TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEXICO.

Minister Romero on His Way to the United States—Insurrections in the States of Queretaro and Mexico—Indian Massacre in the State of Campeche—Changes in Military Commands—Adjournment of Congress—Earthquake at the Capital.

HAVANA, June 6, 1868.

The British mail steamer Mersey has arrived here from Vera Cruz with dates to June 1. Minister Romero of the Mexican Treasury has arrived by the Mersey and sails to-day for New York in the steamer Columbia. He says that he will stay but a month in the United States. Secretary Garmendia takes charge of the portfolio of Finances in the absence of Minister Romero. A telegram dated at the capital on Sunday last states that Minister Romero goes to Washington to be married. Another report is current that he is destined to New York to arrange the details of a scheme to defraud American citizens who hold large amounts of Mexican bonds which were taken in payment for war material furnished Juarez during the war with Maximilian.

Congress had adjourned without having acted on any of the railroad projects before it, except the Jalapa and Vera Cruz, of Messrs Zangrowiz & Co. The American capitalists, who have been for some time back pushing forward their schemes, were left unheeded. The question of granting a subsidy to the line of steamers proposed by Mr. Wm. T. Pritchard, was not acted upon. The Mexican Congress is to assemble again, however, in September.

A band had pronounced in the State of Querétaro in favor of Santa Anna. They numbered about five hundred men and were in a flourishing condition when last heard from. At Pachuca, in the State of Mexico, another band under Batanzo had proclaimed in favor of General Porfirio Diaz. These latter are reported to number about four hundred. They were routed by the government troops. The rebel bands under General Negrete in the neighborhood of Tulancingo, in the same State, are still reported unsubdued. They had routed the troops of General Velez in the Chiquihuite mountains. The same report is made about the rebel forces of General Rivera, who is at Toluca, in the same State, Mexico, where several private citizens had been kidnapped and held to ransom in the sum of $40,000. In an engagement several of Rivera's men had been taken by the regulars.

Generals Escobedo and Cortina had received orders to put down the rebels in the State of Querétaro. Both officers were marching for the scene of trouble.

General Alatorre succeeds General Porfirio Diaz in the command of the Puebla or Second military district. General Diaz had been removed. Captain Foster replaces Captain Milan in command of the naval station at Vera Cruz.

The rebel General Aureliano Rivera was reported to be but twelve miles distant from the capital.

The troops of General Alatorre, which had all returned from Yucatan, had gone from Vera Cruz to Jalapa.

In the State of Campeche seven hundred troops, under command of Colonel Dominguez, had been entrapped by a band of Indians and all massacred but three, who managed to escape. Colonel Dominguez was slain.

The *pronunciamiento* at Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, has been subdued, owing to the want of funds on the part of its ringleaders.

The commission appointed to investigate the charges against Governor Cuervo, of Jalisco, and Governor Antillon, of Guanajuato, for having interfered with the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, decided that the former was culpable but acquitted the latter.

The State Legislature of Querétaro had suspended a municipal council for reasons which were set forth to the President and the national government.

General Sanchez Ochoa and Deputy Ruiz were still kept in prison. Dr. Larrazábal had been expelled the country for complicity in the late seditious movements at the capital.

There had been three slight shocks of earthquake at the capital.

The Mexican army is to be reorganized into four military divisions, each to consist of 4,000 men.

The revenue of the Mexican republic for the coming year from duties and taxes is estimated at $18,000,000.

On the 27th ult. the Minister of Finance completed the purchase, at auction, of $30,000 more of the foreign debt.

ABYSSINIA.

Napier's Despatches—Farewell to a Native Ally.

LONDON, June 6, 1868.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of State for India, has received later intelligence from the English troops in Abyssinia. The despatches are dated May 30.

General Napier hoped to reach the coast of the Red Sea at Zoulla by the 1st of June.

He parted company with Kussai, his faithful native ally, the day before the date of his despatches.

The Liberated Captives.

LONDON, June 6, 1868.

Despatches have been received here stating that the English captives, recently held by King Theodorus of Abyssinia, and released by General Napier, have arrived at Suez, Egypt, homeward bound.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian Victories Confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6, 1868.

The government is in receipt of later intelligence from the scene of the war in Central Asia. The victory of the 2d of May and the capture of Bokhara are fully confirmed.

The reported death of the Emir of Bokhara lacks, however, confirmation. The victorious Russian troops had pushed forward and taken the city of Samarcand, which they also held at the last advices.

ENGLAND.

The Weather.

LONDON, June 6, 1868.

The weather to-day is fine and warm.

IRELAND.

