

THE OPERATIC WAR.

Temporary Suspension of Hostilities—Second Meeting of the Artists—Lecture from Mr. Phalen—Prospect for the Academy.

The police guard was discontinued—the indignatory placards had disappeared from the doors, and the friends of Ole Bull were nowhere to be seen.

A second meeting of the artists was held in the saloon at 11 o'clock A. M. There was no regular organization, and Mr. Allegri, the scenic artist of the house, presented a letter from Mr. James Phalen, one of the directors of the Academy.

Mr. ALLEGRI—Sir—I have read in the morning papers, with no small delight, the statements contained in the resolutions passed yesterday at a meeting of the artists and employes at the Academy of Music, under the late manager, Mr. Ole Bull.

The meeting decided to accept this proposition, and the benefit alluded to will probably be given on next Monday evening. An effort will be made to induce Signor Brognoli, the new tenor, to appear as Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," on this occasion.

It was also stated at this meeting that Mr. Phalen intended to make some arrangements for the continuance of the opera, and that a sinking fund would be made, so that one night's salaries would not depend upon one night's receipts.

The meeting yesterday was attended by all the principal artists, including Signorina Felicita Vestrali. Ole Bull is in town, but has not yet been heard from.

The great difficulty at the Academy seems to have been the very high salaries paid to the artists, and also in the fact that more singers were engaged than could be made use of.

Prime donna..... per month, \$300
Vestrali..... " " " 400
Soprano..... " " " 1,000

Prime tenor..... " " " 400
Brogoli..... " " " 1,300
Prime baritone..... " " " 400
Bacco..... " " " 600
Colletti..... " " " 400

Nine artists at nearly seven thousand dollars per week, and not more than five thousand were to be used on any one night. It is like a manager of a theatre engaging ten hamlets and not one Hamlet.

There are all sorts of rumors about the fate of the Academy and whether it will be continued. The Chevalier Wilford will assume the directorship, it is said. It would be an excellent selection. A republican government will never do for the Opera. It is essentially an aristocratic institution, and it is just the man to have imperially over the artists.

The Havana Opera lately met with a fate similar to that which has befallen the Academy of Music. The artists, including Stefano and Bertrando, arrived here yesterday. So there is no lack of talent in the market.

Very soon from Bravilla, Lagrange, Cardotti, and other artists, and it is to be hoped that they shall have a perfect concert of singing birds in New York ready to give us the Opera in return for remarkably moderate salaries, varying from five hundred to one thousand dollars per week. It is such a superior advantage, it will, indeed, be remarkable if we do not have the opera re-entertained at once.

Mr. TAYLOR: The Academy of Music is for the present closed. You are hereby directed not to open any part of the Academy to-morrow, and not to admit any person who may enter under any pretext, until you receive an order written and signed by me.

You will also see that all the doors leading to the bar-room and other parts of the house are securely fastened so that no one can pass.

You must strictly follow these instructions.
New York, March 4, 1855. OLE BULL.

Mr. PHALEN was then appealed to, and the following general order was issued:
No. 46 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, Monday, A. M.

Mr. PHALEN: You are hereby directed to have the door of the restaurant opened on Fourteenth street, permit the people to pass, and to have the bill rendered to the quiet of the house. You are to be held responsible for the quiet of the house.

Mr. TAYLOR: The "people" had had a meeting which was reported in the Herald, so the Maretzki party were triumphant.

More Opera Troubles.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Before Hon. Judge Slosson.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST OLE BULL.

MARSHALL: Maretzki and Petrarschi, against Ole Bull. Massare Maretzki appeared in court this morning, and by her counsel made application for an attachment against Ole Bull, as an absconding debtor.

The affidavit on which the counsel for the plaintiffs moved.

City of County of New York, ss: A. Betts, Mayor, and Francis Petrarschi, of ss: A. Betts, Mayor, and several others, depose and say that a cause of action exists by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendant in the sum of three hundred dollars, and that the grounds of the plaintiffs' claim are as follows:

That the said defendant, Ole Bull, on the 15th day of February, 1855, contracted with the plaintiffs, by and by contract, with said plaintiffs, to sing and perform at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, in the city of New York, (a copy of which agreement is herewith annexed, and which is a true and correct copy of the said contract.)

