

Amusements and Meetings To-night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"A Celebrated Case."
DAVEY'S THEATRE—"Needles and Pins."
HAYRELL'S THEATRE—"The Virginia."

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—5th Page—1st column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
BURGUNDIES.
DAVIS, COLLAMAR & CO.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 Year, \$12.00.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 6 Months, \$7.00.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 Year, \$3.00.

Branch Offices of the Tribune.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

The News This Morning.

Foreign.—Reports of Cabinet discussions are current in London. The London Standard credits them to the London Times.

Domestic.—Extensive preparations are being made for the New-York celebration.

City and Suburban.—The failure of B. G. Arnold & Co. is severely felt in the coffee trade.

Confidence.—The Senate Committee on the Third Avenue Elevated Road.

Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar.

The Weather.—The local observations indicate clear, or partly cloudy weather.

A pathetic incident in the trial of the Italian Mongano yesterday.

A conference of the State Charities Aid Association was held yesterday.

The State of Dakota is what she would like to be called.

The accident on the Third Avenue Elevated Road yesterday was due to inexcusable carelessness.

His Honor Timothy Campbell assured the Senate Committee yesterday that the Civil Justice, of which able fraternity he is one.

The friends of Fitz John Porter in the Senate gave notice of a new departure yesterday.

asking Army pay for fifteen years during which he was engaged in private undertakings, and his friends doubtless hope to strengthen his case by surrendering this point.

Senator Morgan, who is profuse of electoral schemes, offered a Constitutional amendment upon the subject yesterday. A good deal is hidden away in the wording of this brief section. It empowers Congress to establish rules and regulations for "certifying, transmitting," etc., the votes of electors, and here comes the gist of it—"for ascertaining and counting such votes by the Senate and 'House of Representatives.'" These few words cover a vast field of power.

The members of the World's Fair Committee on Sites should have reflected before they engaged in a raid on Central Park, that every attempt which has been made of late years to divert any of the parks from their proper uses has been defeated. The certainty of failure in the attack on the largest and best of them all was simply proportionately greater, and the Committee, like wise men, have found out promptly that they are beaten.

There is undoubtedly one feature in the President's recommendation respecting General Grant which grates a little on the American ear, and that is the title proposed for him, "Captain-General."

This is a Spanish title, and is nearly akin to everything Mexican, and either is enough to give him a nervous chill. The question of title is indeed a little difficult. "Generalissimo," which some have suggested, would be a gorgeous absurdity. Congressman McCook seems to have offered the best way out of the difficulty in his joint resolution putting General Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of General. It is not desired or needed that he shall be placed on the active list. And yet if the President's recommendation should be literally followed, an act authorizing the appointment of a Captain-General would first be passed, then he would need to be nominated and confirmed, and until the proper steps for his retirement provided for in the act could be taken, he would be on the active list. Some confusion might be created in this way, and some feeling, General McCook's way seems the best and easiest for all concerned, and it is to be hoped that Congress may adopt it. The American people are in favor of seeing General Grant properly provided for, and that promptly too.

About Stopping the Silver Coinage.

Secretary Sherman's second recommendation as to silver coinage is likely to meet strong opposition from advocates of the "double standard." Men like Mr. Halstead and Mr. Kelley, for example—not, perhaps, these men, but certainly many for whom they have been spokesmen—will be apt to say that there is no propriety in adopting the present ratio between gold and silver as the basis of a new coinage. For, first, that ratio has not been, and is not likely to be maintained from day to day, and the proportion which would secure equality of market value to-day would fall to secure it to-morrow. But, second, it is quite certain that the market value of silver would not be the same after the passage of a coinage act that it was before, for that act itself would tend to affect the value strongly. Moreover, they may reason, consistently with their past efforts, that Government has no business to disturb any existing rights or obligations grounded upon the fact that a silver dollar of 412½ grains is now a legal tender, and was made so as far back as 1837. The tendency of the step proposed, they may naturally urge, will be to set up a new and lower valuation of silver, as yet unknown to our laws or to the civilized world. For suspension of coinage, when the dollar cannot be profitably used, these men may see much reason, but it is not probable that they will see reason for the coinage of a new sort of dollar.

