tions, raised through their fairs and concerts and private sources, to the sufferers among their own people. The French residents here have done well also; but the crowning effort is to be made at the Grand National Bazaar which opens to-day. We ask for this sublime work of mercy, then, that broad, liberal support which the great city of New York never yet refused to a good and charitable enterprise.

The Rock Ahead.

Lovers of free government and careful watchers of our institutions have remarked, with a curiosity not unmixed with fear, the growth and development in our midst of monopolies, corporate and individual. The tendency to centralization is undoubtedly a product of modern civilization. The development of human ingenuity and skill is constantly putting before the community problems so gigantic that organized associations of individuals are necessary to solve them. And it is no doubt an essential result of the working of the fundamental laws which underlie all human development that associated effort should take the place of individual enterprise and carry out the schemes which have proved too difficult for it. In union there is strength. This saying has been an axiom since the earliest times, and Æsop's fable of the bundle of sticks is an old and familiar way of putting the long recognized truth. Association has proved itself of infinite value in all departments of human effort, be the result sought for ever so remote, the difficulties in the way ever so insurmountable. The grand old cathedrals of the Middle Ages, to see which pilgrims from every land now travel, are the results of associations bound together by a religious feeling—a feeling which in its very nature seeks to fulfil its mission by combined effort.

The strength of this feeling and the results produced by the efforts of bodies of individuals bound together by this impulse are daily shown in the many noble charities which are the pride and glory of our land. The laws which govern society have made it absolutely unnecessary for man to rely on his fellows for aid in the furtherance of his designs; society itself is nothing but a huge corporation incorporated according to the laws of nature, and in which we are all stockholders. Its dividends are peace and prosperity, protection of life and property, and as surely as its affairs are mismanaged just as certainly are its profits diminished. If the laws under which it is organized are disobeyed the punishment is certain and relentless, and instead of the results we had hoped for we find insecurity, distrust and misfortune the penalties of disobedience. The necessity as well as the efficiency of association is indisputable. This being granted, the next step is to consider not only the beneficial, but the possible and probable evil results of the working of a system of such force. What strength it has is daily shown by the results of its operations.

The lawmakers of all countries have long recognized the mighty power of corporations and have devised various means of keeping it within bounds, of restricting the possible evil that might arise from a wrong use of it, with what result the statute books will show. From the statute of "mortmain" down to the present day effort after effort has been made, and for every restriction that has been put around them the associations have found a corresponding loophole of escape for the exercise of functions that were not contemplated by the original grantor, and which too often work for the disadvantage of the community. How often has the old saying that corporations have no souls proved true! How often have men who individually are the soul of honor resorted in their corporate capacity as directors to all sorts of jobbery and rascality! Let the secret history of English and American legislation be published, and we shall find many a man "whose word is as good as his bond," individually, mixed up with the most questionable transactions in his character of manager of some corporation which is organized ostensibly for the public good. And this is not, perhaps, the worst feature of it. Legislative demoralization leads inevitably to national degradation; it is a flagrant violation of the great laws under which society itself is organized, and brings inevitably the evils of national dishonor and distrust in its train.

Public opinion is to blame in this. As a consequence, perhaps, of the demoralized condition following such conduct as we have indicated, such transactions do not receive the blame they deserve. What in the individual would be little less than downright thieving is clever financiering on the part of a number of the members of the very society whose prosperity depends on upright dealings with each other. The very men who are the most eager in punishing individual wrong-doing are the ones who are most prominent in corporate misdeeds. Good citizens themselves, loving the good name of their country and their State, they are the ones who have brought scandal on our courts and disgrace on our Legislatures, have made bribery and corruption familiar to our land, until a man who holds a public position is from that very fact alone suspected to be dishonest. This is in itself a gigantic evil. The material prosperity of any country, of any community, is in direct ratio to its public morality, its reputation for honesty and good faith. Nothing is more powerful than money in the present state of society, and assuming Senator Sprague's saying, "that nothing is meaner than one million except two millions," we can estimate the power for evil of bodies wielding many millions, and whose force is in direct proportion to the capital at their disposal. When a great railroad can, and moreover does, control the elections of a powerful State, it becomes an element which cannot and must not be overlooked. It is a fact that the whole nation must take cognizance of. The very fact of its power being recognized shows that it has outgrown the control of its local originators, and that it demands the strong arm of the central government to control and check its possible, nay, probable evil results. Our corporations seem to have adopted Spencer's maxim, that the chief end of law is the greatest happiness for the greatest number, but to have adopted Tom Hood's definition of the greatest number to be number one. Seriously, the growth and strength of corporate bodies, and the appropriate means to keep them in their proper channels, is one of the many great problems before us as a people and one that demands a speedy and correct solution.

