

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Disastrous, Widespread and Fatal Fire in Constantinople.

Roumanian Schoolboy Play Magnified into a Massacre.

Royalism and Abolitionism in Spain.

Radical Revolutionism in Great Britain and Ireland.

TURKEY.

Disastrous Fire in Constantinople—Churches, Mosques, Theatres, Consulates and Private Residences Consumed—Loss of Life.

Constantinople, June 6, 1870. Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, a fire broke out which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest quarters of the city.

A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings.

The efforts of the firemen and the citizens to stop the progress of the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portuguese Ambassadors, the Consulates, the Naom Theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes.

The fire at this hour (noon) is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

The Fire Isolated, but Still Fierce. Constantinople, June 6—Evening. The conflagration has been checked.

Though the flames are still raging fiercely at some points they cannot spread. Houses have been blown up and the fire isolated.

The loss of property is immense, as the burned district includes one of the wealthiest and best built quarters of the city.

All the archives and plate of the British Legation were saved.

ROUMANIA.

Schoolboys' Play Magnified to Riot. London, June 6, 1870. The riot at Botoschany, mentioned in these despatches yesterday, was a trivial affair.

The affair was simply a playful quarrel among schoolboys, involving the fracture of some window glass panes.

Reports from these provinces have been greatly exaggerated of late.

ENGLAND.

Irish Radical Revolutionism. London, June 6, 1870. It is reported that the police are discovering ramifications of the Fenian plot in every direction, not only in London, but elsewhere in England, and even in Wales.

Arms and ammunition destined for parties in Dublin, and apparently designed to be used immediately, have been discovered here.

Several hundred boxes of war material ready for shipment have been seized at Holyhead, and the persons in whose charge they were taken into custody.

The authorities are watchful. The public excitement has not abated.

Crime, Emigration, Politics and Food. London, June 6, 1870. The Commission on Amnesty has refused to hear counsel for the Fenian prisoners.

The transport steamer Crocodile will take out three hundred dockyard people for Canada.

White, who attempted to murder Charles Braxton, M. P., has been pronounced insane, and placed under proper restraint.

Lord Mahon, conservative, has been elected to Parliament from East Suffolk, not Mahew as reported.

The Pall Mall Gazette alludes to the activity in Mark Lane, and says the tone of the markets there has become very sharp and excited as at the present moment.

A Fenian War Panic. London, June 6—Evening. A panic prevails at Tynemouth in regard to the Fenians.

It was reported that they threatened to seize the castle. The guards around the castle have been doubled, and precautionary measures have been taken by the town authorities.

CROP REPORTS.

London, June 6, 1870. Reports from Central and Southern France represent that the appearance of wheat is not promising, while a fair average crop is expected in the Northern and Eastern sections.

In Russia the prospects of the wheat crop are mending, but prices at Odessa continue steady.

"Lothair" as Seen by the Magazines. London, June 6, 1870. The monthly magazines of all parties denounce Mr. Dumas's novel "Lothair" as "immoral, shallow and snobbish."

DEATH.

Liverpool, June 6, 1870. Robert Rankin died in this city yesterday afternoon.

SPAIN.

Royalist Ratification. Madrid, June 6, 1870. A great manifestation in favor of Espartaco for King of Spain was made by his adherents in this city yesterday.

The Abolitionist Legislation. Madrid, June 6, 1870. The scheme of Minister Moret for the abolition of slavery is now in the hands of a special committee of the Cortes, where it will be subjected to considerable modifications.

PORTUGAL.

Political Reform—Military Force. Lisbon, June 6, 1870. The Duke of Saldanha announces that the government will make important political reforms, and that the army will be recruited to the full peace standard of 30,000 men.

The Duke refused to hold any communication with the present Italian Minister here and will address himself directly to the Cabinet at Florence.

The Mission to Washington. Lisbon, June 6, 1870. The appointment of Figueira y Morat to the Portuguese legation at Washington is gazetted to-day.

FRANCE.

Humanity Still Feible. Paris, June 6, 1870. Three children of Prince Napoleon are very ill with scarlet fever.

The Mission to Washington. Paris, June 6, 1870. M. Prevost Paradol, who has been appointed French Minister to the United States at Washington, will take his departure from France for the scene of his official labor towards the end of the present month.

GREECE.

Royalty in Civil Battle—Party Clearance. London, June 6, 1870. Telegrams from Athens announce the departure of King George and the royal family for Corfu.