Their chief objection, however, is likely to be this: that the recoinage of silver at the present market value would throw away a rare opportunity to bring other nations of the Western World to an agreement in regard to silver coinage. Mr. Kelley made known his conviction, more than a year ago, that the United States ought to stop the coinage of silver in order to force England and France to unite with us in an international settlement of the whole question. If the difficulties of those nations were great enough then to make the success of such a step probable, they are certainly much greater now. In this view Mr. Kelley agreed with M. Cernuschi, the ablest bi-metallic in Europe, who said in his striking pamphlet on "Monetary Diplomacy," published two years ago: "The United States has a grand revenge to take on England. It was England who made the conference miscarry. Let the United States coin no more silver; let them 'repeal the Silver Bill.' England will be in 'consternation.'" Similar views were expressed by Henry Hicks Gibbs, formerly Governor of the Bank of England. If these reasonings had any force two years or one year ago, they have vastly more force to-day, when the monetary position of European nations is far more critical.

are of no use to the Bank of France in meeting international balances. All the strain of the international exchanges of France falls upon the central gold reserve, which was \$103,000,000 in November, 1879, and is now only \$37,000,000. Two-thirds of the available reserve has been lost in a year. Yet the United States has been holding up the price of silver by its coinage. If that coinage should cease, how many weeks could the Bank of France continue to pay gold? Without any change by this country, The London Economist expresses doubts, shared by many leading bankers in Paris and in London, whether France can hold out sixty days in gold payments. If the United States should cease its gratuitous aid to the opponents of silver in Europe, England and Germany would at once be obliged to face even greater losses, in their dealings with France, than they have met in their dealings with India.

Germany could not stand the strain a single month. Its gold reserve is now only \$45,000,000, and it has had great difficulty in preserving that slender store. With suspension of gold payments by France and Germany, the whole strain of making payments in gold to this country for all Europe would fall upon England. Moreover, Italy is just now about to borrow \$129,000,000 in gold for the retirement of its paper circulation. England's commerce with India and other silver-using lands of the East has already suffered tremendous losses. But that commerce is small compared with England's trade with France and Germany. If business is even now greatly depressed, if \$1,000,000,000 of capital is seeking in vain for employment there, while the nation is obliged to import half its food, and agrarian agitation threatens the very existence of the Government, what would England do if the United States should cease to sustain silver by its coinage, and France and Germany should suspend gold payments?

The Bank of England now has a gold reserve of only \$127,500,000. Within a month, many advocates of the double standard believe, if the whole burden of the gold exchanges for Europe were thrown upon that Bank, England would be compelled to sue for peace or to abdicate the commercial throne. Its reserve could be protected only by putting up the rate of interest so high as to cripple its industry and commerce. American silver, as well as American wheat, cotton, corn and provisions, would be emptied into the London market, and for the whole England would be compelled to settle in gold. Many advocates of the double standard reason that England would be absolutely forced to ask for an agreement of nations as to silver coinage, because the losses would otherwise be greater than that country could bear.

If advocates of silver should generally take this view of the matter, as they are quite likely to do in the light of the circumstances, and with their past declarations, there may be speedy action which few are now expecting. It cannot be denied that the opinions here reviewed merit serious public attention. The position of this country as the creditor nation of all the world now gives it a tremendous power in all monetary contests. There is no room to doubt that the coinage of silver here has for years been an incalculable help to England in its policy. Indeed, Mr. Goschen, the representative of Great Britain, fully admitted this at the Paris Conference. If the advocates of the double standard have not greatly changed in opinion since that conference, they may delay refusal to help England any longer, and favor a complete suspension of silver coinage for the present. One thing we trust the common sense of the country will in any case agree to. Either we should stop coining silver dollars till we can get the others to unite with us, or we should put a dollar's worth of silver in our dollar.

Disappointing Their Friends.

