TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Reception of Minister Motley in England.

THE CZAR AND PRESIDENT GRANT

Pursuit of the Filibusters in Cuba.

THEIR LEADER REPORTED KILLED.

The Insurgent Forces Massing at Las Tunas.

REGISTRATION IN TENNESSEE.

Decision of the State Supreme Court Against the Revision of the Lists.

CUBA.

The Spaniards Pursuing the Filibusters—Three of Their Cannon Reported Captured—The Battle at Puerto Padre Confirmed—Insurgents Massing Near Las Tunas.

HAVANA, May 31, 1869.

The troops are in active pursuit of the filibusters who landed in the Bay of Nipe, and have captured three of their cannon and killed Manuel Quarrez, the commander of the riflemen.

A heavy engagement has taken place at Puerto Padre.

The insurgents are massing their forces in the vicinity of Las Tunas.

A skirmish is reported near Cienfuegos between the regulars and insurgents.

Captain General Dulce's order sending a number of political prisoners to Spain has been revoked.

The British brig James Crow, with a cargo of molasses from Cienfuegos for New York, was lost on the 23d inst., and her crew have arrived at Batabano.

ENGLAND.

The Proposed International Yacht Race—Letter from Mr. Ashbury—The Measurement Question Reopened—Will there Be an International Ocean Race?

LONDON, May 31, 1869.

Mr. Ashbury has published a letter in the *Field* newspaper in reply to a statement that the owner of the Cambria is exerting himself for an ocean match across the Atlantic. Mr. Ashbury in his communication says that he has no intention to issue a challenge on behalf of the English yachts against the Americans. He made the proposal to sail across the Atlantic to New York against an American schooner.

The Cambria's Thames measurement (ten per cent margin) proposal was accepted by the owner of the Dauntless, but declined by Mr. Ashbury, because it did not come within the terms of the challenge. This reopens the Anglo-American discussion on the measurement question. When the Dauntless arrives she and the Cambria will be measured according to the Royal Thames Yacht Club rules, such measurement to be referred to a committee of the Yachting Congress, with any objections and proposals which may be offered by the Americans. The English also decide that this mode may be altered if the modification system be considered requisite or desirable that the two vessels be measured by the new national rules. If then the Dauntless comes within the terms of the challenge the race will take place in August, if not the Americans must find another vessel or no race across the Atlantic can take place.

Mr. Ashbury's letter here is regarded as a backdown, probably induced on account of the Cambria's evident loss of speed since her alterations.

Reception of Mr. Motley in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 31, 1869.

This morning Mr. Motley was waited upon by delegations from the American and from the Liverpool Chambers of Commerce. The former presented an address congratulating the Minister on his nomination and also on his safe arrival, expressing the earnest desire that friendly relations might continue to be maintained between the two countries, and concluding by offering the services of the Chamber, whenever they could be made useful in any way. Mr. Motley in reply, returned hearty thanks for the welcome tendered him, and assured the Chamber that it was the earnest wish and hope of President Grant and the people of the United States in general, to continue the cultivation of friendly relations between the two countries. The advancement of civilization depended upon the maintenance of peace between all nations, especially between England and America whose common blood and general interests in the spread of commerce and arts, render the preservation of peace particularly incumbent upon them. He further assured the Chamber that his most strenuous efforts should be devoted towards the maintenance of kindly relations between the two countries, especially when founded upon reason, justice, honor and principle, which were alike necessary in conducting the affairs of nations or individuals. He closed his reply by thanking the Chamber on behalf of the government of the United States and himself, personally, for the proffered assistance.

The address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was then presented, which expressed the deep interest that the members felt in the prosperity of the United States and the maintenance of cordial relations between the two governments. They trusted that sentiments of moderation and justice would animate all dealings between the two nations, and that all questions would be solved in accordance to mutual honor and interests. They furthermore alluded to the probable removal of the last vestige of the English protective policy, and expressed a hope that Mr. Motley would be instrumental in bringing about a reciprocal free trade movement in America. To this Mr. Motley repeated his sentiments formerly expressed, and furthermore stated that although the American nation was animated by an earnest hope and desire for peace, based upon justice, it has a dispassionate regard for its honor and interests in its dealings with other countries. While cherishing an earnest desire for the extension of commerce the government at Washington could not go beyond its functions in the fiscal arrangements of America, they being in the hands of the Congress.

After exchanging personal introductions the members of the delegations withdrew.

The London Press on Mr. Motley's Reception in Liverpool—The Minister's Arrival in London.

LONDON, May 31, 1869.

