MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CHRISTMAS AT THE THEATRES.

Monday—to-morrow—is to be observed as a Christmas festival at the theatres of New-York. That is to say, more work than usual will be done in the business of ministering to the pleasure of the public. At most of the theatres there will be a performance in the afternoon as well as in the evening. Extra performances are announced at the Park Theatre ("Mother-in-Law"); Daly's Theatre ("The Passing Regiment"); the Fifth Avenue Theatre (Fanny Davenport, as *Camille*); Niblo's Theatre (The Hanlon-Lees); the Madison Square Theatre ("Esmeralda"); and the Opera House of the San Francisco Minstrels.

ACTORS ON THE WING.

Miss Fanny Davenport appears at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon, beginning her farewell engagement. The eminently cheerful drama of "Camille" has been selected for this occasion.....Mr. McCullough will appear to-morrow night at the Walnut, in Philadelphia.....John T. Raymond devotes this week to Lafayette, Terre Haute, Evansville and Nashville.....Mary Anderson is in Albany this week.....Locke Richardson continues to give recitals in Boston. His delivery of the "Christmas Carol" of Charles Dickens made a positive hit last Friday.....Mr. Jefferson is in Pittsburg.

John S. Clarke will begin to-morrow night an engagement of two weeks at the Lyceum Theatre, Philadelphia.....Edwin Booth begins to-morrow night the last week of his engagement in Boston. .....Genevieve Ward is in New-Orleans this week, at the Grand Opera House.....Mr. and Mrs. Florence acted last week at Jersey City, Amsterdam and Syracuse. This week they will be seen in Erie, Titusville and Buffalo.....Janauschek was last week at the Windsor Theatre, in this city.....Miss Kate Claxton comes to Booth's Theatre to-morrow night in "The Two Orphans.".....Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau will appear this week at Haverly's Theatre in Mr. Spencer's melodrama of "Kit."

Henry Irving will reappear in London at the Lyceum to-morrow night, acting in "The Two Roses," .....Louise Pomeroy is expected on the London stage, from Melbourne. She returns to the United States next autumn.....Mr. J. K. Emmett appears this week at the Windsor Theatre.....Aldrich and Parsloe succeed Robson and Crane this week at Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"The Passing Regiment," at Daly's Theatre, has passed its fiftieth representation.

Children are pleased at Bunnell's Museum. The proprietor has prepared a special programme for their benefit.

Miss Davenport's engagement, which is to begin at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon, will last two weeks.

The singers at the concert in the Casino this evening, will be Mlle. Marie Vachot, Mlle. Laurl and Signor Ravelli, of Mr. Mapleson's Opera Company.

The comedy of "Mother-in-Law" has struck the holiday humor of the hour, and it will be kept upon the stage of the Park Theatre throughout the present week. Several advantageous changes have been made in the text. There will be a special matinee of "Mother-in-Law" to-morrow.

Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the Jersey City Oratorio Society, Louis C. Jacobi, conductor, on last Thursday night. The chorus numbered 200 voices and the orchestra thirty instruments. The solo parts were sung by Miss Ida Hubbell, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Mr. George Simpson and Mr. Macgrane Coxe. Mr. Samuel P. Warren sat at the organ.

Miss Carlotta F. Pinner, a cousin of the pianist Max Pinner, is announced to make her debut in opera in Stuzzio, Italy, to-day. Miss Pinner is a New-York lady, who went to Europe to study singing three years ago; before that time she was a pupil of Signor Agramonte. She also took instructions from Mme. La Grange, in Paris.

Mr. Rafael Joseffy has returned to New-York from a tour in California and the South. His visit to San Francisco stirred up a musical enthusiasm which resulted in the formation of a Philharmonic Society for the purpose of giving orchestral concerts. Mr. Joseffy will play at the next concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society on January 14.

Mary Anderson's season will begin at Booth's Theatre on Monday, January 2. Her repertory will be as follows: For the first five nights, "Romeo and Juliet"; Saturday matinee, "Pygmalion and Galatea"; Saturday night, "The Hunchback." Miss Anderson's company is said to be larger, stronger and more thoroughly adapted to her plays than ever before.

Mr. Robert Stoepel, the well-remembered composer and musician, has returned to New York, after a long absence in England, and has been engaged to conduct the musical department of Daly's Theatre. He will enter upon this duty in January, succeeding Mr. Molenhauer. Mr. Daly has put the comedy of "Odette" in rehearsal, and this piece will shortly succeed "The Passing Regiment."

