Amusements and Meetings.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Exhibition at 2:30 and at 8.
BOOTH'S THEATER.—"King John." John McCullough and Agnes Booth.
COLOSSEUM.—Day and evening: "London by Night."
DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Oliver Twist."
NIBLO'S THEATER.—"The Lady of the Lake."
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"Camille." Miss Clara Morris.
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"Woodcock's Little Game" and "The Nervous Man." Lester Wallack.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Night Concerts.
ROBINSON HALL.—Commencement. Eclectic Medical College.

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BOARD AND ROOMS—*Third Page*—2d and 3d columns.
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Business Notices.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES BY THE MONTH OR YEAR—TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE Co.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through pulmonary complaints, or even those who are in decided consumption, be no longer in despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil so formerly used, is endowed by the phosphates of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $5 per an.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $2 per annum.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 541 W. 23d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 120th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 325 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

It is reported that Gen. Concha, on his way to Estella was repulsed by the Carlists. Don Carlos has arrived at Tolosa. Señor Sagasta and two other members of the Spanish Cabinet favor the renewal of the Hohenzollern candidature. ==== The famine in India is increasing. ==== The Grand Duke Nicholas is thought to be insane. ==== A fresh rebellion broke out in Paraguay, but the insurgents fled on the approach of Brazilian troops.

In the Senate yesterday the Alabama contested election case of Sykes against Spencer was taken up and discussed, but no vote was reached. In the House, immediately after the reading of the *Journal*, the debate on the Sanborn contracts was resumed, and the bill repealing the law under which they were made was passed; the consideration of business from the Judiciary Committee was then proceeded with, and a large number of bills were passed; a resolution for a Congressional investigation into the state of affairs in Arkansas was adopted; Mr. Tremain reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and proceeded to speak of the charges made against him by the Democratic papers; an evening session was held, at which the Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The monument to Col. Ellsworth at Mechanicsville, N. Y., was unveiled yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. ==== Further evidence was taken in the Mill River case, regarding the construction of the reservoir. ==== A meeting of pig iron manufacturers will be held in Philadelphia to-day. ==== The Bowdoin College troubles continue.

The Produce Exchange adopted resolutions in favor of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. ==== The stock market was very irregular. ==== James McHenry sailed for England, and the foreign agent who is to inspect the Erie Railway arrived. ==== The Pacific Mail election was closely contested. ==== The Protestant Episcopal Convention decided to divide the Diocese of New-Jersey. ==== A freight steamer ran ashore off Fisher's Island. ==== The First Division of the National Guard was reviewed in Washington-square by Gov. Dix. ==== Mrs. Brinckley won her divorce suit, a verdict being rendered in her favor on all the issues. ==== Gold, 112⅜, 112¼. Thermometer, 62°, 79°, 65°.

Several of the leading commercial interests of this city are taking steps to facilitate the restoration of Reciprocity with Canada. The action of the Produce Exchange, reported on our second page, is timely and judicious.

The House tried its hand at tinkering the tariff last night. There was danger that the whole system might be torn into pieces before daylight. But a solemn warning from Mr. Dawes gave the members an idea and they stayed their hands. It is really not worth while, at this late stage of the session, to cobble a tariff which only needs now to be let alone.

By a vote of 129 to 84, the House of Representatives yesterday voted to send a committee to inquire if there is a republican form of government in Arkansas. The inquiry does not really seem necessary; but the bearing of the vote on the action of the President will excite remark. He has recognized Baxter as Governor, and the Attorney-General has furnished an elaborate opinion on the subject. Will not the President and his legal adviser say that they have settled the case into which Congress desires to inquire?

Civil Service Reform has received a blow in the Pension Office. A series of conundrums prepared for the botheration of candidates for promotion fell into the hands of some of the clerks. Of course they crammed themselves with information concerning the isothermal line, the differential calculus, and the principal Lake ports. They passed an examination with flying colors; but the story leaked out, and the crafty clerks have been dismissed. There are two or three morals to this little story, all of which are sufficiently obvious to the intelligent reader.

