NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 167

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DANCING BARBER—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—IXION—THE MILITARY DRAMA OF NOT GUILTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE HUGUENOTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AMORY—THE LOST SHIP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RED LIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MINNIE'S LUCK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—ALLEN & PETTINGILL'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 729 Broadway.—MY SPIRIT STAR—HUNTING A PRINCE DOWN, &C.

COLLISSIUM BUILDING, Sixty-third street and 3d av.—Afternoon and Evening—BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

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"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT HONEST MEN GET THEIR DUES" is an old adage newly exemplified by the reduction of fares on the Erie, New York Central, Hudson River and Pennsylvania Central railroads, among whom an exterminating war is being waged.

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY has, as we are assured by cable telegram from London, been adopted by the Ecumenical Council in Rome. The Anathema clause is included. The promulgation will, it is likely, soon follow. The world will feel the effect, for better or worse. Let us hope for the best.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP ST. LAURENT, which left Brest on the 5th of June, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Considering the greater distance from Brest over a run from Liverpool or Cork, the French service of delivering our Continental files of a day later than those had by the Scotia, is both an excellent and useful work.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Since the streets have been cleaned by the Board of Health, as well as the contractor, it is stated officially that the deaths from relapsing fever have decreased from twenty to two per week. At this rate it is to be hoped we will soon have this relapsing fever relapsing into nothing. When it does, however, the Board must not make the fact an excuse for turning the duty of cleaning the streets over entirely to the contractor again.

THE LONDON ECONOMIST ON GENERAL GRANT.—In another place in this day's HERALD will be found an article which we reprint from the London *Economist*. The article is conceived in a good spirit, as the editorials in that journal generally are; and what it says regarding General Grant and his policy will be heartily appreciated by many of our readers. It will be well if Great Britain takes the advice of the *Economist* and settles the Alabama claims with as little delay as possible. The vigorous and honest policy of the President has spared the British government a world of trouble and not a little expense. An opposite policy, the *Economist* shows, would have cost Great Britain more than the Alabama claims are worth. The latter part of the article, which points out the difference between the Cabinet in Great Britain and the Cabinet in the United States, is well worth the consideration of our statesmen.

A Cabinet Crisis.

It would seem that the excitement over the Cuban question in Washington, coupled with the unusual fierceness of the discussion in the House, will result in a pretty general reconstruction of the Cabinet. Attorney General Hoar has resigned, and our despatch states that it is probable other members will follow him. The President has stated to Senators that he is determined to have men around him who are acceptable to the republican party and in harmony with it. The threatening aspect of the debate yesterday has most probably called for this concession on the part of Mr. Hoar and this statement on the part of the President, and, while we uphold the soundness of the message which has called forth such discussion, we cannot but commend the wisdom and promptitude with which the President accedes to the popular sentiment as represented by the House.

The Administration and the Case of Cuba.

What do the friends of Cuba propose? With the resolution presented by Mr. Banks' committee we find this fault—from the rejection of such a resolution by either house or by both houses of Congress Spain in her inhuman conduct of the contest in Cuba might draw very great comfort and encouragement, while in the adoption of the same resolution there would assuredly not be an equivalent favor for Cuba; for the resolution is far from extravagant in the attitude it proposes for the United States. It instructs the President to declare and maintain a strict neutrality between the parties; it gives to Cuba for this purpose a *quasi* national position before our law by applying to her the statute of 1818, and it proposes a remonstrance to both sides against their acts of barbarous cruelty. There is so little in this to comfort any friend of Cuba that we do not see but what the President in his objections to granting belligerency is so near to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that the difference between them is finally the rather insubstantial one of tone and sentiment. Mr. Banks is the chivalric and generous friend of Cuba. In his generous attitude there is, perhaps, a suspicion of that rhetorical glory of our country—the spread eagle. General Grant is the President of the United States. When a man is a distinguished member of the House he is then also a part of the government of a free people; but the obligations of duty do not always sit so heavily upon him but he can afford to feel as a free lance in a cause that touches his sympathies. But the Executive is not thus free. Flights of the imagination are not for him, more especially when his ship of State needs all that can possibly be given of plain practical attention to sail it safely. It is for him to consider first of all the condition of the country especially committed to his care, and to view all that comes before him only in the light of that country's welfare.