A "Seditious" Editor Still in Prison.

DUBLIN, June 6, 1868.

It was announced several days ago that Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, the editors who were accused of seditious writings, had been released on a writ of error. Mr. Sullivan was so released, but the writ in the case of Pigott was denied, and that gentleman is consequently still held in close confinement.

ROME.

Papal Enlistments in America—Garibaldi on the Qui Vive.

FLORENCE, June 6, 1868.

His Holiness the Pope has sent an agent to the United States to enlist troops there for the Papal army.

General Garibaldi has written several very earnest letters to his friends and to the authorities in America entreating them, on behalf of the liberal party of Italy, to discourage the project.

GERMANY.

International Mercantile Marine Reform.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, June 6, 1868.

Despatches from Berlin report that negotiations will be immediately opened on the behalf of the North German Confederation with the great maritime Powers, including the United States of America, having the object of arranging and perfecting a uniform international system of ship measurement.

It will be proposed in the original plan that the nautical principle be kept in view and have a preference.

BELGIUM.

Admiral Farragut at Antwerp.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, June 6, 1868.

Telegrams just to hand from Belgium announce that Admiral Farragut had arrived in the port of Antwerp, from the Tagus, on board the United States ship Franklin, accompanied by other vessels of his squadron.

From Brest, France, there is news to the effect that a portion of Farragut's fleet is riding at anchor in the harbor, where the Americans are the object of much attention. It is said that Admiral Farragut will visit Brest before his fleet leaves the shores of the Mediterranean.

ALASKA.

The Gold Diggings at Lakor River—The Precious Metal Being Collected by Handsful.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1868.

A special despatch to the *Bulletin* from Victoria, V. I., announces the arrival there of the United States steamer Jamestown, from Sitka May 30.

The weather at Sitka was charming. The Indians had brought in the report that the white men were collecting gold by handsful at Lakor river, and the reports were generally accepted. Parties were starting for the diggings which are situated on the mainland.

THE FENIANS.

Movements of Mr. Sweeny—Arrival of Arms at Rouse's Point—Biscuits Contracted For.

ST. ALBANS, June 6, 1868.

Mr. Sweeny, the Fenian leader, of New York, who was recently released from an English prison, has left this place and gone to Malone. It is stated that he has gone there on business connected with the organization.

A despatch from your correspondent at Rouse's Point, dated to-day, reports the arrival of four cases of arms at that place from Albany. The same despatch also states that the Fenian leaders have contracted with a large firm at Ogdensburg for the immediate manufacture of thirty thousand pounds of army biscuits and that other contracts of the same nature have been made elsewhere.

Movements of Troops in Canada.

MONTREAL, June 6, 1868.

A strong force of soldiers has been ordered to Sherbrooke, and additional supplies of ammunition and provisions are going to St. Johns. Two batteries of field artillery have gone to Isle aux Noir and Huntingdon.

NEW YORK.

Ordination of Priests at Troy—Nearly One Hundred Young Men Admitted to Deaconships and Other Orders—Interesting Ceremonies.

TROY, June 6, 1868.

One of the most interesting events in the history of the Catholic Church of the United States occurred here to-day. His Grace Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, ordained twenty-three young men priests, and admitted to deaconship and minor orders nearly one hundred others. This is the largest number of priests ever ordained in the United States in one day. Six of them—Rev. Fathers Keenan, Murphy, McCourt, Gallagher, Loughran and Farrell—are for the diocese of New York, and will no doubt be assigned to duty in your city by the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey. The ceremony, which was very grand and impressive, commenced at eight o'clock this morning and lasted four hours. The chapel of the beautiful Provincial Seminary of St. Joseph was crowded by a large audience of the friends and relatives of the young priests.

Proceedings in the General Synod of the Reformed Church at Hudson—Proposed Establishment of a New Church Paper.

HUDSON, June 6, 1868.

This is the fourth day of the Synod of the Reformed Church.

The report of the Committee appointed by the last Synod to attend to such legislative action as might be necessary in regard to the change of the name of the Church, being called for, the following resolution was presented and adopted:—

Resolved, That the President and the Stated Clerk prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature of the State of New York, which shall carefully and fully set forth the action of the Church on the constitutional amendment in reference to the ecclesiastical title, asking that the civil legislation shall be conformed to the ecclesiastical action of the Church.

The following were elected members of the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary:—Jacob Vandermeater, from the Classis of Holland; J. H. Verten, from the Classis of New York; W. H. Ten Eyck, from the North Classis of Long Island; Denis Wortman, from the Classis of Schenectady; Jacob N. Voorhies, from the Classis of Ulsier; Francis A. Horton, from the Classis of Greene, and Augustus Blauvelt, from the Classis of Kingston.