There has been bad blood in the Board of Emigration since the session at which sweeping changes were made among the subordinates, and the minority have taken advantage of the by-law in regard to a quorum to bring about a dead-lock. This is a pleasant comedy for the politicians, but if it be true that there are only two physicians in charge of 800 patients on Ward's Island and that all the salaries in the Department are unpaid, the Commissioners would better stop quarreling and attend to their business.

It is reported that Assistant Secretary Sawyer removed a young woman from a Treasury clerkship on account of her name—Dawes. It is not necessary to say that the name of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has a painful effect upon the somewhat inflamed temper of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It happens, however, that the persecuted young lady is a stranger to Mr. Dawes and was appointed at the request of the late Senator Sumner. Mr. Sawyer was baulked of his small revenge, and has put the young woman back in her place. This is all somewhat petty business, and the smallest figure in the whole is the Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer.

Gen. Butler is growing economical of time. He certainly is not naturally of a frugal mind. When it was proposed in the House yesterday to give to the negroes residing in the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations equal rights with those Indians, there was objection. The Essex statesman impatiently declared that Congress "could not "afford to spend all day over a few negroes "and the fancied rights of less Indians." The rhetoric of this statesmanlike utterance might be passed over in silence; but the morality is shocking. If Congress can afford to spend time over anything, it can afford to do it in the protection of "the wards of the nation," as our speech-making friends are fond of calling the poor people to whom Gen. Butler referred so sharply yesterday. It ought to be added that the question raised was whether the bill would admit the negroes in the Indian Nations to a share in the lands ceded them by the United States. The bill passed with an amendment which left the matter open to dispute.

The complete vindication of State Treasurer Raines from the suspicions which were rife immediately after the failure of his bank and his own mental alienation, is peculiarly gratifying to those who are responsible for his reelection. Mr. Raines had already been subjected to a severe ordeal in the criticisms evoked by the Phelps defalcation. After a careful investigation, THE TRIBUNE then pronounced him entirely free from the slightest suspicion of dishonest intent, but justly chargeable with some lack of system in the management of his office. The same lack of system has been manifest now in the keeping of special funds, but there are few financial officers who could stand such a scrutiny as that to which Mr. Raines's affairs have been subjected during his absence in a lunatic asylum, and come out so handsomely. The State Treasurer's friends have every reason to congratulate themselves upon his vindication; and his return to the responsibilities of his place—which the latest dispatches from Utica render speedily probable—will be the signal for equally general congratulations to himself.

The urgent needs of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi have scarcely as yet called forth from the citizens of New-York their wonted liberality. The vast district of country desolated, the utter destruction of property, and the widespread want and misery entailed present a condition unlike any ordinary experience in this country, where we are accustomed to believe that starvation is impossible. We have here within our own borders a state of affairs comparable only with the impending famines in Bengal and Asia Minor. Prompt and abundant aid is required to avert the most serious results. Among the measures projected for increasing the Louisiana Relief Fund the managers of that undertaking, among whom are Mayor Havemeyer, Messrs. William E. Dodge, W. B. Duncan, Thurlow Weed, and many other eminent citizens, have united in asking the Hon. S. S. Cox to deliver a lecture in this city, the proceeds of which will be applied to this charity. Mr. Cox has promptly responded to this call, and will deliver to-night, at Steinway Hall, his lecture on American Humor, which must insure a large attendance, as the occasion combines an opportunity for benevolence and a most enjoyable entertainment.

There is another loud hint to discontented laborers in various avocations, who are contemplating strikes of one sort or another, in the now evident upshot of the stage drivers' strike. Broadway was again uncomfortably crowded with stages yesterday, and the companies express their belief that to-day they will have all the labor they want, and after to-day will have their choice of drivers. The simple fact is that, considering the results of the various kinds of business, wages are in most avocations already higher than the profits of employers will warrant. If a change must be made, it is more likely to be in the nature of a reduction than an advance; and it is the hight of folly under such circumstances for laborers to insist that the middle of this season of general depression shall be marked by an advance in wages to employés even greater than the loss already marked in the profits of employers. There is scarcely a business in New-York not involving the highest trained skill, in which there are not two unemployed men standing ready to take the place of any employé who chooses to say that he will not work any longer, unless he can get more pay.

STRIKERS AND WORKERS.