Is there really any other difference between the administration and the party that is heard in the House in favor of Cuba? The vital point of the whole subject for us is, shall we or shall we not recognize the belligerency of the Cuban people? Grant is opposed to such a recognition and Banks is not in favor of it. At least it must be so held, since, with all his fame, he does not lay before the House any definite proposition to commit the country to such a course. He says a great deal on the subject of the relations of Spain and Cuba and the United States, some of which will doubtless be agreeable enough to the popular fancy, and much of which should be very painful if false and still more painful if true. The imputation, for instance, that a message sent to Congress from the President of the United States is prepared in the pay of Spain is not often surpassed for malignity and meanness by the bitterest hostility of the partisan. It is in the style, indeed, of those scavengers of journalism who in their spleen affect to believe that the President permits the domestic circle of Mr. Hamilton Fish to influence the national policy. Mr. Banks, with this, says a great deal in regard to the propriety of protecting American citizens in foreign countries, and of our utter failure to do this, in every syllable of which we will agree with him. But, as we have hitherto shown, this is a delinquency for which Congress is more responsible than the President. It is one of the prices we pay for "economy." Why, contrast our government with that of England in this regard? When would Congress vote the money to defend half a dozen American citizens at the expense of such an excursion as the Abyssinian war? All this Mr. Banks proposes; but he does not propose at last any practical good for Cuba. His resolution, at its utmost, puts Cuba on the same status with Spain in a general declaration of our neutrality. This might make it impossible for Spain to buy ships here when she no longer needs them; and it might be held as a constructive recognition of a state of war, and so of her belligerency, but it would not yield any of the moral support which is the most valuable thing she would get from a proclamation of recognition.

This, then, is not very practical friendship for Cuba, to present a measure that if carried does her no good, and if lost does her incalculable moral harm. And why is friendship limited to this? Mr. Banks no doubt is sincere if not practical in his advocacy of the Cuban cause; but that sincerity did not carry him to the length of proposing that we should assume an attitude of even unfriendliness to a foreign Power on account of Cuba. If, with his instincts of universal philanthropy and his tenderness for filibustering that is an inheritance of his ancient democracy, he could propose so little, how much less might we expect from a government that feels a full and honest responsibility for the discharge of its duties to the nation? The fact is the attitude taken by the administration is the only one possible for an honest, practical government; and though it opposes boldly a popular sentiment in favor of the name of freedom it must eventually secure the full support of the national common sense. We not only cannot afford war for the sake of Cuba, but we cannot afford the very shadow of war, nor the note of preparation. Our first duty is to ourselves and our creditors; and to be just we must keep the peace. We are building up, after our great struggle, with unparalleled energy and rapidity, and why shall we stop this process? Is the chance that we may make Cuba what Mexico is a sufficient motive? Certainly not. Consider the consequences of embroiling ourselves in the quarrels of the Cubans—immediate interruption of the payment of the debt, immediate decrease in the price of the bonds, financial confusion, a new lease of life for all tax laws, the cessation of the vast emigration that is pouring in upon us. These are but the more immediately obvious of a train of evils. Let the people only weigh all this against the mere sentiment and rhetoric on the other side, and they will see how clearly and practically Grant is in the right. Unfortunately, however, our sympathies are too apt to run away with our practical ideas, and it is highly probable that the clear common sense of the President will be overslaughed entirely to-day by the sentimentality of such dashing leaders in the House as Logan and Banks.

Affairs in Japan.

The latest news from Japan received by telegraph from San Francisco is very interesting and decidedly volcanic. To commence the intelligence, we learn that the most violent earthquake which has occurred there since 1855 has just destroyed several villages. The information is not very precise as to where the shocks took place, nor to the exact extent of the injury, but from the fact that the great volcano of Asamazama, in the island of Niphon, which for centuries has been slumbering like a baby, has suddenly broken out in a furious eruption, accompanied by violent earthquakes and the total destruction of many villages, it is possible that this is the location referred to. Volcanic influences appear to prevail in the Chinese and Japanese waters, seeming as though the electric chain which began in Mexico and South America had formed a connection in the Northern Pacific. The captain of a bark reports that when two hundred miles from Yokohama he observed a volcano at sea, the crater of which was visible above the surface of the ocean. The water around, as seen from the deck of the vessel, appeared to be in a boiling condition, and vast clouds of steam were issuing from the crater. This phenomenon, taken in connection with the late earthquakes in California, Mexico and the South American States, shows that there is a mysterious volcanic convulsion underlying this whole line of the tropical regions.