Nominations were made for corresponding delegates to other ecclesiastical bodies, and also to fill vacancies in the various boards of the Church, and the election was ordered to be held on next Tuesday morning.

After a lengthy discussion resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of a stock company, with a capital of $20,000, for the publication of a religious paper for the denomination; and providing that all avails exceeding ten per cent should be devoted to the Disabled Ministers' Fund and the Church Building Fund.

It is supposed this new paper is intended to supersede the *Christian Intelligencer*, the present organ of the Church.

KENTUCKY.

The Woodlawn Races.

LOUISVILLE, June 6, 1868.

There was another fine attendance at the Woodlawn Course yesterday. Two races came off. The first race was for the Louisville Hotel purse of $400 for colts and fillies three years old, two mile heats, which resulted as follows:—

John Kilgour's b. f. by Lexington, dam Glycira by imp. Sovereign	1	1	1
J. W. Loud's ch. c. Dick Jackson	3	2	2
Leroy Paul's ch. f. Jessamine Porter	1	4	dis.
A. Buford's b. c. Crossland	2	3	dis.

	First Mile.	Second Mile.	Total.
First heat	1:51	1:55	3:46
Second heat	1:51	1:54	3:45
Third heat	1:54	1:53¾	3:47½

The second race was for the Walter Scott Glove purse of $100, free for all ages, dash of one mile, and was won by John Kilgorr's blk. f. three years old, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Brown Kitty, beating N. B. Cheatham's b. h. Ottowah, aged, second; L. G., Vitteloev's ch. f. Melinda Lewis, four years, third, and James Ford's b. f. four years old by Lexington, out of Altorf, fourth. Time 1:51.

THE INDIANS.

Fighting Among Hostile Tribes on Their Reservations.

ST. LOUIS, June 6, 1868.

The Leavenworth *Conservative Post* prints the following in yesterday's publication:—General Crawford, at Topeka, has received a despatch from Sheriff Beattes, of Junction City, stating that information had just been received from Major Stover, agent of the Kaw Indians, that several hundred Cheyennes were fighting the Kaws upon the reservation of the latter. The despatch also states that the authorities at Fort Riley had refused to send troops to the scene of action. Sheriff Beattes, with ten men from Junction City, was about starting at the date of his despatch. This is the same body of Indians which was encamped a few days since near Ellsworth. They were then fully armed and on the war path.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1868.

A despatch received from Silver City, Idaho, June 2, says the soldiers and scouts, headed by Beebe, General Crook's chief scout, attacked and killed thirty five Indians near Owyhee Ferry. This band of savages had committed many depredations during the past two years. Not one of them escaped.

CUBA.

Sugar Market—Provisions—Sailing of the Steamer Columbia for New York.

HAVANA, June 6, 1868.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:—

The sugar market is slightly animated at 7¾ a 8¼ rs. for Nos. 10 to 12, and 9½ a 10¼ rs. for 15 to 20. Muscovadoes—inferior or common refining 6½ a 7¼ rs.; fair to good refining 7½ a 7¾ rs. Grocery grades—fair to good 8 a 8½ rs.; prime to choice 8 a 9½ rs. Molasses sugar 6½ a 8 rs. for Nos. 7 to 10. Molasses—5¼ a 5½ rs. for clayed, and 6 a 6½ rs. for common or muscovado. Freights are very dull to America, and a decline is expected. Butter 29c a 34c. per pound. Shooks 8 a 8½ rs.; Hoops $50 a $55 for long shaped, and $40 a $45 for short, per thousand. Hams 17c. per pound for dry salted, and 22c. for sugar cured. Lard in slight demand; supply abundant. Tallow 12½c. per pound.

The steamship Columbia sailed to-day.

LOUISIANA.

Order of General Buchanan—The Quarantine Regulation Amended.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1868.

General order No. 34, issued yesterday by General Buchanan, states that by virtue of instructions from the Adjutant General's office the quarantine is so amended as to direct vessels from infected ports without epidemic disease on board to be quarantined for twenty-one days and thoroughly fumigated. Vessels having had epidemic disease on board are to be quarantined for the same time from the termination of the last case.

A Clash With the Military Authorities—Proclamation By the Board of Registration—The New Officers Told When to Assume Their Offices and the Legislature Convened.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1868.