The London *Star*, in allusion to the reception of Minister Motley in Liverpool, says that it is assured, on the best authority, that Mr. Motley comes charged with a mission of peace and for the purpose of conciliation and binding closer the ties of friendship between the two nations. The writer entirely repudiates the statements that have been promulgated to the effect that the Minister comes armed with an authority to demand an immediate settlement of the Alabama claims.

This statement is regarded merely as newspaper "posh," the *Star* not having the slightest authority to speak on behalf of the Minister.

Mr. Motley arrived in London at half-past five o'clock, and is stopping at Mauritz's Hotel, in Regent street.

Passage of the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, May 31, 1869.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

A large number of petitions against the passage of the bill was then presented, after which Mr. James Maden Holt, member for Northeast Lancashire, made, and Lord Elcho, member for Haddingtonshire, seconded, a motion that the bill be rejected.

A long but uninteresting debate followed, terminating in the refusal of the House to accept Mr. Holt's proposition and the passage of the bill by a vote of 361 against 247.

The result was received with uproarious cheers from the Ministerial benches. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

GERMANY.

Meeting of the Protestant Congress.

WORMS, May 31, 1869.

The Protestant Congress which assembled here to-day was attended by 20,000 persons, including representatives from all the States of Germany. The Congress, by a unanimous vote, resolved against the Papal exhortation to return to the Roman Church, and in condemnation of the encyclical letter and syllabus.

The idea of the formation of a United German Church is mooted.

RUSSIA.

Friendly Intentions of the Czar Towards the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31, 1869.

The Emperor of Russia has signified his intention of sending an Envoy Extraordinary to Washington for the purpose of congratulating President Grant on the success of his election, and also to express the value that his Majesty sets on the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations.

EGYPT.

The Neutrality Question of the Suez Canal.

VIENNA, May 31, 1869.

It is said that Ismail Pasha's tour, which will extend throughout Europe, is for the purpose of determining the question whether the Suez Canal is to be considered a subject for the neutrality of all nations and for all time.

THE INDIANS.

Defeat of Texan Indians by Government Troops—Fourteen Indians Killed.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1869.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department:—

To Adjutant General TOWNSEND, War Department:—

An official report was received to-day of an engagement near Double Mountain, west of Fort Griffin, between a scouting party from the Fort and a band of Comanches and Kiowa Indians, in which fourteen Indians were killed. I will send a detailed report by mail. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

Attack on a Railroad Station—The Track Torn Up—Two Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, May 31, 1869.

A special despatch from Fort Leavenworth is to the effect that Fossil Creek station, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, was attacked by the Indians on Friday night last, and two men were killed and four wounded. The railroad track was torn up and thrown a considerable distance from the grading. A squad of General Custer's regiment, stationed at Fort Hays, had been ordered in pursuit of the Indians. Orders had been sent to the troops quartered in the Indian country to watch and, if possible, recapture the mules which were stolen from Sheridan. A company of the Seventh cavalry has been ordered to scout and picket the country around Asher creek, near the mouth of the Solomon.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Suicide in Montreal—Arrival of Immigrants.

MONTREAL, May 31, 1869.

Alexander Bryson, Jr., son of Alexander Bryson, of Bleury street, shot himself dead Sunday morning, between eleven and twelve oclock. He had been subject to severe attacks of epilepsy, followed by great despondency.

Last week the number of emigrants who arrived at Quebec by the Allan line was 3,258, of whom about eighty-five per cent went to the United States.

The annual procession of *Fête Dieu* took place yesterday from the French parish church to St. Patrick's, and was of the usual length and character.

TENNESSEE.

The Registry Law—Decision of the Supreme Court.

MEMPHIS, May 30, 1869.

The following is a synopsis of a decision of the Supreme Court at Brownsville yesterday:—

The State vs. Staten.—In this case the unanimous opinion of the court was to-day delivered by Judge Henry K. Smith. The Court held that the right to vote was a clear legal right secured to citizens under the constitutional rights of Tennessee; that the elective franchise stood on as high a ground as the right to property or any other right secured by the constitution; that this right once vested could be taken away by due process of law only; that the power attempted to be conferred on the Governor by acts of the Legislature to set aside registration for frauds and irregularities, or other causes, is a judicial power which cannot be conferred or exercised by the Executive of this State, and for that reason all his acts and proclamations in setting aside registrations in counties and parts of counties are absolutely null and void, and holders of certificates granted by previous registration commissioners are entitled to vote by reason of the same.

Judge Shackelford delivered a separate opinion, concurring with this decision, but went further, and cited the case of Redly vs. Sherbook in justification of his opinion that the franchise acts are constitutional. The other judges reserved, in this case, the question of the constitutionality of the several franchise acts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Will of Dr. Rush, Health Officer of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1869.

