The Sun.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1874.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000,

Or nearly equal to that of all the other morning newspapers printed in the English language in this city.

Some idea of the extent of this circulation may be formed from the fact that it is sufficient to place two copies in each dwelling house in the city and county of New York every day, or one copy in every dwelling house in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, with some thousands to spare. Although THE SUN is most widely distributed in the city and suburbs, it is no longer a mere local journal, but is now in every sense a national one, and circulates in every city and State of the Union, as well as in the Dominion of Canada. In the year 1873 THE DAILY SUN printed and sold 19,000,000 more than a million, twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four copies.

As an advertising medium THE DAILY SUN is especially valuable to all who want help or employment, who have rooms or dwellings to let, horses or goods to sell, wants or merchandise to dispose of, or to sell or by auction. It goes to buyers and sellers alike. It brings the service of a vast and practically illimitable Exchange at the very minimum of cost.

The Weekly Sun.

Circulation nearly 80,000, extending over every State and Territory in the Union and the Dominion of Canada.

THE WEEKLY SUN is now sixteen pages long, and its circulation at a rate that bids fair to put it at 100,000 before next summer. As a medium for reaching the buying public the country over, it can no more or better be used to advantage than any other weekly press. Its circulation is and design is agricultural implements, fertilizers, and all such articles it is especially valuable.

Its usual Advertising rate, per line,	$0 50
No extra charge for rule or displayed type.	
Business Notices, 5th page, per line,	0 75
Reading Notices, 4th page, per line,	1 00

New York, February, 1874.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music—Nigeon.
Booth's Theatre—Deborah.
Bowery Theatre—White Hole.
Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Twenty-third street. Matinee.
Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre—Love's Labor's Lost.
Grand Opera House—A Round of Pleasure.
Niblo's Garden—Leatherstocking.
Olympic Theatre—Vaudeville and Novelty.
Steinway Hall—Concert.
The Colosseum—Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Matinee.
Theatre Comique—Burlesque Troupe.
Tony Pastor's—Variety Entertainment.
Union Square Theatre—Led Astray.
Wallack's Theatre—Money.
Wood's Museum—The Boy Detective. Matinee.

The regular daily circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending Feb. 28 was as follows:*

Monday	109,260	Thursday	109,200
Tuesday	115,792	Friday	113,184
Wednesday	113,921	Saturday	112,814
Total for the week			675,434
Daily average			112,572
Daily average week ending March 1, 1873			105,758

The fact that soldiers in the army can make money by not drawing their clothing, and yet not go naked, and stand inspection military and sanitary, proves that the supply of clothing allowed by the law of the army is excessive, and therefore a waste of the people's money. The average amount paid last year to each regiment in the service for clothing not drawn was $9,720.61. For the forty regiments this senseless waste by over allowance was $388,824! If such a waste should be discovered in the British army, and the responsibility for it could be fastened on Mr. DISRAELI, he would go out of office within a week after the discovery. This maladministration would be called a crime in England, and it would ruin the strongest statesman in the empire. In our Republican Senate and House of Representatives it does not attract a particle of attention. The army appropriation bill has gone through the House, and this huge speculation in unnecessary clothing is left to the private soldier, as well as his commutation for quarters when he does not bunk in barracks! "Like master like man." Beau BRUMMEL, who dances, gets commutation of quarters; and the servant-soldier who waits on him at the Arlington gets commutation of barracks.

Republicans in Washington! you are by your laches and connivance making it necessary for a political earthquake to come to save this country from being stolen to death, and to rescue what is left of its integrity from rot and ruin.

What it Means.

If an opposition can rejoice over successful rascality, it ought to be jubilant over the triumph of the Rogues' Attorney in the confirmation of SIMMONS as Collector of Boston. It would appear that the Democrats of the Senate did not object to further the conspiracy against all the decency of Republican Massachusetts, and throw their votes so as to secure its success. This course they will try to justify on political grounds, but it is none the less condemned by sound political morals. But this is their business and not ours.

The contest over SIMMONS was simply a contest between decent and indecent methods of administration. SIMMONS was the representative of cunning, audacity, and rank corruption. He is one of those rude, unscrupulous party men, the product of the reeking feculence of prolonged party domination, who can be put to any dirty work that decent men do not wish to soil their hands with. He has served long at this business. He is put in the Boston Custom House now primarily as the friend and agent of BUTLER in his gubernatorial aspirations, but, as the votes and discussions on his nomination in the Senate show us, really as the head and manager of the Republican corruptionists in New England. It is in this capacity, and this only, that his appointment has any public significance.

We see in it the confirmation and perfection of a tremendous scheme of public jobbery and political corruption, engineered by BUTLER and others in a general way during several past years, which has for its object the capture of the Republican party, and its reduction to a mere automatic agency for advancing the personal objects of its captors; the means to accomplish this purpose to be obtained through such agencies as the JAYNE detective informers' systems, the SAYMONS contracts, the contributions of the army of office holders, the collaboration of the Treasury at Washington, and the active aid of the President of the United States himself.