A despatch to Sir Henry Bulwer indignantly repudiates the insinuation that there was an understanding between the opposition party in Greece and the brigands of Marathon.

ROME.

Not With Us is Against Us. London, June 6, 1870. The Civetta Cattolica of Rome has a bitter article on modern Catholics, whom it denounces as worse than heathen.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Despatches to America Under Difficulties. London, June 6, 1870. The Irish telegraph lines are not working well to-day.

At present it is impossible to communicate with Valencia, the point where the land lines connect with the English cable.

As a consequence telegrams from English cities for the United States are going forward by the following somewhat circuitous route—By channel cable to Brest; thence by French cable to St. Pierre; thence by Newfoundland Company's cable to Sidney, C. B.; thence by Newfoundland land line to Port Hood, and thence by the Western Union lines to the various cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

Notwithstanding this unusual route, there is no apparent delay in the transmission of messages. The working of the lines in this way demonstrates the wisdom and practical value of the joint-purse arrangement made by the English and French cable companies some time since.

In the absence of some such arrangement America would not be in telegraphic communication with Europe to-day, because the lines of both companies are disordered. The English line is crippled from Valencia east, and the French line from St. Pierre west; but by jumping from one cable to the other, as it were, in mid-ocean, complete telegraphic communication is restored.

Cable Accident. London, June 6, 1870. The telegraph cable which crosses St. George's Channel to Wexford is broken, and communication with the Irish wires, which connect with the Atlantic cable, is suspended.

YACHTING.

Mr. Ashbury's Promise of a New Vessel. London, June 6, 1870. The newspapers of London this morning recall the words of Commodore Ashbury about his building a new yacht if the Cambria were again defeated, and assert that the Egretta's victory over the Commodore's yacht on Saturday was complete.

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CUBA.

Admiral Poor's Mail. Key West, June 6, 1870. The report that the mail sent to Admiral Poor was seized in Havana by the Spanish authorities was made without any foundation.

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AUSTRALASIA.

Flood in Hills—Mining Matters Depressed—The Eight Hour Law in Melbourne—Decrease in the Gold Yield. San Francisco, June 16, 1870. The steamship Ajax arrived to-day from Honolulu, where she connected with the steamship City of Melbourne from Sydney.

The Ajax brought over two hundred passengers, the majority of whom are en route to England, and a heavy English mail. The dates from New Zealand are to May 4.

The provinces were still suffering from depression, but there were symptoms of recovery. The natives claimed an important victory over the government troops on the west coast.

The Australian colonies are to April 27th. The town of Gunnah had been burnt, and the inhabitants compelled to leave. The towns of Hill, Windsor, West Maitland, Godburn and other places had been visited by flood, which caused the loss of many lives. An immense number of sheep were drowned.

Mining matters were depressed. The Victoria Insurance Company had declared a dividend of two pounds sterling a share. The Melbourne and Ballarat had started the eight hour movement. They paraded the streets and made other demonstrations.

It was rumored in the Avoca district that new gold discoveries had been made. Robertson had resumed the Premiership. Another difficulty had occurred in the Government Department and one of the officials had been arrested.

The gold yield is estimated at 300,000 ounces less than that of last year. The ship Rattler sailed from Melbourne on the 11th of April for New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Important Railroad Enterprise—Fatal Accident. Concord, June 6, 1870. The survey of an important railroad link connecting the towns of Peterboro and Hillsboro will be completed in a few days.

This road will connect the Hillsboro road from this city with the Peterboro and Monadnock road, and with the Concord road at Winchester. It is making the distance from this city to New York twenty-eight miles shorter than existing routes.

The road will be put under contract within three months. At Deerfield yesterday two lands, name Little and Bean, aged respectively ten and five years, during the absence of their parents, found an old musket which the elder had discharged, blowing off the head of the younger one.

THE INDIANS.

Battle Between the Sioux and Cheyennes. Chicago, June 6, 1870. News has been received in this city from Fort Stevenson, Dakota territory, that a party of Sioux Indians near that point had attacked a party of Cheyennes, killing one and wounding several others.

The Cheyennes, to the number of about 800 lodges, were terribly exasperated, and were threatening war to the knife against the Sioux. Four or five other tribes had manifested a disposition to unite with the Cheyennes in their work of revenge, and there are prospects of bloody times among the savages in that region.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

White Monday Observance in London and Liverpool. London, June 6, 1870. The stock exchange was closed on Monday the Stock Exchange at London, and the cotton and other markets here, are closed.

