

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVIII, No. 404

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BOHEMIA THEATRE. BOHEMIA. PUTNAM. ROSINA MCA...

BROADWAY THEATRE. BROADWAY. UNCLE TOM'S CA...

HAYES. BROADWAY. NICHOLSON. GREEN MONSTER.

NATIONAL THEATRE. CHATHAM STREET. UNCLE TOM'S...

AMERICAN MUSEUM. ASTORON. WHITE'S BARRICA...

MADISON. ASTORON. ASTORON AND EVENING. FRANK...

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE. 67 BROADWAY. SCHUBERT...

WOODS MINSTRELS. WOODS' MUSICAL HALL, 444 BROAD...

RUCKLES' OPERA HOUSE, 539 BROADWAY. BUCKLEY &...

GEORGE. 406 BROADWAY. PANORAMA OF THE HOLY...

HOPE CHAPEL. PANORAMA OF NIAGARA.

New York, Saturday, July 23, 1893.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Captain Nye, will leave...

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the...

The Weekly Herald will be published at half past nine...

The continuation of the list of acts passed during...

the session of the Legislature, which closed on Thursday...

evening, will be found on another page. Since the...

assembly of the Legislature in January last more than...

six hundred new laws have been appended to the statute...

book, of which two hundred and sixty-one were adopted...

at the regular, and over three hundred and fifty at the...

extra session. We have elsewhere expressed our views...

concerning some of the more important of these enactments...

and there is one feature to which it may not be out of place to...

allude here. Two days after the legislative bodies were...

re-convened by Governor Seymour, they took a recess of...

nearly six weeks. Shortly after re-assembly, another recess...

was taken, which lasted several days, for the purpose...

of enabling the members to visit Niagara Falls. Now, a...

large number of the members of the Assembly claim that...

they are entitled to full pay, regardless of recesses and...

holidays, from the 15th of April to the 21st of July. The...

Senate, it will be recollected, cut down the appropriation...

for legislative expenses, in the Supply bill, to thirty thousand...

dollars, which sum would have remunerated the members...

for the actual work performed; but the Assembly insisted...

that the sum should be fifty thousand, and, with the understanding...

that the presiding officers for all those houses would...

perform their duties during recess, the Senate agreed to the...

larger sum. Since then, it is reported, some of the...

Assemblymen have declared that they will pay for the entire...

period; and that, should the late Speaker refuse to sign their...

certificates, they will appeal to the judiciary, and stand...

at a suit at law. The money is waiting for them; but can...

they manage to get it? We shall see.

A despatch from Washington announces the appointment...

of Mr. D. S. Gregg as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

The nomination of Hon. John A. Dix to the vacant mission to France, it is reported...

will not be made till after the August elections. It is understood...

that the suspension is owing to strong representations from the South. The difficulties...

between the Rochester hard and soft shell aspirants to office...

will be investigated next week.

The Missisquoi Whig Convention has nominated Francis M. Rogers...

as the candidate for Governor. Among the resolutions adopted...

by the convention, was one denouncing the national administration...

for the appointment of free soldiers to office.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has come out as the independent candidate...

for Congress, in Georgia.

In connection with letters from China, London and Paris...

and other entertaining foreign intelligence, we to-day publish...

some very interesting translations of articles from French journals...

—one giving a political, geographical, and statistical statement of the...

condition of the Danubian Principalities, which now occupy...

so important a position in European policy; and two in reference...

to the New York Exhibition of the industry of all nations. They...

are worthy of attention, and will repay perusal.

We have received our files of the Berauda Royal Gazette...

dated down to the 5th instant. The journal does not contain...

Our Foreign Missions—Our Commercial Relations with France.

The next session of Congress will, we trust, deal with the subject of our foreign missions more thoroughly...

and more liberally than the last. Enough has been said, both in our own columns...

and elsewhere, to expose the fallacy of our present system. Indeed, argument is not needed to show...

that a scale of emolument which was barely remunerative in the days of Franklin, is...

totally insufficient for the corresponding office to-day. Republican simplicity is all very well; we...

approve and like to see it practiced. But republican dignity is an equally essential requisite for our ambassadors. Not moral...

dignity alone, which too frequently fails to be appreciated, and is only discerned by the calm eye of the historian; but that...

