their addresses in any part of the city before nine o'clock are not distributed, even below Grand street, until after noonday. As for the rest of the country, Heaven save the mark! They get out of the little Dutch church when they may.

This matter should not be delayed any longer either by official red tape or intriguing jobbers. It has been decided to erect a metropolitan post office in this metropolis, and it is the duty of the Postmaster General to put the affair in the way of consummation at an early day. We do not care whether it be erected in the City Hall Park or anywhere else, but we wish that the jobbing contractors be sent about their business and the work put in hand. Before the building can be in any way completed so that it can be used we are in danger of outgrowing the plans which have been adopted. Let the new building be made as ample as the ground selected will permit, with the clear conviction that by the time the mails shall be well nestled in it our city will be approaching a census of five millions and the country the sum of one hundred millions of people.

City Armories—Mr. Kiernan's Bill.

An ill-disciplined, disorganized militia is as much an evil in a State as a highly-trained and effective force of volunteer soldiery is a safeguard against domestic tumult and invasion. Taxpayers who feel the weight of national and local burdens count every uniform seen in the streets as so much waste of public money, and experienced military men add their grumblings to the volume of scorn and censure heaped by foreign critics on the gaudy gawks who parade on public days. The money expended on such an organization is uselessly squandered, and the State which allows its existence is exposed to merited ridicule. How far our National Guard merits similar criticism is best known to the many able and experienced officers in it; but even those who have seen the militia of other countries, but who do not possess very extensive military knowledge, must entertain a very poor opinion of the discipline and training of our local regiments. There is not a battalion in the First division which, if called into active service to-morrow, could do any better than run away, and even that it could not do in a military manner. Automatons in tactics there are enough, but a company or regiment of soldiers there is not in the city. This is a serious charge, but it is true. The fault, however, lies not with the members of the National Guard. Very many of the officers are capable and excellent, and the material of the regiments could not be better. The blame lies with the State government and the Legislature, who have systematically neglected to pass such measures as were necessary to increase the efficiency of the militia, while they eagerly impose heavy burdens on the people in its name in the interests of "rings" and cliques of rascally politicians.

We are exceedingly glad to observe, however, that a chance is offered the Legislature to atone for past neglect in this regard. Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan has introduced a bill in the Assembly for the erection of a large and commodious armory in a central part of the city, which will render the present expensive and useless cribs used by our city regiments unnecessary, and in which our militia men can have room for practical instruction. The building is urgently needed by the First division. The Elm street arsenal, which it is proposed to sell, is a useless encumbrance; the Ninth regiment armory is in such a condition that the lives of the men who drill there are imperilled, and the costly State arsenal in Seventh avenue is tumbling to pieces. With the exception of those used by the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments every armory in the city is totally unfit for the purpose to which it is applied. The proposed armory will not interfere with private or public interests; after two or three years it will save two hundred thousand dollars annually to the city, and it will give our regiments an opportunity of acquiring a proper knowledge of tactics and the duties of the soldier. The bill will be heartily supported by those members who desire to see the National Guard made more efficient. Mr. Kiernan's able advocacy of the measure will doubtless insure its passage.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Coroners' inquests are very funny affairs as a general thing, nor are they always so "intelligent" as they might be. Is it because of this fact that some of the coroners always have with them a sort of "man Friday," who acts as a juror in every important inquest? It is said this individual is under salary. What for?

People who live on Staten Island complain that the sidewalks in Whitehall and State streets, in this city, are crowded with all sorts of licensed obstructions; but, of course, all the owners of the obstructions are making an honest living. So are the folks in the Street Commissioner's office.

Mr. Macgregor, the gentleman who is called the Inspector of Unsafe Buildings, some time ago threatened to prosecute every theatrical manager who dared, in defiance of law, to block up the aisles with camp stools or to allow people to stand therein. Mr. M. has not patronized the theatres much of late, or there would be a good many prosecutions going on just now.

There is an old city ordinance that allows all owners of carts, wagons, &c., to keep them in the streets in front of their residences or stables, greatly to the annoyance of neighbors and passing vehicles. Is this old ordinance so strong an electioneering bait that it cannot be repealed?

There still remain in the upper part of the city some very choicely located sunken lots. What has become of the Common Councilmen who buy up "unimproved property" below the level of the streets and then have it filled in at the public expense?

One of the New York city regiments is desirous of going to Washington to attend the inauguration of General Grant. The members think they ought to be allowed to go now, as they wouldn't allow themselves to go that way during the war.

