The Sun.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000.

Constantly rising to that at all the other morning newspapers printed in the English language in this city.

Some idea of the extent of this increase may be gathered from the fact that it actually exceeds the place-the-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 almost widely distributed in the city and suburbs, it is no longer a mere local journal, but is read in every, rather each City, and circulated 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 36,075,884 thirty-six millions, seventy-five 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, houses or lots to sell, wares or merchandise to dispose of, or to buy or by auction. In short, to buyers and sellers alike it performs the service of a vast and peculiarly illustrious Exchange at the very minimum of cost.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY SUN, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1.20 per annum, or thirty cents per quarter, payable in advance. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts. If any higher rates are demanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster.

Amusements To-Day.

American Institute Hall—42d Annual Exhibition.
Bailey & Co.'s Circus—Foot Hamilton st., East River.
Booth's Theatre—Cecile Sugar. Matinee.
Bowery Theatre—Sea of the Woods, &c.
Bryant's Opera House—23d st. and 8th av. Matinee.
Central Park Garden—Summer Night Concerts.
Colosseum—Pot o' Nigs. Matinee.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—School for Scandal. Matinee.
Lyceum Theatre—French Opera Bouffe Company.
Metropolitan Theatre—Big Star Performers. Can Can. Matinee.
Niblo's Garden—The Bridge. or, Paradise Lost. Matinee.
Olympic Theatre—Variety and Novelties. Matinee.
Park Theatre—Gilded Age. Matinee.
Robinson Hall—Can-can Drama.
Steinway Hall—De Munck. Matinee.
San Francisco Minstrels—Broadway and 29th st.
Theatre Comique—Pat's Day Parade, &c. Matinee.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Variety.
Union Square Theatre—The Sphinx. Matinee.
Wallack's Theatre—Dora and Life. Matinee.

Mr. Garfield's Congressional Record.

The extraordinary efforts made by the Administration to secure Mr. GARFIELD's return to Congress, after having forced him upon a convention controlled by officeholders, exhibit the exceptional interest felt in his election at Washington. Esteemed there as one of the pillars of Grantism, identified with all of its jobbery and subservient to its dictation, his defeat would not only be mourned over as a loss, but be necessarily accepted as a rebuke.

Mr. GARFIELD, personally, is of small account. But as the Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations, which in a certain sense controls the expenditures of the Government, he exercises vast power over legislation which should not be intrusted to any man against whose integrity a well-founded suspicion can be raised. Whoever holds that trust should be worthy of the public confidence in the broadest sense.

During the last five years especially, since Congressional corruption has taken such immense proportions, Mr. GARFIELD's name has been mixed up discreditably with almost every large scheme that has provoked the public resentment and been tainted with gross venality. Every investigation has brought him forward conspicuously as a member of the fraternity of Christian statesmen who, with the loudest professions of morality on their lips, were found huckstering their votes for money, and stuffing their pockets with Credit Mobilier scrip.

He has had the effrontery, in presence of the most damning proofs, to deny the truth of the charges brought against him, and to assail with daring mendacity those who furnished the evidence of his own hand to convict him. This is not an occasion to bandy epithets. It is a serious question whether a public man who has betrayed his trusts and prostituted his position for personal profit, shall again have the opportunity to ply that sort of vocation at the expense of a plundered people.

Without going further back than the last and the present Congress, the records of which are accessible in the *Globe* and *Record*, we have had both these official registers carefully examined for the purpose of exposing the conduct of Mr. GARFIELD on the subjects and questions which have become familiar to the country by public discussion. In every instance, without exception, he is found on the side of the worst Rings and the corrupt legislation by which the Treasury has been robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars. And for most of it he is directly responsible. In all of it he shared as an accomplice.

In order to meet a large demand for information on this subject, we have published a four-page supplement to THE SUN devoted to "the record of JAMES A. GARFIELD," which, besides presenting his course on matters classified under the different heads, is valuable as a contribution in other respects to the history of these times for permanent reference. The subjects are as follows:

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

I. The Sanborn Contracts.
II. The Credit Mobilier Corruption.
III. The Back-Pay Grab and Salary Steal.
IV. The Five-Thousand-Dollar Bribe.
V. Appropriations for the Washington Ring.