dignity which is derived from externals, and which, though fictitious and deceptive, if you will, imposes, nevertheless, on the crowd, and produces an impression...

on the world at large. Dinners, balls and pageants are to the philosophic observer poor enough child's play; fine dresses and fine eating are, in his view, unworthy the consideration of a reasoning man. But the man of the world, who after all is the safest guide in such matters, will tell us that all these trivialities...

constitute a most important whole; that a reputation for hospitality and profuse expenditure is neither despicable in itself nor inefficacious in diplomacy; and that money expended in outward show and largesse is very often placed at excellent interest. Custom has in fact obliged our foreign representatives to entertain largely; their table is open both to their own countrymen and to those foreigners whose goodwill it is politic to obtain, and whose services may be of use to our country. Unfortunately, the law has not kept pace with the practice; and while we grumble at our foreign ambassadors far in the duties which usage thus prescribes, we who ought to provide them with the means of discharging them, leave them to supply the deficit in our liberality from their private funds. Private corporations, who may serve in more than one particular as a model for the great corporation of government, have long since discovered that it is short-sighted policy to pay their officers poorly. They have been well taught that the embarrassments of the agent reflect upon the company—that a beggarly economy of a few dollars really costs as many hundreds. The rule is not confined to these governments, as well as railroad companies, suffer if their agents are reduced to straits or fail to make a creditable figure in the world. We repeat it, another year must not be allowed to elapse without a practical recognition of this obvious truth. Our diplomatic salaries must be increased to such a scale that wealth shall not be the main test for office, and our ambassadors shall not see themselves surpassed by the agents of every other country.

At the same time, the reform need not be wholly one-sided. That we fail in fulfilling our duty to our representatives is clear enough; but it is hardly less obvious that we are repaid in our own coin, and that the ambassadors of the United States have hitherto discharged their functions most negligently. Brilliant exceptions to the rule may be cited; but we are running small risk of contradiction when we assert that in general, American diplomatic agents have bestirred themselves less actively and rendered fewer substantial services to their country than the emissaries of any other nation. It has been too common for our diplomatists to regard newspaper fame and popularity as the chief prize to be won during a foreign mission. They have too often rested their claims to public gratitude on the democratic tone of their despatches, and the declamatory style in which they have asserted the inviolability of their fellow-citizens and the greatness of the Union. These recommendations possess doubtless, a certain weight; but there are others to which an ambassador might appeal with more truth and confidence, which our envoys have generally disregarded.

The fundamental duty of a foreign ambassador is to oversee the relations existing between his own country and the nation to whose court he is accredited. He is not only bound to extend the national flag over his fellow countrymen abroad, but is obliged, by every consideration of wisdom and prudence to make it his special duty to become perfectly familiar with the course of the commercial and political relations existing between his home and the State where he resides. If inequalities exist—if his countrymen as a body do not enjoy the same privileges abroad as foreigners possess here—our representative ought to note the fact, and do what in him lies to have the balance adjusted. It does not rest with him to suggest to foreign powers the necessity of repealing laws which present this unfairness; but he ought, and if he is conscientious he will, represent their tenor to his government, and will fortify the representation with full details of their practical working. Here it is that we discover the negligence of our ambassadors. Had they discharged their duty, we should now have possessed several dozen volumes of statistics, without any fine writing or declamation, on the relations of the United States with foreign countries. We should have known exactly how American vessels and American merchandise are received abroad, and in what particulars foreigners arriving here are placed in a superior position to Americans dealing with foreign States. It would not be our good fortune, the bill appropriating Jones' Woods has also passed; and we need not say that no rejoice more sincerely at the fact than ourselves. We would rather have our park than none, two than one, six than two.

complete review of our trade with France, and a statement of the charges to which our goods and vessels are subjected, over and above those which are here levied on subjects of Napoleon.

Adjourning of the Legislature—Work of the Session. If we congratulate the State on the adjourning of the Legislature, we ought not to omit a word of praise to the legislators themselves for the labors of Thursday. It is long since we were able to record a similar day's work. So many days and weeks have been squandered in personal bickerings, fruitless debate and unprofitable speeches, that the news of eight or nine hours spent in the actual transaction of business and making of laws excites as much astonishment as pleasure. Idleness has been so firmly established as the rule that an exceptional burst of industry takes us all by surprise. There was such a burst, however, on Thursday last, and both Senate and Assembly did their best to make their peace with the people by condensing a ten days task into as many hours. Nor was the haste with which the public business was transacted accompanied by the errors, or (with one exception) production of the omissions to which legislative hurry generally gives rise. Nearly all the great bills were carried, and, contrary to the usual practice, no measure directly hostile to the public interest was smuggled through in the confusion. From whatever point we view them the proceedings of the last day's session are in the highest degree satisfactory.