George Fawcett Rowe appears at Toronto, to-morrow night, as *Micawber*. Mr. Clinton Stuart has been engaged in his company, but subsequently will appear for one week at the Union Square Theatre, in this city, replacing Mr. Walden Ramsay, and finally will join Mr. and Mrs. Florence. Mr. Stuart expects to produce the French comedy of "Jack" before Easter.

The Greek play of "Edipus" will be presented at the Globe Theatre, Boston, on January 23, with Mr. George Riddle as *The King* and Miss Georgia Cayvan as *Jocasta*. Assurance is again vouchsafed that the stage trappings and the music will be excellent. Mr. Riddle will speak in Greek, Miss Cayvan in English. If somebody now could be induced to interject a little Russian, the bliss of the occasion would be complete.

Mr. Mapleson's fall season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music came to an end yesterday afternoon with a repetition of "Les Huguenots" instead of "Faust" as first announced. The cast was the same as on Wednesday evening, except that Signor Ravelli sang the part of *Raoul* instead of Signor Campanini. The change weakened the performance as compared with the first, though Signor Ravelli's fresh voice gave the music oftentimes with great beauty. He was, as usual, deficient in action.

Mr. Martin L. Eiffe, formerly of the Saxe-Meiningen Dramatic Company, has lately given a recital of "Hamlet," in London, and *The Globe* says his performance is "remarkable and full of merit." Mr. Eiffe appears to be endeavoring to do in London what Locke Richardson has so brilliantly done in New-York—only Mr. Richardson recites, without book, and in a dramatic method (discriminating the characters), ten or twelve of the great plays of Shakespeare, instead of one, and does this in pure English—which, of course, is not so delightful as broken-winded German-English, or English with a Gallic or Maccaronic accent.

The first concert of the New-York Chorus Society is announced for January 28, with a public rehearsal on the afternoon of the preceding day. The solo performers will be Miss Hattie Schell, Miss Emily Winant, Miss A. Wurmb, Mr. Theodore J. Toedt, Mr. Max Treumann, Mr. Franz Remmertz and Mr. Rafael Joseffy. The programme is as follows:

Choral Fantasia, C minor, Opus 80.....Beethoven
Jubilate, "Utrecht,".....Handel
Music to Œdipus Tyrannus.....A. K. Paine
Scherzo, (new).....Joseffy.
Nocturne, from "Beatrice and Benedick," (manuscript).....Berlioz
Chorus, "Wake, Wake, the Dawning Day is Near." (3d Act) "Die Meistersinger Von Nurnberg," Wagner

The critics in Europe are very busy trying to find out the character of the work which is occupying the attention of M. Gounod just now. Once it was said that he was working on an opera for the Opera Comique; then it was whispered that he was writing a grand opera, and that the subject was that upon which Mendelssohn once worked, the romantic legend of the Lorcley. Now comes *Le Figaro* with a solemn assurance that M. Gounod is at work, but not on an opera at all; he is setting a poem by Louis Gallet, which is not, properly speaking, a dramatic work, but a series of scenes relating in part to the loves of Heloise and Abelard, and turning also on the struggles of the famous philosopher against the doctrines of his times. The work is said to be in four parts, and the composer has not yet made up his mind as to what to do with it.

Cincinnati has a musical club composed of the leading musicians—professional and amateur—in the city. This club, aside from its social features, cultivates chamber music and arranges celebrations of the birthdays of the masters. About a year ago the president of the club paid into its treasury a handsome sum of money to be offered as prizes for the best and second best string quartet composed by a musician resident of Cincinnati or vicinity. The prizes were awarded on Friday, the judges, of whom Mr. Theodore Thomas was one, giving the first to Charles Baetens, formerly leader of the violas in Mr. Thomas's orchestra, and dividing the second between H. G. Andres, the pianist, and John Brockhorm, a young violinist and leader. The successful works are to be performed in public under the auspices of the club.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.

Nearly all of the churches of New-York will resound with Christmas music at the services to-day. Special programmes have been prepared by nearly all the choirmasters, and for months the volunteer choirs and the paid quartets have been drilled for the occasion. In the Episcopal churches and some others Christmas carols sung by the children of the Sunday-school will be a distinctive feature of the musical services, and everywhere the offertories and anthems will be drawn from the oratorio of "The Messiah." The printed programmes which have been issued by some of the larger churches show a uniform effort on the part of the organists to make the instrumental preludes and postludes more interesting than usual, and there are few who have not chosen set pieces which can be brought into harmony with the other musical pieces, rather than improvisations. In a few churches orchestras will swell the voice of praise, and in one, at least, there will be orchestral numbers to give variety and beauty to the service. A burst of music will greet the day, for changes and carols will ring out from many steeples this morning at sunrise.