There are a few other more pleasant and peaceful items of news from Japan indicating social progress in that flowery region. The Japanese government have granted permission for the establishment of a school for the instruction of native youths in foreign languages and in military and naval tactics. The troops of the government also are now drilled after the European and American systems. Much of this advancement towards civilization is due to the intercourse of Americans and the general influence which this country has exercised of late years among the Oriental nations.

Unequal Taxation—A Claim for State Banks.

It is always unwise to impose taxes in an unequal manner, and wherever it is done a reaction will arise; for nothing is more true than that the public sympathizes with any interest which seems to be oppressed. To one of the most glaring inequalities of the taxation of capital attention is now being called in different parts of the country. We allude to the tax of ten per cent on State bank circulation, while that of national banks is only taxed one per cent. The only possible defence this action is capable of is that as a war measure it seemed necessary to make the whole circulating medium of the country contribute means to carry on the contest; and insomuch as the boldest statesman did not presume to deny the rights of the States to charter their own banks, the plan of forcing them to contribute to the national finances by taxing them out of existence was tried. Now the war is over, let us go back to our own institutions. The State Banking law of New York is far better than the National Currency act; in fact, it was its progenitor, and the child is not equal to the parent, being hedged around with difficulties which the State law is free from. It transfers to the federal capital the power over the finances of all the commercial parts of the country, which can far better be exercised at home in each locality.

Now we ask Congress to see that when a tax bill relating to banks is passed that in express words it is stated "there shall be no greater tax levied on any of the franchises of any State bank than is imposed on the national banks." This is justice, this is equity and only fair dealing.

DR. COCHRAN and the rest of Brooklyn seem to get more and more excited over the difficulty regarding Dr. Carnochan's jurisdiction as Health Officer of the port of New York. They cannot get it into their heads that Dr. Carnochan has any authority whatever in Brooklyn, which they believe Dr. Cochran is fully able to engineer clear of all the possibilities of yellow fever and smallpox and cholera without outside interference. Brooklyn must not get too proud. She must remember that she is a suburb—a very nice, agreeable one, too—but still only a suburb, and Dr. Cochran ought to have some friend tell him that he is, as it were, only a deputy, and that neither Dr. Carnochan nor the Quarantine Commission nor the Board of Health nor any one else that we can call to mind is subject to his orders.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—An attempt was made in the British House of Commons on Tuesday night to have a commission appointed to revise the translation of the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Gladstone, speaking for the government, made some very suitable and sensible remarks. According to him a revision was of doubtful utility. Better leave such matters in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities. King James' version does very well. We doubt whether an improved translation is a possibility. At any rate another authorized version would have its drawbacks. The inconveniences of a new version might more than counterbalance the advantages. For all ordinary readers the present authorized version, with all its imperfections, is satisfactory enough. Those who wish to dig more deeply into the hidden mysteries have no lack of help. Our advice would be—let well alone.

Congress—The Franking Bill, the Coal Question and the Cuban Resolutions.

A bill to regulate the method of paying pensions was passed in the Senate yesterday. A reform has been needed in this respect for some time. Heretofore the poor pensioners have had to stand in line for days at a time about the various pension offices, waiting their turn to collect their little pittance, exposed to all kinds of weather, and in some cases necessarily neglecting important duties elsewhere. The bill ought to provide some remedy for these evils, and the proposition to pay pensioners through postal money orders seems to us a good suggestion. The Franking bill was again considered, but without any final action.

The coal question came up in the House, and the bill to relieve that article from all tariff duties and internal taxes was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, whence it emanated. A minority report was submitted which relieves coal of all tariff duties only, and as Mr. Schenck, the chairman of the committee, stated that he favored the latter report, although he was away when it was considered, it seems highly probable that a bill in harmony with the latter report will be next submitted. Either bill will tend to relieve the people of some of the heavy burdens now imposed upon them in this matter of coal; but the recommitted bill is so strongly in the interests of the Pennsylvania mine owners that the benefits granted them by it almost overbalance any benefit to the people. The minority bill, however, which simply admits all coal free of duty, is plain enough in its terms to render ineffectual the most exaggerated strikes that the coal mining fraternity could possibly get up for the purpose of bulling the coal market. One of the evils of absenteeism was painfully exemplified in these reports on the coal question. It seems that two [illegible] members of the committee were absent when the reports were agreed upon in committee, both of whom favored the minority report, and their presence would have transposed the position of the documents so that the minority would have been the majority report. General Garfield's Currency bill was further debated and finally passed. The Cuban resolution was, of course, the most exciting topic. The discussion has been long unequalled in point of interest. The biggest guns in the House were ranged against one another—Banks, Logan, Butler, Wood—in a heavy artillery hammering, and all the lighter infantry were keeping up a noisy and deadly hail of small shot. Finally, amid some confusion as to the rulings, a test vote was taken, which shows a heavy majority in favor of Banks' resolutions, and the House adjourned until to-day, when the subject will be renewed.