Since it has become bruited about that the police force is to be increased the country members of the Legislature have been sending in applications for their country friends. Just imagine a greeny from the backwoods transformed into a policeman and attempting to direct a bewildered stranger in town the shortest way to Hoboken!

Certain individuals who think they know a thing or two are trying to disgust people with the idea of the East River Bridge. They say it would be easier to a-bridge the river than to bridge-it. What says Bridget to that?

The cloudy skies yesterday did not succeed in shutting up the telescope of the perambulating astronomer in the City Hall Park, but for "five cents a peep" he offered a view of the "nebulæ" dropping opaque snow and limpid rain upon him, his telescope and customers, and the "rest of mankind."

Why are the crossings on Sixth avenue and Forty-ninth street not attended to by the city authorities? In leaving or getting on cars without sinking knee deep in the mud such feats of calisthenics must be resorted to as ladies do not wish to perform in the public streets. That spot is avoided, and ladies go several blocks out of their way to seek an easier crossing.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO.

Negrete and Quiroga in Arms with a Large Force.

CAPTURE OF PUEBLA.

Government Troops Sent by Juarez Against the Insurgents.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Reported Surrender of the Colon Revolutionists Under the Amnesty.

Detention of Americans at Havana.

Enforcement of the Order Prohibiting Public Meetings in France.

MEXICO.

A Perfect Deluge of Revolutions—Risings at Puebla and Other Parts of the Country—Great Excitement—Pronunciamientos Thick as Greasers.

HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1869.

A steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 13th. General Negrete, on the 3d inst., captured the city of Puebla. He issued proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th on the approach of the government troops, taking the road towards Matamoros. General Bacardi, of the government troops, now holds Puebla. It was reported that Porfirio Diaz was implicated in this movement, but it is untrue.

The revolutionists at San Martin, on the 6th, levied a forced loan of $200,000 on the merchants of that town.

The revolutionary General, Zepata, at Sisal, had fled, General Vargas having attacked the insurgents.

The insurrection in Yucatan was local merely.

A revolution was expected at Guadalaajra. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor had resigned, and the courts declared their inability to administer justice.

A revolution had also broken out in Tlascala and the places in that vicinity.

A revolution had also broken out in Nuevo Leon. Quiroga, with twelve hundred well armed men, had pronounced in favor of General Santa Anna.

It was reported that General Corona would be appointed Minister to Washington.

General Cauto had arrived at Durango.

Porfirio Diaz has been appointed governor of the new State of Morelias.

The contract with the American Pacific steamers had been annulled.

Account of the Insurrection in Puebla—Great Excitement in Mexico City—Tamaulipas Proclaims—Rising at Merida.

HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1869.

A telegram from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, dated the 13th, states that the troops stationed at Puebla have pronounced against the government of Juarez. General Negrete suddenly appeared among them with shouts of "Viva Mexico," when they mutinied, and under his lead raised the standard of revolution. They held Puebla for four days, and then left for Cholula. On the 7th they threatened Cuenaraca and Toluca, moving westward, and augmenting their numbers by means of impressments. It was rumored that they had encountered the cavalry under Cuellar.

It was expected that Negrete would enter Guerrero, and that he would be joined by Governor Diaz, whose insurrectionary forces were gathering on the frontiers of Oaxaca. Negrete failed to capture the conducta of $4,000,000, as was feared.

The government forces under General Bacardo reoccupied Puebla on the 7th inst.

A force of troops on the railroad near Mexico city pronounced on the 13th inst. in favor of the revolution.

The intentions of Negrete are unknown.

General Rivera left Mexico with the purpose of joining the insurgents, but was arrested. A *pronunciamiento* was found on his person.

The excitement at the capital was great at first, but has been allayed. Allatorre's division, from Jalapa, and Leyva's forces, from Mexico, were marching on Puebla.

At last accounts the capital was quiet. The Prefect of Toluca was there.

Captain Harris will probably be successful with his Pacific line. Mr. Halliday's contract has been vitiated and annulled.

Tezardi has died from consumption.

A *pronunciamiento* has been announced at Tamaulipas, and the revolution is increasing.

A letter from Sisal states that on the 31st ultimo the whole population of Merida and 200 regulars who mutinied, rose against the government, and seized the citadel, which they held against Commander Cevallos and 2,000 militia until the 6th instant, when they escaped to Peteo, where they hold a fortified position. The Governor was sick and Cevallos proclaimed martial law. Many arrests had been made. Eight youths of the best families were summarily shot. The greatest consternation prevailed among the people.