The will of Dr. James Rush disposes of a million dollars, and the estate, after providing for certain moderate legacies, goes to the Philadelphia Library Company, to purchase a lot and erect a building, to be entitled the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, and it is designed to be a monument to his father-in-law, Jacob Ridgway, and his wife, Phœbe Ann Rush, from whom he derived most of his fortune. The will gives directions for the management of the library, as to the choice of books, and especially cautions the managers against competing with other libraries in the number of their volumes. He advises them not to give much space to those "teachers of disjointed thinking—the daily newspapers." Novels and mischievous reviews also receive some pretty hard hits.

The Governor has appointed John E. Addicks Health Officer of this city in place of General H. G. Sickels, resigned in consequence of his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 31—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for money and the account. United States bonds firm; five-twenties 80¾. Railroad stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois, 96.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 31.—United States five-twenty bonds 86, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 31—4:30 P. M.—The market closed at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, May 31.—Cotton closed quiet and steady for both stock on spot and afloat. Cotton afloat 135¼ francs; on spot, 140 francs.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 31.—California white wheat 9s. 9d. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Lard is firm at 70s. per cwt. Bacon, 60s. per cwt., for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Spirits turpentine, 28s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 31—4:30 P. M.—Sugar afloat, easier; on the spot, unchanged. Linseed oil, £31.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, May 31.—Petroleum firmer. Standard white, 47½f.

A Rondout boatman, name unknown, was assaulted in West Troy on Sunday by a man named Lynch, who cut a gash in the boatman's jaw with a razor. The razor broke in the wound. The injured man will recover.

"OUR WORK."

Lecture by Mrs. Harper at Shiloh Church.

Shiloh church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, was well filled last night with colored people who came to hear Mrs. F. E. G. Harper, one of their own race, discourse upon "Our Work." Rev. M. Ray presided and introduced the speaker in a few fitting words. She said that this nation had been a divided one. One half had believed in slavery and one half in freedom; one half in the divine right of the master and the other in the divine right of the slave. That was the aspect of affairs so far as the white people were concerned. Why, it was asked, had the colored race been at the bottom of the social scale? The Jew, the German, the Irishman were speedily merged in the body politic and became part and parcel of the nation, while the colored people were social pariahs and political outcasts. The speaker did not know that there was any invincible antagonism against any particular color, if there was it certainly was not black. There was not a lady who thought her wardrobe at all complete without one or more black dresses. The colored people's hair was not perfectly straight, but that was not the ground of the prejudice. If one should go down to the watering places he would see a great many ladies doing their best to put kinks in their hair, while on the other hand the colored people were doing the best they could to straighten out theirs. The speaker said she would concede that her people had been poor in a land of wealth and ignorant in a land of culture, yet she thought that they possessed elements of strength and of progress. The colored man had brain power, muscular power and political power. The colored people, too, as a race, had great faith, and this had been their support in the past and would insure their triumph in the future. What the race needed most was the development of its brain power, not for the sake of rivalry, but for the sake of raising the race in the scale of being. How was it, it was asked, that the white man had succeeded? There was a time when the island of Manhattan was sold for twenty-four dollars. It was knowledge, combined with muscle and enterprise, that had made New York the third or fourth city of the globe. This brain power was not lacking in the colored race, but, like the power of steam before the time of Watt, the power of electricity before the time of Morse, the power of the sunbeam before the time of Daguerre, it was a dormant force only awaiting some one to bring it out. Its development depended on education. In New York there were 29,000 colored people, and only 2,000 names of their children were on the school registry, while but about 700 were in actual attendance. Some of the colored people said they knew enough already. They had got along well enough. But times were changing more and more. Rude muscular labor was coming in contact with the achievements of science. By and by this competition will be so great that a people who have nothing but their hands to rely upon, and unskilled hands at that, would be driven to the wall. The colored man should not be content with ignorance. In certain circumstances contentment was a Christian virtue; but there was such a thing as an evil contentment. Contentment with poverty, with ignorance, when no effort was put forth to overcome either, was always degrading. As people sowed so would they reap, was as true in the moral as in the physical world. If the colored people sowed idleness and ignorance they would reap social contempt. No race had ever done anything until they had become owners of land. It need not be expected that the colored race would be any exception to the general law. They would never come into possession of their full power and command the respect of other races until like Anteus they touched the earth. A race always looking up to another race for bread would be a race always covered with contempt. But, a colored man would ask, "How shall I get land?" Let them get it as the Germans do who, on the average, when they land in this country, have but sixty-eight dollars a piece. There were a number of young colored men who would go to Newport, or Niagara, or Long Branch, and who would make more than this the coming summer, and return to the city and spend it all before winter in trifles that amounted to nothing. The colored people should be to the South what the German and Norwegian are to the great Northwest. They should get the cotton power into their hands and use it for intelligence, for liberty and for civilization, as in the past it had been used for ignorance, for slavery and for barbarism. Colored people should be taught to respect their word as slavery taught them to disregard it. They should learn to despise no work unless it was selling whiskey, and they should take the first thing at hand and stick to that until something better offered, determined the while to become worthy of something better. The colored race has been a race claiming the nation's pity; now let them be a race demanding their respect—not by clamoring for their rights, but by going to work and faithfully performing their duties. Their daughters should be trained up to be useful. They should not be at the piano or working cats or dogs in embroidery while their mothers were up to their elbows in the washtub working for their support. Find a house where this state of affairs exists and it might be set down as a certainty that there was something wrong there. If one wants to know what young men are let him find out what kind of women he associates with. Mrs. Harper spoke at considerable length, giving much other sensible advice, which, if needed, cannot but tell on the condition of the race in whose behalf she labors.