European Despatches by Mail.

Our special correspondence from Europe, to hand by the latest mail, supplies a very interesting and useful news budget. Our writers date in Berlin, Paris and London. They speak of religion, diplomacy, dress fashions, chivalry, national debts and democracy. From Berlin we have the complete text of the note which was addressed by the North German government to Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of Papal infallibility. Minister Von Arnim is both temperate and respectful towards the Pontificate. The Prussian government, indeed, acts, as is officially shown in the document, not only as the friend and ally of Napoleon in his negotiations with Rome, but as a liberal and enlightened Christian Power seeking to reconcile man's conscience to God without restraint or compulsion, and anxious to perfect the union of the peoples in the bonds of peace through charity. This Prussian State paper will have a powerful effect on the Vatican. It may produce consequences which will be soon felt from the catacombs to the holy sepulchre and from the lands of the East to the soil of the great republic of the West.

Paris was winding up the fashionable season and preparing for the seaside with great *éclat*. Our special writer in Paris gives quite an animated description of the "turn out" of the beauty and style of the French metropolis as it was witnessed on the Bois de Boulogne on one of the concluding days. National politics were anxiously and warmly, yet carefully debated both in France and Great Britain. The tendency of the public mind was evidently towards democracy, fraternity, equality and a free Church. The general aspect in the Old World, as it is presented by our special writers, is thus hopeful and encouraging to the cause of humanity.

THE ORIENTALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Now that Johnny Coolie has made his advent in an industrious shoemaking town in Massachusetts bearing the name of Adams—after a rather warm welcome, to be sure—how long will it be before he will be entitled to all the prerogatives of American citizenship, the elective franchise and all? It will be a queer state of things in the future to see Massachusetts fighting for Chinese citizenship and California against it. But it will be the old war of Massachusetts and South Carolina over again. The "Hub" can never be quiet so long as there is a woolly-headed nigger or a pig-tailed coolie to be provided with that "inestimable boon of freedom"—the right to vote.

VIRGINIA—"OLD TIMES COMING BACK ONCE MORE."—The corps cadets of the Virginia Military School, Lexington, will give a grand ball to the graduating class on the ninety-fourth anniversary of American Independence, Monday, July 4. It is pleasant to see that so interesting an event is to be celebrated upon so patriotic a day. We congratulate the ancient Dominion upon "old times coming back once more." In this connection we may state that the Washington Literary Society of the University of Virginia have a celebration on the 27th inst., as a handsomely engraved note of invitation assures us. These are evidences that the right kind of reconstruction is taking root in Virginia, and that the blusterings of frothy politicians are giving way before a high-toned, moral, intellectual and patriotic sentiment all over the old Commonwealth.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE FIELD.—Some short time since the remains of an ancient Roman amphitheatre of large dimensions were discovered in Paris. An attempt was made to induce the government to buy them. The government, bent on carrying out its own plans of improvement in the city, refused. By cable from Paris we learn that the Princes of the House of Orleans have come to the rescue and have sent six thousand francs towards the purchase. If the report be true we can only regard this Orleanist outburst of generosity as a bid for popular favor. It cannot succeed. Paris must be what Napoleon wishes it to be. The resurrection of an old Roman amphitheatre does not fit in with his plans.

The Greenbacks Doomed—The National Bank Power Supreme.