The Disruption of the Republican Party—The Chances for the Democracy.

Without having any decided prejudices in the matter, we must express our convictions that things begin to look rather squally for the republicans. They seem to be in a muddle all over that part of the country where they have heretofore "ruled the roast" exclusively. Dissensions have arisen in their ranks even at their very hearthstones. The *Evening Post* of this city assails the high tariff or protection wing of the party with the warmth of a decided opponent. The *Tribune* retorts, and the temper of its replies shows that its high protection editor has not recovered from the effects of his late disastrous defeat for Congress. Senator Sumner, who has been the Jupiter Tonans of the party for so long a time, seems to have had another attack of "softening of the brain," so far, at least, as the support he extends to the administration is concerned. This may be attributed to the treatment his friend Ambassador Motley received, or it may be attributed to some other cause. At any rate it is evident he is not the warm supporter of the administration he once was. In many of the Congressional districts in which elections have just been held ill-temper amounting to rudeness and even to acts of violence have characterized the caucus meetings of the republicans. And it is safe to say that the bad feeling there engendered has not been mollified by the results of the election.

Now, who is responsible for this disruption in the once powerful republican party? Where does the fault lie? The party has been in existence about twenty years, and half of that time it has held supreme power in the land. By a wise and prudent course it might retain the reins of government for two administrations yet to come. But are the leaders wise enough to adopt that course? Where are Cameron, Wilson, Logan, Ben Butler, Banks and all the rest of the board of managers of the republican party? Have they given up the ghost, or do they hold that the party has gone to the dogs, and that it has not a ghost of a chance in the Presidential race in 1872? Are they thinking of sacrificing Grant? If they are, and attempt it, they will make a sad mistake. General Grant has made the best President the republican party could have had. While crushing out corruption wherever he found it existed, and while curtailing the expenses of the government and reducing taxation to the lowest limit, he has been the "mildest mannered man" in the world whenever some pet party projects have come before him for approval or rejection. In the exercise of the veto power he has been especially lenient. In short, he has been as serviceable a President for the republican party as that party has been serviceable in its support of his administration. If the party undertakes to overthrow Grant it will inevitably incur irreparable disaster. Grant himself will then take a hand in the melée, and the smash up all round will be beautiful—for the democrats—to witness. Let there be oil poured upon the troubled republican waters by the inauguration of some bold and striking patriotic measure—a measure that will restore the weak and wavering to their fealty—or the republicans may make up their minds for defeat at the next Presidential election, and begin putting their houses in order accordingly.

In the meantime what do we find the democrats doing? In what sort of battle array do we find them after the smoke has cleared away from the fields of November 8? In answer to these questions we refer our readers to a remarkable table published in another column, giving an analysis of the vote at the recent elections, and showing how the Electoral Colleges will stand in 1872, provided the States named vote then as they have voted already. It will be seen by this table that in thirty-five States the democrats have one hundred and fifty-four electoral votes, and the republicans one hundred and forty-eight, or six majority for the democrats, with two States (Mississippi and Texas), which will probably be equally balanced, not included. Thus it will be seen that the democrats at this moment have actually—with the big State of New York as a sure rallying point—the inside track for a sweeping triumph at the next Presidential election—a triumph that cannot possibly be averted except by the restoration of calmness and moderation and wisdom to the counsels of the republican party.

Personal Intelligence.

General H. A. Barnum, after having attended to the elections at Syracuse, returned yesterday to his rooms in the Hoffman House and to look after the duties of his office as assessor.

Colonel F. Stanwood, of the United States Army, who has been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel on a leave of absence, will shortly return and join his regiment, now stationed in Nevada.

Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, arrived in this city yesterday, and is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

James Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, occupies rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ole Bull, who has been spending some time with his young and highly accomplished wife in Wisconsin (her native State), arrived in this city yesterday and engaged an elegant suit of rooms at the Grand Central Hotel.

