with powder, puff, to shut.

These are very good points. Now for the weak side. The great public is a strange and fickle lunatic, quietly, upon the rack with a sign of being so, and more active yet sound upon an itch. Unanimous the newspapers give it credit for. Half the editors in the country, who think it their business to educate the public, could well occupy sessions to chat and prate and profit by the change. Edit look out upon the public, and take its measure, but forget that they are measured in return, and that each journal is quite accurately remembered for its traits—not that it excels upon this day, or that day; upon one occasion, or another occasion—but for the general traits of enterprise, activity, and honesty, which mark its course year by year.

The weakness of journalists is displayed by refusing to name competitors in their columns, and by neglecting to credit to an opponent information which it is hardly practicable to buy, and which they do not care to steal. It is likewise exhibited by them in steadily refusing to know, and by supposing that the public does not know, any other newspaper than their own. This is all a mistake. Any journal which industriously, judiciously and honestly devotes time and means to obtaining its fair quota of information, will gain, and not lose, in public estimation, if to this be added what its neighbor publishes that is interesting or important.

The N. Y. EXPRESS is esteemed for its enterprise and endless editions, yet copies and credits more than any paper in the city; the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER is a highly respectable, of the stepping class, but yesterday re-since, without specific credit, the Mexican correspondence of the HERALD; the EVENING GAZETTE makes up "specials" which it supposes that the public will take as real luxuries of that name; but it won't. All the morning papers re-write, without credit, news from those of the evening, and the evening from those of the morning, and all this for appearances before the public. Gentlemen, it costs not a fig for those little contrivances, but rests you on much larger efforts.

Co-operation in the United States, England and France.

CO-OPERATION seems to be taking the place of strikes throughout this country and Europe. Workingmen are learning wisdom and patience by the things they suffer from strikes. Experience teaches them as it has taught others before, that the man who spends his surplus earnings of other years, without adding anything to it, will not grow rich very rapidly. They have also the examples of successful co-operation in England and France, as well as in portions of these United States. Already Co-operative Societies have been started in New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Burlington, N. J., Cincinnati, and elsewhere, and all seem to be doing well. In the last named city there are several Co-operative Societies, the first of which, the Cabinet Makers, was incorporated in 1862, with 42 members, each a subscriber of $50 to a working capital. When $400 had been subscribed by each, dividends were declared. They then purchased the perpetual lease of a small factory for $11,500, paying $3,500 cash down, and they then borrowed $21,000 the first year. During the ten years succeeding 1862, they had 34 shareholders, and at present there are 22, whose capital in stock, building, &c., is valued at $100,000. Upon the surplus funds over and above the $400 of each subscriber, the Society has paid 8 per cent. interest per annum, and 10 per cent additional on the wages of the working stock holders. Thus, if a stockholder's wages be $10, he receives $1 more. Last year having been a very successful year, they divided $400 each, besides the balance of the profits according to the amount of wages each man had earned. If a stockholder be sick he receives interest on his share, but no wages. Each man has now a dwelling-house of his own. The total dividends paid in 1866 were $13,000 of profits, and $13,000 interest.

Their sales in 1866 were $114,000, and in 1867 $130,000. They are all Germans, and hold their meetings monthly before supper, which adds materially to the harmony of their proceedings. They do a very large business, and employ others besides members. For the first year or two they had many difficulties to contend against, chiefly in the want of confidence in any co-operative society among business men, but now they can obtain all the credit they ask.

In 1853 the Cincinnati Furniture Association began business with 16 members, each paying $100. The capital was fixed at $10,000. There are now 13 stockholders, all employed in the establishment. They also employ non-members, paying ordinary wages. Their annual sales average $100,000, and they have resolved not to make any dividend until 1868. All the stockholders are Germans.

The success of the cabinet makers emboldened others, and in January, 1851, the Queen City Furniture Company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with 14 stockholders, each paying $500, and a cash capital of $7,000, which, by the addition of five more members, was increased to $10,000. There are 15 stockholders now in the concern—all Germans—and the estimated value of shares is $1,000 each. They have agreed, however, not to draw profits until the shares are worth $1,000 each. They employ 78 hands, giving members the preference, and hold monthly meetings. They pay only regular wages.