This machinery was operated largely at various important points at the last Presidential election. But that occasion was, as it were, merely a rehearsal. It was a light running exercise preparatory to the great coming races. Then there were hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated to the elections. The scheme now under way involves the expenditure of millions.

The development of the SIMMONS appointment, which it was hoped to have run through stealthily and quietly, is to us and the public generally particularly useful and interesting, as divulging some things which it was intended should not be now uncovered.

The first is the active agency of the President in the present schemes of the corruptionists. He is usually supposed to make appointments in a natural order, and his action is not unduly scrutinized except in extraordinary cases, of which it is true many have latterly occurred. But of collectors and such, no great public account is made, and political designs in them are seldom discoverable.

If the President could appoint a man like SIMMONS, and have him confirmed by a snap judgment, as was the original design, the act would be speedily condoned as a mistake, to be regretted and forgotten. But this plan was frustrated. The character of SIMMONS was promptly exposed, and the disgraceful objects of his appointment were pointed out to the President. With a unanimity probably never equalled in any similar case, the decency of Boston protested. But GRANT defied the public sentiment when the worst came to the worst, and persisted in his original purpose. He knew precisely what that was, just as well as the Rogues' Attorney himself. To falter was to explode his own design of giving aid to establish an efficient centre of the New England corruptionists. He thus rejected a weight of testimony from the heart of Massachusetts Republicanism in regard to the appointment, such as was never rejected by any preceding President.

But not less significant than GRANT's action in this case has been the action of certain leading Senators. Knowing what the appointment was, what it meant, and what was its corrupt purposes, we find such men as Senator CARPENTER, Senator CONKLING, and Senator HAMLIN supporting it by their votes as well as by their speeches.

These men all knew, what everybody knows who reads the public journals, that SIMMONS was the great ward politician and corruptionist of Boston; that his name is a synonym of craft, jobbery, cunning, and daring in political operations. They perfectly understood that his nomination meant fraud, violence, gross corruption, and bribery at the headquarters of New England politics. They knew it meant the installation at Boston of a high priest and champion of the foulest politics known to modern times. They knew it meant the engineering and carrying of primary meetings, caucuses, and elections by the most approved method of modern corruptionists, illustrated by the operations of the TWEEDS and MURPHYS of New York and the KEMBLES and MANNS of Philadelphia.

We are forced to conclude, while the country has been flattering itself or at least hoping that corruption had culminated, having reached a height in infamy unsurpassed in any other age, and that honest men might now look for some improvement, that these expectations and hopes are wholly unfounded. It is only too plain that the Republican party is rotten, root and branch; that those who have been hitherto considered among the best men in the party are infected along with the rest; and are ready to endorse and support any alliance, no matter how devilish in its purpose, or how corrupting to the public morals, which the conscienceless leaders of the party may set on foot. All this seems to show a humiliating retrogression of the public morals and a steady sinking into the slums of public debauchery; and the worst feature of it all, and the most exasperating to the moral nature of every decent man, is that the leading agents in it are the head of the Government and the most conspicuous of the Republican Senators in Congress.

Humanly speaking, this would seem to insure a prolonged reign of organized villainy. The circumstances of the Republican party are very peculiar. It has been the great patriotic party of the country through a deadly contest for national existence, and its compact organization and great strength are thus favorable to the machinations and designs of the ambitious villains who profit by leading its unsuspecting masses. But on the other hand the lapse of time must sooner or later let the light of day upon the true state of affairs, and finally insure that inevitable condemnation that awaits all exposure of guilt. And perhaps, while we lament the disreputable character of such transactions as this SIMMONS nomination and confirmation, it may yet prove useful in hastening the period of public enlightenment, and in bringing our public criminals the sooner to punishment.

When the notorious agents of fraud and corruption are openly endorsed by such men as HAMLIN and CONKLING, and by them elevated to seats of power and influence, it is not worth while to waste time in idle dreams that the Republican party, as an organization, means any reform.

Deficiencies.

One of the chief studies of the Administration at Washington seems to be to confuse the public mind by misrepresenting the expenditures. And they are generally seconded in this deception by the Republican leaders who shape legislation in Congress. Nothing is more difficult to get at than the actual cost of carrying on the Government, simply because the figures are either cooked by the Secretary of the Treasury or the appropriations are manipulated by the committees for a temporary purpose.

Instead of plain and straightforward statements showing the true condition of the finances and of business, the Treasury exhibits have been almost entirely political since the advent of Grantism. They have aimed to glorify the Administration for payment of the public debt ten or fifteen years in advance of its maturity, and to conceal the immense cost of that crazy experiment by a suppression of the whole truth.