Paris Bourse—Paris, June 6—The Bourse closed dull. Renten, 7 1/2 etc. London Produce Market—London, June 6—S. P. M.—Wheat, 4s 10d; Flour, 2s 6d; Beans, 3s 6d; Corn, 2s 6d; Hour, 2s 6d; Whiskey, 10s 2d; Red Western, 8s 6d; Red Winter, 8s 6d.

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MEXICO.

The City of Oaxaca Nearly Destroyed by an Earthquake.

Over 114 Persons Killed, Many Wounded and Several Houses Destroyed.

Revolutions, Risings, Volcanic Eruptions, Expeditions, Army and Commercial Matters.

Havana, June 6, 1870. Advice received here from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst. announce that the Guaymas revolution has ended, Lozada refusing to participate.

The Guatemalans have invaded Mexican territory, but the Governor of Chiapas, assisted by the national government, had taken measures to oppose the movement, which it was suspected had for its object the establishment of a new republic, comprising the States of Yucatan, Tehuantepec, Oaxaca and the Republic of Guatemala.

It was believed the government would succeed in suppressing the revolutionary movement. General Martinez is endeavoring to incite the people in Tamaulipas to revolutionary acts. He has already destroyed the hacienda of General Escobedo.

It is reported that General Vega left the bay of San Blas on the 1st of May with three small vessels. The rebels in Jalisco have not disturbed the mines. A violent earthquake has visited the State of Oaxaca. Its effects were especially disastrous in Oaxaca, the capital of the State. One hundred and three persons were killed and fifty-three wounded.

A third of the city was rendered uninhabitable. The earthquake extended to the mines, where eleven men were killed and many wounded. Buildings in all parts of the State were destroyed, and reports of additional deaths are coming in.

General Diaz has sent a commission to the Pacific coast to make a report on the threatened eruption at Potchuta.

The army has been increased to 23,000 men, requiring \$9,000,000 annually for its support. This sum is equal to half the revenues of the republic.

William H. Seward has made a donation to the Lancasterian Benevolent Society of Mexico city. The petition of Perry, the agent of the English bondholders at the Mexican capital, was referred to a special committee on the 19th of last month.

The Mexican Commissioners report favorably on the Rio Grande and Guaymas Railroad. The subsidy to the Alexandre line of steamers will continue for two years longer.

Romero's estimate and appropriation bill has been passed. Madame Juarez, who has been dangerously ill, is improving.

ALABAMA.

Excitement in Montgomery Against Judge Busted—The Judge Held to Bail on Charge of Libel. Montgomery, June 6, 1870. The meeting of citizens called by John C. Keefe and other republicans to censure the action of Judge Busted, of the United States District Court, for inciting Andrew Reynolds and John J. White to an insurrection of the court, resulted in a failure.

Mr. Thompson, a negro member of the Legislature, was elected President and announced that Busted should be sustained. Attorney General Morse said Reynolds disapproved of the meeting. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Keefe against Judge Busted, denouncing him in severe terms. The resolutions were voted down and the meeting broke up.

A warrant was issued against Judge Busted this morning charging him with libelling Reynolds, and two negroes were deputized to serve the warrant, which Busted evaded by being driven to the court room in a close carriage and giving bail.

ILLINOIS.

Reduction of Railroad Fares to New York—An Immense Loss for Chicago—Destructive Tornado. Chicago, June 6, 1870. The Michigan Central and Great Western and Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroads have reduced their rates to go between Chicago and New York, and \$21.25 to Boston.

Peter Palmer, a well known Chicago millionaire, gives notice, through the public press, that he will, on the 1st of July, commence the erection of a hotel on the southeast corner of State and Monroe streets, which will probably be the largest in the country. It will have a frontage of 253 feet on State street and 252 feet on Monroe street. It is to be eight stories high and will contain 750 rooms. It will be in the style of the Louvre palace built by Louis Philippe, and will cost, including the ground, over two and a half millions of dollars.

A destructive tornado swept over Scott county, Ill., on Saturday. It covered an area of four or five miles in length and a mile wide. Fences were demolished, and fields of wheat, corn, oats and garden vegetables completely destroyed. The largest forest trees were torn up by the roots and orchards and vineyards ruined. No lives were lost.

A LETTER CARRIER'S TROUBLES.