In the first rank of the important measures which owe their enactment to the extra session stands the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company charter. Though nominally a private undertaking, it is in reality a public work of the highest moment. In fact, we may well look upon this, the first actual step towards the union of San Francisco and New York as an event of national significance. Should the company be as successful in their application to Congress for aid as they have been in their dealings with the State Legislature, we may fairly expect to see ground broken before many months elapse, and those who read these lines to-day may ere long traverse the central deserts of America at the rate of thirty miles an hour. We have no wish to conceal the obvious difficulties of the enterprise; difficulties not arising out of natural obstacles alone, but to be confidently expected from apathy discouragement and fickleness among the public. Nor have we any desire to lend our aid to the establishment of a new fancy stock for Wall Street. Still, fully, and we trust conscientiously viewing all the impediments that can reasonably be anticipated—thoroughly appreciating the improper purposes which the new stock may serve—we are firmly persuaded that the Legislature achieved a useful work in chartering the company, and not less confident that, if the right men are placed at its head, the railroad will be promptly constructed. New York may very possibly congratulate herself hereafter on having been the first State to take up this gigantic enterprise.

Next in importance—if indeed second—is the final settlement of the canal question. Whatever omissions be chargeable on the Legislature—however great the waste of the public money in fruitless discussions on the subject—the hopeful fact, that henceforth the canal enlargement will cease to be a political issue, atones for them all. Twice the cost of the extra session would have been cheap for a definite prospect of the cessation of party squabbles about canals, and of unbridled corruption among their administrators.

The Tax and Toll bill, imposing a tax of three quarters of a mill in addition to the present quarter of a mill, on all taxable property, has also become a law. If by this means the existing debts of the State will be paid, and its credit raised at home and abroad, the measure will meet with general approbation. But to advocate its adoption on the ground that a legitimate fear of repudiation prevails is to insult the understanding of every citizen of New York.

Mr. D. B. Taylor has carried his Ten Hour Bill. Under its provisions the working day of workmen, and mechanics in manufacturing establishments, is held to be ten hours in length. This involves no interference between employer and workman as it is still at the option of both parties to agree that the day shall be longer. The law only applies to the cases where no such stipulation shall have been made.

To this City the bills authorizing the establishment of public parks on the sites known as the Central Park and Jones' Woods are probably of more importance than the two latter measures. It is not without a feeling of pride that we look back upon the share the press has had in the advocacy of these parks. Without the persevering appeals which have been made during the past three months by the journals of this city, the people may rest assured that a committee would never have been appointed. We need hardly remind our readers that our exertions were wholly devoted to the opening of the Central Park. Regarding Jones' Woods in the light of a rival whose claims, though far inferior to those of the Central Park, might very possibly result in occasioning the loss of both, we felt it our duty to expose the wide disparity between the two sites, and to set our whole energies to work to secure the grant of the most eligible. We have been entirely successful. The Central Park is gained. To add to our good fortune, the bill appropriating Jones' Woods has also passed; and we need not say that no rejoice more sincerely at the fact than ourselves. We would rather have our park than none, two than one, six than two.

Mr. W. Taylor deserves well of his country for the persevering energy with which he has pushed the Railroad Accident law through the Assembly. Much opposition, we are told, was made to its passage. We are not surprised at it. This is not the first time on record that a similar bill has been introduced, and that it has failed. It is not the first time on record that a similar bill has been introduced, and that it has failed. It is not the first time on record that a similar bill has been introduced, and that it has failed.

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and ought to bear the chief brunt of their indignation.