It is clear now, from the voting in the House of Representatives on the national currency question, that the majority of the members are in favor of increasing the national bank circulation, and of pushing the legal tenders out of existence. This was seen when Mr. Garfield's substitute for the Senate Currency bill was up on Tuesday, and yesterday, when it was passed by a vote of 98 yeas to 81 nays. This bill as it now stands authorizes an additional issue of ninety-five millions of national bank notes, and requires the cancellation of forty-five millions of three per cent certificates. Several amendments were proposed to Mr. Garfield's bill, to issue more legal tenders and to make the entire circulation of the country a legal tender or greenback one, and to withdraw the national bank currency. These were voted against by a large majority, which shows that the national bank influence is supreme in the House of Representatives. It is the same, no doubt, in the Senate. The next movement will be to withdraw altogether the legal tenders, and to give the whole circulation of the country to the banking associations. One of the most significant votes was that on the proposition of Mr. Buckner, of Mo., requiring national banks to retain and keep in coin or Treasury coin certificates, as part of their reserve, the interest falling due upon the bonds deposited as security for circulation until the reserve required to be kept shall consist wholly of coin and coin certificates. This proposition, which contemplated bringing the banks to specie payments or a specie basis, was rejected. Of course, as we have frequently said, the national banks do not want and never will want to return to a specie basis. Why should they desire such a vast amount of dead capital being locked up and unprofitable as there would be if they were compelled to keep a reserve of coin or coin certificates? This would take away a large amount of the profits on their currency circulation, and nobody goes so far against his own interests. The national banks will never find it to their interest to return to specie payments, and, with the vast power they have over Congress and in the country, it will be very difficult to force them to any measure to which they may be opposed. With the whole circulation of the country in their hands—some six hundred millions or more—they will have an annual profit of nearly forty millions in gold. Rightly all of this belongs to the people and should go into the Treasury. But the banks have got the power and will keep it. More than half the members of Congress, probably, are interested directly or indirectly in the national banks, and these so-called representatives of the people are simply legislating for themselves.

Sambo's Soul in Danger.

We have already shown by statistics that the attendance of the colored population in the South at church had shown an alarming decrease since the war. A correspondent in Virginia, formerly a slave owner, endeavors to explain the cause for this. Before the war Sambo, by the proceeds of his labor, contributed to the support of religious communities, and churches vied with each other in efforts to save his soul—in other words, caring for his religious and moral training. Since the war Sambo finds that instead of paying for religious culture in labor he has to pay for it in cash; and that being the case he prefers to pay it to preachers of his own color, or, as it happens in too many instances, not to pay anything at all. Hence it is that he is growing careless and indifferent about religious matters, and unless something be soon done by his Northern friends and sympathizers to rescue him there is danger that he will eventually relapse into his original condition of barbarism and voudooism. Here is an opportunity for some of the self-sacrificing, strong-minded schoolmarms, and others philanthropically inclined in New England, to lend a hand to save the perishing soul of poor Sambo ere it sinks into darkness and oblivion forever.

TROUBLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Holden apprehends some trouble in North Carolina, as we should judge from his order just issued to each militia general in the State to raise one white regiment for immediate active service. These regiments are to be uniformed, paid and disciplined the same as federal troops. The Governor appeals to the able-bodied male population to respond to the call. He says that there is some danger of the present condition of things resulting in a civil war unless very stern measures are resorted to. He thinks, in fact, that the state of affairs in North Carolina is more threatening at the present moment than in June, 1860. We hope that the Governor slightly exaggerates the situation. We regret the necessity to adopt these hostile measures. However, it is some satisfaction to know that the Governor can rely upon the military resources of the State in an emergency without applying to the general government for assistance. We hope that he will be able to restore law and order by the internal strength of the old Tar and Turpentine State, and that there will not be much trouble there, after all.

TOMMY HADDEN when he went to New Jersey walked like a fly into the spider's parlor. Judge Randolph sentenced him yesterday to ten years in the State Prison for burglary. There appears of late to be a strong coalition of judges in this vicinity against the thieves. Judge Bedford, Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, and Judge Randolph, of Jersey City, have all recently signalized themselves by severe sentences of this kind. Judge Randolph, who sentenced Hadden, some time ago sentenced another famous burglar to twenty years' imprisonment. For these good works he deserves encouragement. It is certainly useless for our own city judges to frighten off the thieves if they are allowed refuge so near home as Jersey or Brooklyn; but when they find themselves hunted down even in the suburbs they are apt to remove permanently to a distant station.

BEETHOVEN MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Third Day—Continued Success—Gilmore's Triumph and the Operatic Programme.