Pending a Presidential election or any other great contest of parties the majorities in Congress reduced the appropriations for that year with a perfect understanding in the departments that the deficiency would be made good at the next session, after the false economy had played its part in the election. Thus between Congress and the Cabinet a fraudulent system has been kept up, the practical effect of which has been to deceive the country and to encourage extravagance and corruption.

It is only three months ago that the Secretary of the Treasury submitted his annual report to Congress. Five months of the current fiscal year had then expired. He pretended to give a full view of the receipts and expenditures, and those figures will be cited everywhere as representing the official state of the Treasury. And now, when they have been spread far and wide, this same Secretary sneaks in a letter to the Speaker of the House, stating that there are deficiencies to the amount of $2,312,889.78 for the present year.

In other words, the expenses are two and a third millions greater than he stated them to be on the 1st of December last, and one-fourth of this aggregate occurs in the Treasury Department. He could not have been ignorant of these facts when the regular report was made, but they were purposely suppressed in order to make a more favorable showing. And so it is throughout the public service.

The Secretary of the Interior recently put in a demand for deficiencies in the Indian Bureau to the extent of a million and a quarter of dollars, though he had already expended eight millions in the last year, or nearly double the amount required to maintain one-third more Indians than are now known to exist, including so-called tribes whose existence has been fabricated, in order that a Ring of robbers, with their head in the Interior Department, might draw annuities and steal supplies by the million.

There can be no real reform until the laws which sanction these abuses are wiped out from the statute book. They are retained intentionally now, while a cry of retrenchment is sent out from Washington to mislead the unwary. In fact the only hope of a thorough cleansing of the Augean stable depends upon a change of Administration. Until corruption is swept out of the high places upon which it has fastened, and a new House of Representatives best upon a complete scrutiny of the Treasury and of all the other dark places can be elected, there will be no substantial purification. It is wholly impracticable as things now stand. The first step is to get a new House of trustworthy men, and the second to finish with Grantism.

A Social Crisis.

In one of his latest works the lamented MICHELET takes occasion to tell us that, physically at least, women may easily be brought to the same strength and activity as men. The extreme imprudence of such an admission we need hardly point out. Availing themselves of such a concession on the part of a thinker so masculine and so attractive as the æsthetic Frenchman, whose writings had the peculiar fortune of becoming classics on the very day of publication, women have not hesitated to pass the boundary which has so long divided their province from that of the sterner sex; and, as recent events at the West advise us, they have undertaken muscular moral reforms from which the innate modesty of man must always have debarred him.

Where such intrusions upon the masculine domain are to stop who shall tell us? The bar has been overleaped by the vaulting ambition of woman; how long will the bench be secure? The pulpit has been entered and occupied; how long shall the sex be excluded from the mitre and the crosier? The dauntless spirit which actuated the Buckeye beauties in their warfare upon BACCHUS already impresses the world with awe and admiration; how long will it be before these BELLONAS shall enter the field of MARS, relieving the men of those military duties for which they are so palpably unsuited? These are grave questions, suggesting many serious solutions of the hugest importance to the human family. At any rate there is no moment to be lost in securing what remains of man's vantage ground. In admitting the possibility of a female writing history like HERODOTUS, poetry like POPE, and science like SOMERVILLE, we have gone every length properly demandable of masculine courtesy; and we should look heedfully to such territory as is still left us lest, before we have recovered from our bewilderment and panic, it pass from our control forever.

The danger is the more urgent because there are men so unfaithful to their sex as to incite woman to this sacrilegious rebellion. We do not refer directly or even specially to Dr. DIO LEWIS, that gymnastic BOANERGES who has set the Western prairies ablaze, firing the Buckeye and Hoosier heart with reformatory flames; nor yet to those vainly whiskered and bespectacled gentlemen who at annual conventions of the advocates of women's rights are so officiously ready to lay at the feet of the would-be usurpers all such symbols of their elevated and manly dignity as domestic discipline has still left them. But the traitors who basely furl their masculine flags and pale their ineffectual fires before these new lights of womankind, what language is there strong enough to properly denounce their shameful disaffection? What language, unless it be that of FAULCONBRIDGE,

"To wrap a cow-skin on those recreant limbs,"

is adequate to express our contemptuous disrespect for these men, who hasten at the very first summons to offer their trousers upon the altar of private tranquillity, and, like SARDANAPALUS, escape the cares of empire among the skirts of women?