It would be well if the laboring men of New-York would listen to the words of those who have no interest in misleading them, rather than to the passionate appeals of their excited and imperfectly informed comrades, or the dishonest misrepresentations of those talkative agitators who make a living out of strikes and labor unions. There is a valuable moral in the late strike on THE TRIBUNE building, if laboring men would only heed it. Before it occurred a large number of laborers were supporting their families with the liberal wages they were receiving for work which was not severe. Listening to evil counsels they threw this employment away, even rejecting the increase of twenty-five cents a day which they were offered. For the first day or two they intimidated or assaulted those applying for their vacant places to such an extent as slightly to delay the work; but it soon became evident that they could not carry out their scheme of terrorism. A full force of workmen was speedily organized, equal in every respect to those who had struck, and in many instances much more available. They accepted readily the $2 25 per day which was offered, and we are now convinced that if $2 had been insisted upon, any number of laborers could have been hired at that rate. The men who have lost a good job have only themselves to thank for it, and if they take the lesson to heart it may be worth all it has cost. A story should always contain its own moral, but for fear any laboring man who reads this article should miss the one conveyed by these facts, we will set it down in full. It is foolish for any lot of workmen to strike for higher wages without knowing whether or not they are already receiving all their employers can afford to give, and whether there are not men enough without work ready to take the wages they refuse.

Because they may as well make up their minds that they cannot prevent other men from exercising their right to work for what wages they think fair. The machinery of the Unions may be made as stringent as possible, but they can never be made to embrace everybody, and there will always be men of independence outside of them who will refuse to be idle and starve at the bidding of strikers. Already we have seen how the few thousand Italians among us, by their sturdy assertion of their preference for work over starvation, have demoralized the tyranny of the laborers' unions. A letter we print to-day bears out our own observations, that these people are singularly industrious, reasonable, and capable. They may not be profound political economists, but they act on the sound principle that their work is worth just what they can get for it, and thus far they do not ask any more. The consequence is, that they have been subjected to a savage persecution at the hands of other nationalities, which cannot but call public attention to their merits and inure to their permanent benefit. They are here to stay, and more are coming, and as long as they do good work for fair wages they will get employment, and nothing can, in the long run, prevent it.

This is only an incidental question. There is a more serious and profound consideration to which the laboring men of this city have been too much in the habit of shutting their eyes, for the reason that it is not so agreeable as the flattery of demagogues and professional strikers. In a season of general depression like the present there is something like insanity in those proceedings of workingmen which tend to kill or discourage important branches of industry. Take, for instance, this matter of building. Every one who has paid ever so little attention to the subject knows that there is less building going on this year than there was last, that there was less last year than the year before. Men of capital have become discouraged with these ever-recurring strikes and disturbances, and prefer to invest their money in other forms. It is no secret that Mr. A. T. Stewart proposed to spend about a million dollars in building last year, and changed his intention merely because of the disturbed and capricious state of the labor market. No man can make a satisfactory estimate of the cost of a proposed edifice, if the prices of labor are to be subject to the deliberations of a secret council somewhere in the Bowery rather than to fair bargaining between employer and employed. A large business house is carefully planned; it is to cost a certain amount, and rent for enough to pay a fair interest on the cost. When it is quarter built, we will say, the workmen ask an increase of twenty-five or fifty per cent all around, and if they carry their point the whole enterprise will of course cost more than it will pay. Fortunately, they cannot generally carry their point if met with decision and coolness; but most men prefer not to be worried or involved in constant battle with the men they employ.

In view of all these facts, would it not be well for workingmen to look beyond the limits of their own passions and their own club-rooms, and reflect upon the facts which other men have to consider? No branch of industry is doing so well this year as for some years past. There is nothing in the state of the business world to stimulate production or to raise the price of labor. Business men are glad to carry on their affairs without great profits, to make both ends meet and to wait for better times. If in the midst of this general depression there is here and there a firm or a corporation which is strong or enterprising enough to begin work upon structures giving employment to considerable numbers of workingmen, is it not in the highest degree unwise and inexpedient, as well as unjust, for these laborers, instead of doing their work and receiving their honest pay, to try to take their employers by the throat and exact more than the market price for their labor? To ask this question is to answer it. There are too many people in want of work to allow those who are so lucky as to have it to reject it and say no one else shall touch it. The fact is, there is not enough work to go round; and if those who have it are crazy enough to throw it away, they are not strong enough to keep the hungry thousands from picking it up. The more they try it, the worse it will be for them.

CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY.

The passage of the bill repealing the law authorizing the Sanborn and similar contracts by the House of Representatives, without a division, is surely no more than ought to have been expected, and yet within a few days there seems to have been danger that this just and necessary measure would fail. About the necessity for repealing the law there has been no dispute. But the report of the Committee embraces a severe and direct censure of a member of the Cabinet and two of his principal assistants, coupled indeed in the Secretary's case with a slight allusion to his integrity at the expense of his understanding, but only adding with respect to Messrs. Sawyer and Banfield that the evidence did not convict them of dishonesty. Choosing to interpret this censure as an attack upon the Administration, the purblind politicians who infest the Capitol have exerted all their arts, to prevent Congress from "hurting the "party" by a performance of its plain duty; and though the direct resolutions of censure recommended by the Committee are only the proper and logical corollary of this report, it is by no means certain even yet that base and vulgar influences will not succeed in suppressing them. We need hardly remind the public that the President has no conception of the gravity of the existing state of affairs. In these scandalous disclosures of official unfaithfulness and imbecility he sees nothing but an unlicensed attack upon one of his retainers. When the whole country cries out with one voice that Mr. Richardson ought to be turned out of office, Gen. Grant says: "I don't care; he shall "not go till he pleases, and when he does go "he shall have another good place." So when Engineer Cluss, called as a witness in the District investigation, gives crushing testimony against Shepherd and his associates, Gen. Grant again interprets the scandalous disclosure as an attack upon himself, and promptly bundles Cluss out of office, with every mark of disgrace. What interpretation is it possible to place upon these actions except one—that the President will do nothing to rid the Civil Service of the corrupt and incompetent persons who have brought it so low, and that any reform that may be accomplished must proceed without his help?

But other people in Washington are wiser than Gen. Grant. Other people see, if he does not, that unless the Republican party purge itself it is doomed to everlasting destruction. To shoulder the burden of these shames would be a senseless, stupid, idiotic affront to the moral sense of the whole nation. It would be suicidal, and we are satisfied that Congress knows it. The policy of the Republican members is clear. They must show the country that the Republican party is bigger and bolder than the administration which it has placed at the head of affairs. They must do what the President ought to do but will not. They must mark official unfaithfulness with an emphatic censure. From the House of Representatives the country has a right to expect the prompt passing of appropriate resolutions respecting Messrs. Richardson, Sawyer, and Banfield; from the Senate we ought to require a prompt rejection of every name sent in to replace Mr. Cluss. The people will watch the action of the two houses of Congress on these serious matters with an interest largely mixed with anxiety.

A SYSTEM OF DERRICKS.

They have a Government building in process of erection in Hartford, Conn., and the manner of doing it is subject of much comment by the local press. The foundations have been in and the walls laid to the street level for several weeks. All that remains to be done is to erect the building. Instead of erecting the building or beginning it, however, the Government, which in this instance is Mr. Supervising Architect Mullett, has been devoting all its time, talent, and energy, and a considerable part of the appropriation, to the setting up of three magnificent derricks. A local journal, describing the progress of the work upon information obtained at "head-"quarters," and consequently authoritative, says: "There is at present a force of 45 men "employed, and these are completing prepara-"tions for raising the walls as soon as the "requisite appropriation has been voted by "Congress—an event probably in the near "future. For this purpose three large fifty-feet "derricks are required." A great many people in Hartford were wondering till then what the derricks were for, and why the building did not go forward. The announcement that Mr. Mullett was waiting for an appropriation to be voted, and that "for this pur-"pose three large fifty-feet derricks are re-"quired," momentarily appeased public curiosity. Several buildings of much more ambitious proportions than this one have been erected in Hartford within a few years, with nothing like the display of derricks that this seemed to require, and the average citizen failed to comprehend the necessity for so much derrick. He had had some experience though in moving "blocks" of insurance stock of two or three shares at a time, and had learned something of the power required to effect legislation—and its cost—in connection with one or two such matters as bridging the Connecticut and establishing the capital, and when he read that "three large fifty-feet der-"ricks were required" to get the appropriation he began to appreciate the situation.