FIRST SESSION OF FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

I. Landaulets.
II. The Indian Ring.
III. The Poland Gag Law.
IV. Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives.

A large edition of the supplement has been printed and is for sale at the counting room of this office.

Not Parallel.

In his speech at Utica, Senator CONKLING attempts to justify the usurpation of KELLOGG in Louisiana, which President GRANT supports with Federal bayonets, by saying that an equal wrong had been committed in New York. "It is an open secret," declares Mr. CONKLING, "that JOHN T. HOFFMAN was counted in as Governor when JOHN A. GRISWOLD was elected. We did not know then that in two cities thirty thousand were falsely added to the count; but we have far more conclusive evidence that Mr. HOFFMAN was not elected than has yet been discovered in the case of Mr. KELLOGG." And yet the Republicans of this State, according to Mr. CONKLING, who were thus defrauded by TWEED and SWEENY, did not revolt and drive the intruders and usurpers away by force of arms.

That such an argument should be made by such a man as Senator CONKLING is a confession that his cause is indefensible. The two cases are without similitude. That McENERY was elected by ten thousand majority is plain to everybody, but here in New York the alleged election of GRISWOLD is still described by the Senator as a secret. Here the fraud, if fraud there was, received its consummation among the regular officers of the election; there the regular officers declared McENERY elected, while the pretended declaration of a set of false officers, contrived for the purpose, was got up to serve as a pretext for the usurpation of KELLOGG. Next, the conspiracy was taken before Judge DURELL, a corrupt, drunken Judge, who has since been impeached. DURELL had no lawful power at all to interfere or act in the matter, but heassumed to decide that KELLOGG had been elected, and that McENERY had not; and upon that worthless decision, GRANT sent troops to turn McENERY out and put KELLOGG in.

This is the whole story of fraud, violence, and usurpation all combined; and it has no resemblance to the alleged cheat in counting by which, according to Senator CONKLING, Mr. HOFFMAN was made Governor of New York. Still less does the similitude hold good in the incidents following the inauguration. Let Mr. CONKLING consider the difference for a moment.

Suppose that TWEED and SWEENY, having thus fraudulently counted in their Governor, had proceeded to contract millions of debt on behalf of the State and to steal all the money; suppose that for the purpose of plunder they had levied taxes to such an extent as to utterly destroy the value of property, so that the finest house in Utica, for instance, or the best hotel in Albany, would not rent for enough to pay those taxes; and suppose that these scoundrels, having got control of all the judges and courts in the State, and having become infatuated with their success in public robbery, had gone on to enact and enforce a system of registration by which the Republicans were substantially deprived of the elective franchise; suppose they had appointed their own creatures to count the votes at future elections, and had thus rendered it absolutely impossible by any peaceful means to get rid of them or to change in any degree this organized system of brigandage, what then would Mr. CONKLING and his Republican friends have done about it? Would they, being immensely the majority of the whole people, have borne everything in peaceful submission for ever, until their lives were worn out and they were rendered utterly destitute and homeless?

There is no fair parallel between the case of New York as cited by the Senator and the case of Louisiana; nor can any fraud ever committed by TWEED here justify the enormous crimes of KELLOGG, CASEY, DURELL, and GRANT there.

The Depraved Drama.

Some time ago we called attention to the pollution of our stage by the importation of what may be termed indecent pictures from Paris. We recur to the subject with reluctance. The offensive article has appeared once more in our theatrical market, and we should fail in our duty to the public if we hesitated to detect, to denounce, and to condemn it. On the former occasion the objectionable drama was a skilful work of art, and all the characters were delineated with perfection, especially its central figure, the unsavory heroine. In the present instance the objectionable drama is not a skilful work of art, and the only character in it well played is that of the heroine, a woman of a repulsive and unsound nature.