This morning's *Republican* contains a proclamation by the Board of Registration created by the late convention which takes direct issue with the late commander. The proclamation quotes the ordinance creating it, and recites that the district commander has failed to recognize the requirement of the new constitution, which provides that all civil officers elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of the election is officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law; also that the General Assembly shall hold its first session in New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid; that a failure to inaugurate the State offices as above provided would prevent the legal existence of the General Assembly, the present acting Governor being constitutionally unable to approve any act of said General Assembly; and without the approval of the Governor, it being impossible for any legislative enactment to become a law, and thus effectually prevent reconstruction in accordance with the laws of Congress; that the commanding general is not above the laws of Congress, nor above the convention which framed the constitution. The proclamation concludes as follows:—

Whereas the reconstruction laws fully empowered the Constitutional Convention to govern all matters of detail in regard to the inauguration of the new government authorized by Congress; and whereas the said Constitutional Convention has delegated its full powers in the premises to the board which is the legal representative of the said Convention; now, therefore, I, S. B. Packard, chairman of the Board of Registration aforesaid, in obedience to the duty imposed by said Constitutional Convention, upon and by virtue of the authority then vested in this board, do hereby notify all civil officers elected under the said constitution that the said constitution requires that they qualify and take possession of their respective offices on Monday, June 15, 1868, in accordance with article 158 of the constitution. I also notify the members of the General Assembly of Louisiana, elected under the said constitution, that by article 159 of said constitution they are required to convene in the city of New Orleans on Monday, June 22, 1868, at twelve o'clock M.; and I further notify all officers now in office that by the new constitution their terms of office expire at twelve o'clock M. on Monday, June 15, 1868, at which time they will deliver up said offices, with all appurtenances thereto, to their successors declared duly elected by special order No. 121 of the military commander of the Fifth Military District, issued June 2, 1868. Provided, that in all cases where the officers elect do not qualify according to the laws of Congress and of this State, the present incumbents will hold over until such officer shall qualify or a successor shall have been appointed, or an officer declared elected who is able to qualify.

S. B. PACKARD,
Chairman of the Board of Registration.

Mr. Packard was arrested to-day and taken to headquarters, but released on his personal recognizance to appear before the military commission, which will be organized immediately.

The Municipal Officers in the State to be Installed on the 10th.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1868.

General Buchanan announces the result of the municipal elections throughout the State. The New Orleans officials will be installed on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the present incumbents then vacating. The newly elected officers of other municipalities in the State will take possession on the seventh day after the receipt of this order. All officers are required to take the oath of July, 1862, and in case of inability to thus qualify themselves the present incumbents will hold over until successors are qualified.

TEXAS.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1868.

The Galveston *Bulletin's* Austin despatch of the 5th inst. states that the Convention is still arranging preliminary matters. The President on the 5th announced the members of the standing committees—sixteen in all. A communication from the State Treasurer gave much satisfaction to the members. An impression had obtained that the State exchequer wa saimost depleted; but it appears that there are $200,000 on hand, which will probably be increased to $400,000 by January 1, 1869.

A proposition to furnish a certain number of copies of various specified newspapers to each member created an animated discussion. Mr. Hamilton, of Bastrop county, opposed taking a single copy.

A. J. Hamilton offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress to transfer from the Commander of the Fifth Military District to the constitutional Convention the power of appointing a Board of Registration for the State.

L. W. Hamilton's proposition for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to designate subjects, if any, apart from making a constitution, for the action of the Convention, was rejected by a vote of 30 to 47.

General Reynolds was recognized outside the bar and a deputation was appointed to conduct him to a seat within the bar, and he was formally introduced to the Convention.

OHIO.

The Coburn-McCoole Trouble—Another Contradiction.

CINCINNATI, June 6, 1868.

James L. Ruffin, the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, denies over his own signature the report heretofore made that he was offered $1,000 by John Franklin if he would arrest Joe Coburn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Legislature—The Hoosac Tunnel Appropriation in the Senate—Proposed Consolidation of New York and Hartford Railroads.

BOSTON, June 6, 1868.

In the State Senate to-day the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the completion of the Hoosac tunnel was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of more than two to one, and the same bill having passed the House it will undoubtedly become a law.

The matter of the consolidation of the New York and New Haven and the Hartford and New Haven roads was postponed until Monday, a pressure from Connecticut having been brought to bear.

CALIFORNIA.

Departure of the Steamship Nebraska with Passengers and Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1868.

The North American Steamship Company's steamship Nebraska sailed for Panama to-day with 204 passengers and $118,000 silver bullion.

A New Railroad Company Organized—Road Through California and Nevada Projected.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1868.