The derricks already erected are uncommonly fine structures. They are lofty, airy, and substantial, and should the expected appropriation be made will furnish an unusually cool and healthy location during the Summer for the able-bodied supporters of the Constitution who turn the cranks. The cost of erecting the derricks thus far has been $8,000. A cheaper class of derricks might have been erected, or these might have been set nearer the ground and money saved thereby; but Mr. Supervising Architect Mullett has been determined from the start that the citizens of Hartford should have something to be proud of, and as there was danger of losing the appropriation for the building during the recent spasm of economy, he bent his whole mind to giving them something permanently useful and ornamental in the way of derricks. He has done this in the most admirable manner. Should it so happen that the appropriations should cease and the work stop at this stage, it will not be as though they had no derricks. They will be there, a permanent adornment to the square, with guys running into the ground in all directions, a constant reminiscence of Mullett and suggestive of a circus. But this will not happen. The three fifty-feet derricks will be sufficient to raise the appropriation. When Mr. Mullett, who, from his frequent use of the dam as a figure of speech, seems to be as much a hydraulic engineer as an architect, shall call the attention of Congress in his ardent and impassioned way to the expenditure already incurred of $8,000 for derricks, there will be no opposition to whatever appropriation may be asked for to finish the work.

As a part of the machinery of legislation the derrick has uses of the most varied and important character. In securing appropriations it is indispensable. To get a derrick is the first step; the rest follows naturally. Instead of "*Obsta principiis*," the motto of the reformer will soon come to be its liberal translation, "Resist the derrick." In the case in hand the first appropriation for a public building in Hartford was made in the interest of the Member of Congress, who having secured the distribution of so much public money among his constituents had a claim upon their gratitude and an argument for his continuance in office till the work should be completed. It was carried through upon the mutual plan; all Congressmen who wanted to erect derricks of one kind or another in their districts uniting in a general appropriation bill providing for all. The derrick once up, the succeeding appropriations came along without difficulty. The New-London Navy-Yard is a case of derrick. Congress was importuned for years to take a piece of land on the Thames as a gift for a Navy-Yard and spend just a little money on it. All they wanted was a derrick. Congressmen were elected upon this issue until finally they succeeded in getting a small appropriation, which was used in such a way that not to make another appropriation was to lose what had already been spent. League Island Navy-Yard is just such another case. The country is full of instances of the successful use of the derrick in hoisting men into Congress and money out of the Treasury. The last case of derrick was the Centennial Exposition. All they wanted at first was recognition. Being recognized, they wanted the country to save itself from being dishonored by giving them three or four million dollars. The hoisting power of that derrick was not sufficient, and the statesmen at the crank have been injured. Congress is never lacking in applications for derricks, and busy as Mr. Mullett is in getting them up, the business is by no means confined to him. The system of derricks is an excellent objective point for reformers.

MEANS OF ADVANCING SCIENCE.

The rapid increase of popular interest within a very few years in all scientific matters makes it desirable to take note of the principal agencies by which its progress is aided and recorded. There is a host of local scientific societies, each doing good work with more or less vigor, and keeping up correspondence with each other through the Smithsonian Institution, which acts the part of a general clearing-house for scientific exchanges. But outside of the immediate circle of their members the work of these societies is almost unknown, except through the brief reports of their proceedings in THE TRIBUNE and the publication of a few of their communications in scientific or technical magazines of limited circulation.

In addition to these there are two important scientific bodies that have many points of similarity. They both deal exclusively with the natural sciences; at the meetings of both, communications on these subjects are presented that are original and have not before been published; and both are national and draw their membership from all parts of the country. But the National Academy of Sciences is exceedingly restricted as to the number of its members, takes no pains to secure popular attendance at its meetings, and does not publish at all the scientific communications it receives. The American Association for the Advancement of Science makes a successful bid for a wider popularity. It has about a thousand members, and is increasing every year both in influence and numbers. An important change in its constitution is contemplated at its meeting the 12th of August next at Hartford, which is expected to add to its cohesive force and dignity; a measure that will, it is hoped, secure to it such substantial benefits as have accrued under a somewhat similar plan of organization to its British namesake. But in respect to publication of the communications presented at its meetings the American Association is confined to a volume of proceedings issued to its members usually about ten months after the meeting, and when the interest in the novelty of the subjects has measurably passed away.

