

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIII. No. 160

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SONS OF LIBERTY.—PAUL GILFORD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HERMIT DUMPHY.

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE PRINCE CAPTAIN.—STENIS, THE WANDERER.

REMOVAL THEATRE.—DUPRE AND HIS ENEMIES.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—PARIS AND HELM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Afternoon at 12.—BENEFIT OF THE OPERA OF BELLA.

NEW FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—EXOTICIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGERS, DANCERS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 20 Broadway.—SONGS, COMEDIES, &c.—LA BELLE—L. N.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—EXOTICIAN MINSTRELS, SINGERS, DANCERS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLETS, FARCS, &c.

JOHN PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TERACE GARDEN.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. K. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SAVOUENNE DEBATEL.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EXOTICIAN MINSTRELS—A TRIP TO PARIS.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets.—LUNARD'S MIMIC CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, June 8, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 7.

The French people express the idea of approaching war. Prince Napoleon is at court in Vienna.

The Austrian national debt is to be funded. Count Hismarek recommends an international plan of ship measurement.

The Emperor of Russia relaxes the sentences of many exiles in Siberia.

Five-twentieths 77 in Frankfurt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraphic dates from Sinal, Mexico, to June 4 state that Compañia had been proclaimed Governor of Yucatan.

One hundred and fifty of Colonel Dominguez's force had escaped from the Indian massacre which occurred some time ago.

The English in India continue to supply the Indians with munitions of war.

Our Yokohama (Japan) letter is dated April 28. The Dutch and French ministers had paid a visit to the Mikado, but their accounts of him differed so widely that it is seriously believed an inferior personage was introduced to them as the Mikado for a joke.

Stringent orders in reference to attacks on foreigners have been issued, making high officials so offending liable to decapitation and loss of caste without the honor of a *hari kari*.

The Envoy Plenipotentiary of the Mikado had orders to give Yedo to the ground. A proposition is reported to be under consideration by the Mikado to open the entire country to trade and travel.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday the festival of Trinity Sunday and the close of the *Te Deum* directed by the Pope attracted a large congregation.

The Archbishop officiated. Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered a sermon at Plymouth church on proverbs, in which he gave some solicited advice on the ordinary affairs of life.

At the Bloomingdale Baptist church the Rev. Pope Yeaman delivered a sermon entitled "Ephesus and New York." Services were held at all the other churches during the day, the attendance, however, being somewhat slim on account of the weather.

A large increase was noticeable yesterday in the number of arrests for violation of the Excise law. Six persons were brought before Justice Mansfield at the Essex Market and eight before Justice Hogan.

They were all required to give bail in \$100 each. The enforcement of the law had of late become very lax, and this unusual vigilance is attributable mainly to late changes and promotions among police captains and a consequent ambition to do new duties well.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club will take place on Thursday, the 18th instant. An official notice of the evening, with the sailing courses and directions for the start, will be found elsewhere in the HERALD this morning.

The German Old Fellows of New York have organized a central society, and intend eventually to build a hall from funds raised by picnics and other festivities and such means as they may hereafter adopt.

The piano makers' strike is ended, the employes of the only factory which held out till Friday night having resumed work on a compromise.

The clothing cutters are in a fair way of getting the increased pay demanded by them, nearly all the larger houses having agreed to pay it. The Bakers' Union No. 1, and part also of Nos. 2 and 3, are on a strike for three dollars more per week, five dollars extra for board and the reduction of the day's hours of labor to twelve.

If more of the majority of the bakeries in the city will not agree to these terms by Saturday, June 20, the journeymen bakers intend to quit work in a body.

It will be remembered that Colonel Reed and Major Porter, two army officers, fought a duel some time ago near Richmond. They recently wrote a letter to the editor of the Southern Opinion, threatening to hold him personally responsible if he commented on the duel, and this letter coming officially to the notice of General Gordon Granger, commanding at Richmond, he arrested the two officers.

It is understood that the bill providing the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska will soon be reported favorably by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The impeachment committee, it is thought probable, will have their State prisoner Woolley held over the adjournment if he does not answer. Recent witnesses before the committee stated that \$25,000 had been paid the President's counsel.

The Chinese Embassy, after keeping the Sabbath as a day of rest, will recommence their perambulations to-day, most probably going to Mount Vernon, in the evening out Northward.

The Roll of Honor No. 14, a record of twelve thousand Union soldiers who died in rebel prison pens, has just been published by the Quartermaster General. These rolls are necessarily incomplete, many reports of rebel prisons having been destroyed by the keepers at the close of the war.