We do hope the Democratic majority in the XLVth Congress is not going to disappoint the hopes of the newspaper editors who have set their hearts on reforming the Civil Service. The opening performances give little encouragement for it. In taking over the ashes of the late defeat, it has been found by careful computation with the chalk left over from the great "329" demonstration, on the blank in the platform left by rubbing out the tariff-revenue resolution, that there "is a difference of less than 4,000 votes" in the 9,000,000 ballots cast last November, and that "a little effort in behalf of purity" of elections will give us a Democratic "victory in 1884." This is the Democratic statement of it, with the alternative that if this effort is not made "the Republican party may remain in power for twenty years to come." The "effort in behalf of the purity of elections" is to be embodied in a reform of the Civil Service which will either practically disfranchise, or effectually disable, so much of the working Republican force as hold office, without weakening to the same or greater extent the attacking Democratic army. It is of course very important to do this. Several newspaper editors have given their whole mind to it as a piece of grand strategy, and solemnly decided that it is the thing to do. They have united in a demand upon their representatives in Congress to take it up at once, devise some practical scheme for reforming Republicans out of, and Democrats into, the service of the Government, and enact it into a law without delay.

And the proposition is so entirely characteristic of the party, so consistent with its recent record, that we expected it to be acted upon immediately on the opening of the session. The purpose is to spike the enemy's guns upon the ground that they disturb the peace. The leaders are in the position in which Spanish commanders in the Netherlands sometimes found themselves during the latter part of the sixteenth century, when they discovered that the prospect of massacre and pillage without quarter, while it incited the besieged to greater exertion, gave the besieger still greater incentive to holding out, and nerved them to more desperate and unyielding resistance. They have to provide for an army long unpaid and mutinous, and nothing to do it with but the spoils in expectancy. The problem of Civil Service Reform is to continue the hope of pillage to the outs at the same time that they assure the security and permanence of the in. It is not an easy thing to do, but the Democratic editors sit at their desks like Phillip II. in the Escorial, and complacently order it done. Spiking their adversary's guns has always been the favorite tactics of the Democracy. They attempted to spike the guns at Fort Sumter with the Constitution, so as to leave the garrison at the mercy of Beauregard and the rebel works in Charleston Harbor. They have missed no opportunity in the past twenty years to repeat the experiment. Sometimes it was to prevent the emancipation and arming of the negroes; sometimes to obstruct measures for raising money to put down rebellion; sometimes

to defeat a draft—always the main purpose has been to cripple the resources of the opposition and get some partisan advantage.

It was so like the party, in such perfect accord with its policy, that we are disappointed that they have not taken up the scheme and set themselves at once to devising measures for putting it in operation. By this time we supposed Mr. Blackburn, whose constituents are probably readier than those of any other member of the House to reform the service, first by entering it and then by making their tenure permanent—or Mr. Cox, whose constituents are as free from every desire for office as he is himself, and whose general usefulness and firm devotion to the public good he fully represents—would have some large and wholesome reform of the public service well under way. Neither one of them, nor any other Democratic reformer, has risen to the ripe occasion. Is nothing to be done, then? Shall we go on permitting officeholders to defend their places when Democrats want them? Have the discussions and exhortations and demands of Democratic editors on this subject come all to naught? Then, indeed, we may fold up the Blue Book and look for twenty years of Republican rule, with no hope of reforming the public service by turning everybody out and filling the places with men who have carried torches till their shoulders are caloused and howled till they are hoarse for Democracy and a change.

Russia and China.

Our London correspondent stated in his last letter that the late increase in the Russian preparations for war suggested that the attack on China would immediately follow the close of General Skobeleff's present campaign. These preparations indicate that the attack, if made at all, will be by sea. The Russian Pacific fleets have all been recently strongly fortified. Russia has also assembled a squadron at Hong Kong consisting of two iron-clads and ten cruisers, manned by 3,670 officers and men, and carrying 148 guns. It is stated that these iron-clads are the most powerful war vessels which Russia owns. Three of the cruisers are those bought and altered for her service in the Philippine dookyards a year ago. The Chinese native press (if it can be relied upon as stating the facts) expresses great confidence in the power of China to cope with Russia, if the assault is made by land. The Shen-Pao, published at Shanghai, says it is expected that Turkestan will be the point of attack, being the nearest part of China to St. Petersburg. The Marquis Tso-Tsung-Tang is in command at this point, and the Chinese appear to have as much confidence in this military commander as ever the French had in the Little Gray Caporal.

Another suggestion is that Russia will land her troops upon Corea; if that neutral soil should be made the fighting ground, it will share the fate of the neutral State of Virginia in our civil war.