The Central Furniture Association was incorporated in 1856 with 20 members and a capital stock of $20,000, in shares of $1,000 each. There are now 18 members, all workingmen, and employed in the establishment. They also employ about 40 non-members, paying the regular market wages. Their annual sales average about $75,000. They have made one dividend. Business has not been very brisk with them.

The co-operative system in England begun with stores, the workings and prosperity of which are familiar to many of our readers. There are 417 of these stores in England, and they realized profits last year amounting in the aggregate to full six millions of dollars, and after paying five per cent. on borrowed capital, the members divided 55 per cent on their investments; and this is but the smallest part of the gain, the largest item being the saving in the cost of the goods they have purchased. The success of these co-operative stores has excited the ire of the regular traders, who are beginning to talk of combination to put them down.

In France co-operation has commenced with industrial associations, which in time have added the stores to their business. In the city of Lyons there are 33 of these stores in successful operation, which last year turned over their capital once every two weeks, and paid a dividend of 60 per cent. profits of the capital to the shareholders. There are about 20 industrial co-operative associations in Paris established during the past year, which have had astonishing success. Cabinetmakers, lace-makers, stocking-makers, and the various trades requiring but limited capital, are generally forming communities, the usual method being to allow a fixed price for piece work, a moderate interest on the capital, and to divide the profits frequently as interest upon the earnings of labor and capital. The masons found it most difficult to start in business on account of the large capital required, but they obtained the necessary amount by paying high interest, and soon realized enough to pay their debt and operate upon their own capital. The workingmen of Paris established a bank three years ago, which starting with a capital of 4,000 francs, has now grown to one of twelve millions. Similar banks are being formed in the other cities of France, and these institutions naturally lead in the general co-operative movement. Five directors of the Paris bank, *Le Credit au Travail*, have invited a congress of the co-operative associations of all nations to meet at Paris on the 15th of August next, for general consultation; and no more important meeting (not excepting that of the Sovereigns), will be held in connection with the national exposition.

Before the foundation of the *Credit au Travail* the only considerable co-operative establishments out of Paris were at Grenoble and at Vienne, both remarkable as being originally stores, as this species of association has not been much attended to in the capital. That at Vienne is a very extensive and interesting establishment, which has gone through stages very much like those that have marked the growth of the Rochdale pioneers. Fourier is at once association, which, by the way, is represented by a restaurant where the members get their meals—has gradually established a mill, a bakehouse, a coal store, a school and a clothing factory. The recent revival of co-operative activity in the capital has, however, been attended with a corresponding income in the departments. At Lyons, we have strange to say, three stores founded in 1851 had alone represented the co-operative principle, in association of silk weavers is now in creation, and during the last four months there have been founded one of bakers at Aix, of tailors at Bordeaux, of the same at Nantes, and of shoemakers at St. Omer. The seed that is being thus sown abroad will certainly bear fruit, even though many of the newly-founded associations were to fail.

In Paris, Vienna and others who have permanent employment and fixed salaries, organize themselves into a society. They purchase goods wholesale, and retail them at cost price to the members of their associations, the difference between the wholesale and retail prices being about thirty per cent. They may borrow money even at ten per cent, on the mortgage of their salaries. This would leave them a profit of twenty per cent.

Mexican Affairs.

FOR some weeks past straggling information has come to hand in regard to Mexican affairs, much of it unreliable and much distorted, accompanied by such rumors and fictitious additions as it would naturally gather in a transit of some hundreds of miles, overland, from Queretaro, which is not far from the city of Mexico, to the North-east corner of the country. Among these additions was the bogus proclamation of MAXIMILIAN, now exploded, which was made up for the fallen Emperor, and sent along out of the country to add spice and variety to the rest of the news. And the reason why this intelligence trickles out in this direction, is that the usual track, via Vera Cruz, is blocked by the siege of that place, and those outside have not yet had the enterprise to buy admission, as was the case at Queretaro.

Meanwhile, our Minister Campbell, who is quietly resting at New Orleans, while these exciting events have transpired, instead of being at his post near Juarez, ready to serve his government and the cause of humanity by earnest protests against the inhumanity with which a large party of the Liberals threaten to treat their captives, has evidently been taken to task by the State Department. In a telegraphic despatch he declines stating what has transpired between the State Department and himself, but feels assured that the people will sustain him in the position he has taken when records are published.