In Trinity Church, the principal pieces in the forenoon will be selected from the compositions of Mozart, Gounod and Handel. In the afternoon the choir of the church will be reinforced by the surpliced boys and men of St. Chrysostom's, John D. Prince, choirmaster. These services will be given at 3:30. At St. Thomas's there will be a sunrise service at 7:30 o'clock, morning prayer at 10:30, and a Sunday-school festival at 3:30. Much of the music in these services will be the composition of George William Warren, the organist of the church, but a novel feature will be the accompaniments, in which, besides the organ, the harp, chimes, carillon and harmonium will be used. The "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" will be from Joseph Corfe (1740), the "Kyrie" and "Gloria Tibi," from Beethoven (adapted), the ascription from Pergolesi. The choir will number forty voices.

The music in the Ritualistic church of St. Mary the Virgin will be especially elaborate. The accompaniments will be played by an orchestra, organ and piano. The mass at the high celebration will be Haydn's No. 3, and the instrumental music will be from Haydn and Mendelssohn. At the vesper services there will be a "March of the Kings of the East," from Lalli, and a "Christmas Pastorale," for quintet of voices, chorus, violin and organ, by Saint-Saens. At All Souls' Church (Anthon Memorial) there will be an orchestra of thirteen pieces in the forenoon. The chorus will number twenty-five voices, and there will be a solo quartet, the whole under the direction of Richard Henry Warren. The music will be from the compositions of Handel, Mendelssohn, Calkin, Henry Smart, Pergolesi, Gounod and Mr. Warren. Gounod's entire "Messe Solennelle" will be performed at 10:30 a. m. in St. John's Chapel, under the direction of George F. Le Jeune, and also Gade's Christmas cantata "Hear ye hosts of Angels." The cantata will be repeated in the evening by a choir of forty men and boys in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the music is also under Mr. LeJeune's direction.

The principal features in the musical services of the Roman Catholic churches will be as follows: At St. Patrick's Cathedral there will be a full chorus and orchestra, and Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" will be sung at high mass; at St. James's, Kalliwoda's mass; at St. Stephen's, Ambrose Thomas's "Messe Solennelle;" at St. Leo's, Haydn's second mass, and the New-York Philharmonic Club will assist in the prelude and offertory; at St. Peter's, Haydn's fourth mass with orchestral accompaniment; at St. Cecilia's, Dachauer's "Grand Festival Mass" at 11 a. m.; and at St. Mary's, Mercadante's mass.

Programmes that hold out a promise of pleasure have also been arranged for the Church of the Annunciation, the Collegiate Reformed Church, the Church of the Messiah, the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, the East Baptist Church, the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, besides many others. In Brooklyn the musical services will be made prominent in the following churches: Christ Episcopal Church, St. Ann's, the Church of the Messiah, and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic.

TRYING TO STRENGTHEN IRVING HALL.

At a meeting of the Irving Hall Executive Committee on December 5, a committee of ten members was appointed to consult with other Democrats in this city in regard to extending the influence of the organization. Invitations were sent out by this committee to a number of prominent Democrats who have not been particularly identified with any association to attend a meeting at the St. James Hotel on Friday night. There were present at the meeting ex-Congressman James O'Brien, ex-State Senator Wagstaff, ex-County Clerk Loew, Thomas J. McAuliff, ex-Assemblyman W. B. Finley, John McCool, Orlando B. Stewart, P. G. Maloney, Henry Allen and others, in addition to the committee, of which Sheriff Peter Rowe is chairman, and C. W. Brooke, Nicholas Haughton, Assemblyman McTurphy, Timothy J. Campbell, Alexander Davidson, Seth C. Douglass, Thomas E. Crimmins, B. W. Ellerson, Dennis De Conroy and Edward Brown are members. The conference was organized by the election of W. A. Cochrane as chairman and Alexander Davidson, secretary.

Sheriff Rowe made a short address in which he stated the object of the meeting. He looked upon Irving Hall, he said, as the only organization which offered any chance of uniting the Democratic party in the city. It was the only one not controlled by a Boss or a clique and which allowed any freedom of thought. Still, it was ready to make any changes necessary to extend its influence. Messrs. O'Brien, Wagstaff, Loew and others entered into an informal discussion and made some suggestions as to the purpose of the meeting. On motion of Sheriff Rowe all persons present not members of Irving Hall were appointed a committee to confer with the one appointed by Irving Hall to consider measures to strengthen and improve the organization. An adjournment was then taken to January 5.