Another big Indian land job is reported. On Wednesday the Osage Nation was induced by promises and intimidation on the part of the commission which is headed by the Indian Commissioner, Taylor, to sell eight million acres of land on their reservation for twenty cents an acre, payable in fifteen years to a private party, while numerous better bids were made for the same by other parties.

The State of Virginia finds her treasury so impoverished that it will be impossible to pay the interest on her debt for some years. There is barely enough money in hand to meet expenses.

The stevedores on the Nashville and Northwestern

Railroad struck on Friday for their pay, which is eight months in arrears, and are preventing trains from running.

Several persons in White county, Ark., have died recently from eating tubercles on which locusts had deposited their eggs.

A storm of wind and rain, in New Hartford, N. Y., on Saturday blew down a tall brick chimney, which fell upon a machine shop adjoining, crushing in the roof and killing one man and severely injuring four others.

The War Against Radicalism—A Democratic National Party and Its Duties.

Diogenes Siculus relates that the forests of the Pyrenean Mountains being set on fire the heat penetrated the underlying strata of rock, rent it madly asunder, and that through the huge clefts there gushed forth pure streams of silver. So in circumstances of severe national trial unexpected national resources are surely developed.

The line of policy pursued by the radical republican party since the close of the war; the military despotism established over the Southern States recently engaged in the rebellion; the bold infractions of the constitution; the base endeavor to destroy the Executive; the audacious curtailment of the prerogatives of the Supreme Court to advance partisan measures; the late unscrupulous attempt to make members of the United States Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment to try the President, bow submissive to its partisan will, and a foresight of the elimination of this policy if allowed to run its course, have set on fire the American heart.

The heat is penetrating the great body politic, and in copious and splendid profusion are being developed the nation's resources—latent wealth of loyalty, unlooked for treasures of patriotism, a grand rally of the firm and true and noble patriots of the land to save the country from the threatened thralldom of delirious radicalism.

The wisest counsels of our wisest statesmen and confederate action of patriotic men to resist these extreme, oligarchical and baneful measures, to quench the fierce party spirit which rules in Congress, to evoke peace and harmony from the disturbing elements so rife in the present political horizon, were never, in the entire progress of our national growth, more demanded than now.

The coming political contest is to be a contest against the insolvency of tyranny, a warning against the radicalism that rules in Congress, that controls our army, that exercises sovereign sway over our navy, that holds in contempt personal and constitutional rights; a radicalism whose acts are antagonistic to the will of the people; an oligarchy as despicable as it is odious, as insolently tyrannical as it is basely unscrupulous.

What shape its next aggression may take to itself none can tell. It requires, however, no gift of prophecy to tell that the people will not much longer submit to being cheated out of their rights. The next general election points out the remedy. They will then shake off the shackles of usurped control. That great fundamental principle of our republican government, that the people govern, will then assert itself in all its strength and majesty at the ballot box.

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This is true worth, true fame, the acme of human glory. Such worth, such fame, such glory are his. But the democratic party, to put in nomination Mr. Chase, must be something more than what is now known as the democratic party.

It must be a democratic national party—a party that will rally around its standard the conservative element of the country, a party arraying itself against radicalism, a party that in the coming political contest will prove itself as united, and for this reason as irresistible, as were the grand Union armies in the late war.

Sectional views and schisms and scrambles for spoils must be set aside. Above all these the party must rise. It must work with one aim, with one purpose—to give the deathblow to radicalism. A more magnificent opportunity for a splendid achievement in politics and to save the country was never presented to any political party. Let the opportunities be improved. Success is sure to follow.

The widespread spirit of discontent pervading the masses of the people gives guarantee of such a result. With the party properly organized and conducted, with Mr. Chase put in nomination, and with Mr. Chase elected, as he is sure to be with proper management, it is easy to see the glorious future of our country; to see embodied and illustrated here the true ideal of a true republic, and to safely predict the perpetuity of our national strength at home and increased influence and respect abroad.

More Revolutionary News from Mexico.

Our latest news from Mexico says, among other things, that a revolutionary band had pronounced at Queretaro in favor of Santa Anna, that they numbered about five hundred men and were in a flourishing condition.

This may be regarded as the most significant revolutionary movement and the most dangerous to Juarez of any of the whole series that have threatened him during the last six months. Santa Anna, we may assume from this movement, has contrived to get a faithful confederate into Queretaro with funds for active operations, and if so we may look for the extension of this faction, and the return, before long, to his "beloved country" of the irrepressible dictator himself to fight it out on the old line to the "halls of the Montezumas."