The details of the surrender of Queretaro are finally at hand, furnishing some particulars of interest, although most of the important points have been before published.

THE PARTICULARS—THE CONVENT OF LA CRUZ, or Santa Cruz, which the HERALD correspondent describes as the first point given up, is one of those strange edifices one-quarter church and three-quarters fort, of immense size and proportionate strength, which the original Spanish conquerors employed their surplus dollars in building. Probably it is much within the mark to say that the Convent and its outworks cover ten or fifteen acres of ground. On the night previous to the surrender, Maximilian had determined to cut his way out, and Escobedo had determined to hew his way into the city. Both purposes were frustrated, for in the night, just when the Liberal Commander-in-Chief had given his orders for attack, Lopez sent him a letter offering for money seriously stated at sums ranging from $800 to three thousand ounces—to deliver up the Cruz to the Liberals. The offer, whatever it might be, was promptly accepted. Under cover of the darkness Escobedo and Corona moved their forces up under the very walls of the Cruz. Then Lopez commanding his own troops to lay down their arms, quietly marched them out at one door as Escobedo's troops marched in at the other and took their places. Thus remained the Cruz all night *garrisoned by Liberal soldiers* Maximilian peacefully sleeping and dreaming of no harm.

THE DISCOVERY.

With the first faint streak of daylight came the discovery. The Emperor, as incorrigible early riser, was one of the first to find out that something was wrong. Hastily waking Prince Salm Salm, he exclaimed, "Come along, quick!" and made for the door. But here a file of Liberal soldiers, commanded by Colonel Ramon Galardo—or "Pepe Ricon" as he is called—were awaiting him. As the illustrated Prince passed on his way out, Lopez, in a hoarse whisper, exclaimed, "That's he," and urged Ricon to secure him at once. Then occurred one of the most singular incidents in the whole of this singular war. Colonel Ricon, a brave soldier, would have rejoiced to have captured the Austrian Aerodukt in fair fight; but he had little relish for his present work, or for the treason that had led to it. Instead of giving an accident impulse of generosity, as what it was, to Max, and saying—"You are a citizen; you are no soldier; we don't want you *enemies!*" and so saying, passed the astonished Emperor out of the convent. Five minutes afterwards I met him, still looking utterly dazed, but walking his way on foot as hard as he could for the Cerro de la Campana, at the other extremity of the city. To the same point also his Hungarian hussars, and such of his generals and officers as could break through the liberal guard, rushed, or were carried, by the heavy clatter of cavalry—the pursued and the pursuers.

MIRAMON SHOWS FIGHT.

Thus far few shots had been fired. Corona, always swift in his movements, entering by the Cruz, had taken possession of the whole of the imperial lines from the inside, the troops at his approach dropping their arms and shouting "Viva la Libertad!" But Miramon was not dismayed so easily to unmuzzle. Rallying a portion of the regiment of the Emperatriz, whom he encountered in the Calle de Capuchinas—one of the broadest streets in the city—he formed them in line of battle and prepared to defend himself to the last. One of the first shots he fired was Miramon in the face and lodged and has left ever all dangers for the time being. A citizen surgeon, who happened was near, attempted to extract the bullet, but in the excitement of the moment only made matters worse, and before Miramon could recover himself he and his whole troops were surrounded and taken prisoners. Miramon was passed under guard to a house in the street in which he was captured.

SURRENDER OF MAXIMILIAN.

Meanwhile Maximilian had seen, indeed at the Cerro de la Campana, or Bell Height—a fortified hill commanding the other extremity of the city—his generals Marquez, Castillo and Avellano, and Prince Salm Salm and others of his officers, but it was quickly evident that resistance or escape was equally impossible. Four battalions of infantry and nearly the whole of the Liberal cavalry surrounded the hill. A large white flag (at the distance it looked like a shirt) was accordingly sent down from the Cerro, and the Emperor, with his principal officers, surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Corona. They were allowed to retain their horses, arms and personal property, and later in the day were marched round by the outskirts of the city to the Cruz. The hussars and the remaining forces on the Cerro came down in detachments, and most of them surrendered to Corona's American legion.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Colonel Cannon, a Mexican officer commanding the Emperor's escort, alone endeavored to escape. Mounted on a magnificent gray steed, a six shooter in each hand and $10,000 in his belt, he dashed down the mountain side and tried to break through the Liberal cavalry. Impossible as the attempt was, it seemed for the moment as if it would succeed. His horse stood at nothing, but jumped ditches, barricades and earthworks with equal ease. Baffled and bewildered at first, they tried another; he shot dead a Liberal Major who attempted to stop him, and wounded several others men. Finally he was himself wounded and captured. The same day he was shot by order of Escobedo.