CRIME.

The Knife and Axe—Determined Suicide—Slaughter by Street Cars—Hurried Descent.

For some days a revival of murders, cutting affrays, car and stage mangling, suicides and fights has been in progress, and, judging from those recorded to day, below and elsewhere, it seems to be gaining strength day by day.

Captain Adair's precinct contributed a bloody contest in which the axe and the knife figured conspicuously. At half-past four, in East Thirty-ninth street, a pitched battle took place between Simon McCabe on the one side, and a brother and sister, Thomas Bradley and Margaret Harvey, living in that street. McCabe was too much for both his antagonists, and inflicted severe wounds upon Bradley with an axe, and two ugly cuts on Margaret with a knife, which he plied with infuriated vigor. The wounds of the parties were dressed by a surgeon, and McCabe arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first precinct station house.

About half-past six o'clock last evening Borsley Sheridan, of No. 50 West Forty-first street, while leaving the front platform of Third avenue car No. 84, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, fell backward and was run over. He was severely injured about the head, arms and body, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon Mary Gallagher, a child aged seven years, fell from a window at No. 51 Mulberry street into the yard, was severely injured internally and sent to Bellevue Hospital, from which she was subsequently removed by her parents to their residence at the above number.

Another of those horrors—self-murder—that are of so frequent occurrence startled the residents of Attorney street early last evening. At No. 122 for some time there has resided with his wife and seven children a German named Henry Eckenworth, aged about forty years. For many years he has been a slave to intoxicating liquors to such an extent that at times reason seemed to be on the eve of taking its departure; but after these periodical sprees he would abstain for a time and somewhat recover from his dissipation. For a week or two Eckenworth has given himself entirely to the worship of king Gambrinus, and the result is that his old fits of temporary insanity returned. At a quarter past five he deliberately repaired to the third story of his residence, constructed an impromptu noose with a strap, which he attached to the top of the doorway, fitted his neck into the inviting slip and launched himself into eternity. When found by a member of his family he was beyond the hope of resuscitation. The police were notified of the occurrence, and on repairing to the house cut the body down, and a Coroner was notified, who gave a permit for the preparation of the body for burial.

Ellen Johnston, of No. 7 Duane street, while intoxicated, took an overdose of ether, but was saved through the instrumentality of Dr. Armstrong, of the Central office. Not satisfied with the first experiment she attempted to take laudanum, but was prevented from doing so.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The New York State Fair will be held at Elmira on September 14, 15, 16 and 17. Entries close August 21.

The carriage manufactory of Mr. F. L. Chapman in Cambridge, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $15,000.

William H. Anderson, an apparently successful dry goods dealer in Louisville, Ky., has made an assignment. His liabilities are said to exceed $1,000,000.

Rev. Rodman Lewis, Chaplain of the United States Navy, died at Binghamton, N. Y., on Sunday last. He had been a clergyman for fifty-one years, thirty of which were spent in the navy.

The body of a man was found yesterday morning in the water at Bay Ridge, L. I. It was dressed in a black coat, blue vest, jean pants, flannel shirt and gaiter shoes, and had an India ink mark of an anchor and cross on the left arm.

The Archimedean Axle Works of Barber, Sheldon & Co., at the Auburn Prison, were partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The storeroom and kitchen of the prison, together with the provisions, were destroyed, and breakfast for the prisoners had to be procured outside.

Ole Bull yesterday tried his violin in the Boston Coliseum and pronounced the acoustic qualities of the building excellent. He will during the three days' festival perform his own arrangement of "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by the orchestra of 1,000 instruments.