The subject is too painful for overmuch thought, and yet we should do it imperfect justice if we omitted to anticipate some of the consequences of pushing the movement to its logical consequences, or to propound some modest hints as to a defensive policy on the part of man. And we sanguine in supposing that few men deserving that noble distinction are prepared to surrender all the external evidences of their superiority? Has the time really arrived when it is discreditable to be known as one of the stronger, not to say stouter half of humanity? Has it come to this, that the uniform of men militant, the arms, the accoutrements, the hats, the swallow-tail coats, the clinging indispensables, the elongated boots—all those constituents of a decent masculinity—are to be transferred, with walking sticks, cigars, and occasional cocktails, to the hostile sex? Are we to exchange the stride saddle for the side saddle, give two for one in the matter of stirrups, and demurely ride on the crown of the mare, to which the directing hands of woman administer guidance and chastisement? Is ours to be the back seat of the carriage on the common highway, and are there to be in the near hereafter no railway cars with seats reserved for gentlemen, no smoking carriage in which, at the peril of their lives, they may abstract themselves from female companionship, and exhale their cares in benignant tobacco? Are we to sit under the ministrations of reverend doctresses of divinity, and commit our pulses to the touch, all too thrilling, of a physician or surgeon ready to cut us up at the shortest notice with as little modesty as mercy? Is our place at home to be the nursery and the kitchen, while our far better halves linger at their clubs, lounge in the coulisses of the opera, or spend wealth no longer ours over the billiard or card table, or in the propulsion of fast trotting horses—not mares, of course—along Harlem lane or the boulevards?

We tell the men that such is the fate distinctly marked out for them unless they at once intrench themselves strongly against the pending invasion. Many of the outworks are already gone; the enemy holds every point of vantage; all the State Capitols and that of the Federal Union may at any moment pass from man's possession; that inmost keep, the barroom, has been captured and given over to unsparing pillage; the billiard marker sees the handwriting on the wall. Let things go much further, and we shall, every man of us, stand as ADAM stood without the gates of Paradise, and without the guiding Providence which attempered his doom. Duty points to the imperative necessity of instant and vigorous action, and that action, we submit, might take the form of Men's Rights Conventions, N. B., women not admitted, where the measures requisite to recover the superiority already lost may be inaugurated. Overcoming that faintness of heart man must always suffer when confronting woman in anything like a hostile attitude, we must define a bad and fixed line determinative of fresh encroachments on the part of these powerful and dangerous foes, and defend it with the energy of despair.

Mr. Morton on the Germans.

Usually the Senator from Indiana keeps a cool head, and does not allow himself to lose his balance. But the exposures of his inconsistency on the financial question, and especially of the weakness of his argument for inflation, by Mr. SCHURZ the other day, were too much for his equanimity. He could not answer the facts of his adversary, he was unequal to contend with the reasoning, and therefore he got into a passion and taunted Mr. SCHURZ with being a German and not understanding our institutions.

Now, a passion is not the best condition of mind for a leading statesman who has patriotic designs on the Presidency. And it is not the part of wisdom to assail our German fellow citizens for ignorance, or to question the motives of one who has done honor to the land of his birth, since he has acquired by voluntary adoption the right to participate equally with the native born in our public affairs.

Leaders like Mr. MORTON find the Germans very good, intelligent, and worthy, as long as they consent to train in their company, to vote their regular ticket, and to swallow whatever they prescribe without making faces. But as soon as they dare to think for themselves, to turn their backs on fraud and corruption, or to claim independence of party, then they are stupid, unpatriotic, and have no knowledge of "our institutions."

Of course when Mr. MORTON got down from his high horse the next day, after sleeping upon the scene and its possible consequences, he did not mean to reflect upon Mr. SCHURZ's nationality. Oh! certainly not. It was all said in a Pickwickian sense. Considering the number of Germans in Indiana and other Western States, he really loved that race, and anybody who ever doubted that fact must have strangely misunderstood him, because if there was no better reason he wanted their votes.

Perhaps this sort of quackery may pass muster with those who want to be cheated, but it will hardly serve with the mass of Germans or other adopted citizens who have been used until their forbearance has become weary of deception, and resentment at insult and injustice has taken the place of an outraged patience.