THE DEATH OF MENDEZ.

I have mentioned that Mendez was not captured with the other Generals of Maximilian's staff. He was known in the city, and the authorities were sure of capturing him. On Friday, the day after the betrayal of the town, Escobedo issued an order that all officers of the Imperial army who had not surrender within twenty four hours would be summarily disposed of when captured. On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Mendez was found concealed under the floor in the house of a citizen named Burton. Then he knew his doom was sealed. He occupied the night in writing letters to his family. Next morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a crowd of scene in a great Sunday morning! He was marched down to the Alameda and shot. He died like a soldier without the sign of fear. According to the custom in this country, with what are called traitors, he was shot in the back. Mendez protested against it, declaring that he was no traitor to his country, and was not afraid to face death; but the officer in charge of the shooting party declared that "his orders were to shoot on the point," and he ordered said Mendez "shoot away." He knelt down, his back to the regiment, and four men stepped forward and fired. From nervousness or some other cause their aim was very bad, and the wretched man was moaning like fatally wounded. Raising himself up on pointed to his head (previous to a conference in this country he was familiar with the routine), and the corporal put the muzzle of the piece to his ear and blew out his brains. So died Ramon Mendez, than whom Mexico has produced many better and many worse men. An Indian, with much of the Indian severity and indifference to pain in his composition, he had also a large share of Indian honesty and trustworthiness. With many opportunities of enriching himself fraudulently, he remained poor to his dying day, and was true to the cause he espoused.

THE FATE OF THE CAPTIVES.

The excitement in this city (San Luis, May 30), the present seat of the government, respecting the disposition of the prisoners is intense. It is known that a secret council for the trial of the Emperor and Generals Miramon and Mejia has been in session for the last three days, and that the verdict will probably be given in to-morrow. The strongest pressure is being brought to bear on the President and Cabinet by the ultra Liberals and by General Escobedo himself to order the immediate shooting of the Emperor, if only to show those Yankees that he is not a kind of so much value to Mexico as they suppose. Foreign merchants look gloomy and regard the probable execution of Maximilian as a prelude to a war, either with the United States or some European power. The purchased capture of Queretaro has driven the Mexicans nearly crazy, and even the best informed among them talk in the wildest strain of the might and invincibility of their armies. It is a critical moment. My own belief is that the President will temporize, to gain time, and come to no decision at present, one way or the other.

INCIDENTS BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

In these trying times Maximilian has astonished everybody. Mark Tapley himself could not come out stronger under difficulties. He has been the life and soul of the defence. But for him the city would have been surrendered long ago. Always cheerful and hopeful, brave even to rashness, and patient under the most adverse circumstances he has extorted even the admiration of his enemies. Few of his generals have exposed their lives so freely, none fare so poorly or are lodged so meanly as the Emperor. It is seldom that any greater delicacy than horseflesh and rice appears on his table, while his staff can obtain chicken and turkey and wines. An officer entering his room a few mornings since found Max sitting patiently with his breakfast before him, and neither plates to put it on nor knives or forks to eat it with. Frequently he will get up in the middle of the night, and, unattended by a single aide, will walk all around the lines and challenge every picket. Graff Mendez, after one of these nocturnal visits, remarked, not altogether graciously—for he had been roused out of a comfortable sleep—"that Mexico had never had a President half as democratic." Twice have the Imperial generals unanimously urged the Emperor to take the cavalry and force his way through the enemy's lines back to Mexico, as the only chance for his personal safety, leaving to them the further defence of the city. Twice the Emperor has point blank refused, declaring his purpose to stand it out to the last. "I do not care for my self," he said on one occasion; "I know if they catch me they will shoot me; but while I can fight I will not run a way." The most intimate friend and counsellor of the Emperor is now Prince Salm-Salm, who, since the departure of Marquez, has virtually been his Chief of Staff, though nominally he holds that position to save appearances.