W. H. Seward, Jr., is here on private business and is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator M. H. Carpenter, of Michigan, and family arrived yesterday from the West and remained a few hours at the Hoffman House. The family left in the afternoon for Vermont, while the Senator took his departure last evening for Washington to look after the welfare of the nation.

General F. R. Stevens and Captain W. L. Forsyth, of the Queen's Own Hussars, are at the Hoffman House, where they will remain a short time. They intend making a tour of the principal cities of the Union.

Dr. M. K. Gleason, of Chicago, who has been attending the Board of Medicine, now being held in this city, is a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is stopping at the Astor House.

Dan Bryant, the original "Shoo, Fly," and family, arrived yesterday from California, and took rooms at the Astor House. Mrs. Bryant was the winner of the $14,000 lottery prize recently.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia; Colonel Bushnell, of New Haven; General McCook, of Ohio, and John Duff, of Boston, the great Pacific Railroad operator, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

N. J. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, is here, to all intents and purposes merely on a visit of pleasure, while some insinuate he is looking after some of his wayward squad. The Sergeant is at the Astor House.

Mr. H. H. Goodman is the Acting Consul in this city for St. Domingo, vice J. W. Currier, deceased.

Mr. William Lithgow, United States Consular Agent at Port au Datte, arrived here in the steamer Tybee, from St. Domingo.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Russo-Eastern Note; Cabinet Agitation and Old World Alarms.

An English Mission to Bismarck at Versailles.

Dangers of England in a European War.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO GERMAN SAILORS.

THE RUSSO-EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

Alleged Excitement in Diplomatic Circles—Action of the War Office.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1870.

A special correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg on the 9th, says:—Much uneasiness exists in diplomatic circles. A feeling prevails that the government is about to make a declaration renouncing the obligations of the treaty of Paris, and it is understood that if such be the case the British Ambassador will demand his passports.

An imperial order has been issued to-day dismissing on unlimited furlough all soldiers who entered the army before the 1st of March, 1857.

The Russian Note Alarm—A Mission to Bismarck at Versailles.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1870.

The mission of Odo Russell, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Versailles, is undertaken not by order of the Foreign Office, but in consequence of the late Cabinet council. The object of his mission is to ascertain the views of Bismarck in relation to the threatening note from Russia, read to Lord Granville on Wednesday by the Russian Ambassador, formally repudiating the obligations of the treaty of 1856.

Mr. Russell, it is understood, is instructed to inform Bismarck that England, Austria and Italy will unite to resist the violation of the treaty by Russia.

Fears of a General European War—Twin Dangers of Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1870.

The agitation concerning the Russian designs is on the increase. In the best informed circles it is believed that there is imminent danger of a general European war.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night declares the Ministers not merely lack tone as to the present crisis, but they lack foresight as to the probable future issue of the complications. Her Majesty's Cabinet appears to exclude the consideration of the exact condition of affairs, and is led away by delusive theories. Two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstances that have raised the latter to a great and immediate importance here made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of a coalition. Russia declares her design to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive and even to aid her. England is the only Power to whom Turkey can look, and she is threatened with annihilation if she lifts her finger.

The Russian Circular in Vienna.

VIENNA, Nov. 14, 1870.

The *Freie Presse*, of this city, to-day publishes the points of the late Russian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates on the Black Sea. The note desires equal liberty of action to be accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

Russia's Diplomacy Toward the East.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14, 1870.

The *Independance Belge* of to-day says that while Russia has always felt that the neutrality of the Euxine was insupportable to her she has never suggested a revision of the territorial arrangements of the treaty of 1856.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Accident to German Sailors.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1870.

Three of the crew of the German steamer Hansa, at Grimsby, lost their lives while trying to save the crew of a vessel wrecked on the coast.

Aquatic Sport.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1870.

Mr. Goldie, President of the Cambridge Boat Club, won this afternoon the race for the sculling championship of the Cam, beating Mr. Close, the champion of the Ouse.

GERMANY.

Opposed to Legislation on French Soil.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1870.

The German liberals are still opposing the proposition for a meeting of the Federal Parliament at Versailles.

Bavaria and Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1870.

The Bavarian negotiators are still at Versailles. They are to leave on Saturday. The result of their mission is uncertain.

ITALY.

Retirement of a Statesman.

FLORENCE, Nov. 14, 1870.

Baron Riscasoli announces his retirement from public life.

LOUISIANA.