Simultaneously, it appears, with this movement for Santa Anna in Queretaro, another revolutionary band of Pachuca, under General Batazco, in the State of Mexico itself, had pronounced in favor of General Porfirio Diaz. The band was reported four hundred strong, but had been routed by the government troops.

At the same time the rebel bands under General Negrete, in the neighborhood of Tulancingo, in the same State, remained in full blast. They had routed the federal troops of General Velez, in the Chiquihuita Mountains; and the same is said of the revolutionists under General Rivera, in the same State, where several private citizens had been kidnapped and held for ransom in the sum of \$10,000.

At the same time it was reported that down in Campeche seven hundred government troops, under the command of Colonel Dominguez, had been entrapped by a band of Indians and all massacred but three, Dominguez being among the slain. This is probably the same Dominguez who did such good service to General Scott in Mexico, at the head of his spy company or counter-guerrillas in the war of 1846-47.

From this budget of revolutionary bands and their doings (only a small part of the whole number in operation) the prospect for the continuance of the Juarez government to the end of the year is very gloomy. The opposing factions need only a leader to combine them; and let old Santa Anna get his "foot on his native heath again," and that leader will soon be recognized. Let Juarez keep a very sharp eye upon Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, or it may be all up with the present regime in the capital before the end of the dog-days.

As for the United States, we can do nothing for Mexico till after the fourth of March next. Till that time they must fight it out among themselves.

MOVEMENTS OF CANADIAN TROOPS AND FETTERERS.

We learn from Montreal that a strong force of soldiers has been ordered from that place to Sherbrooke, that additional supplies of ammunition are going to St. Johns, and that two batteries of field artillery had gone to Isle aux Noirs and Huntingdon.

Per contra, we have it from St. Albans, Vermont, that Sweeney, the Fenian leader, had left that place for Malone; that four cases of Fenian arms had arrived at Rouse's Point from Albany, and that the Fenian leaders had contracted with a large firm in Ogdensburg for thirty thousand pounds of army biscuit. This looks like business on both sides.

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. With fifty thousand able bodied Fenian men in the State of New York alone they only need skillful leaders to make a successful descent upon the New Dominion. We shall not be surprised, therefore, looking at the political complexion of things this side the border, to hear of another Fenian raid into Canada at any time.

THE REJECTION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The Senate on Saturday rejected the nomination of General McClellan as Minister to England. No doubt there were various party reasons influencing the radicals to this course; but we are inclined to the opinion that the principal reason was a generous desire on the part of "Old Ben Wade" and company to secure, if possible, the nomination of General McClellan as the democratic candidate for the Presidency.

We advise Mr. Belmont, however, that this counter proceeding would neither right McClellan nor help the democracy.

GOLD IN ALASKA.

It is reported that certain Indians had come into Sitka with the glorious news "that the white men were collecting gold by handfuls on the Lakor river, on the mainland of Alaska, and that parties were starting for the diggings." We are glad to hear it, for though the walrus oil and the codfish and the salmon of Alaska seem to make no impression upon Congress, let some rich gold placers be found up there and the appropriation for the purchase of that stupendous country will go through both houses in short order.

Let Mr. Seward produce some of those hyperborean gold washings, and he will yet secure his monument on Mount St. Elias before his retirement to Auburn.

A GOSPEL TRUTH.

"The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner"—and Chase is the man.

The Opera Bouffe.

The whimsical absurdities, the hearty fun and the flashes of playful satire which Offenbach has associated with his sparkling music, have all contributed to the popularity of the Opera Bouffe in New York.

"La Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Helene" enjoyed this popularity in unstinted measure, but so suddenly as to make the change almost as ludicrous as it is apparently mysterious and unaccountable. Opera Bouffe has been made the object of anathemas from a number of Bohemian journals in this city on occasion of the representation of "Orpheus aux Enfers" at the French theatre.

This is all the more extraordinary, inasmuch as at previous representations in New York Orpheus had entirely escaped such an outpouring of wrathful criticism.

For two years past Italian opera has been in a state of intermittent volcanic eruption, as remarkable in its way as that which has lately caused so great a physical commotion in different parts of the earth. At length these explosive disturbances have reached also the Opera Bouffe.

At the Academy of Music they have subsided sufficiently to make it safe for banjo and bones to venture this evening within the vast enclosure hitherto sacred to the nine muses and the one hundred and ninety-nine and a half stockholders of the Academy, which seems to have been converted into a hall for negro minstrelsy.