Before Commissioner Manierre was yesterday heard a case that has some very queer features. The defendant is officer George W. Whitman, Twenty-second precinct, and the prosecutor Peter S. Lindon, a letter carrier. From the evidence it appears that Whitman and his wife separated some months ago, and the wife ordered the carrier to deliver her letters to her personally. Whitman demanded the letters from the carrier and was refused. A bitter feeling ensued towards Lindon. On the 23d ult. Whitman met Lindon in the corner of Fifty-second street and Broadway, and called him a thief. Lindon answered in language more expressive than elegant; a quarrel ensued, when Whitman arrested him, had him arraigned at the Yorkville court and held to bail. The carrier charged him with malicious arrest. He called a witness, who swore that Lindon had promised to give him an old, gandered horse, that was at the station house awaiting the dock call, if he would appear at headquarters and swear against Lindon. The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

PEERING MONTAG.

The Germans in the Wings—Pleasure Parties to All Points of the Compass on a Water-Monday Carnival.

Pentecost—Fingstent—is more than a religious festival to the Germans. It is a general holiday—the season of inauguration for the untrammelled enjoyment of nature, with her beauties of spring fully developed. While the Jews celebrate the "time of the giving of the law" unto Moses on Mount Sinai, and the Christian remembers devoutly the "biting of the apostles with the Holy Ghost," they all, if they be Germans by birth, unite on Pentecost Monday—Fingst Montag—with their fellow countrymen of all shades of religious belief and of no particular belief whatever and make the day a social holiday for themselves and their families. This custom has been transplanted from the fatherland to this country, and is observed to the fullest extent yesterday. For all parties on picnics and open air frolics intent the weather proved favorable, albeit the clouded heavens and foggy state of the atmosphere augured ill for the day's expected pleasures, and the many terse remarks that fell from otherwise pious lips would have made the weather clerk squirm could he have heard them. But the skies cleared off towards noon, and the brighter the sun shone the more the young people, and the smiles on the countenances of the thousands and thousands of fair maidens and stately matrons, and the "grand fun" to be had in the afternoon and evening. And hence probably one full half of our German population were out in their best and newest frolics, and the play which appears to be the "grand fun" to be had in the afternoon and evening. And hence probably one full half of our German population were out in their best and newest frolics, and the play which appears to be the "grand fun" to be had in the afternoon and evening.

The Northeastern Saengerbund held forth at Parkville last night, the foot of Sixty-third street and East River. This Bund is composed of the German singing societies of this city, Brooklyn and Hohenheim. The Arion, Liederkranz and the New York Singing Academy among them—did as a matter of course it attracted an immense gathering. There was a concert at half-past two o'clock P. M., at which many members of the societies assisted, and general hilarity prevailed till late in the evening.

The New York Altgemeine Saengerbund, also a union of seventeen singing societies, assisted by the New York Turn Verein, by Companies of the Fifty-fifth regiment and several other societies, entertained their friends and guests at Jones' Wood with a concert of vocal music, and with all the other amusements "customary on similar occasions."

The Teutonia Mannerchor performed a like duty to their members and friends at the Terrace Garden, in Fifty-ninth and Fifty-tenth streets, near Lexington Avenue, last evening.

The Saengerlust, a similar society, assembled in forepart Ebersteins Bellevue Garden, foot of Eighteenth and East River, last evening.

The South Brooklyn German Liederkreis sang at Hamilton Park, Sixty-seventh street and Third Avenue, last evening.

The Colonia Society filled Solzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-third street and East River, with their merry people.

Sold the Hargrader Liederkranz at Reuts's Elm Park, Ninety-second street and Eighth avenue.

The Humboldt Lodge, No. 30, of the order of Hermann's Sons, assembled for a like purpose, and to dedicate a new flag, at the Hudson River Garden, on Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue.

The Union Club has a very large concourse of pleasure seekers at their concert and picnic at the Lion Park, 110th street and Tenth avenue.

The Malabar Carneval Genet started a corporation out kind and kept down the bay, and did not stop until they landed at Bechtel & Ruelens's larger beer cellars.

The Brooklyn Saengerbund made the welkin ring with its melodies at Joseph's Home, Eighty-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Brooklyn.

The South Brooklyn German Liederkreis sang at Hamilton Park, Sixty-seventh street and Third Avenue, last evening.

The Salamander Schuetzen Corps had a regular schuetzenfest at Astoria.

And thus the list might be prolonged through several of the fraternal societies, and which would give all the excursions, picnics, concerts and society arrangements for yesterday's celebration of Fingst Montag.