Mr. WM. B. HAZELTON, Chairman of the Citizens' Investigating Committee in Philadelphia, has published a second letter on the means adopted by the Addition, Division, and Silence party in that city to carry the recent municipal election. This letter contains the most astounding revelations of frauds upon the ballot box yet made public in this country. The committee of which Mr. HAZELTON is Chairman have been industriously engaged in taking evidence, much of which is withheld for the present, but will be made public in due time. As the result of their labors they announce that the people of Philadelphia have only to contest in the courts the false returns made of the vote to secure the rights of which they have been defrauded. The manner in which the plot to defeat Col. MCCLURE was arranged and executed is described in full. The assessment indicated that the vote would not exceed 95,000, and it was determined that the vote returned should be 101,000, and the majority for STOKLEY to be counted 10,000, these being the exact figures upon which, just before the election, those in the secret laid their wagers, amounting to thousands of dollars. The committee have returns from all the twenty-nine wards of the city, which prove the character and extent of the frauds perpetrated, in nearly all of which STOKLEY's police appear to have taken an active part. Intimidation and violence were the rule in a majority of the voting precincts, and several columns of the *Press* are filled with details of repeating, false impersonation, and violent assaults upon legal voters, the precise locality of these outrages being given in every instance. Fraudulent votes were cast all over the city, and the repeaters were protected by the police, who in some of the precincts distinguished themselves by knocking down and driving away from the polls legal voters who were opposed to the Ring. In the Fifteenth precinct of the Tenth Ward an industrious mechanic named PETER FAGAN, who had resided in the precinct twenty-two years, requested one of the election officers to challenge a gang of repeaters who were about to vote. For this the leader of the repeaters dealt him such a powerful blow in the right eye as to destroy the sight of it forever. The crowd attempted to arrest the scoundrel, but he was protected by the police and taken to the station house, whence he was permitted to escape through the back way, while a citizen named COUGHLIN, who witnessed the assault and demanded the arrest of the repeater, was locked up until after the polls had closed, when he was released on the payment of five dollars. In the Fourth precinct of the Nineteenth Ward a policeman in citizen's clothes voted seven times on the names of different citizens. In many different parts of the city citizens were locked up for challenging repeaters, and some of the station houses were filled with MCCLURE voters who had been arrested to prevent their voting against STOKLEY. One hundred and sixty paupers from the almshouse were voted in the Twenty-seventh Ward. These are but a very few of the outrages concerning which the committee have obtained unquestionable proof, and yet the greatest frauds were committed inside the polls by the substitution of tickets, stuffing of ballot boxes, and false counting at the close of the day.

The results of the recent elections in Greece have been unfavorable to the Government party, and if any one of the opposition leaders is called to the formation of a new Cabinet, the Prime Minister, DELIGEORGIS, must go out of office. ZAIMIS, the head of the so-called Puritan faction, and a man of high character, has decided not to accept office, having promised his own aid and that of his followers to KUMUNDUROS, the chief of the self-governmental party, between whom and BULGARIS, the man who brought about King OTHO's expulsion, the contest for the premiership will lie. As yet, however, the Cabinet evinces no disposition to resign. The budget is to be submitted at an early day to the Chamber of Deputies, and many new bills are to be introduced. Greece is no longer afflicted with brigands, owing to the vigorous measures which have been taken by the authorities and to the coöperation of Turkey in extirpating all the bands taking refuge across the frontier.

The Samana Bay Company is reported to have made a considerable loan in England, and in part consideration it has agreed "to take up the HARTMONT bonds." What is the history of the HARTMONT bonds? Were they not ostensibly secured by the royalties from Alta Vela? And was not the whole transaction repudiated by the Dominican Senate after BATZ had received a large portion of the money? We make no charges at present; we are only seeking light. The island of Alta Vela is, legally speaking, an appendage of the United States. Whatever becomes of the private claim of certain American citizens to the exclusive use of the guano, the island itself belongs to us under the laws of nations and the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1856. Now what means this sudden and singular operation in the worthless HARTMONT bonds, if not a plot to appropriate the island which constituted their pretended security? It is said to be very valuable; and if it is worth an intrigue on the part of any body of claimants, it may also be worth the attention of President GRANT and Don HAMILTON FISH.

The grand naval drill of the North Atlantic squadron is over. All the vessels which participated in it are to assemble at the Dry Tortugas, where their crews are to have liberty. Liberty in the navy means permission to the sailors to go ashore and do as they please for about forty-eight hours. After a long term of service, the last month of which has been spent in extraordinary duty, when unlimited fields for enjoyment the Dry Tortugas will afford! Think of the glorious sea view, so novel to a sailor, unobstructed in any direction by a single bush or tree! There is no grass to retain the unwholesome moisture of the night, so that the sailor will be safe from wetting his feet with dew if he is up late or gets out too early in the morning. The Tortugas are all sand, lovely sand, and in it the nimble tars can frisk about like children let loose from school. Then a sailor's idea of liberty is much like an Indian's impression of civilization—nothing to do, and gloriously drunk. Like the redskin, they even carry the practice in advance of the theory, so that they often get clear by the glorious stage of intoxication and become drunk, and are hoisted over the ship's side with a tackle hooked to a strap around their middles, their heads and heels meantime jostling familiarly together, and the whole posture of the body being gracefully suggestive of a damp dish rag. Now what a field the Dry Tortugas present for manly enjoyment like this. The chief city there is composed of a fort and a penitentiary, and the inhabitants are soldiers and convicts. The only native wine is turtle soup. Game is, however, abundant—turtles and seagulls. The sailors must enjoy the glories of their liberty to a most extraordinary degree.

Arkansas has been enjoying an inflation policy of its own, and the results are not satisfactory to those interested. Greenbacks being scarce, State, counties, cities, and towns have issued scrip until the country is flooded with depreciated currency. The holders of county scrip are very much disgusted with the Supreme Court for deciding that only State scrip can be received in payment of State taxes. This decision has caused a collapse in the value of county and municipal paper, and a relative rise in that issued by the Commonwealth.

Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN of Iowa has arrived in the city, greatly improved in health, and looking much as of yore. The country has no truer patriot, and he will be warmly welcomed by his numerous friends in this city, and in Washington, whither he is going.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas's Symphony Concert.

The fourth of the Thomas series of symphony concerts was given on Saturday evening at Steinway Hall with the following programme:

Introduction to the Third Act of Medea.....Cherubini
Concerto, for string orchestra.....Bach
Symphony No. 4, in C, Op. 61.....Schumann
"Bacchanale, Tannhauser (manuscript).....Wagner
Serenade, No. 3, in F minor, Op. 69 (new).....Volkmann
Violoncello Obligato by Mr. Louis Lubeck.
Overture, Leonore No. 3.....Beethoven

The concert was equal in every quality of excellence to the three that had preceded it. The only drawback to the entire enjoyment of the evening was in the lack of ventilation in the hall. It had been used for a concert during the afternoon, the oxygen had all been breathed out of the air, and there remained an unwholesome atmosphere deadening to the sensibilities, detracting seriously from the pleasure of the concert, and compelling many to leave before it was finished or to seek refuge near the doors where an occasional reviving whiff of oxygen could be obtained.

The main stay of the concert was of course the Schumann symphony—all of it beautiful, but especially so the second and third movements. The concerto by Bach was received with every demonstration of delight; indeed the first movement was so greatly enjoyed that if the audience had had their way it would have been repeated, but Thomas wisely refused *encores* in most instances, a prudence in which it would be well if he had more imitators among concert givers.

Bach is the well-spring from which many a later composer has drawn his inspiration. It was said of him by one of the foremost of modern composers that if all that had been written from the date of his death to the present time were obliterated, all modern music could be reconstructed from his works. No one, therefore, need be surprised to find in the third (allegro) movement of this concerto the key to much of Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream music, especially the delightful *scherzo* of that work. The contrapuntal figure is the same in both, and the methods in which it is worked out very similar. Mendelssohn clothed his thought, however, with more imagination, and gave it definiteness and purpose.

The scene by Volkmann is new, and a work of an exceedingly pleasing character. Herr Lubeck played the *obligato* violoncello part with conspicuous skill. His tone is clear, large, mellow, and sustained, and is not marred by the constant use of the *tremolo*, that gives an effect of sentimentality to which violoncello players are somewhat prone.

At the fifth concert, which takes place on the 21st inst., Liszt's Faust Symphony, and Beethoven's in C minor will be the principal works performed.

Booth's Theatre.

Saturday evening Madame Janauschek gave at Booth's Theatre, before a large and delighted audience, one of her strongest impersonations, namely, that of *Deborah*, in Mosenthal's play called by the name of this, its principal character; a play which, if we are not mistaken, was first made known in this city under the title of "Leah, the Forsaken." In that version Miss Bateman acted the part of the heroine. Afterward Madame Janauschek played the character in German, and later, about the time that she made her first appearance as an English-speaking actress, our citizens had the pleasure of hearing this great artist use surprisingly well their own familiar tongue while representing the unhappy Jewish maiden. In this impersonation, as in most that she does, this lady's art is well concealed. The character enters into, takes possession of, and controls her. Its emotions and passions dictate her tones, impel her gestures. It seems as if art had nothing to do except cause those delicate and just exaggerations necessary to make what is done upon the stage appear natural to the auditor.

The character thus conceived, thus clothed upon, is strong, almost masculine in its force, yet essentially womanly in all its other qualities. It has been objected that Mme. Janauschek does not impart softness and delicacy enough to her embodiment. Those who think so doubtless forget that *Deborah* is not a luxurious and petted young woman, but one who is a wanderer, an outcast, a byword, hunted down, living precariously, called by the rabble a beggar; a whose life has been such as develops the more robust passions and tends to counteract the influence of natural refinement, and blunt, if not destroy, the tenderest sensibilities. To our view Mme. Janauschek's conception and impersonation of the character appear eminently just and fitting. She was called before the curtain seven times during the performance. The play has hardly another personage in whom the auditor can feel an interest, especially when indifferently represented. Mr. Charles Walcot gave a fairly good embodiment to the *Schoolmaster*, Miss Rachel Noah acted the part of *Hannah* with much propriety and sweetness, and Miss Mary Wells did two small parts, both well.

This play will be represented this evening and again on Friday; Tuesday and Wednesday, "Marie Stuart;" Thursday, "Medea;" Saturday matinee, three acts of "Marie Stuart" and "Come there;" Saturday evening, "Macbeth;" in all of which Mme. Janauschek will appear.

In Behalf of the Rural Home.