THE NEW MINNESOTA BONDS SIGNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. PAUL, Dec 24.—New twenty-year bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 have been signed and sealed, and will be ready for distribution on January 3, 1882. These bonds are issued under the recent act of the Legislature for the payment of the old railroad bonds. The State offers have decided to invest $300,000 of the Internal Improvement land fund, $600,000 of the Permanent School fund and $200,000 of the Permanent University fund in these adjustment bonds. Some of the State securities in the shape of Missouri sixes and United States four per cent bonds have been sent to the East for sale, and the proceeds will be reinvested in the new State bonds, which bear 4½ per cent interest. It is expected that the State will realize a profit of $80,000 or $100,000 by this transaction. About $1,000,000 of the new bonds will be absorbed in the trust funds above named, and the remainder will be paid to the holders of the old railroad bonds, $2,000,000 or more going to Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland.

TOPPAN AND TAPPAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The obituary notice in THE TRIBUNE of November 8, of Dr. H. P. Tappan, who died recently in Switzerland, speaks of his family as being of Dutch extraction. The name was originally spelled Toppan, and not Tappan. The first man who bore the name in this country was Abraham Toppan, who came from Yorkshire, England, and who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1637. One of his descendants moved to New-Jersey, in an early period of the colony, and it is from that branch, undoubtedly, that Dr. Tappan was descended. Many branches of the family write the name Tappan, while the old homestead still occupied by the family is called the Toppan House, and is situated on Toppan's Lane, Newburyport. Toppan Zoo was also originally spelt Toppan, and the spelling has been changed in comparatively recent times, as can be seen by reference to any old maps of the Hudson River.

Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 29, 1881. ANTIQUARIAN.

FASHION NOTES.

Low corsages are pointed.

New trains are richly trimmed.

Stylish ulsters are of green cloth.

Lace sleeves are going out of style.

Brides wear loose wristed gloves.

Silvered tulle is used for ball dresses.

Plush sacques are worn at lunch parties.

The Farthingale dress is revived in Paris.

Shrimp pink is much used for evening dresses.

Necklaces of gold beads are chosen by young ladies.

Crape puffs trim the neck and wrists of rich dresses.

Chandron or copper color is the new red-brown shade.

Ostrich feathers loop the drapery of evening dresses.

Small globes and shades are provided for wax candles

Ruby is the stylish color for little girls' coats and hats.

Polka dotted Spanish lace is preferred by young ladies.

Jetted bonnets reappear as the favorite black bonnets

New bodices are straight across the front and pointed behind.

Cut onyx beads are worn as bracelets by ladies in mourning.

The polo cap and the red fez are the favorites for small boys.

Ostrich feather bodices are preferred to those of fur on rich cloaks.

Velvet with the flowers sunk in the pile is the favorite material for trains.

Satin with lace flounces is the fashionable black toilette for dinners and receptions.

Ladies in mourning wear entire dresses of crape with cut jet beads for garniture.

Rose blue and green are combined with silver figures on tulle for ball costumes.

White dresses are not so popular this winter for children as they were last year.

Low necked dresses are more worn now than they have been for many seasons.

White nun's veiling dresses for New-Year receptions are to be worn by ladies in mourning.

Black gloves, black stockings and black slippers are worn with white satin evening dresses.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

AN ADDRESS BY COLONEL JOHN HAY.

A SPEECH BEFORE A REPUBLICAN CLUB IN CLEVELAND—WHY YOUNG MEN SEEK THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE FUTURE OF THE PARTY BRIGHT AS A FAIR MORNING IN SPRING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Colonel John Hay delivered an address this evening before the Young Men's Republican League, an organization of young men which did valuable service for the party last year. He said:

I am very glad to be with you again and to renew my membership in your association. I have arrived at that period of life when everything that implies youthfulness has a pleasing charm. The really young in a young men's club may be careless about coming to meetings and keeping up their dues, but that will not be the case with those of us who have come to that half-way house which may be called the maturity of youth or the youth of maturity. I have sometimes thought this was one of the strong points of the Young Men's Christian Associations—the name always has a pleasant sound, and it becomes a still more desirable designation when the member has substantially lost both his youth and his Christianity. I do not at this moment remember whether our constitution contains any provision for dismissing superannuated youths. If not, I feel myself safe here for the rest of my days; I shall never be put out on the plea that I am not a Republican, so long as the Republican party remains what it is now.