There were some mistakes in the conducting of this collossal enterprise which probably were unavoidable. The principal one was the attempting to give two performances each day and the next one was not providing proper means of communication with down town residents. But when one considers that the affair was got up in a hurry and that there was neither time for the appointment of the necessary committees nor even time for rehearsals, the artistic success is wonderful so far. The attendance yesterday was a decided improvement on the preceding concerts. About twenty-five thousand people were present at both. The programme of the afternoon was as follows:—

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
Grand Orchestra.
2. Ave Maria.....Gounod
for voice, violin, obligato, harps organ and orchestra.
Madame Parepa-Rosa.
The Violin Obligato was performed by 100 violinists.
3. Solo for cornet, "Fantasie from Attila".....Verdi
Mr. M. Arbuckle.
4. Grand Choral, "Judgment Hymn".....Luther
Full chorus, trumpet, obligato, organ and orchestra.
5. National Air, "Star Spangled Banner".....Key
Madame Parepa-Rosa.
Full chorus, organ, grand orchestra, military bands, drum corps and cannon accompaniment.
PART II.
6. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Grand Orchestra.
7. Inflammatus, "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
Grand chorus, organ and orchestra.
8. Selections from "Il Trovatore," "Anvil Chorus".....Verdi
Full chorus, grand orchestra, military bands, drum corps, bell, anvil and cannon accompaniment.
9. Quadrille of all Nations.....Julien
(First time in New York since conducted by Julien.)
No. 1. Introduction in Russian Hymn—Military band, orchestra and chorus.
No. 2. March for military band. Allegro Furioso for orchestra, and the Marseilaise Hymn for grand chorus, organ, orchestra and military bands combined.
No. 3. Introduction and Thema, with variations for piccolos, flutes, oboes and clarionets, by the principal performers.
No. 4. Serenade, obligato for violincellos, with a Tarantella for orchestra and military bands.
No. 5. Introduction and French air, "Part[illegible]nt pour la Syria," with variations for cornet [illegible] by M. Arbuckle, ending with grand chorus [illegible] mulson, organ, orchestra and military band [illegible] accompaniment.
No. 6. Finale, in[illegible] popular melodies of all nations, with variations, cadenzas and recitations for the principal instruments, closing with the grand anthem, "My Country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," grand chorus, organ, orchestra, military bands, drum corps, bell chimes and artillery accompaniment.
Organist.....Dr. J. H. Wilcox

This was a genuine Gilmore programme, and consequently was artistically and popularly successful in every sense of the word. Parepa-Rosa fairly excelled herself, and her magnificent voice rang out in each number set down for her with thrilling effect. Arbuckle, who is confessedly the best cornet player in America, selected the worst and most uninteresting piece in his *repertoire*, and, as a matter of consequence, it fell dead. But the "Star Spangled Banner" woke up the enthusiasm of the immense audience, as did also the "Anvil Chorus." The artillery and anvils in the latter piece spoke with the utmost precision, and in the "Quadrille of all Nations" the enthusiasm of the audience reached a climax. Mr. P. S. Gilmore conducted throughout, and was indeed the lion of the occasion. He was won over with difficulty by the management, as he had in contemplation a gigantic musical enterprise for next summer, which will eclipse everything known before. But Leonard Grover's perseverance triumphed at last and the great musical organizer was finally induced to commit his well earned reputation to the undertaking. To him the greater part of the success of both concerts yesterday is due. His enterprise for the coming year would savor of insanity to those who do not know the man, but we are as confident of its success as if it were past, like the present festival.

The features of the evening were Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard. The programme was very interesting, as may be seen from the following:—

1. Overture—"Robespierre".....Litholf
By the grand orchestra.
Conductor.....Carl Rosa
2. "Inflammatus" (Stabat Mater).....Rossini
Miss Caroline Richings, grand chorus and full Orchestra.
3. Polacca—"Puritani".....Bellini
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
and the grand orchestra.
4. Overture—"Oberon".....Weber
Conductor.....Carl Rosa
5. "Miserere," Trovatore.....Verdi
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and
Sig. Ch. Lefranc.
The great operatic chorus, grand orchestra, &c.
6. Anvil Chorus, "Trovatore".....Verdi
The great orchestra, the combined choruses, the reed and brass bands, the drum corps, the bell chimes, and
the two batteries of electric artillery.
Conductor.....P. S. Gilmore
1. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
By Gilmore's Band.
Conductor.....P. S. Gilmore
2. "Last Rose of Summer".....Miss Caroline Richings
3. Duo, "Poliuto".....Donizetti
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Sig. Ch. Lefranc.
4. Coronation March—"Prophete".....Meyerbeer
By the grand combined orchestra and military bands.
Conductor.....Carl Bergman
5. The Grand Trio—"William Tell".....Rossini
Sig. Ch. Lefranc, Sig. Reyna and Sig. Susini.
6. Grand Chorus—"Glory be to God" (Messiah).....Handel
By the Boston Handel and Haydn Society and the Combined Choral Societies.
Conductor.....Carl Zerrahn