One hundred regulars have been imprisoned on suspicion of intending to pronounce, and at last accounts were at Sisal waiting for the steamer to Vera Cruz.

MISSOURI.

Extensive Revenue Frauds at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1869.

The examination of the books of White & Earickson and Shurmond & Co. disclosed the fact that the former failed to report to the United States revenue officer sales to the amount of 23,000 pounds of tobacco, on which there is due a government tax and penalty of $21,000. Shurmond & Co. sold 28,500 pounds more than they returned. Their tax and penalty due the government is $26,500.

CUBA.

Movements of Steamers—Detentions and Arrests—Reports from the Insurrectionary Districts—Contests with the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 19, Via LAKE CITY, Feb. 20, 1869.

The steamship Cleopatra will take General Kautz to New York on his way to Washington.

The Louisiana is expected to arrive here with $4,000,000.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and his party left for the United States on board the steamer Columbia to-day. An American, named Dudley, who attempted to leave without a passport, was detained by the authorities.

The United States steamer De Soto has arrived, having landed troops at Key West from the Dry Tortugas.

The banks report large gold receipts, which have had the effect of making the market easier.

Señor Mauricio Roberts, the new Minister of Spain to the United States, paid a visit on board the war steamer Contoocook to-day.

Seditious proclamations have been distributed among the negroes, which the authorities are collecting and having the authors arrested whenever they can be discovered.

A final meeting of merchants and others, to consider the financial questions, will be held at the Captain General's palace to-morrow.

The *Diario* says that the insurgent chiefs in the jurisdiction of Colon have availed themselves of the amnesty proclamation and surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

Advices from Trinidad report that several encounters have taken place in the vicinity of that town. Colonel Schmidt, leading the insurgent forces, was wounded, and six Mexicans and three others killed.

The forces defending Puerto number 3,000 men.

The *Prensa* says that the insurgents have been totally defeated near Villa Clara, and considers the insurrection ended in that part of the island.

Surrender of Revolutionists—Insurgents Surrounded—Seizure of Revolutionary Documents—The Peruvian Monitors to be Watched.

HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1869.

The government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon and of the death of the leader, José Guerra, formerly District Attorney. The revolution in the districts of Colon, Jaguay and Grande is now considered ended.

The information recently received to the effect that the revolutionists are surrounded in the Corojo Mountains is fully confirmed.

The amount of bullion in the savings bank since Castello first became president has diminished $700,000.

The government authorities to-day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion. The authors were promptly arrested and imprisoned.

The navy has taken steps to watch the Peruvian monitors at Key West, as the Cubans assert the monitors are intended to attack Havana.

LOUISIANA.

Reply of Cuban Refugees to the Spanish Consul—Payment of Interest on State Debt.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20, 1869.

A number of prominent Cuban refugees have addressed a protest to the Governor against the charges made by the Spanish Consul. They declare that, notwithstanding their political opinions, they would not infringe upon the laws in any manner.

A joint resolution was adopted in the House to-day authorizing the Governor and Treasurer to hypothecate bonds whenever deemed necessary to provide for the payment of interest due or coming due on bonds, at a rate of interest on such loan not to exceed seven per cent.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Delay in the Arrival of the Steamer from China—Celebration of Washington's Birthday in San Francisco—Arizona Advices—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20, 1869.

The China steamer is not expected until the 24th, the schedule time of sailing from Hong Kong having been advanced four days.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated by a public procession and observed generally as a holiday.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is again clear through the deepest snow of the sierras.

Since the probability of the defeat of the bill before Congress granting a trading monopoly in Alaska several trading and trapping expeditions are fitting out in this city.

Advices from Arizona to the 30th ult. report favorably of the mines and mention no fresh Indian troubles.

The Nevada Senate has killed the resolution asking the annexation of the Snake river country. Political reasons are said to have influenced its action.

The steamer Idaho, just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, brings no news of importance.

Sales of mining stocks:—Alpha, 52½; Belcher, 30; Chollar, 165 a 166; Crown Point, 67 a 68; Eureka, 55; Gould-Curry, 106 a 108½; Hale-Norcross, 75 a 86; Kentuck, 215; Overman, 65 a 68¾; Ophir, 41½; Savage, 67¾ a 68¾; Yellow Jacket, 67½ a 69½. Legal tenders, 75½.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Important Decision—The Rights of Members of the Board of Brokers—A Defaulting Bank Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1869.