Prof. Charles Whitney, who has earned high commendation from good judges "as a skillful Shakespearean and oratorical impersonator," has volunteered his services in "six entertainments for the promotion of patient merit in the liberal professions benefiting both sexes." These entertainments, in each of which some selections from Shakespeare and other poets will be recited and great orators illustrated, will be given in Robinson Hall on the evenings of March 3, 10, and 17, and the afternoons of March 7, 14, and 21. The especial object in view is to secure "to men and women, fighting the battle of life in the different professions, a rural home." Both the object and the entertainments will doubtless be worthy of the most liberal patronage.

Another Relative in Office.

Col. Robert Harlan of Cincinnati, colored, has been removed from office by the President as Special Mail Agent, salary $1200, and G. W. C. Johnson of Lebanon, Ohio, husband of a niece of Mrs. President Grant, has been appointed in his place.

A $1,000,000 Fire in Panama.

KINGSTON, Jam., Feb. 21.—There was a very serious fire in Panama on the 19th, which consumed the major portion of the city. Among the buildings burned were the Grand Hotel, the City Saloon, and the bank. The loss is roughly estimated at $1,000,000, the greater portion of which is covered by insurance.

THE END OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The trial of the claimant known as Thomas Castro, alias Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, for perjury, was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday. The jury after being out but a short time brought in a verdict of guilty, and the accused was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

The three main charges of the indictment, by the reading of which the case was opened on April 23 last, were that, in the ejectment suit brought by the defendant to obtain possession of the Tichborne estates, he had sworn—first, that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, and had been saved from the wreck of the Bella off the Brazilian coast; secondly, that in July or August, 1853, he had effected the seduction of his cousin, Kate Doughty, now Lady Radcliffe; and thirdly, that he was not Arthur Orton, the son of a Wapping butcher.

On Friday, Nov. 28, the last of the witnesses called by the prosecution to rebut the testimony of the sailor Jean Luie, left the witness box, and the evidence for both sides was closed. This man Luie, it will be remembered, had told in detail the story of the picking up of the claimant in an open boat at sea off the coast of Brazil in April, 1854, by a vessel called the Osprey. According to this statement Luie was at that time the steward of the Osprey, and during the subsequent voyage to Australia the claimant was under his special care. On Dec. 1, the regular course of the trial was interrupted by some extraordinary revelations with respect to Luie. Mr. Cobet, a partner in a shipping firm in the Minories, London, and several clerks in the same house, identified Luie as one Capt. Sorrenson, who attempted to procure £20 from the firm by false representations in April, 1873, at a time when according to Luie's testimony he was in the United States. A few days later, on Dec. 8, eight officials from the convict prison of Chatham, being brought into court as witnesses, promptly identified Luie as a man who, under the name of John Lundgren, had been received into the prison in September, 1868, to serve out a sentence of seven years, and who had been released on March 25, 1873, on ticket of leave. Some thirty-five other witnesses from different parts of England gave their evidence against Luie. It was proven that he passed by the name of Charles Lundgren in Newcastle in 1851. He went from that place to Hull, where he was a water clerk in the service of some ship brokers during 1853 and 1854. From 1856 to 1861 he was employed in Bristol in the same capacity. At the Bristol Assizes in October, 1862, he was convicted of stealing £214 from a letter, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was set at large in the spring of 1865, but in the autumn following he defrauded a Newcastle shipping firm out of £12. For this he was sent to jail for six months; and in 1867 he was again convicted of fraud and sentenced to a long term. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn at once on the close of this evidence ordered Luie to be committed to await trial for perjury. From the time of this disastrous impeachment of so important a witness the verdict which has just been rendered has seemed almost a foregone conclusion.

Dr. Kenealy commenced his summing up for the defence on Dec. 2, and after speaking for twenty-three days, concluded on Jan. 14. He reviewed in close and minute detail the whole of the evidence. Mr. Justice Mellor remarked that he never remembered a speech on evidence conducted in so much detail, while Mr. Justice Lush thought that if the Legislature had contemplated the possibility of such a speech they would never have granted the privilege of summing up. Dr. Kenealy strayed over the whole realm both of fact and fiction. He quoted from Cicero and other Latin authors, from Shakespeare, Scott, Byron, Montaigne, Johnson, Dryden, Pope, and many other writers.

He illustrated his theory that, not being an ordinary man, the claimant's life must not be judged by ordinary rules, as follows:

There have been wild men like him in this country. Take, for example, the case of Bamfylde Moore Carew, that man who declared to a good family in Cornwall; he was a near relative of the Earl of Totness, and his father was a pious man; he was an accomplished scholar and a man of considerable personal beauty, and had everything within his reach that seemed likely to make his life happy; and yet, with all these advantages, he became a beggar, a wanderer, a gypsy, and finally king of the gypsies. * * * Lord Weymouth was a man of similar tastes. One of his greatest delights was to go through the country as a sailor or a beggar, and so well did he personate those characters that they were unable to distinguish him from one of their own body. * * * You have all no doubt read the wonderful career of Lord Peterborough. He left behind him a memoir in which he confessed to having committed three capital crimes before he was twenty-one years of age. He was one of those eccentric lights of the last century, who were every now and then flashing forth in the most extraordinary way. He was as great a warrior as the Duke of Wellington, and as wise as he was brave, and yet he behaved in the most eccentric manner. * * * Were you told that the defendant cannot possibly be a gentleman, because he has acted as a butcher; but by the same rule Lord Peterborough and the Regent d'Orleans could not be gentlemen, because they acted as cooks. * * * Then there is the case of the late Lord Mornington, familiarly known as "Long Pole Wellesley." He was one of the handsomest men I ever saw in my life and one whose manners were calculated to fascinate every one with whom he came in contact. Yet his life and conversation were most loose and profligate; and he even made his daughter learn and repeat indecent and profane language. As Lord Eldon said, Lord Mornington's doctrine was that a man and his children had a right to go to the devil in their own way if he pleased. Lord Mornington actually used to make his children learn immoral language from little French vagabonds, and in return teach them to swear in English, which are examples of the strange things which men in the full possession of their faculties have occasionally done.

Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., began his reply on behalf of the Crown on Jan. 15, and concluded in the afternoon of Jan. 28. He traced out by the oral and documentary evidence the career of Arthur Orton from his birth in 1834 to his voyage to Valparaiso; his desertion from the vessel Ocean at that port in 1849 and return to England in the Jessie Miller in 1851, after having passed nineteen months at Donna Clara Haley's house in Melipilla; his sailing for Hobart Town in November, 1852, where he remained until 1855; his working at Boisdale and Dargo, in Australia, in 1857 and 1858; and to his disappearance from Sale in 1859, from which time the name of Arthur Orton was dropped. Mr. Hawkins referred to the evidence of Mr. Hopwood, who had known Arthur Orton intimately at Sale in 1859, and who met him again in Wagga-Wagga in 1864 when he was passing under the name of Castro, the name which the claimant admits he bore in Australia; and drew attention to the fact that in 1865, in his marriage register, the claimant had described himself as of the age of thirty, exactly that of Arthur Orton, whereas the real Sir Roger would have been six years older. There were in Sydney, Australia—Mr. Hawkins said—four persons with whom the defendant came into communication, and who knew a great deal about the Tichborne family: Old Bogle, the black valet of Sir Edward, and his two sons, and Guilfoyle, the former gardener at Tichborne. Mr. Hawkins also spoke of the ignorance shown by the claimant of Sir Roger's life in France and at Stonyhurst, and criticised his action in procuring information about the Tichborne estates and the family pedigree, and Sir Roger's career in the Carabineers.

The Lord Chief Justice began his charge to the jury on Jan. 29, the one hundred and sixty-ninth day of the trial. He reviewed the life of Sir Roger Tichborne in England and in South America, the whole of the Australian evidence, and the career of the claimant since his arrival in England from Australia. It cannot be said that the tenor of the charge was favorable to the accused, but he left it to the jury to draw their own inferences from the testimony. The real Sir Roger does not appear to have been so ignorant a man as Dr. Kenealy thinks. His letters from South America show that he had "a high sense of the beauties of nature, admiration of tropical vegetation, and considerable power of description."

In the course of the hundred and ninety days, during which the case was being tried, various disagreements between the Judges and the counsel have occurred. Dr. Kenealy was often openly defiant to an astonishing degree. Chief Justice Cockburn felt himself compelled to comment severely, but evinced no disposition to take any other measures against the counsel for the defendant. "We know," he said, "full well that the freedom of the bar is essential to the administration of justice. We know it would be an evil day indeed for the country if the freedom of the bar were ever interfered with."

SUNBEAMS.

—A Keokuk butcher gives away a chromo with every ten pounds of meat.

—A death notice in a Springfield (Mass.) paper has the strange final words, "Burial private."

—A Peoria girl named Margaret Connell, who has been playing spirit medium for a year and a half with much ingenuity, has confessed the deception and the stealing of about $300 which had been spirited away.

—Gov. Dingley of Maine is a strong prohibitionist, and determined to enforce the law. He has summoned the Sheriff of Knox county to explain why he should not be impeached for neglecting to prosecute liquor sellers.

—Poor Trinity Church! The rector of Trinity parish says the wealth of that corporation is greatly over-estimated. The property is worth only seven or eight millions, and the actual income last year was only a half million.

—The quarrel about the kind of religion that shall be taught to children in reform schools has extended to Minnesota, and the Senate of that State has passed a bill providing that minors shall be educated in the religious faith of their parents.

—John B. Gough will help on the women's temperance movement for $200 a night; Dio Lewis will do it for $50 a night; and John O. Van Pelt of Chicago, who says he has really reformed and can be depended on, will labor for $25 a night.

—The Sandwich Islanders have evidently but little idea of annexing the United States. At the late election of a Legislature not a foreigner was chosen, and the high chief Kalakaua, who is probably king, is a strong nativist