Arrest of Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville Rioters—The State Republican by 31,000 Majority—Five Radical Congressmen Elected.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1870.

The revenue cutter Wilderness arrived to-day with sixty of the Baton Rouge rioters. They were sent to the Parish Prison.

Commissioner Weller has gone to Donaldsonville to issue warrants for the arrest of the rest of the rioters, who will be brought here for trial. All the rioters will be tried upon the charge of violating the Enforcement act of Congress, approved May 31.

The public schools opened this morning. There are separate schools for the whites and blacks.

The fall meeting of the Metairie races commences on the 26th.

The Lone Star Base Ball Club departed for Montgomery to meet the Mutuals, of New York, and play at the Alabama State fair.

The republicans claim the State by 30,000 majority. All their Congressmen—Sypher, Sheldon, Darrell, McCleery and Morey—have been elected.

MISSOURI.

Result of the Election—The Legislature Democratic—Senator Schurz to be Ostracised by the Radicals—McClurg to be Provided for.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14, 1870.

The *Republican*, of this city, has returns from all the counties in the State excepting eight, from which, it claims, that the Lower House of the Legislature will contain 78 democrats, 14 fusion, 21 liberal and 17 regular republicans. Of the Senate, it says, neither party will have or claim a majority, but there are enough fusionists who will co-operate with the democracy to make that body substantially democrat.

The *Republican's* Washington special says an effort is being made to exclude Senator Schurz from all Senatorial caucuses and to drop him from important committees, especially from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Governor McClurg, of Missouri, is spoken off in official circles for an important bureau office, to be soon vacated for him.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Cuban Cruisers Watched by Spanish Men-of-War.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1870.

Caracas dates to the 2d inst. are at hand. The steamer Virgin and schooner Billy Butts were in Venezuelan waters, closely watched by a Spanish man-of-war, it being suspected that they had arms on board for the Cuban insurgents.

THE WEST INDIA CABLE.

Return of the Dacia to Jamaica—Sickness on Board—Intentions of Sir Charles Bright.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1870.

Kingston, Ja., advices of the 9th report the return of the Panama and West India Company's steamer Dacia, short of coal and provisions, and with Chagres fever among the crew, four deaths having taken place. Her efforts to recover the lost cable proved unsuccessful, the weather being unfavorable. The laying of the cable to Aspinwall had been abandoned for the present. Sir Charles Bright intended to lay the cable to St. Thomas and Porto Rico and afterwards grapple for the Aspinwall line.

The break in the cable between Punta Rassa and Key West, Fla., has been repaired and the line is now in working order to Havana and points beyond.

MEXICO.

Not Slapped in the Face.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1870.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th have been received.

The report of a personal difficulty between Romero and Lerdo de Tejada, during which the latter struck the Minister of Finance in the face, is pronounced on the best authority a pure invention.

CUBA.

Death of a Cuban Chief—Condemnation of the Cuban Leaders.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1870.

General A. Varona has been killed.

The court martial in session here has condemned to death all the leaders of the rebellion, the members of the various Cuban juntas and all other persons who have been instrumental in the rebellion, but who are now absent from Cuba. The estates of all such will be confiscated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Democratic Bid for the Colored Vote.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14, 1870.

At the political conference of representatives of the late Union reform party, held in Columbia Friday night, it was determined unanimously to abide by the recognition of the civil and political equality of the negroes; to protect the colored men who voted with the reform party; to welcome all colored men who desire to enter the conservative ranks; to expose the frauds perpetrated at the late elections and bring the offenders to justice, and to use every exertion in discountenancing violence and in preserving good order and peace.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

Opening of the Fair for the Benefit of the Wounded French Soldiers To-Day.

The grand fair for the benefit of the French wounded, which will be opened to-day, promises to be one of the most successful affairs of its kind which have ever been held in this city. The French people have not been alone interested in the getting up of it, but the sympathizers of France of all nations, whose name is legion, have already largely contributed of their money and valuables to guarantee it against an unsuccessful wind-up. It is almost needless to tell anybody who knows anything about the matter that the fair will be held in the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, at Thirty-fourth street.