Judge Pearce, in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day delivered an important decision involving the right of the Board of Brokers to expel any of its members, and granted a special injunction restraining the board from expelling Henry S. Leech and from proceeding to investigate or adjudicate the claims of Reuben Manley, Jr., as a member of the New York Board of Brokers, against the plaintiff, in any manner or form. The ground taken is that the Board of Brokers could only take, under its rules, cognizance of the plaintiff's action regarding stock contracts, and not transactions in regard to losses, land, &c.

It is reported that the cashier of one of the national banks of this city is a defaulter in a sum said to exceed $100,000, and that he has made his escape. There was a slight run on the bank to-day, but the doors were not closed.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93 a 93½ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 78⅝. Stocks steady. Erie, 24¾. Illinois, 97¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 37.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 20—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71 francs 42 centimes.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 20—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 82⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have footed up 7,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 20—Evening.—The market closed quiet and steady at 136½f. per cwt. for tres ordinaire on the spot, and 137½f. for low middlings afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Corn, 32s. per quarter for old mixed Western, and 30s. 6d. for new.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Tallow, 45s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Lard, 76s. per cwt. Bacon, 58s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sugar, 39s. 3d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 29s. 6d. afloat.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 20—Evening.—Petroleum closed dull at 68f. for standard white.

ENGLAND.

Comments of the London Press on the Rejection of the Alabama Treaty by the United States Senate.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1869.

The failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty recently concluded between Lord Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson for the settlement of the Alabama claims has elicited the following comments from the London journals this morning:—

The *Morning Standard* regrets the rejection of the convention after the protracted and laborious negotiations. The advances for a new treaty must come from the United States. England is now unfettered from concessions, and will only treat hereafter on terms of absolute equality.

The *Times* says the present treaty has testified the amity of England. Its failure does not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries, but will rather serve as a warning in arranging the points of a new convention.

The *Morning Post* regrets the rejection of the treaty only on account of the delay it will occasion in the restoration of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

FRANCE.

Enforcement of the Order Regarding the Abuse of Public Assemblages—The Celebration of the Inauguration of Republican Government in France Prohibited—General Dix and European Politics.

PARIS, Feb. 20, 1869.

The recent order of M. Forcade, the Minister of the Interior, for guarding against an abuse of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting was contemplated at Mont Parnasse, an arrondissement of the city; but it was dispersed by the authorities. All public gatherings on Wednesday next have been positively prohibited. Wednesday will be the twenty-first anniversary of the second inauguration of republican government in France.

General Dix, the American Minister, publishes a card in the papers of this city to-day denying the story that had been extensively circulated to the effect that he had recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks in the matters at issue between Greece and Turkey. The General calls attention to the fact that the policy of America has always been that of non-interference with European political affairs, and affirms that this, too, is and has been his policy.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Montpensier Permitted to Return.

PARIS, Feb. 20—Evening.

The *Gaulois* says that Montpensier has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

ALABAMA.

Adjournment of the Southern Press Convention.

MOBILE, Feb. 20, 1869.

The Southern Press Convention adjourned to-day. It presented the Board of Trade with a pair of goblets as an evidence of hospitalities extended and enjoyed. Some members left for home this evening. Others leave for New Orleans to-morrow, where they enjoy the hospitalities of the St. Charles Hotel. The citizens of Mobile did all in their power to make the visit of the members of the press agreeable, and the convention was lavish in its thanks for the hospitality bestowed.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, Feb. 20.—The Anchor line steamer Columbia, from New York, was signalled off Movelle this morning.

OBITUARY.

Colonel John L. Gardner, United States Army.