One great reason, gentlemen, why the Republican party is so strong, why it has been invincible in the battles of twenty years, and why, if its present managers are wise, it promises to go on conquering and to conquer for many years to come, is precisely because it has so firm a hold upon the young men of the country. In spite of its long tenure of power, which is always regarded as an element of weakness, we see it every year increasing its numbers, and strengthening its grip upon the confidence of the country. Why is this? It is because every year a great many thousand young men become voters, and the vast majority of them vote the Republican ticket. The reasons for this are obvious enough, and in mentioning some of them I do not mean to deny that there are good and wise men in the Democratic party, many of whom I am proud to count among my friends. They are there for many reasons, but principally, I can not help thinking, from reasons of family or early associations. But, take a bright, intelligent, clear-minded young fellow of twenty-one, without any special reasons for joining either party, and he is almost sure to become a Republican. Everything leads him that way. What has been the result of his reading, for instance? If he has taken an interest in the history of his country he knows that about the time he was born Abraham Lincoln was elected President by the Republicans; that the Democratic party in the south thereupon went into rebellion; that the Republicans, with the assistance of the best men in the Democratic party, many of whom then became Republicans, put down that rebellion; that nearly all the great statesmen, soldiers and orators of our heroic age—the Lincolns, Sewards, Chases, Sumners, Grants, Shermans, Sheridans—were Republicans; that every traitor and secessionist was a Democrat; that since the war every great measure of public utility was the work of the Republicans. If he has given any attention to financial matters he has learned that the long battle against vicious theories which brought us safely to resumption was fought and won by Republicans; that the tariff which has so wonderfully fostered and diversified our industries was the work of Republicans; that the National banking system, the best currency ever had and the best in the world to-day, and the vast internal improvements which have transformed the continent, were also their work. Suppose his reading has been more in the line of belles lettres, all the authors he cares anything about are Republicans. Take the illustrious roll of our men of letters; what a splendid Republican Convention they would make—Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Emerson, Stedman, Aldrich, Bayard Taylor, Holland, Howells, James, Mosley, Hildreth, Holmes, Harte, Mark Twain—and the names which are to represent the century to future ages. Every man of them, with exceptions too scanty to mention, have raised their voices with no uncertain sound, in advocacy of Republican principles. Our young man must stop reading if he wants to avoid the utterance of Republican sentiments. If he looks abroad into the world of science, business, enterprise and charity, he sees the great prizes filled by Republican preachers; most of our colleges and schools managed by Republican educators; our great enterprises run by them, our great charities endowed and carried on by them. I do not forget the exceptions—but they are exceptions, and they are, as a rule, not very sound in their Democracy.

There is, it must be conceded, one important class of public institutions where there is a constant majority of the other party. At least, that was the case in Ohio until Governor Bishop discovered the fact, and pardoned most of them out.

In view of all this, why should a young man, choosing his side in intelligent freedom, not be a Republican? Why should he be anything else? Why should he not feel that it is a privilege to belong to that great historic party, whose past is brilliant with the record of glorious achievements, and whose future is as clear and auspicious as a fair morning in spring?

The plain motto of one of the states—I think Connecticut—"Qui transtulit sustinet," which seemed to me an appropriate expression of the well-rounded faith of Republicans in their party. It has brought us through so many perils and dangers, it will be adequate to any the future may have in store for us. It will maintain the authority it has saved; it will thoroughly reform the Civil Service which it has already so greatly improved; it will execute justice upon its own unworthy members; it will fulfill its honest promises and meet new issues, as they arise, with a firm reliance upon the conscience and intelligence of the American people.

I am glad, therefore, to know, gentlemen, that you have in its consumption to take measures to continue the existence of the Young Men's Republican League, and to enlarge and increase its means of usefulness. It did splendid service last year, and there will be plenty of work for it to do every year. There never was even a time, since the party in its lusty youth made its first memorable campaign in 1856, that it has offered better inducements to honorable young men to join its ranks or showed a greater vigor and vitality than now. We work this autumn in the proud and joyful hope that we may under what circumstances of gloom and sorrow we entered that campaign. Frazar had done its work. Garfield was dead. We had cherished such high hopes of a glorious administration, founded upon his character, his talents, his experience, his profound learning, his exceptional genius for public affairs, his vast popularity and the statesmen by whom he had surrounded himself, a majority of Republicans in both houses of Congress, peace and plenty abroad in the land. There was but one cloud of disappointment, and we thought little of that till suddenly out of his darkness shot forth a bolt of his doom, and all the hopes of his country and the world, which were garnered up in that great and good President, were dust and ashes. What party ever met with such disaster on the eve of conflict and survived the blow? The Nation laid away its dead with many tears, and the party which had so loved and honored him, turned from his grave and won victory after victory in his name. It reminds us of the old myth of the Cid Campeador, the legendary champion of Christian Spain, who, after he died, was placed in his saddle and—with more than mortal majesty and command in his pale, still face—led the last onset of the cross to signal triumps over the hosts of the infidels. It will be to the lasting honor and fame of this Republican that after his beloved and trusted leader had been left to his rest on that lonely mile-side by Lake Erie, it was still so loyal to his memory. A party like ours is not wholly dependent upon its leaders. It can travel a great way on its own acquired momentum. We are not exposed to the danger of such constant mistakes as our adversaries make in search of political capital. Our task is too clearly marked out for us. We have twenty years of luminous traditions to walk by. We have a goodly fellowship of dead worthies to copy after. We have the memory of Lincoln's life and death forever with us, and the wise, sympathetic, loving voice of Garfield, our leader, our neighbor, and our friend, has only just ceased to sound in our ears.