It has been the misfortune, not the fault, of Miss CLARA MORRIS, that her great histrionic powers have been misguided by those persons who have their direction and employment. Surely she is capable of breathing life into better female forms than such figures as CORA in "Article 47," "Madeline Morel," and the "Sphinx," a gross and loathesome repertoire of mere curiosities of crime. To the actress, such characters afford opportunities of displaying the suffering of deformed minds, and appealing for such sympathy as we extend to those wretched objects who expose their deformed bodies in public as a plea for pity. But if such plays have a legitimate right to a place in our dramatic literature, then may we expect to find a two-headed child preserved in a bottle exposed in our galleries of sculpture.

We protest with all our hearts against this cruel prostitution of the unquestionable ability of this young girl; and we would tear the livery of shame from her back. She may achieve notoriety by such means, but never fame. Her spasmodic course will be short-lived, and the regret to which we now give utterance, regret which is shared by many who admire her sincerely, will accompany her wasted life preceding her artistic decease; but no sorrow will follow a career when it is closed, if that career can exhibit no other record than such as we now earnestly deprecate for her sake and for the sake of the American stage.

That she is badly advised was evident last season when, desirous of presenting to the public a new delineation, one of the worst emanations of the depraved drama, "Camille," was selected as affording her an appropriate character in which her admirers would be most anxious to see her. It is true that the modern French drama is exclusively Phrynic, but it is equally true that no great reputation has been made either for actor or author by these plays. What do they amount to, the best of them?

On such plays the spendthrift manager generally prefers to lavish his money, as the libertine lavishes his fortune on the courtesan who is known by the wanton finery of her clothes and jewelry; but the career of such women is like the career of such dramas—after bringing their spendthrift to ruin, they die in a ditch. It is to the honor of the press of this city that our journals have visited the last specimen of the depraved drama with unanimous reprobation. It has been pronounced a disgrace to the theatre it defiled, to the artists that played in it, and the audience by whom it was tolerated. But as there is some element of good in things evil the fate of this attempt may serve as a timely warning to Miss MORRIS. If it should prove so we shall not regret it. Already it has been asked, "Can she represent any other kind of character? Can she express any other kind of passion? Is she not 'Article 47' in everything?" This doubt signifies the crisis of her career has arrived. The press has given her a warning. The lash has fallen on this occasion on the management that has produced a depraved drama; the next time it will fall on the actress who can no longer plead in excuse that she has been misled.

The programme of the theatre where this outrage on the public was perpetrated announces for performance another obscene picture from the French. It is called "Les Deux Orphelines"—that is, the "Two Orphans." We believe the management issued a notice that "The Sphinx" and later in the "Two Orphans" were most unobjectionable plays. We have seen what "The Sphinx" is. Here follows the subject of the "Two Orphans."

The first act is devoted to the repugnance of a prostitute of the NANCY SIKES stamp to continue the profession of a street thief, which the brute with whom she lives obliges her to adopt. To avoid his blows she takes refuge with the police, confesses a theft, and is sent to the prison for abandoned females. At the same time a young girl, one of the two orphans, is carried off by force to a house of evil repute in Paris by a young nobleman who has taken a sidewalk fancy to her. Act second shows us the house of evil repute by night. Women and men, to suit the place, are engaged in an orgy. The young girl is brought in. Her horror and her resistance arouse the pity of one of the party, who fights a duel for her on the spot. Act the third introduces us to a noble marquis and his wife. The pith of this act is a confession by the wife that she has an illegitimate child. The unsavory antecedents of the lady in connection with this matter are fully developed, and constitute the interest of the scene. In act four, the marchioness and her illegitimate child meet. The child, now a grown up girl, is blind, and is used by a professional beggar woman to ply for alms, this beggar woman being the mother of the BILL SIKES of act the first. In act five the Marquis finds that his nephew, the young hero who fought for the girl in the house of bad repute, has taken comfortable lodgings for her, and is so infatuated that he threatens to marry her. To obviate such a catastrophe, the Marquis denounces her to the police as a common prostitute, and she is arrested and incarcerated in the prison for abandoned females. Act six is devoted to showing the interior of this prison, with its female inmates at work. In act seven we are introduced to the hovel in which the beggar woman and her sons reside with the blind girl. This poor creature, revolting at last from the tyranny of her task mistress, refuses to beg any more. The brutal son, his mother's favorite, proposes to bring her to reason by the commission of the most cowardly and revolting of crimes. He proposes this to his own mother, and the hag not only approves, but leads the blind victim into an adjacent room, locks the door, and hands her son the key. A younger son of the old wretch, who entertains a purer feeling for the poor girl, now intervenes, and drawing a knife, plunges it into the stomach of his brother. Such is the revolting catastrophe of this depraved drama. Such is the choice morsel reserved for the deglutition of a New York audience.