This veteran officer of the army died at Wilmington on Friday last, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and was descended from a highly respectable and prominent family of that State, his father having been a colonel in the United States army from 1813 to 1815. He entered the service on the 20th of May, 1813, as a junior lieutenant of the Fourth regiment of infantry. During the following year he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and on the 30th of March participated in the assault on La Cole Mill, in Lower Canada, receiving a severe wound, which disabled him from active service for some months. On recovering General A. T. Smith appointed him as aid-de-camp on his staff, which position he held until 1815, when he was transferred to the artillery. In 1818 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant; was brevetted captain in 1820 and appointed Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General. Four years later he was awarded the full rank of captain and made a major by brevet. During the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida the deceased served with gallantry and ability, greatly distinguishing himself at the engagement of Wahoo Swamp, fought November 21, 1835. In 1845 he was commissioned a major and during the war with Mexico won fresh laurels. As commander of the Fourth regiment of artillery, he fought with distinction in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras, being successively brevetted lieutenant colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in each engagement. In 1852 Colonel Gardner received the full rank of lieutenant colonel, a just, though somewhat tardy recognition of his valuable services to the country. For a number of years previous to the secession of South Carolina he was in command of the forts in Charleston harbor, and was highly esteemed by the people of Charleston. In November, 1860, he was detailed and placed on waiting orders by Secretary Floyd. Soon after the rebellion broke out. Colonel Gardner was then fast approaching his seventieth year. Finding himself unable to perform active duty in the field he was retired with the full rank of colonel at his own particular request. He retired to Rochester, in this State, where he has a daughter living, and where he ever after resided. Colonel Gardner was an officer in the army for nearly fifty-six years. His career was a most honorable and praiseworthy one. Dying, he leaves behind a large circle of friends who esteemed and respected him as much for many sterling qualities which marked his nature, as for his unswerving patriotism and devotion to the country.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To-morrow being the 22d day of February, will be honored as the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Not only by patriotic sentiment but also by statutory enactment it is a holiday, and business in the city will be generally suspended. All the courts and public offices, the banks and the several stock boards, will be closed, and religious services will be had in nearly all the churches in honor of the day. At Trinity church the order of service has been determined as follows:—Processional hymn, "Praise my soul the King of Heaven;" *Te Deum;* Ante-Communion Service; Nicene Creed; anthem, "The Lord is great;" reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by Rev. Dr. Vinton; *Gloria in Excelsis;* offertory for relief of brethren in the South; Prayer for Church Militant; Benediction; Recessional Hymn: "Jerusalem the Golden." At the close of the services a number of airs will be performed on the Trinity chimes. The Common Council have appropriated $20,000 for the day's celebration, but how it is to be spent is as yet a mystery. As there is to be no parade of the military nor any fireworks, the proposition was made to donate the whole amount to charitable institutions, but it is gravely surmised that if this be done the Common Council itself will be the "charitable institution" absorbing the lion's share.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Charles A. Gambrill, one of the most extensive and well known flour manufacturers of Baltimore, died yesterday morning at the age of sixty-four years.

Monday will be observed as a holiday in Baltimore. The banks and public offices will be closed and business generally suspended. The day will be celebrated by a military parade.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has respited Gerald Eaton, sentenced to be hanged at Philadelphia on the 25th inst., but has not yet determined for what length of time.

E. H. Hurlbidt, railroad station agent at Manchester, N. H., had one of his legs cut off, with other injuries, on Friday, by falling from the platform of a car, from the effects of which he died yesterday.

In the Illinois House of Assembly, on Friday, by a vote of fifty-one to thirty-one, the bill repealing the act relative to capital punishment, restoring the death penalty instead, was passed.

George W. Hall (colored) and William Place attacked Aaron Chase, of Haverhill, N. H., in his own house on Thursday night and beat him so severely that his life is despaired of.

One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills, at Gambo Falls, in Gorham, Me., blew up yesterday. A man named Shailes had his leg broken. No other person was injured.