I believe this club has an important work to do—not merely in helping to elect Republican candidates when they are nominated, but in helping to nominate the right kind. We have been free thus far in Ohio from the corrupting and demoralizing influence of bosses. I hope we may have to continue so, but that can only be through the general participation in politics of men like those who compose this club, of whom the great part have no personal wishes and desires in connection with public offices except that good men shall fill them. Men of this sort have an enormous power when they choose to exert it. Only the other day a similar organization to yours completely revolutionized the politics of Brooklyn, electing a gentleman as Mayor who was entirely outside of all the political rings, and who will probably give the city the best administration it has ever had. That success was an encouragement to independent, unselfish young Republicans everywhere. Happily we are in no pressing need of reform here, either in our city or State administration. We are well represented in Columbus and Washington. But there is always enough to do, and I believe this club, with earnest, single-hearted work, could accomplish great results in this city. You can, if you choose, make yourselves a terror to rogues and strikers in both parties. You can make the convention of both parties afraid ever to nominate in Cuyahoga a candidate of shady character or doubtful antecedents. Certainly such a result as this will be worth all the time and trouble it will cost.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1 a. m.—The barometer is highest in the Middle States and lowest in Manitoba. Occasional rain has fallen in Texas; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. Southerly winds are reported in the northwest and Lake region; elsewhere they are light and mostly northerly. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Northwest and Upper Lake region; in the other districts it has remained nearly stationary. A warm wave, extending to the south and east, is central in Dakota and Manitoba.

Indications for to-day.

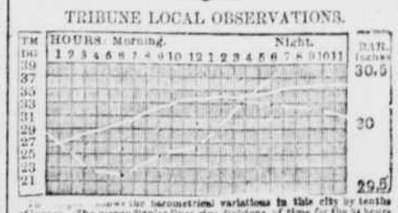
For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, fair weather, light winds, mostly southerly, lower pressure.

For New-England, warmer, fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

Indications for to-morrow.

Fair weather is indicated on Monday in New-England.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The accompanying diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations by the mercury during those hours. The broken or dotted line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Ehrgott's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 25, 1 a. m.—During the fair and clear weather of yesterday the movement in the barometer was steadily upward. The temperature ranged between 22° and 33°, the average (28⅓°) being ¼° lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 15½° lower than on Friday.

Warmer and clear or fair weather may be expected today in this city and vicinity.

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVATIONS.

Abstract of Meteorological Report for the week ended at 1 p. m December 24, 1881.

BAROMETER.	Inches.	THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	30.038	Mean	40.7
Max. (10 a. m., Dec. 19)	30.392	Max. (12 m., Dec. 23)	55.0
Min. (12 p. m., Dec. 23)	29.268	Min. (8 a. m., Dec. 24)	21.0
Range	1.114	Range	34.0

Distance travelled by wind during the week, 1,293 miles.

Rain.	Amount of water.
Dec. 21, from 12 p. m. to 10 p. m.	.01 inch
Dec. 22, from 0 a. m. to 3 p. m.	.23 inch
Dec. 22, from 7:15 a. m. to 12 p. m.	.30 inch
Dec. 23, from 0 a. m. to 4 p. m.	.26 inch
Dec. 23, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m.	.01 inch
Total amount of water for the week	.75 inch

ANOTHER ADDRESS BY TAMMANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening for the last time in 1881. Charles D. Metz presided. Communications were read from the various Assembly Districts approving the action of the General Committee in expelling Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy and Police Justice Andrew J. White. Formal resolutions were then read approving the action of the Committee on Organization in expelling these men, and they were carried without a dissenting voice.