Deeming the prompt publication of this class of news in a form to give it the widest publicity a measure of the greatest advantage to science as well as of interest to our readers, THE TRIBUNE has taken pains to secure for its columns immediate reports of these scientific meetings, and to republish them in the more convenient form of extras. Because of want of space, it frequently happens that portions of the reports are left out of the daily editions of the paper; these are restored in the extras. This was notably the case with the recent reports of the proceedings of the National Academy. In extra No. 19, published in sheet form this morning, there is a great variety of scientific and other matter, of which no considerable portion has ever been published elsewhere than in THE TRIBUNE. The table of contents is too long for transcription here, but among them we may mention the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington and the American Oriental Society at Boston, covering many interesting and novel topics; the lecture of Dr. Brown-Séquard on double brains, of Dr. Hammond on the effects of alcohol, and of Mr. Fields on the poet Longfellow; a full description, with map, of the exploring expeditions of Lieut. Wheeler at the West; illustrated accounts of a method of building safe iron steamships, and of Prof. Marsh's discoveries of fossil horses in America. The extra is a sheet of eight TRIBUNE pages, and is sent by mail to any address for ten cents. It will also be issued in pamphlet form (price 20 cents) within a few days.

If the stage-drivers' strike should induce a general revival of the good old custom of walking down town, these defiant Jehus will deserve the thanks of a dyspeptic community. The disadvantages and discomforts of riding in one of these heavy, unwieldy coaches, which racks your nerves with the rattle of its windows, and almost jolts the flesh off your bones, are so obvious compared with the pleasures of a brisk walk along a splendid business avenue, that argument seems a waste of space. The usual excuse of the habitual stage-occupant is that he saves time, which to the feverish American is often more than health or happiness. For the sake of the trifling slice of an hour which is thus economized, the New-Yorker sacrifices the varied sights and sounds of a walk down Broadway, at all seasons one of the most enjoyable of metropolitan experience. Theodore Winthrop pays a most enthusiastic tribute, in one of his books, to the Broadway walk which his abundant vitality made delightful to him. And to many a business man this daily exercise would bring not only diversion, but a better digestion, a clearer complexion, stronger nerves, and, perhaps, a longer life. As a people we use our brains too much and our legs too little, and we will show a much better physical and mental average as the disproportion diminishes. Still, like all other good things, the stage-drivers' strike will probably be of short duration, and we shall soon again see young Moddle fight for a share of the step of a 'bus, and go bumping down-town at the rate of five miles an hour.

Those who have thought the masses of the people of New-York have no taste for art might change their minds upon seeing the genuine enjoyment displayed at the Metropolitan Museum, upon days when the doors are opened to the public, by those to whom the price of admission is an object. We should be glad if this praiseworthy institution were placed upon such a basis that its doors might never be closed; but in the meanwhile we are gratified to see that on holidays at least, when busy people are most at liberty, the Directors of the Museum make the admission free. On Washington's Birthday nearly 5,000 people availed themselves of the privilege thus afforded, and we are sure that the institution never did a better day's work for itself or for the city. On Saturday next, Decoration Day, the Museum will again be opened free of charge, and doubtless an equal number will take the opportunity to see the valuable and interesting collections now on exhibition there. The di Cesnola antiquities from Cyprus are alone worth a long journey to see, and the loan collections are also remarkably full, in the departments of pottery, porcelain and bric-a-brac generally, no less than in that of painting.

Miss Kate Field did a thoroughly generous and unselfish act yesterday in traveling to Boston to read Hood's Bridge of Sighs at the benefit of her old lecture manager. Dispatches from various quarters represent the reading as a genuine success and a great delight to the cultivated audience in attendance. It is known that Miss Field, whose father and mother were both ornaments of the stage, has long contemplated the same career, and it is likely that before long she will make her debut in a part well calculated to display the genius she inherits.