Six prisoners escaped from the Detroit jail on Sunday, and among them was Johnson, the man who attempted to assassinate Allen Pinkerton. The jail at the time of the escape was left in charge of a boy seventeen years old. The prisoners have proceeded to Canada. A reward of $500 has been offered for the return of Johnson.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We have had at this place of amusement the spectacles of the "Black Crook," the "White Fawn" and the "Forty Thieves." Last night we had "Sinbad, the Sailor," with the Lydia Thompson troupe doing the honors. As the "Fawn" was worse than the "Crook" and the "Forty Thieves" worse than the "Fawn," so in the same order of retrogradation may be classed "Sinbad" as represented before a full house last night. It is neither spectacular, melodramatic, pointed, witty, nor racy. The scenery seems to have been what was left of the refuse which those enterprising managers, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, found in their garrets after the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn" had run their day. As an extravaganza it may pass current for its conglomeration of negro minstrelsy and carnival masquerade in their most extravagant features, with clog dancing, grotesque make-ups, small wit, and new songs with old tunes, and similar attractions for the million. As a sensation for a theatre that claims to be first class it is beneath criticism. Without plot, with no crisp in the dialogue, without local hits that might be introduced by any play-corner of ordinary comprehension, with no scenic effects that bear comparison with those which have been produced at the same place under the same management, "Sinbad" is simply a tedious sublimate of nonsense, which even children unaccustomed to representations in sawdust, could scarcely bear a repetition of. When the Lydia Thompson troupe started in this city in "Ixion," at Wood's, a long and prosperous career of popularity was predicted for them, and in this piece of "Sinbad" at Niblo's they impart all that grace, vivacity, charming manners, and sparkling and spangled beauty can to rescue an otherwise fated piece from merited oblivion. But even the lovely Lydia, with her resplendent constellation of matchless beauties, cannot save it, Mr. Becket labors with zeal, fidelity and success to make his Protean part acceptable; and so with most of the other performers, including the Clodoche troupe of male dancers, without whose buffoonery in the final scene the curtain would fall upon an audience aroused in no degree to enthusiasm from the beginning to the end of the performance. As the piece evidently did not cost much in its production, its withdrawal in order to give place to something more worthy the taste of our people and the talents of the company at Niblo's would not occasion a grievous loss to the treasury of the management; on the contrary, it might lead to its replenishment, instead of its rapid depletion.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The attractive novelty at this establishment last evening was the revival of that old and favorite play of "The Lady of Lyons," the two principal figures in the foreground being Edwin Adams as Claude Melnotte and Miss Blanche De Bar as Pauline. Of the Claude of Mr. Adams it is needless to say more than this—that it is exactly the character to suit him, and that he is precisely the party to do the romantic, ambitious, accomplished, fine-looking, poetical and patriotic prince of peasants and Prince of Como. Of Miss De Bar, as Pauline, it would be unfair to put her to the test of comparison with the most famous of Paulines of the past twenty years; but that she looks the proud, haughty and aspiring beauty of Lyons, and plays the loving and devoted woman with feeling and appreciation of her duty, must be conceded. If she appeared at times a little timid and constrained it was but natural under the circumstances. The house, in its judgment, thought her fairly entitled to an equal share of the liberal applause at every point in the play given to Mr. Adams, and so she received it. Miss Fanny Morant's Madame Deschapelles is as stately and exclusive as a newly created duchess, and withal as gracious and graceful as if born to a coronet. Miss Proudfoot's Widow Melnotte is excellent. Fenno is at home as the blunt and honest soldier Damas, though perhaps at times a little too powerful in the exercise of his splendid voice. Mr. Frank Lawlor does Beauseant with the cool discretion of an old diplomat, and Mr. Norris, as his friend Glavis, does not forget that he is on his good behavior as a man of quality. Of the other characters it is enough that without an exception they contributed their share to the harmonious rendering of the play.