Finally to sum up the catalogue, the Maine Liquor law has been lost by two votes. After this division there would be effectation in denying the prospect of its becoming a law next session. Events clearly point that way. American liberty it seems, has become irksome. We require a dash of despotism to give a savor to life. We have had too much happiness too much comfort; let us try to curtail our enjoyments. Let us commence by cutting off our prog. Once accustomed to this the temperance party will effect a junction with the Grahamites, and butcher's meat will be excommunicated. Feather beds and sofas will probably follow and segars and tobacco will be placed beyond the pale of the church. All these, and other luxuries, are undoubtedly prejudicial to the vigor of the human frame; if once we begin to regulate the health of individuals by law, consistency will require us to proscribe them, and it is impossible to say where we may stop. Who knows but hereafter it may be a statutory offence to be convicted of diarrhoea?

THE BEAVER ISLAND MORMONS.—The colony of Mormons established on Beaver Island, in Lake Superior, under Strang their High Priest, are in a fair way of experiencing the fate of the grand establishment which, a few years ago, under Smith the Prophet, was first expelled from Missouri, and secondly from Illinois, and driven into the wilderness by force of arms. If half the accusations laid against Strang and the community of Beaver Island be true, the bloody resistance there the other day to the Mormon authorities, however unlawful, is not to be wondered at. Nor shall we be surprised if we next hear of the involuntary movement of Strang & Co., men and women and children, en route to the Great Salt Lake. But even there the prospect of an enduring place of refuge is small, for, from the last accounts, official and unofficial, a terrible war is raging at the headquarters of the saints between Governor Young, who only claims to have received the mantle of the founder of the Church, and Brother Gladden, who, like Mathias, modestly sets himself up as the Saviour of mankind in the disguise of a Yankee. Strang and his colony, too form an offshoot from the central church, although stern necessity may drive him and his backsliders back again to the despotism of Governor Young.

At all events, the Beaver Island community will be shortly compelled to evacuate by negotiations or by war, or else they must speedily abandon or modify their social institutions and usages to those of the community around them. Hemmed in by mountains, and deserts, and Indians, a thousand miles or more on every side, the saints at the Salt Lake may multiply and replenish the earth for years to come. But they must be united among themselves, and adapt themselves at least to a show of respect for the constitution and laws of the United States, or they will sooner than they desire, be dispersed even from their city of Jerusalem, and their fate will be that of the ten lost tribes of Israel. Experience is a hard teacher. The poor Mormons have had some hard lessons. Strang has been receiving another, and the worst yet awaits him. Let him retreat to the Salt Lake, and his case may do some good, even to the head of the church. The industry and energy of the Mormons are worthy of all praise. Their preservation through the exercise of these virtues appears miraculous; but unless they can respect the laws and usages of civilized society their only safety is among the Indians. Strang had better move westward as fast as he can.

A LOVING PAIR OF BROTHERS—DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.—The most striking example of harmony among the "reorganized democracy" is the exalted and magnanimous brotherly affection at present existing between the Albany Argus, the organ of the "Old Guard," and the Albany Atlas, the oracle of the Buffalo platform, free soil soft faction. The Argus, in relation to the late proceedings of the Democratic State Committee of this State, employs this amiable and fraternal language in behalf of the free soilers, of whom and whose cause the Atlas is the defender: "It will be seen that because the State Committee preferred to promulgate as its own the doctrines and principles of the national democracy, as proclaimed at Baltimore, and renounced in the inaugural, and to do this in the identical language of the inaugural, as embodied in the series of resolutions introduced by Mr. D. B. Taylor, in the Assembly, and adopted by that body, the free soil members of the committee, following the lead of the free soil members of the Union and the democratic administration stand identified before the country."

This is beautiful and to the point. But the Atlas is even more direct in its compliments to the incorrigible hard shells. Speaking of a little democratic difficulty in the family, the organ of Martin Van Buren and the Buffalo platform says that the Argus "proposes to bolt next fall in case our excellent Comptroller (Wright) should be renominated;" but that its "bonds will find no backers;" that its promises and pledges are not to be relied upon, and that "it is willing to come out openly for the whig candidate. There is no doubt of that. The reelection of just before from the administration of Hunt & Co. is a great success."

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Talk on 'Change

The cotton market was steady, with sales of 2,600 bales. The market for flour and wheat fluctuated with the prospect of peace or war in Europe. One day's steamer brought warlike news, and the next day another steamer brought peace news, when they declined, until the market had become almost as uncertain as the occurrence of war itself. Some were disposed to wait late news by the Collins steamer due to-night or to-morrow. Freight fluctuated with the quotations for bread-stuffs.