For days past those whose laborious fate has doomed them to attend upon the various tables have been busy as bees in preparing for the good time that's coming for all that kind of charitable folk who have got plenty of money and don't care whether those bewitching girls who make a man crazy for the sake of a "grab bag" get plenty of it or not. The armory has been decorated in the most tasteful manner. Flags and bunting of all descriptions have been draped about the walls and various emblazoned mottoes have been placed at intervals among the flags to add effect to the general scene. It has been arranged that there will be a grand concert every evening, and the very best of music will be furnished for the occasion. This, as a matter of course, will be a great treat to all the belles and beaux about town, who make it one of their "love passages" whenever they can to pay a fair of some kind a visit for the benefit of themselves as well as others, who may reap benefit from their charity. It will be opened by Richard O'Gorman, who is to do the oratorical in a way that no Frenchman will have reason to find fault with, and M. Victor Place, the Consul General of France, will also tell his countrymen here what his countrymen abroad, struggling for all that is dear to them, stand in need of.

Although, owing to the confused state of affairs at the armory yesterday, it could not be definitely ascertained what everything will look like when the fair will be ready, it is settled that there will be thirty-six tables. Each table is to be presided over by one president, who will be assisted, each, by a bevy of young girls, all chosen, of course, for their pretty looks, as well as for their well-known bewitcheries in getting simple-minded men to empty their plethoric pockets. The picture gallery will be, of itself, an attraction for everybody, and it is believed that some arrangement may be come to by which some of the pictures may be "raffled" for. Mlle. Bousson, who has already done so much to relieve the wants of her suffering countrymen in the present war, will be an active participant in the management of the fair, and is to act as an assistant to Mme. F. A. Bruquière, who is to have one of the tables. The following named ladies will also have tables:—Mme. Victor Place, Mme. Ogden Doremus, Mme. Ames Van Wart, Mlle. DeBlossières, Mme. Charles Lassalle, Mme. H. V. Allen, Mme. A. Charvet, Mme. Judge Aiker, Mme. H. A. Lazare, Mme. C. Rochette, Mlle. Aubert, Mme. W. A. Budd, Mmes. Simon et Picautet et Millon, Mlle. Leclerc, Mme Fiston, Mme. Jumel Pery, Mme. Bigot, Mme. Nathan Jarvis, Mme. Bouillon, Mme. Lebœuf.

There will be an exhibition at the fair of the making of real thread lace, which will certainly be a novelty to a great many people. Of course, people who want to see this novelty will have to pay for it, for nothing can be had or seen at the fair, as a matter of course, without the treasure getting an equivalent in the shape of current currency. The fair will certainly be a success.

The Fair of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Williamsburg.

The grand Fair of St. Vincent de Paul's church, Williamsburg, was inaugurated last evening in the presence of an immense multitude. The fair will be continued every evening for a fortnight, and the proceeds will be devoted to the fund set apart for paying off the debt on the church. Among the various articles of art displayed last evening that attracted general attention were lifelike portraits of Father O'Mullane, the pastor, and Father Mathias Farrelly, the indefatigable and revered curate of the parish.

Fair of the Methodist Episcopal Ladies' Union Aid Society.