The latest dispatches from Peking state that the peace party under Li Hung Chang were losing power, and that the troops refused to obey his orders. But all reports from China are vague and unsatisfactory, the Eastern idea of diplomacy apparently being to lie even when the truth serves the purpose better. One point, however, in the whole imbroglio is a fact, and a significant fact, which is the evident determination of China to put a stop to the opium trade. "The closing of our ports," says the Shen-Pao, "by shutting out foreign customs duties will grievously strain the finances of the Empire. But if no opium can enter the country the money held in the pockets of our people will be ten times as great. If opium be shut out, the injury from the war with Russia will not be anything appreciable."

General Tso-Tsung-Tang is, it appears, possessed by an anti-opium mania which must assuredly be wholesome in its effects. His executioner is always within call, and the soldier who ventures to use the forbidden drug speedily finds himself minus a head. If China banishes this staple from her ports by closing them, she could afford to indemnify Russia for her care of Kuldja, or even to lose the province altogether, and still be the gainer.

To Prevent Pool-Shoots.

The most charitable judgment that can be rendered upon the man who makes some real or fancied reflection upon a lady's character for the excuse for a shooting match, which drags the lady's name into a public scandal while elevating himself into momentary notoriety, is that he is an irredeemable and immitigable ass. One such, in company with a milder form of his own variety, to act as second, and see that he hit or missed the other donkey, or the other donkey hit or missed him, according to the approved rules for fool-killing, went to Niagara Falls the other day, and waited for his opponent, who was just such another, to come similarly accompanied; when the party were to go out and do the hitting or the missing and come back with the proud satisfaction of having made felons or fools of themselves, according as they hit or missed, and of having dragged the name of an innocent person into an unwholesome notoriety and a public scandal. The second pair did not appear, having been hindered by the police. The first pair consented had their photographs taken with Niagara Falls as a background for all but their ears—the Great Yosemite would not suffice for that—and went back with this evidence of their having been ready at the time and place appointed for the shooting. Four grown men, two principals and two seconds, were engaged in this interesting affair. Instead of two, they ought all four to be photographed, and the photographs placed with those of other less deliberate and more excusable criminals—in the Rogues' Gallery.

While this was going on at Niagara Falls, in the killing and being killed at ten paces is considered, in the one case, a title to social distinction, and in the other to that sort of public sympathy that glorifies the fallen but forgets those whose sole dependence was—was—was considering a bill to prevent dueling. If the efficacy of a law could be measured by the rigor of its provisions and the stringency of its penalties, the passage of this bill might well be trusted to put an end to the practice at which it is aimed. By its provisions not only the duelist who kills his man, but every second as well, is pronounced guilty of murder, and is menaced with the death penalty. If either or both principals are wounded but not killed, all concerned in the affair are deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and can be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for a period of not less than twenty years, and be deprived of the privilege of holding any office in the State. If a challenge be sent or accepted within the State, but the duel be fought in another State, the same penalty is to be inflicted. The scope of this bill, it will be observed, is sufficiently wide to include all concerned in the commission of the crime, and it would hardly be possible to make the penalties more severe. The author is evidently very much in earnest in his hostility to dueling, and determined to put an end to it if it can be done by legislation. Unfortu-

nately, it cannot be, by that kind of legislation. For this is the kind of law that defeats itself, and is made a dead letter by its own stringency. In the first place, the death penalty, strange as it may seem, is inadequate. The purland idiot who thinks it a mark of courage and a title to distinction to take the risk of death at ten paces, will not be deterred from it by fear of a sentence of death from twelve of his countrymen, who, in the existing state of society, are much more likely to set him up as a hero than condemn him as a felon. No jury in South Carolina, or for that matter, any other State, would ever enforce the law. As in most other cases of over-legislation, the weight of the penalty would simply break down the law.