As for the mounting of the piece, the scenery, machinery and all the accessories of the stage, they are elegant and sumptuous beyond any precedent in the production of this pretty and popular story. The painter, carpenter and upholsterer shared in the honors of the night. The play as thus given was welcomed with enthusiasm; and is as good as new. It will be repeated this evening and every evening through the week. The house last night was good, notwithstanding the heat and the threatening rain, and from the opening reception of the play it will surely have a good run, for as here represented it is a beautiful thing.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Kiraify troupe of Hungarian dancers made their first appearance in this country last night, at this theatre, in the pantomime of "Hiccory Diccory Dock," and created quite a furor by the graceful and dashing manner in which they curveted on the "light fantastic toe." Like the Clodoche troupe, they come to us from Europe with the best of professional reputations, but they differ from the Clodoche troupe in every particular. The troupe consists of nine women and two men, and they are known as "characteristic sensational dancers." Last evening they fairly took their audience by storm, by the spirit and abandon with which they went through their saltatorial gyrations, and were rapturously recalled on the termination of their mad yet beautiful dance. This troupe is an entire ballet in itself of *premieres danseuses*, with Mlle. Hantola as the chief, assisted by her two brothers. Their movements are remarkably rapid, and their feet are often much higher than their heads. They have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of Dr. Swinburne's vaccine matter and their voyage across the Atlantic, and we may therefore expect to see them improve on further acquaintance. As for "H. H. Dock," we may here add that the last pantomimic offspring of the comical, cunning Fox is growing stronger and more popular night by night. It is extremely ludicrous, and consequently enjoyable, and bids fair to remain with us during the summer solstice to prevent us from melting by the sheer force of its cool and refreshing nonsense.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Mlle. Tostée last evening, as announced on the bills, took her farewell of the American stage, appearing in the two characters in which she has achieved her greatest successes here and with which she has become most popularly identified on this side of the water. The bill comprised the second acts of the "Grand Duchess" and "La Belle Hélène," with nearly the original cast—Monsieur Aujac in the character of Fritz being the single exception—and the third act of "Barbe Bleue," with Mlle. Tostée as Boulotte—a *rôle* in which she is less familiar to our playgoers than either of the others, but in which, notwithstanding Irma's triumphs, she has achieved flattering success. In each piece she was frequently encored, and at the fall of the curtain was brought to the front by most enthusiastic and sustained manifestations of applause and approval. The theatre was well filled, apparently with the most ardent admirers of her abilities as an actress, or with those who were anxious to give her at her departure from the American stage the warmest expressions of their appreciation of her efforts while among us to render *opera bouffe* as palatable and amusing as it was in the power of a talented actress to do. The departing favorite was very ably sustained throughout the performance, each and all being anxious, to the best of their ability, to make Mademoiselle's valedictory a great success and a treat long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—Unending and untiring novelty continues to characterize the nightly performances at this popular place of amusement, and the result is no intermission in the crowded houses. As usual "Tony" himself is the great and irrepressible feature in his comic songs. Last evening, in addition to a varied and interesting programme, was given a burlesque entitled "Othello, and his Man Friday." The part of the dashing Moor was taken by Tony, who threw into his delineation of the character the most grotesque humor imaginable. The rich comicalities of the piece and the acting kept the house in an incessant roar of laughter.

IRVING HALL—SIGNOR MANZOCCHI'S CONCERT.—A very good audience, with a fair sprinkling of fashion, attended the complimentary concert given last evening by the pupils of Signor Manzocchi to their distinguished teacher. Mme. Martinez, Mrs. Osborne, Miss A. Hoffman, Miss Laura Le Mon, Mlle. F. De Gebele, and Messrs. Bey and Fossati were the vocalists, and Miss Adelaide Manzocchi the pianist. The latter, a little girl of thirteen years, whom one would not suppose to possess sufficient power or brilliancy of touch or style of playing for the works of Liszt, played the Rigoletto Fantasia without a mistake in regard to technique. She made the genuine hit of the evening, and was received with well deserved applause. It is seldom we have listened to an amateur concert with such pleasure, and the proficiency of some of the vocalists was a satisfactory evidence of the thorough system of the *beneficiare* in regard to training the voice.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—John Brougham's popular local sensational drama, in five acts and numerous tableaux, entitled "The Lottery of Life," was presented last evening at this theatre before a fair audience in point of numbers. The scenery and stage appointments were very well managed, and the play ran quite smoothly, and to the evident satisfaction of the spectators, who repeatedly testified their appreciation by applause. The principal parts were sustained by Messrs. William Harris, George Aiken and E. Lamb. "New York Life" will be continued during the week. On Friday evening the benefit of the treasurer of the Park theatre, Mr. Sidney Sammis, will take place.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

"Chiliperic," an *opera bouffe* by Herve, will be given this evening at the Théâtre Français for the first time in this country. The opera enjoys an immense popularity abroad, and will be produced at the above named theatre under Mr. Grau's immediate supervision in a manner which cannot fail to make it acceptable to our music-loving citizens. But few representations of this opera will be given, as the season at the Français closes in less than two weeks.

"The Old Drury," more popularly known as the "Old Bowery," is once more agog with dramatic sensations. Miss Kate Fisher, of horseback fame, has consigned "Mazeppa" and "The French Spy" to oblivion, at least for the present, and has taken kindly to "The Three Fast men." In this drama Miss Fisher is afforded an excellent opportunity for displaying the full power of her dramatic ability by assuming no less than nine different characters, to see any single one of which is worth more than the price of admission to witness the entire nine.