Miss Kellogg surpassed all the expectations of her most ardent admirers. Her beautiful, sympathetic voice went home to the hearts of every one present, and every tone filled the vast building with melodic power and sweetness. Mrs. Bernard astonished us by the power, purity and sweetness of her voice, and in every selection she won the heartiest applause of the audience. The programme this afternoon comprises Beethoven's Symphony in C minor (a mistake, as it is at best a repetition); Brignoli in a "Don Giovanni" solo, the renowned Madame Anna Bishop in a "Creation" selection, Gilmore's band in "Attila" selections, overture "Fidelio" and the "Anvil Chorus." In the evening the first part of "Elijah" will be given with a grand miscellaneous concert.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

Billiards at the "Drive"—Joseph Dion Again Victorious.

Joseph and Cyrille Dion played a friendly game of four-ball caroms on a standard table last evening at "The Drive" of W. B. and J. Askins, corner Sixth avenue and Fifty-third street. Many celebrities were present. The playing began at ten o'clock P. M. and resulted in victory for Joseph Dion, who won the game, making 500 points to his opponent's 172. Joseph Dion again manifested the same skill which has been recorded in these columns during his late trial games. His largest run was 226, which was easily accomplished by swift and unconstrained playing. He also made several runs above eighty. On the cushion, in draw and in general play he did excellently. His brother's execution indicated no special powers beyond rapidity of counts. It is very doubtful of this is a quality at all favorable to victory. Certainly Cyrille Dion is not the player that his brother is, and it will require considerable practice to demonstrate that he is a fit competitor for the most expert living billiardist. Some difficult fancy shots were tried at the close of the game by Joseph Dion, and were executed amid loud applause. All in all, the playing last evening was too hasty and ill-considered to be taken as an index of the powers of the competing brothers.

A BROOKLYN SENSATIONAL QUERY.

What Became of the Funds Received in Aid of the Widows and Orphans of the Fire Department?

A statement which reflects rather seriously on some of the gentlemen having charge of the Widows and Orphans' fund of the Brooklyn Fire Department has got abroad and is creating considerable excitement among those who have used their efforts to increase the fund. At the annual ball of the old Volunteer Department, held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in 1869, the sum of $2,500, it is said, was realized; this amount the outsiders believed was added to the fund. Such, however, was not the case. One of the members of the Finance Committee, Mr. Joseph Leggett, took charge of the money, and promised to hand it over to Frederick Massey, the Treasurer. Nearly two weeks after, when the committee had made their returns and settled up their accounts, Mr. Leggett was called upon for the money. He said he did not have the money at hand, but if they entertained any fears in regard to it he would give them as security an insurance policy on his life. Mr. Massey took the policy, it is said, and after having possession of it for some time discovered that the document was not worth the paper on which it was written, the life insurance company being defunct. There are various stories circulated in regard to the misappropriation of this money, and Mr. Leggett is not the only one who is held to blame in the matter. Had the fund been any other but that of the poor widows and orphans of deceased firemen the feeling of indignation would not be so intense. Many express the hope that the rumor now in circulation may prove to a great extent unfounded. It is certain that the widows and orphans will not suffer the loss of the money, for several high-spirited gentlemen have signified their consent to get up some entertainments to replace the amount.

NEARLY A MURDER.

During a fight last evening, at No. 1 Whitehall street, between Lawrence Sullivan and wife, a man, named John O'Brien, residing in the same building, interfered to shield the weaker vessel. Sullivan became so enraged at O'Brien's interference that he drew a knife and with force plunged it into the abdomen of O'Brien, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition by order of Police Surgeon Andrews. Sullivan was arrested and incarcerated in the New Street Police station.