The idea of taking so large a portion of the island as the embraced in the proposed canal park and Joseph Wood, together, for public parks, was giving more than was bargained for, and therefore was abandoned. Letters were exhibited on 'Change, from different sections of the South and West which gave accounts of falls of rats, which had improved the appearance of the crops, though too late to do much good in many cases; except late planted fields of corn in new ground, such tobacco and hemp crops were spoken of unfavorably. Cotton was progressing in many sections of the South, quite well. Wheat had passed all danger, and was already harvested, generally over the South and West.

The telegraph, it was said, was like a two edged sword—it is sometimes aided speculators in profitable operations, it at other times caused them to make serious losses. Complaint was made that exaggerated reports of the effects of the news by the Franklin on this market were sent off from this city to the interior, which had caused an unnatural and unprofitable advance in the price of grain in country towns. It appeared that when the wires first carried the results of the Franklin's sows to Richmond, Virginia, wheat which had been selling at 110c, a 115c per bushel, suddenly rose to 125c. Old flour went up to 45 and new to \$7 per barrel. At Oswego, Buffalo and Innes advanced through the west from the same cause, the advance was equally unhealthy and sudden. While wheat went up ten cents per bushel in Richmond, it only advanced in New York three to five cents—and flour advanced only twenty-five to thirty-one cents per barrel—both decided less than the advance noticed in the interior. The Europe's news has swept off the advance of both in this market, and will do the same in the markets of the towns in the interior. The losses, however, would be much more seriously felt in the latter than in the former. So much for acting on early telegraph reports in advance of the market, or private advices, which are not safe guides in all cases.

As the Legislature had failed to bestow the usual aid on the charitable institutions of the city, it was suggested that local means might be devised to some extent in aid of them. Among others, if the Croton Receiving Reservoir was to continue open to the public, a few cents might be charged visitors for seeing it, and the amount given to the charitable objects referred to. Other city institutions of interest might be thrown open to public inspection, under similar regulations and for similar purposes.

CANTON OPERA.—"Don Giovanni" is not an opera to be lightly undertaken. Popular as several of the airs have become, as a whole the masterpiece of operas requires to be heard several times, and to be studied with care, before a full appreciation of its beauties is attained. Every detail is so perfectly elaborated that a single neglect or incompetent singer, a single false part in one of the trio or quartets, will convey a false impression to the hearer's mind, and go a long way to destroy the effect of the whole. The slightest inconsistency or want of confidence on the part of the orchestra will mar the magnificent instrumentation. It is probably the finest opera, in a dramatic as well as in a musical point of view, on the modern list; but it is, at the same time, one of the most difficult to cast, and is more frequently murdered by injudicious managers and ignorant performers than any other we can think of. We hasten to add that no such disaster occurred last evening. The cast was excellent. Sauter, who is probably superior in light parts and rôles d'opéra to any singer on the stage, was simply perfect as Zerlina. Bona her chief airs, "Batti, batti," and "Veilati Colui" received a richly deserved encore. Grace, elegance, and pathos, he united in the highest degree, every word of the aria told on the audience, even the most could not understand a syllable of the language he uttered read her meaning as distinctly by her sweet accents and expressive gestures as if she had spoken in the purest Italian.

Sontag being Zerlina, Dona Anna naturally devolved upon Stefania. We have yet to see that lady in a part that will compare with her Norma; and, in truth, Dona Anna—though the music of the part is exquisite—affords but little scope for acting after the first scene. In that—the scene where she discovers the murdered body of her father—Mons. Stefania exhibited her usual power. Her singing was throughout judicious and sympathetic, though occasionally a little too soft and a little too "silly;" might have improved it. To her due in great part, the admirable manner in which the trio with Elvira and Ottavio was performed.

Fadell was as successful in Don Juan as he usually is. When Don Giovanni was last played here, on a blessed night the incompetency of the principal actor ruined the piece. Fadell would have ended it with new attractions had that been possible. "La ci darem la mano" was well known, and, also, so backed, was a chef d'œuvre of sensibility and sweetness in his hands; "Fin ch' al vino" was poured forth with spirit and joyous vigor; and in fact all the airs scattered through his part were rendered in a style which did justice to Mozart.