The citizens of Nevada and California have organized a company to build a railroad from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad on Humboldt river, eastern Nevada, to the head of navigation on Colorado river, connecting with the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The length of the road will be about 250 miles.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 6—2 P. M.—Consols close at 95 a 95⅛ for money and 95⅛ a 95⅛ for the account, ex dividend. American securities close at the following quotations:—United States five-twenties, 73 a 73½; Erie Railway shares, 45⅞; Illinois Centrals, 98⅞.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 6.—United States bonds, 77⅜.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 6—2 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet. The following are the closing prices:—Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 6—2 P. M.—Corn declined to 35s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed. Western wheat firm at 13s. 9d. per cental for California white, and 12s. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel. Peas, 43s. per 504 lbs. Flour, 32s. per barrel for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 6—2 P. M.—Pork dull at 82s. 6d. per barrel for Eastern prime mess. Lard has declined to 66s. per cwt. for American. Beef, 110s. per barrel for extra prime mess. Cheese, 51s. per cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 47s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 6—5 P. M.—Petroleum is firmer at 1s. 3d. per gallon for refined and 9d. for spirits. Rosin, 6s. 6d. per cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, June 6—2 P. M.—Sugar is quiet at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Calcutta linseed, 59s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, June 6.—Petroleum closed firm at 44⅝f. per bbl. for standard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—The steamship Helvetia, Captain Cutting, of the National line, from New York May 23, arrived here this morning and proceeded.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE—"ORPHEE AUX ENFERS."—Notwithstanding the exceptional heat of the weather, besides other counteracting influences, the attendance at this brilliant little theatre last evening was both numerous and fashionable. Indeed, shortly after eight o'clock seats in all parts of the house were in eager request; soon after it became crowded, and owing to the intense warmth which prevailed fans and other cooling apparatus were brought into active play. In a pecuniary point, therefore, the managerial treasury had but little to complain of. The occasion was the second representation this season of the Offenbachian production "Orphée aux Enfers" by the New Orleans Opera Bouffe Company. It is but just to state in the commencement that in spite of all the virtuous raids made upon this production few symptoms of disapprobation were manifested throughout the entire performance. It must not, however, be inferred that the *tout ensemble* of the production was heartily endorsed—though, by the way, rounds of applause were not unfrequent—but there was an absence of that aversion which the severe strictures of hasty penmen might have led one to anticipate. On the contrary, judging from outward manifestations the audience appeared in the best of humor; but whether inwardly delighted is a different affair. And now a word or two about the piece itself. Admittedly the decline of that once admirable form of entertainment denominated "burlesque" may be traced to the "fast" propensities of the age, in which the writers seemed induced to provoke laughter at all risks. To effect this they generally spice their productions with a something beyond indicrousness, and so succeed in catering for the public taste. Yet it must nevertheless be borne in mind that burlesque flourished most when it was most refined, for not many years since it was a work of art. But burlesques and opera bouffe are different things, and while perhaps the former may in more recent times have degenerated, the latter cannot be said to have considerably changed, it having from its very commencement been recognized as a grand spectacle addressed to the eye; not remarkable for its poetry or music, but relished for its scenery, grotesqueness and pantomime. *C'etait le paradis des yeux et l'enfer des oreilles.* To what extent Offenbach has elevated opera bouffe the public are undoubtedly the best judges. Whether he has raised it to a high moral standard of elegance, retained it in *statu quo* or reduced it to the ebb of indelicacy, we will not pause to question, certain that from whatever aspect it may be regarded his effusions have attracted hosts of admirers and nightly delighted thousands in nearly all the large cities of Europe and America. Few who have witnessed the exhibition of the extravagant "La Grande Duchesse" came away absolutely displeased, for its sparkling airs will long be remembered; nor did "La Belle Hélène" fail in her attractiveness to crowd around her numberless devotees. As musical compositions both fall short of respectability. What, then, conduces to their popularity? That they are the embodiment of pleasing variety none will dispute; but their lyrical monologues and dialogues (even in burlesque) exhibit the very acme of absurdity. We come, then, to examine the secret of their success and find that it is their character, their style, the manner in which they are put upon the stage, the quality of the representatives—not omitting the proper development of their doubtful insinuations—in fact the uniform combination of minor attributes that have contributed so largely to their widespread favoritism. Good music can answer for itself, but the homœopathically weak dilution of an opera bouffe—a wine glass of Bellini poured into a bucket of water—must have all the foregoing requisites to insure it patronage. In these observations "Orphée aux Enfers" is of course included, with the proviso that it is considered one of Offenbach's best productions, and on the whole, as a composition, superior to either "La Grande Duchesse" or "La Belle Hélène." The music is thought better, and, perhaps, justly so, and the arrangements, though one thing is certain, that its airs will never attain such popularity as those of either the preceding. It needs its proper development, or to make