A season of German opera, under the direction of Carl Bergmann, commences to-morrow evening at the Stadt theatre. All the leading German artists in this country have been engaged, and it is the intention of the management to produce the different operas in a creditable manner. Operas will be given on every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

We understand that the Cuban Ladies' Relief Association of this city are about to give a series of superb *tableaux vivants*. The first will be given at the Brooklyn Athenæum to-morrow evening and the next at an early day in New York. The members of the society themselves are to personate the characters, and as ladies of distinction are at the head of the enterprise it promises to be a perfect success.

Miss Ada Webb has returned to this city from the West after one of the most brilliant and successful series of engagements of the season. She has played in all the principal cities of the West to large audiences, excepting Chicago, which city she carefully avoided, as she is not yet married. Miss Emma Webb, who is also in the city, has retired from the stage, and is preparing to enter the lecture field next winter. The vivacious Emma is a strong anti-women's rights woman, and will doubtless give the petticoated nondescripts of the period some pretty severe knocks.

Joe Jefferson on Saturday afternoon closed a four weeks' engagement at the Boston theatre. He appeared in but one play—"Rip Van Winkle"—during the entire month, which realized him $15,000, with an equal amount for the theatre. The "Hub" evidently begins to recognize merit.

Mr. Mark Smith opened at McVickar's theatre, Chicago, last night, for a brief season of standard comedies.

HORSE NOTES.

Every preparation to insure a successful meeting is being made by the American Jockey Club, and the horses are at their work every morning with the breaking of the day. In addition to the stables which have been trained in this neighborhood there are on hand at the park many horses from a distance. McConnell & Thompson, of Ohio, have Vauxhall, Bayswater, Lobelia and the two year old, full brother to General Duke, Anna Mace, by Leamington out of Luxemburg's dam, and a sister to Ansel. Mr. Buford, from Kentucky, has Pleasureville and Eminence, both four year olds—Pleasureville by Australian out of Bonnet, sister to Lightning; Eminence is by Lexington out of sister to Vandal. Mr. O'Fallon, from St. Louis, has Plantagenet, The Banshee, Alta Vela and several others. Major Thos. Doswell has Abdel-Kader and two two year olds. The campaign will open on Wednesday next with the match day, on which there are three races to be run, two of them between two year olds and one between three year olds. These will be of great interest to breeders. The first regular day has five races, including the hurdle race. In the Fordham Stakes, handicap, the race seems to be quite open. It appears to us that Hira, La Polka and Bayswater are likely to be near at the finish. In the Belmont Stakes, for three year olds, there are thirty-seven entries. The fifth race is a sweepstakes for two year old fillies, five furlongs. On the second day four races will be run, consisting of mile heats, a two and a quarter mile dash for the Westchester Cup, a selling race, and a dash of one mile and an eighth by three year olds. The third day will begin with a five furlong race for two year olds, which has twenty-four nominations, to be followed by the Ladies' Stake for three year old fillies, a mile and five furlongs; then two mile heats, which will be a great event; the day to close with a selling race. The fourth day's sport will open with a hurdle race, to be followed by the Jockey Club Handicap, a dash of two miles; then a dash of a mile and three quarters. The fourth race will be a dash of three miles for all ages; and the meeting to close with a five furlong dash between colts and fillies foaled in 1867.

On Thursday, June 10, will be offered for sale, at Jerome Park, to the highest bidder, four yearlings. They were bred by Mr. Cameron at the Clifton Stud Farm. The first is a bay filly, by Leamington out of Jerusalem, by Jericho. This filly is very high bred, having the crosses of Faugh-a-Ballagh, Pantaloon, Jericho, Orlando, Velocipede and Whisker, own brother to Whalebone, Web, Wire and Woful. The second is a brown filly, by Leamington out of Bapta, by Kingston. The third is a filly, by Leamington out of Nelly Graves, by Eclipse. The fourth is a colt by Breckenridge out of Sophia, by Bonnie Scotland. This is an excellent chance for some of the young members of the American Jockey Club to make up a stable of racers. Another opportunity will be offered them at the Valley Brook Farm on the 9th of June, when Mr. Watson's entire stable of racers will be sold without reserve.

The entries for the Prospect Park Fair Ground racing meeting, which is to commence on the 26th inst., are unusually large and comprise the best horses in the country. There will be five races each day. The handicaps are full and the weights very reasonable, and we think the majority will accept. The course is well suited for running, and there is no doubt that the race meeting will be fully as successful as was the trotting meeting which terminated on Saturday last.