Don Giovanni pre-acted a painful contrast with his fellow performers. We have heard him sing "Don Giovanni, catalogo a questo," with more spirit, but if we mistake not we have seen him act Leporello with a buff gaiety and a coarseness which were entirely unbecoming to the evening. These have always been his crying faults, but he is conscientiously endeavoring to cure them. Dr. Diabolo and Leporello bear witness. Let him persevere, and our encouragement shall not fall him.

Ottavio a curious character, who, knowing that his father in law was killed by Don Juan, goes about in a diabolical way, with a lady on each arm, and sings a song at a safe distance whenever he meets the assassin. This was performed tolerably, but why did not Sauter take the part? He is quite capable of singing the anachronisms in the second act.

There was a dance introduced into the ball scene in which pretty Mad Dugy Barre was applauded. She was accompanied by a gentleman who we have no doubt danced remarkably well; we regret being unable to give our personal testimony on that point as we cannot appreciate male dancers. The gentleman who performed last evening reminded us forcibly of what one might expect from an Italianized G-shopper.

We trust that Don Giovanni will be repeated. Lovers of music ought to go, if there were nothing to hear but the orchestra.

THE TONIC HOOD TONG DRAMATIC COMPANY.—The long expected performance for the benefit of the members of this company took place at Castle Garden on Thursday evening, and passed off so far as the exertions of the distinguished artists who lent their aid was concerned, with great elation. We were sorry to observe that the audience was not numerous, there not being over one thousand persons present, and also that there was an absence of our civic officers, who were not invited to attend the drama, or to give their aid to the cause of the Tonic Hood Tonic Dramatic Company. The performance was, however, in accordance with the last year's one, and the Company appeared in the rich and varied dresses of their splendid wardrobe as they did at Nibbs'. Sontag—sung by Chaffin—was more than heretofore, and the exertions of Sauter, Geckel, pianist, Lohrenz, and Social Georg Verdon, drew down thousands of applause. There was a grand number of our German citizens present, but we so sorry to say that the public sympathy was not so extensively shown as such a worthy object would warrant. We did not hear how much money was realized, but believe that the account will be published after all the bills are sent. The Celestials appeared twice, and returned thanks in their native tongue and English. Messrs Kipp & Brown kindly gave the free use of their costumes.

Arrival of the New Steamship Thames.

The new iron screw steamship Thames, Captain Little, an addition to the Cunard screw line, arrived from Liverpool yesterday in about six days. She came direct from Liverpool, the Andes and Alps, have each made two voyages by way of Boston.

LAUNCH.—The big boats of 300 tons to be launched from Mr. Patterson's (formerly Perine Patterson and Shanks) yard at the foot of North Seventh street, Williamsburg, this afternoon. She is intended for the South American trade.

SHIP BRIDGING.—Mr. Patterson is about laying the keel of a full rigged ship, of 1,000 tons burden, at his yard, North of North Seventh street, Williamsburg. She is to be owned by Messrs. Hulth & Co., of New York, and is destined for the general trade.

At the same yard the keel of a schooner of 200 tons burden is to be shortly laid. She is destined for the San Francisco trade.

At Greenpoint, Mr. James Williams has the frame of a schooner of 400 tons nearly complete. She is intended for the Charleston and Savannah trade. With this exception, and the steamer which we have heretofore mentioned as about being built to Mr. Gilbert's (formerly Mr. W. Snowden's) yard, no other ship building is at present contemplated in Greenpoint.

Personal Intelligence. Colonel Scott, U. S. A. and family, are sojourning at Newport.

M. de Sarthe, Ambassador from France, and suite, arrived in Charleston, S. C. on the 15th inst.

Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, lately appointed Consul of the United States at that port, arrived in Washington on route for Mississippi, to make arrangements for carrying his family to Havana, with a view to the assumption of his official duties there.

Superintendent's Office, Crystal Palace, New York, July 18, 1893.—By this we very respectfully acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Interior, dated July 15, 1893, in relation to the application of J. M. B. F. C. H. G. L. Secretary of the Interior.

To the Travelling Community.—Recommended by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by the American Bible Society, as a valuable and interesting work, the "Travelling Community" is a valuable and interesting work, the "Travelling Community" is a valuable and interesting work.

One of the most beautiful excursions of the season is to Newburgh Highlands. Excursions Long Branch, N. Y. to Newburgh Highlands, N. Y. on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. The route is via the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. The route is via the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. The route is via the N. Y. & N. H. R. R.

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