A new system of boating is to be adopted in Harvard College, and, to a certain extent, the sport is to receive the countenance and sanction of the authorities. They will build a new boat-house at a cost of $2,000, which they will lease to Mr. Blakie for $200 a year. He will own all the boats, will let them to the clubs, and will provide a man to have the care of them. The present boat club will be divided into four. Only 200 members are needed to carry on the new system, to which 170 undergraduates have given in their adhesion.

THE DRAMA.

MISS DARGON.

Miss Dargon's reading—which was, in fact, a series of dramatic recitations and performances—was heard, last night, at Robinson Hall, by upward of 300 persons,—the Hall, which is a small one, being very nearly filled. The auditory was one of unusual taste and cultivation, and such a one as only a respected name and an occasion of exceptional interest could call together. Miss Dargon, who came upon the stage in a robe of white silk, garlanded with flowers, was welcomed with enthusiastic plaudits; and so great was the sense of admiration aroused by her efforts that she was recalled to the scene after each of the six retirements that she made during the performance. Her popular success may be inferred from this circumstance. To our mind the charm of the entertainment consisted more in its revelations of the character and powers of the artist than in special excellences of her artistic work. Miss Dargon has the fine figure, the vigorous frame, the sensitive face, blue-gray eyes and dark hair that are characteristic of Irish beauty; and there is in her accent an occasional bit of Hibernian brogue, as delicious as a whiff of sweet-brier out of the heart of the woods. Her proficient mechanical skill as an actress was sufficiently indicated throughout the performance: the resources of stage art are easily at her command. More important attributes revealed through this medium were passionate intensity of feeling, keen dramatic intelligence, and equal energy and grace of action. Miss Dargon's programme proved a dull one, and the whole weight of the occasion was, therefore, thrown upon the artist. So far as we could see and judge her nature and adaptabilities she is an actress of uncommon power and magnetic enthusiasm in strong emotional parts of a tragic order. Pathos she did not reach; but fire, fury, scorn, and the whirlwind of passion,—as in the curse-scene from "Deborah,"—she conveyed with eminent adequacy and stirring effect. Her comedy is sufficiently commended when it is called good. She gave two scenes from "The School for Scandal," delicately indicating knowledge of the coquetry and innocent duplicity of the feminine nature, and of all the dramatic significance in the contrasts of character and turns of colloquy; but her *Sir Peter Teazle* was merely a petulant man speaking in a deep voice, and her *Lady Teazle* neither evinced the artificial fine lady partly formed nor rural innocence partly discarded. It was through the serious and passionate selections that the real spirit of the artist shone forth, and what this is we briefly suggest in saying that she would be more at home in the gardens of *Lucretia Borgia* than in the drawing-rooms of *Lady Sneerwell*. As a manifestation of fine individuality, artistic power and true devotion to dramatic art this was a reading of remarkable interest and value, and Miss Dargon will assuredly one day take her rank among tragic actresses. Her fervor of enthusiasm and her broadly comic humor—of which later element the tragical nature is seldom deficient—were shown in selections from the Irish ballads and from Hood. Mr. A. H. Pease was to have played upon the piano, but business detained him elsewhere, and his place was supplied by Mr. Charles Farrell. An execrable recitation of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," by a Mr. Maturin, was heard with that patient, ox-like good nature characteristic of this community.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

The attendance at this theater has been especially large on the last two nights, which have been devoted to "Woodcock," "The Nervous Man," and "Money," and these pieces will fill out the rest of the week. Mr. Wallack has seldom acted better than he did last evening, as *Alfred Evelyn*, and the most emphatic applause testified to the delight of his auditors.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Salvini will appear to-night at Ford's Opera House, in Baltimore.

Mr. Alexander Henderson and wife (Lydia Thompson), and Miss Camille Dubois sailed for England last Saturday.

Prof. Charles Roberts will participate in an entertainment, of a dramatic and musical character, to be given this evening, by the "Shakespeare Society," at East Single Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth-st. and Third-ave. The musical artists are Miss Klauczek, Miss Beebe, Miss Finch, Mr. Busch, and Mr. Becket.