MAX'S INCOME

is $50 a day, but out of this he pays his doctor, his secretary, his orderlies for his horses (he has two horses now; but up to within the last few days he had only one), his cook, and "finds himself." The balance left for his personal expenditure after these expenses have been met is about $11. Woo would not be an emperor? He seldom pass a beggar in the street, and never a wounded man without giving him a dollar. This generosity of disposition indeed is carried almost to excess. When Prince Salm Salm made the attack on the hacienda, of which I have already spoken, another object he had in view beside the passage of the convoys, was to capture the Liberal General Marquez, who was lying sick through the skill of a hospital treat by, and to hold him as a hostage in case it came to the worst. The Emperor, however, gave the strictest instructions that if it would seem like barbarity to bring the prisoner, he was to be left behind. The Liberal works were so strong, and the attacking force so weak, that they never reached the hospital at all. But they made some prisoners, among them several cavalry officers, carrying over valuable information to the enemy. Every one else was in favor of shooting them, but the Emperor stubbornly refused. "I will have no execution," he said, "even though I know the men to be guilty. If things go well here, good; if badly, I have nothing on my consciences." All this is very characteristic, but I question whether it is the way to deal successfully with these people. Those of their own nation, who know them best, act far differently. Gravity and appreciation of consequence are so known to Mexicans. I say can only be held in the high grade of an empire. Democracy would be the very best government the country could have.

ATTACKS AT QUERETARO.

Queretaro has suffered dearly for, and what is more may look forward to undergo worse punishment if the Liberals should ever get in. Scarcely no respecter of persons, but take noncombatants as often or oftener than combatants, many citizens have been killed in their houses and in the streets. Painful cases came within my own observation. A woman looking out of the window of her house had her head taken off by a round shot, and on the same day a pretty little girl, seven years old, was killed by a bullet in the Plaza. Forced loans to the extent of $100,000 have been extorted from the wealthy citizens, in addition to which every one possessing any means at all is obliged to pay a daily contribution ranging from $1 to $1.50 for the support of the army. Whatever horses, stores or goods are needed for the troops are taken without a cash equivalent. Every citizen is also compelled either to labor on the fortifications or to pay for a substitute. Maize and provisions are seized wherever they can be found, and those who possess them are impressed for not having given them up.

Affairs at Paris.

THE latest Paris papers bring details of the attempted assassination of the Czar, but all points of moment have been anticipated by telegraph. One of the late sensations has, of course, been the visit of the different Sovereigns, which has created quite an excitement in the Upper World of Fashion. And the shooting at Emperors seems little to affect their equanimity, as they have quite as industriously sought to see the sights of Paris after the event as before.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, June 6th, thus refers to the attendance of the Sovereigns at the Grand Opera the previous evening, describing it as a most splendid representation, and as remarkable for the vast crowd that filled the streets through which the cortege passed as for the extraordinary display of rank, beauty and precious stones inside. The neighborhood of the theatre was a blaze of light, as, in addition to the ordinary illuminations with the letter N and Imperial crown, long lines of gas jets meated all over the front of the building in fantastic forms. All the long peristyle outside was adorned with masses of flowers and green shrubs, and the vestibule and staircase by which the sovereigns ascended to their entrance were covered with an immense carpet of crimson velvet extending to the corridor above. The interior of the theatre was lighted *a giorno* by one immense chandelier in the centre and about a dozen similar ones around, suspended from the roof over the pit.

The box prepared for the Imperial party comprised all those marked on ordinary occasions from 18 to 26, with the addition of a large portion of the amphitheatre taken in, so as in fact to form a long semi-circular salon, hung with gorgeous drapery of crimson, velvet and gold. In the centre were arranged three thrones, for the two Emperors and the Empress; and at the sides were placed fifteen arm chairs for the other members of the court party. The Imperial arms, in gold, were displayed in the centre of the lofty canopy which surmounted the box, and a similar high emblem of dignity appeared below, just under the part where the two Emperors' seats were placed.