Detective Sargeant, of Boston, and City Marshal Fitis, of Newburyport, Mass., arrested, at St. Paul, Minn., Leonard Choate, an alleged incendiary. He has been the terror of Newburyport, Mass., many years. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty buildings, including two churches, have been burned by him.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The *opera bouffe* season, which was inaugurated at this establishment on the evening of the 14th of last October, under the management of Mr. Bateman, under the most flattering auspices, wound up last night in a perfect blaze of splendor, under the management of Mr. Adolphe Birgfeld. In addition to its being the last night of the season, it was also made the occasion of a benefit to that clever and incomparable trio, Messrs. Duchesne, Leduc and Lagriffoul—the original General Boum, Prince Paul and Baron Puck in "La Grande Duchesse." The house was well filled with a fashionable and enthusiastic audience, and never before did the leading artists of the troupe appear to better advantage or in more excellent spirits. The singing and acting throughout were capital, and frequently elicited from those present the heartiest rounds of applause. A programme of a varied nature was the feature of the evening, and comprised the second act of the "Grande Duchesse," with Mlle. Tostée in the title *rôle;* a grand duo by M. Guidon and Mlle. Duclas; a *fantasie brilliante* upon the violoncello, by M. C. Alard; a one act *opera bouffe*, entitled, "Mons. Chouffleuri;" and the whole concluding with the second act of "La Belle Hélène," with Mlle. Tostée as Hélène, M. Decre as Paris, Leduc as Menelaus, M. Duchesne as Agamemnon, and M. Lagriffoul as Calchas. Mlle. Tostée was never in better voice than upon this occasion, and was, together with the three beneficiaries, four seperate times encored at the end of the second act of the "Grande Duchesse." In fact, to be brief, we might mention that throughout the entire entertainment artists and audience appeared to be in accord with each other, and that everything which was worth applauding received a fair share of recognition from those present. The Grand Opera House will, for a time at least, know *opera bouffe* no more. The entire troupe, artists and chorus, start this evening for Boston, where they will form a conjunction with the company now performing at the Boston theatre. The reinforced company will then present the appreciative Hubbites with a change of programme every night, with Irma and Tostée on alternate nights. Next week they will favor the "broad-brims" of the Quaker City with a similar assortment of Offenbachian gems. The following week the troupe will appear in Baltimore, and the week after in Washington. By the time the company returns to this city Mr. Fisk will have provided another establishment for its reception other than the Grand Opera house, while at that gorgeous temple of the muses Shakspeare's "Tempest" will be brewing to the brilliant flashes of rosin lightning and the roar of sheet iron thunder. A new opera, written expressly for this troupe by Herr Offenbach, will probably be the opening sensation upon its return to this city, and if no unforseen accident occurs to mar the plans already made, Offenbach in *propria personæ*, will be in New York to produce the work under his own immediate supervision, Mr. Fisk having made handsome overtures to the popular composer to come to this country for that purpose.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—EDWIN ADAMS AS NARCISSE.—"After me, the deluge!" It would be difficult to find within the entire range of the modern drama a tragedy so full of concentrated passion and thrilling interest as that of "Narcisse." It leads us through the glittering halls of Versailles in those days when the Pompadour ruled France; introduces us to the scoffing encyclopedists whose wit and sneers, mightier than the armies and navies of Europe, undermined the throne of the Bourbons; gives us a glimpse behind the dark scenes of court intrigue; lays open, as with a surgeon's knife, the inmost soul of the haughty woman whom all France feared and hated, and brings before us the wrecked, desolate yet noble heart which she destroyed. The character of Narcisse is an ungrateful one, even to an actor of high ability. It is necessarily sombre, and it is therefore difficult to avoid monotony and prosiness in its representation. Dawison, who won perhaps his highest honors as "Narcisse," relieved its sombre character by a dash of reckless gayety which made the vein of insanity running through it more marked. Mr. Adams threw into the part all his well known fire and passion, and in some of the scenes he left nothing to be desired. In others, however, for instance in the dialogue with the pagoda and also when in Quinault's chamber he conjures up in his imagination his own home and lost wife, the picture in each case was too gloomy and the expression of it monotonous. The last scene, in which he hurls a fearful curse on the soul of the dying Pompadour and revels in visions of blood, ruin and despair, was superb. Miss Fanny Morant's Pompadour was one of those finished and carefully studied representations, with the stamp of nature engraved on it, which is always viewed with pleasure. Miss E. Johnson deserves a word of approbation for her clever study of the character of Mlle. Quinault. The rest of the cast was completely marred if not nullified by the utter inefficiency of the Duke de Choiseul (Mr. Fenno). This part, which almost ranks in importance with that of the Pompadour, or even Narcisse, was made the medium of displaying a remarkably strong pair of lungs and a corresponding want of facial expression or dramatic action. The mounting of the piece, although it is not of a nature to demand much in *mise en scene*, was excellent. We would suggest to the orchestra some more congenial music than quadrilles between the acts of a tragedy.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the Shakspearean attractions elsewhere last evening there was a very respectable house at this theatre. In addition to Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia, his accomplished daughter, there was the further attraction of Mr. Neil Warner, the English tragedian—his first appearance in America. The play was "Othello, the Moor of Venice." Mr. Warner took the part of Othello, Mr. Buchanan that of Iago, and Miss Virginia that of Desdemona. Both Mr. Buchanan and his daughter played their parts with their accustomed correctness, intensity and vigor. The sharp, wily, double-dealing, astute Iago very rarely finds a more accurate and effective delineator. Miss Virginia's impersonation of Desdemona evinced careful discrimination of the character, and as an exhibition of the deeper depths of womanly devotion was a piece of peculiarly fine, yet subdued and natural acting. As the Moor Mr. Warner was fully up to his transatlantic reputation. He has an admirable physique for tragic representation—a tall, commanding and well developed figure, a voice of great flexibility and strength and a manner at once graceful, self-possessed and impassioned. His talents as an actor are unquestionably of a high order. He played the Moor with singular fidelity and marked force of utterance and expression. The general appreciation of his acting was shown by frequent interruptions of applause. Mr. Buchanan and his daughter received their share of the general applause, as they justly deserved. During the present week a series of Shakspearean and other performances, including "Hamlet," "Julius Cæsar" and "The Lady of Lyons" will be given, in which Mr. Buchanan and his gifted daughter and Mr. Warner, who unquestionably is destined to become a favorite here, will take the leading parts.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.—The benefit concert given last evening by Ole Bull at Steinway Hall deserved a much larger audience and a more generous support towards those of his troupe whose lot was ill fortune in the late steamboat disaster on the Ohio. The sight of so many empty seats suggested the question whether æsthetic taste or sympathy for the unfortunate is on the wane. Yet neither the veteran performer nor his instrument seemed affected in the face of discouraging circumstances. Ole Bull dashed off a concerto from Mozart with such spirit and vivacity that the critical portion of the audience recognized at once the work of the great master, and bestowed on the performer hearty and repeated applause. Miss S. W. Barton sang "Lascio chio pianga," from Handel, with a softness of tone and sweetness of expression that compelled one to wish the piece was longer. The song, "Alice," rendered by Mr. William Macdonald, was a combination of boldness and fine sentiment, passion and pathos, that betrayed in the countenance the language of the heart. Mr. J. N. Pattison, in his piano solo, received a greeting that ever awaits him on similar occasions. Mr. Gustavus F. Hall sang a canzone, and Miss Barton and Mr. Macdonald a duet. Messrs. G. W. Morgan and Egbert Lansing presided in turn at the piano.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Mrs. Conway's efforts to keep up the interest of her patrons in the drama by constantly presenting something new are meeting with a happy success. Last evening the dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" was presented before a crowded house. Mr. and Mrs. Conway were both in the cast, Mrs. Conway performing the part of Meg Merrilies and Mr. Conway Dandie Dinmont in the most unexceptionable manner. They were well sustained by the company, Mr. F. Chippendale, as Dominie Sampson, being very good. Miss Catharine Lucette, Miss Ella Wren and Mr. Aiken all performed their parts well. The bill was concluded by the "Floating Beacon." On Monday the drama of "Jeannie Deans" will be produced.