A fair, under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the benefit of the "aged and infirm males and females," is now being held at Apollo Hall. Last evening witnessed the opening ceremonies, which consisted merely of singing by the assemblage and prayer by the Rev. Dr. M. D. C. Crawford, of the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church. There was an immense number of persons present, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves hugely and to spend their money very freely; and well they might, for all the various tables—about thirty in number—were laden with articles of the richest hue and texture. Among the most prominent stands in the hall is the one put up and furnished by St. Luke's church and in charge of Mrs. W. R. McClees and Mrs. John Reed. They have here one of the richest and most beautiful Spanish easy chairs ever manufactured, which it is proposed to present to the pastor of St. Luke's, Rev. Dr. Foster. The table belonging to St. Paul's church has also a very handsome chair of the same description as the above, which they propose to present to Dr. Ridgaway, their beloved pastor. There is in connection with this fair, too, a magnificent art gallery (?), which is under the direction of Mr. Charles Olney and Mr. Charles S. Glover, Jr.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—There was a very large and fashionable audience in Wallack's theatre last evening, to witness the presentation, for the first time in seven years, of Holcroft's sterling comedy, "The Road to Ruin." The piece was exceedingly well cast, and was put upon the stage in splendid style. The chief charm of Wallack's is that none but first class comedies are produced, and its standard company is sufficient guarantee of excellent acting. All the members of the company were well supported by each other on this occasion, and the reproduction of the play was a complete success. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that the attention of the audience was kept enchained from the opening to the closing scene. The play is full of touching and humorous incidents, and cannot fail to be a great favorite among the comedies that are being produced at this justly popular place of amusement. The "Road to Ruin" will be repeated this evening and again on Saturday. "John Bull," "The Serious Family" and "The Rivals" are among the standard pieces that are now being performed at Wallack's, while the "School for Scandal" and some new comedies are in active preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "Rapparee," one of Boucicault's romantic and semi-historical Irish military dramas, was the entertainment at this house last night, first time, and before a large audience. The action of the play takes place among the old castles, cliffs and mountains of the Southwest of Ireland in the year 1691, and the time chosen begins from the surrender of the Irish-French army of James the Second to the Anglo-Dutch army of William of Orange. The Rapparees were a wild, daring Irish guerilla force. The materials thus afforded for a romantic love story, chivalry, treachery, cunning, splendid and picturesque costumes, wild scenes, startling situations and beautiful effects have been skilfully appropriated by the playwright and liberally brought out by the management. The caste, embracing such accomplished actors and actresses as Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Shewell, Vining Bowers, Theodore Hamilton, Fitzgerald, Miss Clara Jennings and Miss Virginia Buchanan, is perhaps the best throughout ever brought together in one of these melo-dramatic, heroic, historical and picturesque Irish military dramas. The plot to be fully enjoyed must be seen as developed in the performance, the beautiful scenic effects can only be understood by personal observation; and as to the best actors in the piece, where each and all of them are excellent, we hardly know whether to begin with Mark Smith as General Ginckel, Mayo as O'Malley, Hamilton as Duquesne, Miss Jennings as Grace, or Miss Buchanan as Patrice. Let it suffice for the present that the play is very interesting, that its changing scenes and incidents are very lively, that the scenery is exceedingly beautiful, the performance in all its parts perfectly satisfactory, and that the house, from first to last, was absorbed and delighted. Boucicault understands thoroughly stage effects, and at Niblo's they thoroughly understand how to bring them out. The "Rapparee," of course, will be given this evening, and till otherwise ordered.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"LES BRIGANDS."—We can chronicle a genuine success at this house, at last, in *opéra bouffe*. "Les Brigands," one of the latest and liveliest of Offenbach's works, was produced for the first time, with all that reckless disregard of expense and *embarras de richesse* that characterizes Mr. Fisk's enterprises. The libretto is singularly free from indelicacy, both in the original and the excellent English version, and the music has what he termed "go" in it, from one end of the opera to the other. There are some of the happiest conceits of the Franco-German composer to be found in it, and some of his weakest efforts too. It is a rollicking scene of brigandism, and its concomitants (for which see any story of the Abruzzi), burlesqued in a side-splitting manner and interwoven with that sparkling champagne music in which Offenbach has no equal. Here comes a long disputed question as to the merits of the two leading composers in *opéra bouffe*—Offenbach and Hervé. The latter is probably the better musician of the two—that is, in all his works there is a degree of excellence displayed which would grace the comique or grand opera. But he has as much idea of the requirements of *opéra bouffe* as the chairman of a Sixth ward primary has of logarithms, and his "L'Œil Crevé," "Chilperic" and "Le Petit Faust" have and always will prove failures from an abortive effort to unite charming music with ridiculous and trashy *libretti*. Hervé has got a monomania of writing his own *libretti*, and Offenbach has secured two of the best dramatic writers in France—Messrs. Meilhac and Halevy—to furnish a groundwork for his rattling music. The company last night, with the exception of Mlle. Montaland, who has neither voice nor style, acquitted themselves admirably, and Mlle. Persini proved herself the most talented *opéra bouffe* artist at present on our boards. The dialogue requires considerable cutting to give the sparkle of the music more effect. Mr. Carlo Patti, the leader of the orchestra, and Mr. Cole, who brought out the opera, deserve the highest praise for the success which attended its first representation. The house was crowded from parquet to dome. We would earnestly recommend a change from Mlle. Montaland to some artist who can sing and act.