THE WILLIAMSBURG ASSASSINATION.

Anti-Mortem Statement of the Victim. The murderous assault committed on the person of John Kernan by John Gornaley in Williamsburg on Saturday night, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, now appears to have been the work of an assassin, and was planned and premeditated some time ago.

The condition of Mr. Kernan was so precarious yesterday that he was unable to make his duty to take his ante-mortem statement. It is as follows and speaks for itself—

I, John Kernan, of 26 Withers street, Brooklyn, E. I., do hereby certify that I am suffering from a wound on my head, which I received from the effects of said wounds, do hereby voluntarily and of my own free will and accord, make the following statement in substance, to wit: On the 5th inst., at eleven o'clock, just after coming out of the liquor store of Timothy Healy, in North Fifth street, near Sixth street, and while walking along the sidewalk on North Fifth street, near Seventh street, I heard some one walking behind me.

Turning round, I saw a man, whom I will call John Gornaley, with whom I am well acquainted, and before I had time to speak to him he struck me with some instrument and then ran off. He had a knife in his hand, and I saw two weeks ago Gornaley and I had a dispute in the liquor store of Healy, when we came to a quarrel, and he threatened to kill me. He would take my life the first place that he saw me. I have never had any trouble with Gornaley except this one, and he has also given me no provocation for the assault on the night on which it occurred.

I am sure that the Fenian organization, with which Gornaley is said to have been connected, induced him to murder the old man Kernan are indignantly denied by members of the brotherhood. They are pronounced "inventions of the enemy."

PRINCE ERIC AGAIN IN ARMS.

Trouble Between the Trank Lines—The Last Move of the Monopolists—The Colossal Roads at War. The roads are again preparing to wage suicidal war upon each other, and judging by present indications, the contest this season will be unusually fierce. Vanderbilt has at length laid aside his mask and come out in open hostility to competing lines, hoping thereby to further the ends of the gigantic monopoly he has so long and vainly sought to establish. The doughty Commodore yesterday fung down the gauntlet by notifying President Gould that all arrangements hitherto existing between the New York Central and Erie lines are to be considered null and void. Disappointment at the utter defeat of his English agents, Raphael, Barr & Co., is assigned as the motive which has induced Mr. Vanderbilt to come out at last in his true colors as the great opponent of the Erie interest. Acting in concert with his foreign filibusters, with a view to crushing out Erie as a competing line, Vanderbilt has refused to receive Erie tickets between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and has made it impossible for Erie to block the routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

Gould, the indomitable, and Fisk, the irrepressible, have promptly acknowledged the challenge of the Central combination, and are determined to accept the gauntlet of battle against the threatened monopolist. The Erie interest also repudiated the arrangements hitherto in force with the Pennsylvania Central will stand alone in the coming contest. Negotiations for a defensive and offensive alliance are being carried on between the Erie and Pennsylvania Central, and should a satisfactory treaty be concluded between these powerful corporations Vanderbilt will be brought to terms before long.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mutual vs. Eckford. A closely-played game came of the meeting of the Mutuals and Eckfords yesterday at the Union grounds. The former club were minus the services of Walters, their pitcher, and the Eckfords of Lynch, an out-fielder, and Price, the catcher. A change was made in placing their available men in the field, and the game was short and Devery to right field. The score follows:—

Table with columns for Mutuals and Eckfords, listing players and scores.

Before Commissioner Manierre was yesterday heard a case that has some very queer features. The defendant is officer George W. Whitman, Twenty-second precinct, and the prosecutor Peter S. Lindon, a letter carrier. From the evidence it appears that Whitman and his wife separated some months ago, and the wife ordered the carrier to deliver her letters to her personally. Whitman demanded the letters from the carrier and was refused. A bitter feeling ensued towards Lindon. On the 23d ult. Whitman met Lindon in the corner of Fifty-second street and Broadway, and called him a thief. Lindon answered in language more expressive than elegant; a quarrel ensued, when Whitman arrested him, had him arraigned at the Yorkville court and held to bail. The carrier charged him with malicious arrest. He called a witness, who swore that Lindon had promised to give him an old, gandered horse, that was at the station house awaiting the dock call, if he would appear at headquarters and swear against Lindon. The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL IN LOUISVILLE.

The procession of the Catholic Central Society yesterday was one of the largest and most imposing ever seen in this city. The houses of German citizens on the line of march were tastefully decorated with flags on Sunday. They were generally observed by the Catholics, Jews and Episcopalians. There was an immense assemblage at the Jewish synagogue to witness the coronation.