There is a remedy, however; a very simple, and we believe it would prove an efficacious one. Mr. Henry Bergh suggested it the other night as a much more proper and effective punishment for many classes of crime than those now in use. We might, perhaps, differ with Mr. Bergh as to the extent to which it should be carried, but it seems to us that for the offence of engaging or assisting in a duel the whipping post would be the most effective punishment and the surest preventive. It may be said that it is a relic of barbarism. But so also is the offence to which it is proposed to apply it. If modern civilization has almost universally discarded the whipping post as a punitive and remedial agent, it is no less true that there are forms of modern civilization upon which a worse manifestation of barbarism has fastened itself with such tenacity that nothing but the revival of the obsolete remedy can reach it. The death penalty, even if it could be enforced, is inadequate to prevent the practice of duelling. This is a case in which, paradoxical as it may seem, public corporal flagellation is severer punishment than the infliction of the death penalty. The very fact of a duel presupposes in the offender—and this is what lends a mischievous glamour to the crime—a certain preference of death to a silly notion of dishonor. To threaten him with the death to which he voluntarily exposes himself is carrying homopathy into surgery. Rather give him in full measure and substantial reality that which he commits crime and risks life to avoid the sham and shadow of—personal dishonor and disgrace. For the crime of murder or manslaughter, if it ends in that, give the duelist the usual penalties. For the attempt, or for conviction, give to all concerned the open public shame of the whipping post. The way to stop this wicked folly is to make it un fashionable. The whipping post would do this.

Personal.

Mr. R. E. Springer, of Cincinnati, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city. Representative Pace, of California, has General Garfield's vacant chair and desk in the House. M. Littré, the distinguished Academician, is not so ill as has been reported. He is obliged to keep his room at present, but has no serious disease. Mr. Edward Seavey's voice is mentioned as having been thoroughly cultivated during his residence abroad. He has just appeared at the Argentine Theatre in "La Sonnambula"—with what success is not yet known here. Mr. Edward Davis, of Providence, son of the late Perry Davis, is building a magnificent house for himself and his bride in that city. Because of the recent death of his father, his marriage in Washington last week to Miss Minnie Stewart, niece of General Hunter, was an entirely private one. The Car's railway journeys are not the most agreeable ones in the world. As he is about to leave Livonia for St. Petersburg, a number of menacing letters are daily received by members of the Imperial family and other distinguished personages, threatening murder on the road. As on former occasions, the entire line of rail will be watched by soldiers and peasants, and lighted up by torches at night. There will be servant trains on parallel lines, the one carrying the Emperor being unknown; and Count Metkoff will himself go from the capital to the Crimea, to return with his sovereign. The Emperor Francis Joseph has bestowed the decoration of his own Order upon Messieurs Got and Coquelin, of the Theatre Francaise. The two artists called upon Count Beust to thank him for the distinction, and after expressing his gratitude in suitable terms, M. Coquelin bitterly observed: "It has been given to you, M. le Comte, to punish French Republicans in the name of the Emperor; I rejoined the Ambassador; it has been the desire of my Government to confer an individual distinction, not to put anybody who answers to shame."

General Notes.

The Boston journals are again indulging themselves in one of their favorite literary recreations—predicting that while the New-Yorkers will go to the dogs to save a steamer for Europe. Yellow Jack may prove to have been the best of the best of the continent; the opinion of many sanitarians. This thorough sanitary revolution will decrease the mortality rate, and the city may get the reputation of being not only the cleanest but the healthiest in the country. Elopements seem to cause a very little mental disquiet in Mount Vernon, Ohio. A miller, who had two children, recently ran away with another man's wife, who had four. They went to Roostown, but being too late for a train passed a conveyance and a Western bound train, and the deserted couple, seeing the turn of affairs had taken, resolved to make the best of a bad situation. The miller's wife, with her two children, moved her household effects into the other man's house and began to work as a domestic.

The following "Key" to "Endymion" is furnished by The Standard: In the opening scenes figure Mr. Sidney Wilson, in whom the public will probably recognize the father of the present Lord Pembroke; Mr. Waldersmore, evidently intended for George Savoy the Count de Ferral; and Prince Floristan, in whom Louis Napoleon and one of the Orleanist Princes; Lord Rochester, who immediately suggests Lord Palmerston; and Lord Montfort, intended for Viscount Selborne. The author may have drawn the latter from one of the prominent incidents in the latter's life.