But the suppressed volcanic fires have again burst forth; this time, however, at the French theatre and not the Academy. The entire Bohemian press has felt the shock, and from each separate vent has belched out molten lava, flames and sulphurous smoke.

The very same journals which recently paid assiduous court to the "Grande Duchesse" and went into raptures over the "Belle Helene" and whispered not a word against the abandonment of the cancan or the double entendres with which certain actors freely embroidered the text of the librettos of both the operas of Offenbach, which were not long ago so successfully brought out at the French theatre, are now suddenly smitten with a fit of prudery.

Rolling their eyes with holy horror our Bohemians declaim against the triviality and the immorality of another opera, neither more trivial nor more immoral than its predecessors, and confessedly superior to either as a musical composition.

This opera is by the same composer and has been brought out at the same theatre, although, indeed, by another manager.

Bateman, with the bewitching Tostee, rode triumphantly on a storm and whirlwind of applause until abruptly driven away somewhere into infinite space in consequence of a collision with the omnipotent representative of the stockholders of the French theatre.

There surely must be a fatality that clings to stockholders in this city, whether they number one hundred and ninety-nine and a half, as at the Academy, or delegate their authority to a single representative, as at the French theatre.

"Beware of stockholders" should be the warning to all managers.

The irrepressible Grau, who first brought Ristori, the unrivaled tragedienne to this country, even if he were to fall in neutralizing the influence of the Mephistophelian Bateman, and in converting into eulogistic "puffs" the blasts of abuse which the Bohemians, with distended cheeks, like so many sons of Aolus, have been blowing upon "Orpheus aux Enfers," will not and need not be intimidated. It cannot be denied that Mlle. Lambe, as even the Bohemian critics are constrained to admit, has a cultivated and clear, if not powerful, mezzo soprano voice of considerable compass, that her manner is free, fresh and attractive, and her appearance decidedly prepossessing.

That she is herself and not Mlle. Tostee is not her fault, and should not provoke the indignation of the Bohemians. Mr. Goujon, who personates Pluto, is perhaps the best actor in the company. Mr. Decré (Orpheus) has a fair tenor voice and plays the violin well. Mr. Edgard (Jupiter) is indescribably droll, particularly in the rôle of the fly. If there are fewer popular airs in this opera than in "La Grande Duchesse" or "La Belle Helene," it can boast of two or three equal to the best in those later works of Offenbach.

The crowded houses which have already appreciated and enjoyed "Orpheus" at the French theatre seem to have been gratified at being favored with a third opera from the abundant repertory of Offenbach. And, as we have said, Mr. Grau is not likely to be intimidated, even if "Orpheus" should miss of the success won by its rivals, for he is capable of being stimulated to do just what we advised Mr. Bateman to do, to induce Mlle. Schneider herself, who created the part of the Grande Duchesse, and M. Dupuis, who created the part of Fritz, together with the other celebrities in the famous original cast of "La Grande Duchesse" at the Variétés in Paris, in the fall season of 1866, to come to New York and to give us an opportunity of hearing all of Offenbach's operas.

With the hope that Mr. Bateman might aspire to achieve this result we bore patiently with Mlle. Tostee's lack of voice and the frequent disappointments to which she subjected the public, applauding heartily her vivacious acting, as well as that of the personators of General Boun, Prince Paul, Baron Grog and the rest. But it strikes us as singular, to say the least, that the Bohemians who echoed our praises of Mr. Bateman's company, and particularly of the voiceless Tostee, should now complain so bitterly that the company of Messrs. Alhaiza & Calabresi, engaged by Mr. Grau, "could come all the way from New Orleans and not bring any voices with them."

However, there can be no disputing about tastes. As to the shocked moral sensibilities of the Bohemians, the least that is said is the better.

THE WESTERN PENITENT MEN.

Some of the leading Western Penitent men are threatening all sorts of terrible things in the event of their favorite being "superseded by a disappointed radical as the democratic candidate." All this, however, signifies nothing.

Let Chief Justice Chase be proclaimed as the coming man from the New Tammany Hall and the West will at once come into line. The only way to success at this crisis is to fight the enemy with his own weapons.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

The National Board of Trade, recently sitting in Philadelphia, unanimously resolved that the whiskey tax of two dollars a gallon has been demonstrated as impracticable and demoralizing, and that it ought to be reduced to a revenue standard. This is true; but are not the whiskey clugs with

full pockets in full operation in the Washington lobby? They are. What hope, then, is there for a reduction of this whiskey tax? We give it up.

The Judiciary and the Reference System.

By a well meant and in