Out of respect for those managers of theatres throughout the United States who have some respect for themselves and the drama over which they preside; out of respect for the actors and actresses who have some respect for the art they exercise, we, speaking for the American people, declare the list of plays offensive to public decency that began with "Camille" has ended with "The Sphinx." The infant drama of the country has been put out to nurse with a French harlot, and the poison contained in her milk is withering our offspring. We'll have no more of it.

The Nature of the War Waged by the Spaniards in Cuba.

About five years and a half ago HAMILTON FISH, in a note which he addressed to Don MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS, then Spanish Minister at Washington, on the subject of the barbarities committed by the Spaniards in Cuba, quoted the following words from RIQUELME, a Spanish writer on international law:

"Foreign Governments are authorized to interfere in civil wars being waged in other countries either when their commercial interests are in jeopardy or when the laws of humanity require such interference."

Since the date of that despatch one-half of an island in whose prosperity we are vitally interested has been laid waste, and the destruction of the rest of it appears imminent. Since that date horrors which disgrace the age have been committed and allowed to pass unrebuked.

About a month ago a division of the Cuban army entered the interior town of Sancti Espiritu. The Spanish commander hid himself on the roof of his house, and the volunteers, who composed the only garrison, were stripped of their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements without any opposition on their part, and ordered to return to their respective homes. Not a house was sacked, not a single resident was in any way molested, and all private property was respected. But when the Cubans left the city with a considerable booty of arms and ammunition, a large number of men, mostly Cubans, went with them, and sought the liberating army. The families of these men, consisting of old men, women and children, have for the sins of their relatives been sent, by order of Capt.-Gen. COSCHA, in exile to the Isle of Pines, and all their property has been confiscated. In the list of these last victims to the despairing rage of the Spaniards—the list is published in a paper of Sancti Espiritu—are the names of two ladies aged respectively ninety-five and eighty-seven years.

If the laws of humanity do not cry aloud for the cessation of such a barbarous system of war, perhaps Mr. FISH will state under what circumstances the intervention should take place which he threatened so long ago.

Candidates for Congress and the Gag Law.

By far the most important class of officers to be elected this fall are the members of the House of Representatives. In this State, whichever party succeeds, we shall have a sound Democrat for Governor. This will afford the people more leisure for taking steps to secure a good delegation to Congress.

There is one subject upon which every nominee for Congress, irrespective of party, should be required to show his hand. We refer to the law passed at the last session for throttling the freedom of the press. In each district in this State one or more prominent men should address a letter to the candidate of their party, requesting to know his views in regard to this law. The letter should be explicit, and an early answer required. If a candidate declines to respond, or if his response is evasive or otherwise unsatisfactory, then independent voters should beat him if they can.

There is a greater necessity for addressing such letters to Republicans than to Democrats or Liberals. The two State Conventions of the latter passed strong resolutions against the gag law. The Republican Convention ignored the subject altogether. Hence the importance of ascertaining exactly where Republican candidates stand in regard to this vital matter. The present subservient House may fail to repeal the law; and therefore the question may go over to the next House. We advise high-minded Republicans in each district, for the good of their party, to look to this subject without delay. If, in any case and for any reason, Republicans will not move in it, then we advise independent voters to make the liberty of the press a test question, and strike down at the polls, as the brave Republicans of Vermont crushed LUKE P. POLAND, every nominee for the next Congress who neglects to meet this issue in a bold, direct, explicit manner.