The intention had originally been to admit the public indiscriminately, and not to dispose of tickets in advance; but the confusion that was certain to arise from such a course led to its rejection, and places were given as usual, beforehand, but at prices three times above the ordinary charge. Even on such conditions to secure a seat was a difficult matter, and on the day of the representation, 200fr. and 300fr. were asked outside for a stalle d'orchestre. The doors opened at 8, and by 9 o'clock every seat in the house was filled except those set apart for the Ambassador and other high official personages. The time hung heavily, the spacious under the state-box was occupied by splendidly dressed women, glittering with diamonds; while beyond appeared an immense mass of gentlemen in ordinary evening dress. The boxes contained all that Paris possesses of persons distinguished for wealth, position or fashion.

At about 20 to 9 rolled the drums announced that the Court party was arriving. Their Majesties were received on arriving by M. Perrin, with the usual ceremonies, and conducted to a saloon disposed outside the state box. After a moment's pause the whole party arranged themselves in the order of their going and entered the salle. The Emperor of Russia advanced first, leading in the Empress of the French, coming forward to the front of the box, her Majesty curtseied lowly and the Czar bowed, and then stood before the seats prepared for them. The Emperor Napoleon came next with the Princess Royal of Prussia, and then the other high personages in the following order: The Emperor in the centre, the Czar at the French Monarch's left; next the Empress; the Princess Royal of Prussia; Grand Duchess Marie of Russia; Duke of Leuchtenberg; Princess Mathilde; Prince Louis of Hesse; Princess Murat; Prince George of Mecklenburg, and the brother of the Tycoon. All this time was on the left looking toward the stage. On the right, next the Emperor Napoleon, was seated the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Cesarewitch, the Princess Alice of Hesse, Prince Wladimir, the Princess Eugene of Leuchtenberg, Prince of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Joachim Murat. The two Emperors were dressed as general officers, wearing each the Grand Cordon of the other's O[illegible] The Empress was in white, with a profusion of magnificent diamonds, and looking exceedingly handsome. The moment the high personages appeared, the house rose to receive them. They took their places in succession, and the whole line then stood in front of the long range of seats. The sight was then one of extraordinary magnificence, as, in addition to the Court party and their splendid dresses, every part of the theatre displayed a vast agglomeration of uniforms, precious stones, embroidery, orders, youth, and beauty. Behind the Imperial line, beside, stood Marshals, Generals, Chamberlains, orderly officers, and ladies of honor, and the suites of foreign princes. No manifestation whatever was made when the party entered, and the first sound that broke the silence was the orchestra commencing the National Hymn of Russia, and continued standing during execution, and then the occupants of the Imperial box giving the example, the audience took their seats, and the performance began.

The fourth act of the *Africaine* was given first, and was most attentively followed by the august spectators, the young Russian Princess being apparently quite absorbed in what they witnessed. The Emperor Napoleon conversed repeatedly with the Princess Royal of Prussia, the Czar generally remaining silent, and the Empress, on her side, spoke frequently with the Prince of Prussia. No great attention was paid to the representation by the general public, "metal more attractive" being found in the long line of imperial and royal personages in the front box.

After that had transpired, the whole party rose and withdrew for half an hour to the retiring room outside. On the return, the second act of the ballet *Giselle* was given, all the best dancers in the establishment taking part in the performance. As soon as it was over the public withdrew, as on any ordinary night, the Imperial carriages soon after drew up outside, and as the Emperor and the Empress appeared, in the same order as before, the persons inside the vestibule cheered loudly. The carriages then drove on, but without any manifestation outside. All was over at five minutes past twelve, but the boulevards were crowded for an hour later.

The TIMES Paris correspondent writes that Paris is full. The hotels are running over. At the Grand Hotel they are making up beds in the dining-room. If it were not for the vast procession of people leaving by every train, there would be no room for the still larger number of fresh arrivals. The streets at certain hours are thronged. All the cuirasses of Paris are in use from early in the morning until past midnight. All the omnibuses are *compel*. Even the Americans are coming at last. The [illegible] New Orleans, and so on to San Francisco. The register of the American Embassy, placed for convenience at the banking-house of John Munroe & Co., is like an American directory, and is the directory of all the good Americans in Paris.