ORGAN CONCERT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Quite a fashionable, if not crowded, audience occupied the religiously luxurious seats in Plymouth church yesterday afternoon. The attraction was the fourth Plymouth great organ concert by Messrs. Max Braun and John Zundel. The programme was as follows:—"Grand Offertoire," Lefebure Wely; "Dreams Traumerei," Schumann; "Fugue," with three subjects and pedal obligato, Zundel; "Adagio," from the fifth symphony, Beethoven; and "Sortie," Lefebure Wely, executed by Mr. Braun. The concert was fully equal to any that preceded it.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

A collection of oil paintings, water colors, engraving and some odds and ends in the shape of tables and rugs were disposed of at auction last night at salesroom of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall. The attendance was tolerably large but the bidding was anything but brisk. As a general thing fair trade prices were realized. The majority of the oil paintings were the works of Gianni Rossiter—many of them being mere "pot boilers." The more meritorious of Gianni's productions sold as under:—"Rhineside on the Rhine," $15; "View of Sorrento," $27 50; "Doge's Palace and Bridge of Sighs," $22 50; "View of the Grand Canal, Venice," $25. Two large pictures of the Bay of Naples (panoramic) were knocked down at $32 50 each. The "Falls of Niagara" (a pair) brought $13 each. The *chef d'œuvre* of the collection, a view of the Lago Maggiore, sold for $20. Rossiter's pictures, which, with few exceptions, were in the artist's very best style, were evidently not in great demand. The brightest of them, the "Railroad Viaduct," brought $12 50. "Salisbury Lake," one of the dullest, went for $40. "The Croquet Party at Newburg," an admirable design for a tea tray, was withdrawn in consequence of the lack of appreciation manifested.

ART NOTES.

"Niagara in Winter, Under the Table Rock," the fine new painting by Mr. Regis Gignoux, President of the Brooklyn Art Association, is still on exhibition at Putnam's art gallery. It is soon to be reproduced in chromo at Paris under the personal supervision of the artist.

Stanley's "Trial of Red Jacket before the Grand Council of the Senecas, for Sorcery and Witchcraft," now at Wood's gallery, is to be chromoed at Berlin.