The entries for the trotting meeting at Mystic Park, Boston, which takes place next week, are very large. There are thirteen in the first purse, five in the second, seven in the third, four in the fourth—which is for teams—twelve in the fifth, thirteen in the sixth, seven in the seventh and six in the eighth purse—which is one of $4,000. The entries for this are George Palmer, Lucy, Bashaw Jr., American Girl, George Wilkes and Goldsmith Maid.

The entries for the Narragansett Park meeting have been made, and they present a grand array of great names. The Park has always been popular with the public, and the attendance at every meeting has been large and the fields more numerous than at any other place in the country. In the first purse there are eight horses engaged. In the second, which is for stallions, there are George Wilkes, Rhode Island and Bashaw, Jr. In the third purse no less than thirteen have entered, and in the fourth we find eleven. In the fifth purse, for teams, there are Old Put and Honest Allen, Twang and Mac, India Rubber Ben and Rosa, Jessie Wales and Darkness, and General McClellan and Garibaldi. In purse number six the entries are ten. In number seven there are no less than eighteen entries. Then we come to the purse of $3,000, mile heats, three in five, open to all. The following is the brilliant list:—George Wilkes, American Girl, George Palmer, Rhode Island, Lady Thorn, Lucy, Bashaw, Jr., and Goldsmith Maid.

The half interest in the trotting horse, Shepherd Knapp, Jr., was purchased by Dr. Warren Page, of Boston, for $5,000, immediately after the trot on Thursday, which was won by Shepherd Knapp in most excellent time, at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

The race horse General Duke has again fallen lame, and has been stopped in his work. It is not probable that he will be able to run at Jerome Park in the handicaps.

The Duke of Hamilton's French stud was sold by auction on Saturday, the 15th ult., at the French Tattersall, by M. Salvador Chéri, the date having been brought forward from the 2d of June, at which it was originally fixed. Twenty-six lots were offered, the only horses kept back being Sly Fox and Beadle. The total produce of the sale was 91,250 francs. The four year olds Capitaliste and Gouvernail were taken by Viscount de Montreuil for 17,000 francs, and 12,500 francs respectively; Innerdale and Lanark were taken by Lord Poulett for 14,500 francs and 6,500 francs; Said, at 4,000 francs, and Sultan, at 1,300 francs, were secured for the Government breeding studs. The highest prices paid for the two year olds were 7,000 francs by Mr. Merton, for Bretteville, and 6,800 francs by the Viscount de Montreuil, for France II.

The Duke of Hamilton appears to have reconsidered his determination to retire from the turf, and will now keep a few horses in training at Chantilly under the charge of Planner. Those bought in last Saturday's sale by the Viscount de Montreuil, and consisting of Capitaliste, Gouvernail, Recambole, Follette and France II., were taken for their owner. Several others belonging to his Grace have arrived at Chantilly from Newmarket.

The racing stable of M. Elyott Bower is in a fair way to become one of the most important in France, rarely a week passing without some additions being made to it. The last purchases are Chatelherault, three years, by private contract, of the Duke of Hamilton; Mlle. de Maupas, three years (own sister to Pompier); and Bretteville, two years, at the sale of the same nobleman's stud; eight yearlings and ten foals from the Haras of Montgeroult.

M. du Garreau's Jean Diable met with an accident while running in the Prix de l'Empereur at Poitiers, and had to be shot.

M. Porte has sold Nivelle to Count de Perrégaux; M. Balensi took M. Delamarre's Colière for 1,115 francs and the amount of the stakes, after she had run unplaced in the selling race at Chantilly on Sunday last.

M. Suchel has declared forfeit for Thabor in all his engagements and for Grandchamp in the Prix de la Venerie at Fontainebleau.

The winnings of Count de Lagrange at the Paris Spring Meeting amounted to 173,450 francs, or more than half of the total stakes run for.

SPLIT AMONG THE NEW YORK CITY REPUBLICANS.

At a special meeting of the Eighteenth District Union Republican Association, held last evening, a preamble and resolutions were offered by Christopher Pullman and G. W. Lyon denouncing the Union Republican General Committee as a lot of lobbyists and office holders and seekers, pledging support to the national administration in its efforts to reunite the whole country and reduce the national debt, calling upon the Republican State Central Committee to purify and reorganize the party in this city, and recommending the appointment of a committee to confer with other republican organizations in New York with a view to the formation of a new general committee.

The resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Lyon, Pullman, Spencer Kirby, John Webber, William D. Sloane and Judge Kelly were appointed the conference committee.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.

On Sunday morning at one o'clock, a wealthy farmer named Thaddeus Durland, of Chester, Orange county, was waylaid by two men while he was driving home, and when near Greycourt station on the Erie Railroad, one of the men