Paris is richer than I never saw it; and now the whole world is just beginning to pour itself into Paris. As to the hotels, lodging-houses and trades people generally, it is their harvest, and they make hay while the sun shines. Paris is the Danaë on whom descends a shower of gold. Every one takes his share. It is simply a question of supply and demand. The lodging I could get for a franc a day a month ago is now worth five francs. The pressure can only be relieved by raising the prices. People ask only what they can get. Except insignificant the staple necessaries of life are not perceptibly increased in price. The omnibuses still carry you all over Paris for three cents outside and six cents inside; and you can still ride from one extremity of Paris to the other, in an elegant *voiture* for thirty cents and a moderate *pour boire*. Eating and drinking are as cheap at some places and as dear at others as ever. The English workman still gets his week's lodging in Paris and his carriage from London and back for thirty-one shillings, and the American makes his round tour from Vienna for fifty cents a day and found. The English milord who comes with his courier finds his bill increased twenty-five per cent. above what the most exorbitant landlord, but for the courier, would think of charging. It is these clever couriers that are responsible for the demoralization of European hotel keepers, and the remorseless plunder of the English and American voyagers. They have open accounts with every landlord in Europe, and divide with them the profits of every overcharge. Once initiated, the hotel keepers prefer to chisel on their own account, and save the percentage of the courier. The best way is to learn enough of the language to make a good fight, and settle every charge beforehand. That would be very shabby in America, where charges are settled, but it is entirely proper and very necessary in Europe.

The correspondent of the Irish TIMES, referring to the present crowded state of the French Exposition, says: Equally crowded was the famous American bar, where the ice cream soda is issued in glasses borne to thirsty mouths in cool silver supporters. The rush is too great to permit payment to be made over the bar in money. Therefore, round black counters are exchanged through a neighboring pigeon hole for half a franc each. This counter entitles you to the draught of Yankee Nectar, which is iced cream mixed with fruit syrups. Indeed one may have it flavored at choice in half a dozen ways, strawberry, raspberry, vanilla, coffee or chocolate, lemon, etc. By all means, when you are thirsty, and crowd heated, and dust choked at the Exhibition, have a glass of this refreshing drink. Ladies especially, will find it the nicest thing they can have, and children love it.

An English habit of which the Empress complains, is that vulgar curiosity which, under the guise of respect, almost mobs her Majesty when she visits the English department. Two lines are formed, and she is forced to pass through this avenue of bowing and curious heads and blind. The illustrious lady comes to see like others, and not to be seen. How can she look at anything when the line of vision is blocked by this human bridge? The day before yesterday her Majesty in de an *incognito* visit, that is, in dress, attendance, or the position in which she walked with the one or two ladies of her suite, there was nothing to point out her rank. I am not quite sure if she had not a veil over her features. In this manner the Empress pretty well was escaping general recognition but for the zeal of the officer commanding a detachment of the line which now daily comes down to the building. He turned out his guard and drums on the right flank, and before the Empress knew what he was about, presented arms in great form.

A correspondent of the WORLD thus alludes to the attempted assassination of the Czar:

I am told that the young Pole has had two of his brothers executed for political offences in Poland. The Empress, when the news was told her, with this last circumstance added, instead of receiving the news with any excitement of manner, turned her head away and said, "Poor young man! poor young man!" The whole scene passed so rapidly that persons in the adjoining room only were aware of what had happened. The imperial party had but a few moments before dismounted from their horses and gotton into carriages to return to Paris. The cortege arrived before the news of the attempt had spread to the city, but every one who was near enough to the carriage noticed that the Emperor Napoleon looked extremely disturbed. All the others being as calm as usual, however. The carriage in which the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, Minister Bismarck, and Prince Louis of Hesse were seated followed immediately that occupied by the Imperial party, and who observed that the horses were more restive than when it set out to the review. Nothing could be more splendidly managed than was the review in all its details. The Empress occupied the Imperial tribune on the race course of Long Champs, having on each side of her the English Princesses—Victoria (of Prussia) and Alice (of Hesse); while just in front the Prince Imperial (as first appearance in public since his illness) had a low seat by his mother. The Empress was in a purple dress and mantle, the Princesses in white muslin over white silk, with white lace mantles. The ladies immediately behind were in pearl grey silks, and further back in blue and green toilettes. It was remarked that the Empress requested a lady in blue, who was placed too near her own purple costume, to change her place. The tribune was lined to overflowing, even the roof was occupied with ladies in all the colors of the rainbow, and, as a little distance the effect was that of an immense pattern of flowers. There were more than 50,000 troops reviewed, cavalry and infantry. The day was magnificent and all was as grand and successful as the Emperor Napoleon could, in the pride of his heart, have wished it to be, when came the terrible check of the attempted assassination. It was at first supposed that the event would prevent the appearance of the Emperor Alexander and his sons at the ball given by the Russian Ambassador in honor of his sovereign, but if there was any hesitation on the part of his Imperial Majesty he decided finally not to miss so brilliant a fete by his absence. The streets, however, were cleared of even foot messengers to make way for the Imperial carriage, the Emperor Napoleon, and the Empress, nevertheless, coming by the Rue de Bourgogne, which was left free to the people. This unfortunate event is not by any means an unexpected one to the majority of persons who have watched the people since the Emperor of Russia has been in Paris. His Majesty has always been received coldly, and he must be astonished to see the little respect the French people keep and have for their own chief. On the heavy masses collecting, there is a marked coldness to see, and when the cry of "Viva l'Empereur" is raised, it is evident that it is not spontaneous, but the result of a "*mot d'ordre*."

Another Coal Mine Disaster.

A fearful accident, which resulted in the immediate death of ten men and lads, occurred at Washington Colliery, on the Wear, in England, May 31. Sixteen men and lads had been barred up in the Maudlin seam, and were prevented getting up with the men who came out of the pit in the afternoon. About 6 o'clock, the fall having been cleared away, the men and lads had been sent to the foot of the shaft to go to bank, and ten of them were in a cage of two decks between 7 and 8 o'clock, and were drawn up the shaft by the engine. Instead of stopping his engine when the case got to bank, Tudor, the engineman, had let it go on, and the result was the ten poor creatures were run up to the pulleys in the cage. Upon passing the bank the men secured with all their strength, but no notice was taken of them, and as soon as the cage struck the chocks near the pulleys or wheels, which it did with considerable force, the wire rope broke, and the whole of the men in the cage were precipitated with it down the sump, a depth of two hundred and fifty yards, and, it is needless to say, they were brought before the spot. The cage crashed from side to side as it was promptated down the fearful chasm, pitched the men out, smashed through the bunting, and fell into the sump. Immediately after the occurrence, the brakesman disappeared, but he was apprehended during the night, and was brought before the Gateshead magistrates on Saturday and remanded. The bodies of the men were got out of the pit on the following day.

Grant vs. Butler—The Contrast.

General Grant has a quiet, business-like [illegible] formances of his duties, which is particularly gratifying to those who appreciate modesty, good sense and ability. Fancy Butler in Grant's position! What a noise and bustle and row there would be; what a clanking of spurs and scabbards, and what a display of orders! And it is only by a narrow chance that Butler is not in such a position. If Ben Wade, Ashley and Bontwell could have had their way, Grant would have been cashiered for drunkenness, and Butler installed as Commander-in-Chief. The sweet mess the country would be in may be imagined, not discerned. Butler is suddenly and enormous loss of his strength let him to disobey orders, and, instead of remaining at his post, to embark in an expedition which, by a beautiful interposition of justice, resulted in the blowing to pieces of his military reputation, and hoisted him upon so curiously that he has not yet been able to burst the wire. Grant is a divine blessing when we reflect upon Butler. With his carpet bag he dropped in at West Point during the examination, saw the troopers ex-rebels, renewed old associations, said a few words to the cadets, and, having transacted his business, returned to Washington as quietly as he came. It is a great pity that if military governors must be endowed, a number of Grants could not be sprinkled over the South. Affairs would be tranquil enough, and the States in less than six months would be represented in Congress.

Financial News, Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 18, 6 P. M.—The general Stock market has been dull and lower to-day. Governments were firm, and in some cases, higher. Gold closed at 137⅝. Money was easy at 6 per cent. on railway securities, while the transactions in governments were mainly at 5. There was very little activity in discounts, and first-class commercial paper passed at 7 a 7½ per cent. The market for