John S. How's picture of "Bryant's Homestead" has been chromoed by Fabronius, Gurney & Son, of this city. It has been sent to Child's gallery in Boston.

Thomas Hill, whose picture of "The Yosemite Valley" is to be seen at Snedecor's gallery, is at work on a picture of "Whittier's Homestead."

Elihu Vedder, one of the most peculiar and original of our American artists, has established himself at a studio in the upper Dodworth building, and is completing a series of paintings illustrative of one of Æsop's fables.

Among the busiest portrait painters in the same building are Wenzler, who has lately finished an excellent portrait of an elderly lady, and Lazarus, whose portraits of Major General Gibbs and Mr. Douglas Robinson are very striking likenesses.

George D. Smillie has nearly completed a view of "The Artist's Brook at North Conway."

James D. Smillie has commenced a large picture from one of his summer studies—a view on the Bouquet in Essex county.

Two small pictures, representing "Morning and Evening in the Adirondacks," together with a much larger landscape, attest the fact that the hand of James M. Hart has lost neither its cunning nor its industry. Mr. Hart shares with his brother William a high position among the foremost American landscapists, while a gifted sister promises to rival them both.

George Inness does not open his door to indiscriminate visitors at the usual Saturday receptions, but this will only quicken the curiosity of the public to see, when finished, the new pictures which he now has on his easel. One is an Italian view, and both are fair examples of the style of this conscientious and thoughtful artist.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

William A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—

"Christmas Echoes Quadrille." Dan Godfrey. A medley of popular songs of all sorts, with a handsome illustrated title page, which is the best part of it. As a specimen of music publishing it is *sans reproche;* as a specimen of musical arrangement it ranks in the same elevated line as the "Forty Thieves," "Pluto," or those other wonderful lyric dramas.

"Up in a Balloon Quadrille." G. Operti. On the same high standard. This is, however, the easy edition, so that the balloon takes a moderate flight.

"Live in My Heart and Pay No Rent." This is a new edition of Sam Lover's well known song.

White, Smith & Perry, of Boston, publish the "Coraline Polka," by Emily Knaosa—a pretty and pleasing dancing polka.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"Wreath of Gems," collection of songs, ballads and duets, with pianoforte accompaniment. This is, indeed, a rare and complete collection, comprising songs of all kinds, from Abt's beautiful *lieder* down to "Captain Jinks." Schumann, A. Lee, Hatton, Handel, Claribel, Glover, Millard and a hundred other composers find a place in this book.

"He Giveth His Beloved Sleep." Sacred song. Benedict. None but an accomplished musician and graceful composer like Jules Benedict could weave such a lovely work as this out of a simple waif of melody.

"Rest for the Weary," trio, Gounod. It would be difficult to find a trio for soprano voices which, without the slightest feature of difficulty, would make a better effect in a church than this beautiful little composition.

"I Think of Thee." W. R. Johnston. An exceedingly pretty ballad, with an accompaniment such as only a good musician can write.

"The Sailor Sighs." (*Il Marianaro Lungiomai.*) A very good reprint of Balfe's celebrated duet for contralto and tenor.

"Home Is Home, However Lowly." R. M. Taylor. A middling sort of ballad in spite of its excellent subject.

"Bessie Bell." Henry Swart. One of the old Christy's Minstrels' sort of ballads, and very good in its line.

"That's the Reason Why, Darling." song, Donnajoroski. A very unsatisfactory reason, too, as far as the music is concerned. The name of the composer is about the most remarkable feature in this composition.

"Jesus Wept." Sacred song, J. F. Barnett. A reprint of one of this favorite English composer's beautiful melodies.

"Will o' the Wisp." Capricietto. Jungmann. The work of a true musician with many graceful thoughts in it.

"La Mureka Waltz." Charles Godfrey. A reminiscence of the "Mabel Waltz."

"Three Preludes for the Organ." Mendelssohn, Gounod and Salvatori, will be found invaluable to the organist of a church. They are very easy.

S. T. Gordon publishes a spirited, dazzling galop called the "Hamlet Galop," by De Costa. It is easy and attractive and in the ballroom would be a favorite. A very good photograph of Edwin Booth is on the title page.

The Boston *Transcript* gives a report that the existing express lines will not be allowed on some of the Sound boats the coming summer. The steamboat proprietors think of establishing express routes of their own.

Look Out for the Cartoon by the Great American artist Hank E. Dore, the Last of the Grecian Bend, in the EVENING TELEGRAM of Monday.

A1.—Dress Your Hair With Barry's Tricopherous and then ask your m