it acceptable to the public there must be even good second rate singers, as well as actors possessing some claims to histrionic ability. Of these peculiar traits of the piece one must speak with discretion and not be carried away by his own virtuous inclinations into excessive paroxysms of disgust. This is more especially the case where comparisons are invidiously introduced. That Offenbach has not succeeded in bringing back sinners to the ways of repentance is now pretty well established; that he never tried to do so has been already proven, and that the representation of "Orpheus," or any other of his productions (the intention of all is the same), is not likely to create any religious impressions is scarcely worthy of remark. But, after all, Offenbach is not to blame. He caters to the public appetite, which on all such matters is remarkably keen, however egregiously false. His subjects are not new; as schoolboys most of us had to plod through them, and have been, perhaps, not unfrequently reprimanded for an inadequate knowledge of them. But enough of moralizing. Let us proceed to view the piece upon its merits, as we would any similar representation, and condemn or praise it as it deserves, remembering in the start that criticism need not become persecution. The scene opens with a pleasing aspect of the suburbs of Thebes with Eurydice (Mlle. Lambele) gathering flowers. That lady on her appearance was warmly greeted. Orpheus (M. Decree), he with the melodious voice and his lyre, with seven strings (or fiddle with four), that drew after him rocks, trees, tamed the wildest animals of the mountain forests, and calmed the whirlwinds and the tempests, next shows himself and soon begins a sweet strain which reveals to him his wife, mistaking Eurydice for a nymph, to whose charms he is not insensible, he commits himself by his music and a stormy scene ensues. The duel between the two was pretty fair, Orpheus displaying much ability as a violinist, and Eurydice much archness and vivacity, both in her singing and acting. But the effect of both was almost destroyed by the uncontrolled burst of the orchestra, which appeared to be quite indifferent to the numerous emotional passages which occurred. Mlle. Lambelle at once created a favorable impression, combining as she does the extrinsic charm of song with the intrinsic charm of womanhood. She possesses a sweet, well cultured voice, and is quite a pleasing actress; and although perhaps there is an absence of that so-called *abandon* about her movements (a literal translation of which would in some instances be the abandonment of female propriety), she exhibits a high bred, ladylike demeanor, which after all is much more acceptable to the audience. Of M. Decree not a great deal can be said, save he plays well on the violin, which in itself is worthy of commendation. Aristæus (M. Soupon) next appears and revealing himself as Pluto carries off Eurydice to his infernal abode. M. Soupon would do well not to make such hideous grimaces, his energy being in excess, his impulse unrestrained and his ardor a little exaggerated. The original Pluto is said to have taken the matter quietly. Public Opinion (M. Tholer), with torch and whip, strongly urges Orpheus to appear before Jupiter and demand the restoration of his spouse. The representation of that important personage lacks confidence, as well as a little musical training, which would be of infinite service to his excellent voice. The second tableaux discloses all the deities asleep on Olympus, Morpheus only with an eye open to business. The gods sing in their sleep a drowsy chorus with a terrific snore. Suddenly returning from the chase Diana (Mlle. Tholer) presents herself with a sad aspect in every way. She eventually succeeds in creating confusion. Jupiter (M. Edgar) announces, in order to save the reputation of the goddess, that he turned Acteon into a stag, to save the credit of mythology. Revolution is now apparent in the Olympian camp, whereupon Jupiter dismisses the gods to their various avocations before they are permitted to touch the ambrosial nectar. Juno (Mlle. Decre) remains with her husband, to whom she administers a sound lecture. In this scene Diana, Cupid (Isal) and Venus (Mad. Cadie) figure prominently. The second mentioned lady is rather high toned and too fond of the *cancanic* display; while Venus could be well spared and judiciously handed over to Niblo's, where no doubt she would do well in "groups." Diana sang her little song creditably; but the others, including Juno, had no pretensions to fair vocalism. Jupiter has an excellent representative in M. Edgar. He is a capital burlesque actor and has a twinkle of humor in his funny eyes, while his didactic mode of utterance and versatility of grimace give sufficient raciness to the ridiculous portions of his part. While subsequently taxing Pluto with the abstractions of Eurydice, the gods, demi-gods and minor deities burst into open revolution and sing a capital chorus—"Aux armes, dieux et demi-dieux"—with considerable harmony and effect. One of the best scenes in the piece, that is, one of the most grotesque and ridiculous, is when Jupiter is assailed with all his crimes, in which there is also a well arranged chorus. "Gloire, Gloire à Jupiter" was given in spirited style by the whole strength of the company, and was deservedly encored. The third tableau does not possess much merit, with the exception of the scene when Jupiter, disguised as a fly, enters the boudoir of Pluto, where Eurydice is pining away. Her chase after the insect provoked the heartiest laughter, as well as loud applause at the excellent duets which were rendered. The last tableau discloses the dead waters of the Styx in the background and the infernal regions and Eurydice with all the deities of Olympus and Hades seated at table drinking and singing in revelry. Orpheus enters with Public Opinion. Jupiter announces that Eurydice shall return with Orpheus her spouse, he walking toward the Styx and his wife behind him. If the former looks back she is lost to him forever. But the unlucky fiddler, too anxious to see that Eurydice would not again be spirited away, and being startled by a thunderbolt from Jupiter, suddenly turns around and Eruydice disappears. The entire closes with a general dance in which all take part. Of the character of the performance little need be said. It is produced