MUSEMENTS.

Niello's Garden—Watts Phillips' grand romantic military drama of "Not Guilty," in four acts, was prominently put on the stage, some of the scenes being very fine. The plot of the play is very common, and is composed of the usual ingredients used in the composition of such dramas. The battle scene at the end of the third act was really good, yet the audience could well spare some of the military evolutions, and the display of the drum corps would have served every purpose in a better, could also be dispensed with. In regard to the acting the members of the company acquitted themselves respectably, but among those who lost distinction to themselves may be mentioned Mr. Owen Fawcett and Mr. Rankin. Miss Virginia Buchanan and Mrs. C. Walcott are also deserving of notice. They appear to have to be cut down or the effects curtailed in order to bring it within legitimate limits. "Not Guilty" was received with a full house and promises to have a good run.

Park Theatre, Brooklyn—Miss Leona Cavender—Another airy sprite, familiar with the banjo, has appeared. Miss Leona Cavender is the name of this new Ariel. She appeared last evening for the first time before a Brooklyn audience at Mrs. Conway's Park theatre, and from her first entrance won the full portion of success from the substantial audience that usually greets that theatre. She is called a Brooklynite, but her stage triumphs heretofore have been altogether in Western or other provincial cities, whence most of the Little Nells and Marchionesses of the stage appear to have hailed. She is at once handsome, ardent, modest and virginal, in addition to being a very good singer, and a very good dancer. Her voice is full and sweet, and she sings with good effect. The play in which she appears last evening is called "Minnie's Luck," and is a local New York story, expressly written for her by John Broughnan, and filled with local allusions, and an extensive of which is the sensational reporter and interviewer of the period, and has, of course, a great deal to say in regard to the theatre. It would appear incredible in New York life, were it not that the reporter himself is present to remind us continually what astonishing facts are served to us every morning in our especial daily. Minnie (Miss Cavender) is a little street singer, abducted from her mother by an agent of the good-for-nothing, assisted by a lawyer, engaged throughout the play in returning her to her home, which he happily does, and takes his greatest reward in making so few starting her to her about it. Miss Cavender was warmly cheered by the enthusiastic audience and received several large and beautiful "floral tributes."

Wallack's—"The Red Light"—A light, satirical, comic and sentimental, and thoroughly enjoyable drama, called "The Red Light," opened the summer season at Wallack's last night. It has all the elements of the sensational business in it without number, and the absence of this undesirable quality did not injure the play in the least. The author—the inimitable John Broughnan—was, of course, the main attraction, and nearly all the other characters served to fill his humorous wit and humor, and the horse scene was remarkably strong, and called forth the most enthusiastic applause. The general audience was called out before the curtain at the end of the first and last acts, and made his usual feeble speech on both occasions. The cast comprised Miss Cavender, Annie Belland, Emily Messinger, and Messrs. Fisher, Stoddard, Barry, Selton and Leonard. The house was fairly crowded, and Manager Moss may congratulate himself on such an auspicious commencement of his summer season.

Wood's Museum—Last evening the Marinetti Troupe, consisting of nine performers, inaugurated the summer season at this popular family resort with a new fairy and pantomimic spectacle entitled "Hop o' My Thumb." This play differs not a great deal from the performances of the Ravens, and the feats of the Harlequins are excellently executed. Before the pantomime was played the farce of the "Young Widow," with Miss Alice Logan, Miss Theresa Wood, Messrs. Keene and Messinger, kept the audience in good humor. The play was introduced by Isabella Martinetti, sang "Love Among the Roses," and was greatly enjoyed. The manager has made a good thing of the programme thus selected, which bids fair to enjoy a long and profitable run.

The American Jockey Club. The Spring Meeting—The Second Day's Racing—The Sale of Pools Last Night. The second day's racing at Jerome Park promises to be of more than ordinary interest, and should the weather hold fair, will doubtless be the best attended races hitherto held in America. The excitement among the members of the sporting fraternity was tonight a high pitch, and the attendance at the race track was very numerous.

The Jockey Club, 929 Broadway, Dr. Underwood drove a thriving trade until late at night, and the following is an extract of the most conspicuous positions—

Table with columns for race names and amounts, including 'FIRST RACE—STEEPLE CHASE' and 'SECOND RACE—WESTCHESTER CUP'.