That the said defendant, Ole Bull, on the 15th day of February, 1855, contracted with the plaintiffs, by and by contract, with said plaintiffs, to sing and perform at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, in the city of New York, (a copy of which agreement is herewith annexed, and which is a true and correct copy of the said contract.)

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MR. SOULE'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Mr. Marcy's Reply to the American Ministers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1854.

Sir—The communication of the 18th ult. embodying the views of yourself, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mason upon our embarrassing relations with Spain, has been received and submitted to the President.

He has given to that document the deliberate consideration due alike to the importance of the subject therein discussed, and to the experience, wisdom, and ability of those whose opinions and suggestions it contains.

When he first entered upon the duties of his present station, he found our intercourse with Spain much disturbed by the Spanish authorities of Cuba. It has been his anxious desire and the object of his strenuous efforts, to preserve peace and restore cordial good will between that country and the United States.

The source of our past difficulties with Spain, and our apprehensions of future danger, is disclosed in the report of yourself and associates. The measure therein presented—the purchase of Cuba—is probably the only one which would with certainty place the relations of the two countries on the basis of enduring friendship.

While the island of Cuba remains a dependency of Spain, and the character of her rule over it is not changed, (and a change for the better can hardly be anticipated,) annoyance to our trade, and difficulties to our citizens, are to be expected, and it is scarcely necessary to expect that a peace thus rendered precarious will remain long unbroken.

Conceiving that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, on the honorable conditions you have been instructed to offer, would be as important to her as to them. It was hoped that you would find her Catholic Majesty's government disposed to receive and discuss a proposition for that purpose.

The President desires you to keep this important object of your mission in view, and to enter upon negotiations in relation to it whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. It is no longer, I believe, a secret to Spain that the United States wish to obtain the cession, and that you have authority to treat on the subject.

The knowledge of these facts will be likely to elicit opinions in regard to the measure, not only from the Ministers of her Catholic Majesty's government, but from other influential individuals of the nation. The Cortes will soon assemble, and that subject will undoubtedly be discussed by the members of that body in their social circles, if it does not become a subject of public deliberation.

By a free and friendly intercourse among official and influential men, you will be enabled to determine the proper course to be pursued in regard to opening a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba. Should you find the government of Spain disposed to converse on the subject, the considerations in favor of a cession are so many and so strong, that those who can be brought to listen would be very likely to become converts to the measure.

Should you have reason to believe that the men in power are averse to entertaining such a proposition—the offer of it would be offensive to the national pride of Spain, and that it would find no favor in any considerable class of the people, then it will be too evident that the time for opening or attempting to open such a negotiation has not arrived. It appears to the President that nothing could be gained, and something lost, by an attempt to push negotiations forward against such a general resistance.

This view of the case is taken on the supposition that you should be convinced that such a proposition for the cession of Cuba would be rejected.

The language of some part of the report might, perhaps, be so construed as to sustain the inference that you and your associates had formed a preconceived opinion in regard to the result of the proposed measure. It is to be hoped that the President's confidence in you will be confirmed by the result of your mission.

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to exhibit her displeasure towards these offending officers, viz., their dismissal from office. As this would be a most emphatic manner of manifesting her displeasure, the government would have been well advised to adopt this course, but the President does not wish you to assume the position that the case cannot now be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the government of the United States.

That precise mode cannot be literally adopted. There are other conceivable modes of punishing the official persons who participated in that outrage besides removal from office. It is not probable that the government of Havana would have a very appropriate manner of manifesting the displeasure of their government at their misconduct, and would fully meet the President's expectations in this respect, but circumstances may so have changed that a strict compliance with the demand for this particular punishment, as now become impossible, in that case, another manner of treating these wrong doers, may be adopted, which, if properly selected, may be satisfactory to the United States.

The Minister of Foreign Relations having, in apparent good faith, officially declared that General Pezuela, the Captain General, and Arguelles, the Intendant of the Customs, were not removed from their official positions at Havana for the purpose of evading or defeating any part of our demand, it is not probable that the government of Havana would have a very appropriate manner of manifesting the displeasure of their government at their misconduct, and would fully meet the President's expectations in this respect, but circumstances may so have changed that a strict compliance with the demand for this particular punishment, as now become impossible, in that case, another manner of treating these wrong doers, may be adopted, which, if properly selected, may be satisfactory to the United States.

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