perhaps as well as the author intended it, and that is not very commendatory. It is extravagant even for an opera bouffe, for the performers in some parts appear to be entirely unlicensed. Extremes of burlesque produce contempt, and care should be taken that the bounds of propriety are not exceeded. These remarks might be applied equally to the recent performances of opera bouffe at the French theatre, though there the representatives had not the same opportunity for display. Although "Orphée aux Enfers" partakes largely of the three it has many excellent and redeeming points. Mlle. Lambelle is a capital singer and a graceful actress and deservedly won the applause which was bestowed upon her efforts in the last scene. The abilities of the others consist chiefly in acting without much vocal merit. Altogether the performance as a whole cannot fairly elicit condemnation, for divested of its vulgarities, devoid of all unnecessary displays, either of facial contortions or otherwise, it is just as good as those that have heretofore been largely patronized.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A fashionable and crowded house—a house such as is seldom seen outside of Wallack's—was present last night to witness, with the cast which the company can give, Kotzebue's play of "The Stranger." Mr. J. W. Wallack's Stranger was admirable throughout. It was a chaste conception and thoughtfully presented. Miss Rose Eytinge as Mrs. Haller was not last night up to her standard of excellence. She was in the final interview too subdued, and her manner left the impression on many of the auditors that she sought more than the coveted forgiveness of her wronged husband and the solicited interview with her children. We do not believe that one whose personality is so marked as is the Stranger's could have long loved, however much speculative metaphysicians may say to the contrary, one who could thus put on the garb of penitence and wear it with so mawkish an air. Of course Miss Eytinge is capable of better things. She played the *rôle* heretofore infinitely better. That, however, is one side of the question. The other is, her many friends appreciated her efforts and forgot not to compliment her with a magnificent bouquet, large enough to make a good sized flower bed, on her retiring from the theatre. It was presented to her on the Fourth avenue entrance of the building. Miss Kate Ranoe impersonated the Countess Wintersen with her usual *vivacité* and grace. She greatly relieved the play, which, masterly as it is, is too sombre even to wholly please a mixed audience. Indeed it is only when it is filled by ladies and gentlemen of the intellectual quality of Wallack's company that it can be made wholly acceptable. Miss Clara Fisher in the fourth act sang "I Have a Silent Sorrow" with good effect. She had an *encore*. On the conclusion of the fourth act Mr. Wallack was called before the curtain, the curtain previously rising to the tableau. The "summer season," the bill informs us, will be "inaugurated" to-morrow night by Mr. John Brougham in his original character of Terry the Swell, in the dramatic satire, "The Lottery of Life."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Last night Matilda Heron closed a highly successful engagement at the Broadway theatre, appearing in her fine creation of "Camille," in her well known and appreciated translation of that play. The house was crowded by an audience that evinced its satisfaction in repeated plaudits, well won by the *artiste's* able rendition of a difficult *rôle*. The play in itself has long been an attraction to New York theatre goers, and it is beyond question that Miss Heron is without an equal in her impersonation of the leading part; but why it should be such a favorite, apart from her acting, it is difficult to determine. If unfavorable comment would have divested it of its popularity it would have been an irrevocable failure years ago, as it was assailed from the time of its first representation as one of the most immodest plays in point of plot that had for a long time been presented to fashionable audiences. And for years afterwards "the critics" showered anathemas upon it sufficient to have detracted materially from the sanctity of a church, if anathemas were of any force. Leaving, therefore, the question of immorality out of the question altogether, if the public would confess to anything connected with the play it should certainly acknowledge that there is at least something nauseating about it. But the public contemplates no such freak, and Miss Heron will, as a consequence, be favored with good houses whenever she chooses to favor New York with her specialty. The piece was well put on the stage last night and the support was excellent, which certainly entitles the management to favorable consideration.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last evening being the one hundredth representation of "Humpty Dumpty" and the last night of the regular season at this establishment the friends of H. Dumpty-Fox rallied in force to ratify his nomination for another successful run against his numerous competitors for public favor. Every lady upon entering the theatre was presented with a beautiful bouquet of natural June flowers and a perfumed programme, and altogether the occasion was quite a gala one. To-morrow week the pantomime will be thoroughly renovated with new scenery and dances, and many new and startling tricks will be introduced. The past season at the Olympic has been one of unprecedented success, and the indications promise that the summer season, which commences to-morrow night, will be equally as brilliant and prosperous. The regular season extended through forty full weeks and was patronized handsomely by the public. During that time Mr. Jefferson played in his great character of "Rip Van Winkle," to crowded houses for seven weeks; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" run through one hundred representations; Miss Maggie Mitchell gave her inimitable personations of "Fanchon" fifteen times, "Little Barefoot" fourteen times and "The Pearl of Savoy" six times, and now the season closes with the one hundredth performance of the laughable "Humpty Dumpty." Such long runs of various pieces as those above mentioned at one theatre during one season is something new in theatrical annals, and speaks well for the energetic management.