At this point the new committee of the XXIVth District, headed by E. T. Wood and John B. Haskin, made its appearance in the hall and was heartily applauded. The report of the committee appointed to reorganize the committee from the XXIVth Assembly was read and adopted. It was resolved that the primaries should be held on Tuesday evening next. John Kelly announced that he had left with the secretary an address which he wished to have read and, if the committee approved, adopted. It is headed "An Address from Tammany Hall to the Democracy of the State of New-York," and recalls the address adopted by the Tammany General Committee on September 2, declaring that the time has come for the Tammany organization to take an independent and active part in the contest which had arisen from the encroachments of incorporated monopolies on the rights of the people. On anti-monopoly principles, it is asserted, Tammany Hall appealed to the people, and elected Senators and Assembly men whose active participation is said to be necessary to the organization of both Houses of the Legislature. The evils of monopolies are again recounted, and the address concludes as follows:

"Shall we perpetuate this state of things? Shall we permit another session of the Legislature to pass without relief to an overtaxed and over-burdened people? Shall we permit the Legislature to be again organized in the interest of monopolies; or shall we use the power which the people have confided in our hands, under the pledges which have been recited, in their interest? We make no war upon corporations, we concede their value and will protect them in all their legal rights. It is their abuses against which we contend. So long as we are true to the principles we have avowed, we shall be true to us. We favor at the present session legislation which will relieve the people from the burdens which now weigh them down; and to secure such legislation there must be a proper organization of the two Houses—an organization in the interest of the people and not in the interest of corporate monopolies. Whenever it is shown to us that such an organization is practicable we shall be ready to unite in it, but until that time we shall hold our power in reserve."

John G. Boyd, Thomas F. Grady and John W. Brown spoke in favor of the address. John B. Haskins recounted the history of the organization for the past thirty years, coming down to the election of 1880. He severely arraigned Mayor Grace, declaring him the greatest intrigue who had ever been elected Mayor of this city. Quoting from "Hamlet," "Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damn'd," he declared his belief that the Mayor was from hades, for he had "been raising——ever since he was in office." He declared that the defeat of General Hancock was due solely to the nomination of "this adventurer from Galway." Tammany supported him in good faith. "Irving Hall gave this graceless Grace not more than half its vote. The other went to Garfield and Dowd." He referred to Commissioner Thompson, Corporation Counsel Whitney, ex-Mayor Wickham and others, declaring that their official actions were equalled only by Tweed.

The address was adopted.

PROFITS ON MAIL MATTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The writer of the communication under this caption in THE TRIBUNE of the 25th inst. makes a good argument in reply to Postmaster-General James's recommendation, but he concedes too much. The Postmaster-General urges that the Government loses heavily by second, third and fourth class matter. "I," says that, so far as the direct receipts from these sources are concerned, he is right, and then goes on to show how the Post Office Department is indirectly benefited by carrying these various classes of matter. A few figures will serve to show that the Department does not lose heavily—does not lose anything; in fact, derives profit from carrying the matter which the Postmaster-General discriminates against. As I understand it, he simply recommends the abolition of fourth-class matter, i. e., merchandise. At one cent per ounce matter of this class pays $320 per ton. So far as transportation is concerned a ton of such matter can be carried from New-York to San Francisco for $35. It is mainly handed out in small post offices in different parts of the country where the express business is insufficient to support an express agency. In all such offices the distribution of such mail matter is no tax whatever upon the postmaster's time. It is even probable that the Post Office Department loses nothing on matter of the second class; 2 cents per pound pays the Department $40 per ton. The largest part of this matter is distributed in post offices where time almost hangs heavily on the country postmaster's hands.

At a time when many are clamoring to have the National Government take control of the telegraphs and the railroads, it would hardly seem opportune for the Postmaster-General to recommend the throwing out of fourth class matter. Besides being really a source of revenue to the Postal Department, it is an incalculable convenience to the public at large. Through this channel people living in thousands of small places can obtain from the merchants of the cities articles of comfort and necessity which could only be obtained at a very expensive rate in any other way. It is, indeed, more important to the public at large than to the merchants that the fourth class should be maintained. F.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1881.