PERSONAL.

No particular change was noted in Treasurer Raines's condition yesterday. His family have arrived in Utica.

Mr. B. P. Avery, the recently-appointed Minister to China, is just recovering from a severe illness, brought on by overwork in his profession of journalism.

Henri Rochefort left Omaha, Neb., for Chicago yesterday, where he will stop for one day. Thence he will come to New-York, where he will remain five days, and then proceed direct to Switzerland.

The American Tract Society, in its meeting at Boston yesterday, elected William C. Chapin, President, the Hon. Henry Wilson and John G. Tappan Vice-Presidents, and Arthur Gilman Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. Barnas Sears, agent of the Peabody Education Fund, is credited with saying that the passage of the Civil Rights bill in its present form will break up the Peabody schools throughout the Southern States.

Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimant, is at Ottawa, Canada. He was the guest of Lord Dufferin on Saturday. He is there on business connected with the development of the mining interests of Nova Scotia.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Myron H. Clark for Governor, and either C. C. Lee of Brooklyn or Mr. Farrington of Dutchess County for Lieutenant Governor, are given out by *The Albany Express* as most likely to be nominated for a State ticket at the Prohibition Convention. The same journal says a vigorous canvass will be made.

The "whole pack" is after Mr. Sawyer's shoe latchets again. His latest and most remarkable defense has had the effect of destroying the very few friends he had, and now the press presents an unbroken front of disgusted and indignant protestation against his retention in office.

Congressman Sawyer of Wisconsin, in a letter to one of his constituents, thus declines a renomination: "At the expiration of my present term I shall have served 10 years in Congress, and I cannot but think that if it is a good thing to have been there, I ought not to have it any longer, and, if it is a tax to have it, then I ought not to be asked to be again a candidate.

Congressman James S. Negley of the XXIId Pennsylvania District is anxious for a reelection, but his action in favor of the salary grab is likely to prove a serious obstacle. A good many Congressmen, who have fondly dreamed that the public indignation at the Back Pay scandal had "blown over" are finding out their mistake now that they are canvassing their prospects for return. It was one of those things the people do not forget readily, and a fortunate thing it is for the country that they do not.

Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania has appointed Chief-Justice Agnew, Judge Henry W. Williams of Tioga County, ex-Attorney-General Benjamin Harris Brewster, the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace of Clearfield, the Hon. W. H. Playford of Fayette County, Attorney-General Samuel E. Dimmick, and the Hon. A. T. McClintock of Luzerne, Commissioners to propose amendments to the new Constitution, under an act of the last Legislature. *The Philadelphia Press* praises the selection of the Governor, and says the friends of the new Constitution admit that changes may be necessary, since many of the provisions are merely experimental.

OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL SHUBRICK.

Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, one of the oldest officers of the American Navy, died yesterday, in Washington. He was a native of South Carolina, and was appointed Midshipman from that State in 1806. He served with credit in the War of 1812, and commanded the Pacific Squadron during the Mexican war. In the latter capacity he landed and captured the fortified town of Mazatlan, from a superior force under Gen. Telles, and held it, as well as several places of less importance, till the end of the war. The other notable incidents of his career are referred to in the following General Order from the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, MAY 27, 1874.

It is the sad duty of the Secretary of the Navy to make known to the naval service that Rear-Admiral William Branford Shubrick, the senior officer of the retired list, died this morning at his residence in this city in the 84th year of his age. Born in South Carolina in 1790, Admiral Shubrick entered the navy in 1806, and has served his country faithfully and well for 68 years. Four times he has commanded squadrons, twice navy-yards, has twice served as Chief of Naval Bureaus, and for many years presided over the Light-house Board. He won his early renown in battle as lieutenant of the frigate Constitution in the War of 1812, and his last service afloat was as commander of the Paraguayan expedition. In every trust committed to him during life he has deserved well of the Republic, and dying, he leaves to the service the conspicuous example of a life of wisdom, courtesy, courage, and spotless honor. On the day after the receipt of this order, the flags of the navy-yards and stations and of all ships of war in commission will be kept at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and 13 guns will be fired at noon from all the navy-yards.