THE ARION SOCIETY.—This justly popular society opened their usual series of night concerts last evening at the Terrace Garden, on Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The attendance was very large and fashionable, and it was generally regretted that the rain at about ten o'clock diminished the number of those present by fully one-half. The "Arionites" and their particular friends, their favorites and many others feared not the rain. The programme of the performance was attractive and entertaining. Especial merit is due to the "Roman Triumphal Hymn," sung by the whole Arion chorus, accompanied by the orchestra, which was excellently rendered. The "Serenade," by Telli, a solo for the flute and the horn, was excellently rendered. These open air night concerts will be repeated every other Saturday night at the same place. The orchestra was under the direction of Carl Bergmann.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Mlle. Bageard, the favorite *élève* of Duprez, a lady who has made quite a sensation in France, will make her American début in the "Favorita" at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, June 10. Mlle. Bageard comes to us with the highest recommendations, and promises to become one of our leading operatic singers.

On Monday Mr. Theodore Moss, the popular entrepreneur, takes possession of Wallack's theatre for the summer season, introducing John Brougham in his newest drama, "Lottery of Life."

Eddy has taken the Stadt theatre, in the Bowery, for next season. He will open with the "Phantom Captain."

Madame Harriers-Wippern has been "starring" it very successfully in Königsberg as Elizabeth in Herr Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and Margaret in M. Gounod's "Faust." Miles. Von Edelsberg and Georgine Schubert have also been singing there, and Mlle. Löwe, from Hamburg, is expected shortly.

A London paper describes "Don Pasquale" as a "musical masterpiece of elegant mischief, with a lightsome jest in every bar which is not a liquid protestation of love or a comic ebullition of senile irritation."

The gossiping Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* thus gossips in that journal:—

"On Saturday, May 16, Rossini, that prematurely old fellow whom the youthful Auber denounces as a man who is not half young, gave a little party, at which one Antonio Tamburini sang. Now this artist also comes into the category of Auber's young fellows, for he was born in 1800 and was in his zenith when he, with Grisi, Rubini and Lablache, sang, "I Puritani," as I fear it will never be sung again. Signor Tamburini sang three *morceaux* and produced a great effect.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" has been selected as the work to be performed at the grand national festival of uncovering the Luther monument, on the 25th of June, at Worms.

Regarding the longevity of musicians the following facts are given:—Geminiana lived till he was ninety-six; Dr. Burney till he was eighty-eight, Gluck and Zingarelli till they were each eighty-seven. But they were all surpassed by a composer of antiquity, Zenophilus, who was as celebrated a musician as he was a Pythagorean philosopher. He lived till he was one hundred and five, without feeling the slightest sign of decay. According to Lempriere he did not die until he had attained his one hundredth and seventy-first year, and even then he was in possession of all his faculties. It is to be hoped that Auber and Rossini will follow his laudable example.

The beautiful Central Park Garden was completely crowded last night. A matinée was also given, which was principally attended by ladies, many of whom represented the most fashionable circles in the metropolis. Aside from the attractive orchestral programme, to which Theodore Thomas' inimitable orchestra did full credit, Mr. J. N. Pattison, one of our best pianists, gave his dashing "Polka Soirée et Bal" and "Russian Hymn Fantasia" with rare effect. He was of course encored.