The Tribune acknowledges the receipt of Pierre Lescaux's "Greece and the Black Sea," a report of an article originally published in the "Morceaux," at Rome, in reply to the strictures of the leading English journals on the subject of the Hellespont. His conclusion is that it is better for Greece to go to war than to sink into inter-degradation and hopeless apathy. "Freedom," he says, "went to war; the sympathy of the civilized people, and prominently of the English, were soon acquired for her cause; Piedmont had really, perhaps, more difficulties to encounter, in that she had many enemies to fight; yet she went to war, though it was in forma pauperis. And now Italy is not a 'geographical' but a 'national' nation of 'fighters and dabblers' and a mighty State, a strong people that sits in European councils side by side with the greatest Powers. L'Italia deve fare da se; and so she did. Greece must and will do likewise; the Greeks must rely upon themselves; alone, turn a deaf ear to false promises, and not be misled, pluckily; not to faith in 'protectors' or 'foreign assistance' and trust to the energy and patriotism of their own people. The author of the article has obtained the applause of every civilized people, by what he has said, and he has done it in a way that is like the Hebrews' and the Homeric; indeed, like Israel to have but a grave."

Public Opinion.

The Message is so admirable as to be worthy of a place in the history of the country—(Philadelphia Record & Herald.) It is remarkable how soon after Congress opens, Sunset Cox opens too. The worst of it is that he does not carry out his own announcements. A week ago he said—"Give and Herald (Rep.)"

The last Message of Mr. Hayes will be more ominous to the southern people than any that preceded it. The author sets out with an intimation that the election will be a victory to the Democracy to a savage attack upon the Southern States.—(Lynchburg Virginian (Dem.))

Chalmers's Service to His State.

Unfortunately this fraud will stick. It places all our Congressmen in the same boat with Chalmers. They all go to Washington, and the same day, and the same way, and the same State will be dragged through same and wire to the disgust of our citizens and the injury of our material interests. Our country will never have a more successful or more patriotic attempt to drive almost as many voters in one district as the infamous Louisiana Returning Board did in the whole State.

So Say We All, Of Us.

Whether John Sherman continues as Secretary of the Treasury under the next Administration, it is not important. It is important to find a Secretary more satisfactory to the entire country, and they will never forget how much they owe to him.

The Water Famine at Washington.

The conclusion of the Presidential campaign is alluring. M. Messie contains the sentence "the water supply of the city (Washington) is inadequate." The public was informed that the water supply was inadequate. Mr. Hayes entered the White House with a full tank, and the consequence has been that during the last few years there has been a steady decrease in the amount of water in the city. The water supply is now so low that it is necessary to ration it. The water supply is now so low that it is necessary to ration it. The water supply is now so low that it is necessary to ration it.

What Morgan Can Deny.

President Hayes's suggestion, that General Grant should receive the honorary position of Captain-General, is a suggestion that is not only a courteous recognition on his part of the merits of his great soldier, but also a recognition of the fact that the nation is indebted to him for its greatest victory. The suggestion is a recognition of the fact that the nation is indebted to him for its greatest victory. The suggestion is a recognition of the fact that the nation is indebted to him for its greatest victory.

Königin," which was very successful in Vienna, has been interdicted by the Censor in Berlin, and that, too, after all the scenery and dresses were ready. Lord is the grumbling thereof.

The sale of seats for the first week of the engagement of Signor Salvini at Booth's Theatre will begin this morning at the box office. The receipts will be "Orpheus" on Monday and Wednesday, "Hamlet" on Tuesday and Thursday, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" on Friday and Saturday, and "The Merchant of Venice" on the other nights the theatre will be closed.

PERSONAL.

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THALIA THEATRE—"NISIDA." A new comic opera, "Nisida," by Genee, the composer of "The Royal Midday," was produced at the Thalia Theatre on Tuesday evening. It resembles Genee's earlier opera in the character of the music, which is light and tuneful, and often pretty; the libretto is amusing, and it affords an opportunity for rich scenic display and for clever acting. The story deals with the adventures of a prima donna who has broken her engagement and fled to Cuba, with her agent, and details their adventures, which are varied and entertaining. There are a number of taking melodies scattered through the score, which, without possessing any particular musical value, will doubtless prove popular, and serve to insure the success of the work, which is of the lightest possible character. Miss Corry acts with vivacity and sings prettily, and Messrs. Adolf, Lube, Schmitz and Bijock act cleverly and with much humor. The piece is very well mounted, and the performance passes off with spirit, and there is every indication that the piece has entered upon a long and successful career. Mr. Daly will produce "Nisida" in January, at the Thalia Theatre, in which he will introduce his Indian dancers and jugglers.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