VACCINATION AND DISEASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The yearly visitation of smallpox to nearly all our large cities brings to mind Dr. Jenner's famous discovery, while to the arm comes the prick of the lancet, with the consequent indisposition, and the average citizen feels he is safe again. It is conceded by everybody who has read upon the subject that, since the introduction of vaccination, smallpox has nearly ceased to be epidemic; that it now appears in a milder form, and that the proportion of deaths is merely nominal in comparison to what they were in the eighteenth century. The same may be said of other diseases; and why not all on account of vaccination? Typhus and typhoid fevers were then very prevalent and fatal in their results, and the patients who did live were usually sufferers for life with fever sores and broken-down constitutions. Now, the former disease is rarely seen and the latter appears in a milder form, and is usually conducted to a healthful termination. Cholera was then epidemic and the terror of the civilized world; now it is sporadic and less feared. In fact all classes of serious disease, except consumption, are now seen in milder form, are more easily managed and less fatal than they were when Jenner made known his discovery.

Of course there may have been exceptions to the above deductions, but "it should be remembered that the virus may not have been good, or too long a time may have elapsed between the applications of the virus, or some constitutional habit may have neutralized the effect of vaccination." I submit the question, whether all the statistical arguments that are offered in support of vaccination do not equally apply to other diseases; and that, if stripped of the credit due to the progress of medical science and the sanitary and hygienic influences developed during the nineteenth century, the ill effects of vaccination do not more than counterbalance the good? When vaccination was introduced the smallpox patient was kept in a close room, all air jealously excluded, blankets heaped upon him, no water or nourishment allowed, and cathartic medicine given daily. Now, very little, if any, medicine is given, the bed covering is light, abundance of fresh air is given, with nourishment and refreshing drinks; disinfectants are placed not only in the room but through the neighborhood, and the clothing and bedding all subsequently destroyed. What a change! Yet the results are all attributed to vaccination. When in a family, as often occurs, some of the children have measles or scarlet fever severely and others very lightly, the attending physician ascribes it to the condition of the blood, and it is evidently a correct explanation; but when a person has smallpox lightly it is always claimed to be the result of vaccination, and if the disease is confluent, or of fatal termination, then "the virus was not good." Now measles, scarlet fever and smallpox are zymotic diseases, characterized by external manifestations, and must be alike dependent upon the condition of the general system as to the mildness or severity of the attack. For it is a well established principle that all persons are not alike subject to contagion, and the development of the disease varies in severity in different constitutions and habits of life.

Vaccination has been, and always will be, the best known means of disseminating bad blood through the community. The iniquities of the fathers have always been visited upon the children, physically; but through vaccination the children frequently get the iniquitous results without inheriting them. It were better that a score should die of smallpox than that one should be inoculated with a disease that only death can obliterate, to be handed down from generation to generation. After twenty years' observation, nine months of which was in charge of a smallpox hospital, and a personal experience of the disease in a severe form, I am forced to conclude that the bad results of vaccination more than counterbalance the good. M. D.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 10, 1881.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK .....DEC. 24, 1881.

ARRIVED.

Bark City of Halifax (of Halifax), Evans, Limerick 56 days, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVRE, Dec 24—Sailed, steamer Frisia (Ger), Bornmuller, from Hamburg hence for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Much anxiety is being felt for the safety of the ship Transit, Captain R T A Hagen, now 96 days out from Liverpool for New-York. She was spoken Oct 8, about lat 52 lon 38, since which time nothing has been heard of her. The Transit was built at Bath in 1860, was of 1113 tons, and owned by Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co, of this city, and others, who are not insured.

Buy no holiday present without seeing Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Hair and Flesh Brushes. They always benefit the well, and marvellously cure headaches, neuralgia, dandruff, falling hair, baldness, rheumatism, &c. Price refunded if not as represented. At drug and fancy stores.

Bismarck.

Flavors his Champagne with Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned Appetizer. Have it on your table for New Year's callers. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

MARRIED.

CRANDALL—WILLIAMS—On Thursday, 15th December, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Kate, daughter of William B. and Jane E. Williams, to Harlan Crandall.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BLAKE—Alfred S. Barnes, son of Fred D. and Fanny Barnes Blake, of inflammation of the brain, aged 3 years. Funeral at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday, December 27, at 536 Clinton-ave., Brooklyn. Friends invited.

CARPENTER—In Peekskill, on Saturday, December 24, Marcette, widow of the late James Carpenter. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Hiram D. Pugsley, on Tuesday morning, December 27, at 11 o'clock.

DUTCHER—At White Plains, N. Y., December 22, Charles R. Dutcher, aged 26 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, December 26, at 11:30 a. m. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:30.

LEAIRD—On Saturday morning, December 24, at the residence of her brother, William Alson, No. 6 West 51st-st., Eliza, widow of the late Alexander Leaird and daughter of the late Thomas Alson. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 53d-st., and 5th-ave., Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment at the family burying ground, Newtown Creek, L. I.

LOTT—At Flatbush, L. I., on Friday, December 23