The *Bulletin* of San Francisco, an outspoken and energetic organ of the Independents of California, derives great comfort from the fact that when ASHLEY was the Republican candidate for Congressman in the Toledo district of Ohio, a certain shrewd lawyer named WAITE, believing that ASHLEY was not a suitable man to represent the district, went into the canvass as an independent candidate and beat him. By heading an independent ticket, WAITE drew off enough votes to defeat ASHLEY and elect a Democrat in his place. The *Bulletin* in noticing this incident in the history of Judge WAITE, compares it with the situation in California now, where Mr. GORHAM, representing the GRANT party, proposes to run for Governor, and where plenty of strong candidates are ready to appear in opposition to this chronic officeholder who has done more to dishonor the Republican party in that State than anybody except EFFIGY SARGENT. There is another point of interest in the political situation in California. All the organs of the GORHAM party, or of the Central Pacific Ring, have been strenuous supporters of the POLAND-FRELINGHUYSEN press-gag law, and the consequence is that outside of officeholding circles, as the *Bulletin* tersely expresses it, the voters of the State are waiting to see the members of the Administration come up and butt their heads against popular sentiment. It will be a lively exhibition, and instructive in its results.

Bishop COXE of western New York, at the late Diocesan Convention in Rochester, protested against the wanton expenditure lavished in floral display at funerals; and we hope his protest will go far to suppress a manifest and intolerable evil. Modern fashionable funerals bear heavily on the living who are forced to pay for them. The price of a coffin when ornamented is equal to the rent of a comfortable cottage. The long escort of carriages often convey none but habitual funeral goers; and the friends send flowers because they are expected to do so. If a few influential people would set their faces against these absurd practices, they might be abated, as the movement would receive the attention of every sensible person. Good taste revolts at such display, while actual justice demands that an afflicted family should not be subjected to an outlay beyond its power to prevent, at a time when any interference might seem unfeeling.

The manufacture of bon-bons is carried on to a very large extent in France, and it is stated that in Paris alone there are nearly two hundred shops devoted to this unique industry and employing a vast number of hands. The men receive from a franc and a half to eight francs a day, and the women from one to four francs; while the amount of indirect business, such as the making of boxes, packets, and various fanciful accompaniments, is enormous. A specialty in this line, peculiar to the French, is the manufacture of what are known as liqueur bon-bons, and which are exported in great quantities to foreign lands. In the production of these, the sugar preparation, reduced to a fine powder, is spread over a tray, and upon this single drops of the liqueur are allowed to fall; the tray is then shaken, the pulverized sugar forms a coating round the several drops of fluid—which can, of course, be increased to any thickness desired—and in this simple way the article is completed.

The *Herald* in a striking leader describes Senator CONKLING as "an imperial lover." This is queer. What does it mean? How is it?

Bishop HAVEN is a dignitary of the Methodist Church whose zeal has usually been understood to outrun his discretion. In a recent number of the *Alabama Baptist* it is recorded that the Bishop says that in Middle and Southern Georgia no Union man dares to vote. He is also reported as saying that a Republican politician and postmaster sent out by the American Missionary Association, which is a Congregational organization, got five hundred lashes on his bare back, administered by a doctor, a lawyer, and an ex-legislator, because he declined to plough a field for one of those gentlemen; and that three colored men were hanged before his sight on charges of which every one believed the victims innocent. These assertions are branded as falsehoods by the *Alabama Baptist*, which says that under such circumstances it finds great comfort in reprinting the sixty-fourth Psalm.

If Gov. DIX was not seventy-six years old, he would inevitably be the next Republican candidate for President. He was born too soon.

AMUSEMENTS.

The De Muriska Troupe.

The opening concert of Mr. De Vivo's series was attended last night at Steinway's by a large audience, in which, besides many amateurs, the entire body of professional artists seemed assembled to welcome the brilliant Hungarian prima donna and her worthy associates. The programme was well chosen, and the execution such as to give gratifying earnest of the success of the troupe in its artistic wanderings this winter. Whatever be the view to be taken of Mlle. de Muriska as an operatic singer, her merits in concert are beyond dispute. With the careful selection of pieces possible in a concert programme, her wonderful powers as an executant are brought into the fullest relief, and, separated from the adventitious accompaniments of dramatic representation, can be studied with that critical nicety which they both merit and require. In the furious words from "Lucia" (the mad scene) Mlle. de Muriska last night roused all the old enthusiasm for coloratura in dramatic representation