At the Saturday Ballad Concert, on Saturday evening, the solo singers will be Mrs. Swift, Miss Cary, Sig. Lazzarini and Sig. Galassi. The orchestra will be conducted by Sig. Arditi. Strauss's new opera, "Das Spitzentuch der Königin," which was very successful in Vienna, has been interdicted by the Censor in Berlin, and that, too, after all the scenery and dresses were ready. Lord is the grumbling thereof.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. E. Springer, of Cincinnati, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city. Representative Pace, of California, has General Garfield's vacant chair and desk in the House. M. Littré, the distinguished Academician, is not so ill as has been reported. He is obliged to keep his room at present, but has no serious disease. Mr. Edward Seavey's voice is mentioned as having been thoroughly cultivated during his residence abroad. He has just appeared at the Argentine Theatre in "La Sonnambula"—with what success is not yet known here. Mr. Edward Davis, of Providence, son of the late Perry Davis, is building a magnificent house for himself and his bride in that city. Because of the recent death of his father, his marriage in Washington last week to Miss Minnie Stewart, niece of General Hunter, was an entirely private one. The Car's railway journeys are not the most agreeable ones in the world. As he is about to leave Livonia for St. Petersburg, a number of menacing letters are daily received by members of the Imperial family and other distinguished personages, threatening murder on the road. As on former occasions, the entire line of rail will be watched by soldiers and peasants, and lighted up by torches at night. There will be servant trains on parallel lines, the one carrying the Emperor being unknown; and Count Metkoff will himself go from the capital to the Crimea, to return with his sovereign. The Emperor Francis Joseph has bestowed the decoration of his own Order upon Messieurs Got and Coquelin, of the Theatre Francaise. The two artists called upon Count Beust to thank him for the distinction, and after expressing his gratitude in suitable terms, M. Coquelin bitterly observed: "It has been given to you, M. le Comte, to punish French Republicans in the name of the Emperor; I rejoined the Ambassador; it has been the desire of my Government to confer an individual distinction, not to put anybody who answers to shame."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston journals are again indulging themselves in one of their favorite literary recreations—predicting that while the New-Yorkers will go to the dogs to save a steamer for Europe. Yellow Jack may prove to have been the best of the best of the continent; the opinion of many sanitarians. This thorough sanitary revolution will decrease the mortality rate, and the city may get the reputation of being not only the cleanest but the healthiest in the country. Elopements seem to cause a very little mental disquiet in Mount Vernon, Ohio. A miller, who had two children, recently ran away with another man's wife, who had four. They went to Roostown, but being too late for a train passed a conveyance and a Western bound train, and the deserted couple, seeing the turn of affairs had taken, resolved to make the best of a bad situation. The miller's wife, with her two children, moved her household effects into the other man's house and began to work as a domestic.

Public Opinion.

The Message is so admirable as to be worthy of a place in the history of the country—(Philadelphia Record & Herald.) It is remarkable how soon after Congress opens, Sunset Cox opens too. The worst of it is that he does not carry out his own announcements. A week ago he said—"Give and Herald (Rep.)"

The Water Famine at Washington.

The conclusion of the Presidential campaign is alluring. M. Messie contains the sentence "the water supply of the city (Washington) is inadequate." The public was informed that the water supply was inadequate. Mr. Hayes entered the White House with a full tank, and the consequence has been that during the last few years there has been a steady decrease in the amount of water in the city. The water supply is now so low that it is necessary to ration it. The water supply is now so low that it is necessary to ration it. The water supply is now so low that it is necessary to ration it.

What Morgan Can Deny.

President Hayes's suggestion, that General Grant should receive the honorary position of Captain-General, is a suggestion that is not only a courteous recognition on his part of the merits of his great soldier, but also a recognition of the fact that the nation is indebted to him for its greatest victory. The suggestion is a recognition of the fact that the nation is indebted to him for its greatest victory. The suggestion is a recognition of the fact that the nation is indebted to him for its greatest victory.