BOWERY THEATRE.—As the antiquated gentlemen of the present gloat over and rehearse the glories of the dramatists and actors of their youthful time, so will the now frequenters of the Bowery theatre, when grown venerable with age, entertain the next generation with recitals of the achievements of John McCloskey, the success of his dramas and the wealth of dramatic power contained therein. Last evening another new drama, entitled "The Far West, or the Bounding Fawn of the Prairies," was produced at this house, and emanating from the dramatist of whose future renown so much is presaged in the previous paragraph, of course a large attendance of "Old Drury-ites" was had. The play is a dramatization of such a plot as is contained in a fine story of Western adventure, in which there is always a lovable character described (in the story) in ungrammatical language, and a villain, treated, when occasion allows the author, to severely scornful phrases. During the piece Mrs. Jones performed a triplet of parts in a manner which has gained her such a favorable notoriety on the east side. The performance concluded with the drama of "Two Galley Slaves."

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Miss Lina Edwin's bright, cosy little theatre might well have been crowded with spectators at the first representation last evening of Mr. Craven's very clever three act comedy, "Billiards, or Business Before Pleasure." This piece is full of fun and telling points. Mr. Leffingwell, as Sam Sample, the billiard sharp, kept the audience in uproarious laughter throughout, while Mr. E. F. Thorne personated to the life Sam's respectable brother Stephen, C. E. of the Board of Public Works; Mr. Eberle, Luke Level, Esq., the wealthy contractor; Mr. Holmes, Mr. Bland; Mr. Harry Joseph, Curdle, Level's servant, who, "if he was an under butler, was a man;" Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Joanna Level; Mrs. Eberle, Mrs. Tester, and Miss Aggie Wood, Caroline Curdle, the "function." It would be superfluous to repeat the praises which have been bestowed on Leffingwell's "original bit of nonsense," Romeo Jaffer Jenkins, which has been played by him over twelve hundred times.

GLOBE THEATRE.—The bill presented last evening at this theatre comprised song, dance and a variety of other light entertainments, which were highly appreciated by a numerous audience. Messrs. Ryan, John and Josh Hart and Miss Kelsey acquitted themselves with credit of their several parts; so did Johnson and Powers. Master Barry was really funny in his "Dutch Changes." Mr. J. H. Melburn is an excellent character vocalist. He introduced several English songs, which called forth the mirth and applause of the audience. We must not omit the ballet, in which Mlle. Devere took the principal part. There are other attractions, too numerous to mention, which afford much amusement, thus demonstrating that the programme of the entertainment is made up with due regard to quality as well as to quantity.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—If upon every other evening the attendance at this theatre be as large as last surely the management have not "drawn upon their imaginations for facts" in the advertisements of their establishment as the "most popular place in the city;" and if as good a bill be provided for the amusement of its visitors there is no wonder that such should be the case. The humors of the "negro delineators," the ballet dancing and the antics of the clown and pantaloon in the concluding pantomime are such at this variety hall as are impossible to be excelled at any theatre, even at those in which each is made a specialty.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—A new spectacular burlesque extravaganza, called "Paris, or the Apple of Discord," was played for the first time last evening at Wood's Museum, by Miss Lydia Thompson's troupe of unbleached blondes. There was a crowded house to give spirit to the acting, and, to judge from the hearty applause with which the numerous palpable hits at the prevailing follies and fools of the day with which the piece abounds, were received everybody who was present was heartily pleased with it. "Paris," however, is not by any means so good a play as several of its peculiar kind which have already been made famous by Miss Thompson's troupe. It is very flat in the very parts where it should be the most sprightly, and although the jokes that Lydia and her companions bandy about, almost as fast as they can talk, are, on the whole, quite up to the usual standard of the every-day witticisms which characterize "caricature" plays, there are a great many attempts at "funny-isms" which are very miserable indeed. Lindley Murray, besides, stands a very poor show in many portions of the dialogue. The idea of the lovely Venus letting such an expression as "Can that be him" fall from her pretty lips is something positively crushing. Miss Thompson made an admirable Paris, and Harry Beckett was perfectly at home as Œnone, the shepherdess. Miss Walton as Venus did well, even when she had to sing a song, the discordant harmony (?) of which would set even a discord-loving Japanese's teeth on edge. Miss Annie Firmin as Juno performed her *rôle* with a good deal of spirit. Messrs. Cahill and Edouin as Castor and Pollux were excellent. It should be said that the choruses were execrable, rendered as much so by the bungling of the orchestra itself as by the want of voice on the part of the singers. This was partly redeemed, however, by the way Miss Thompson, Miss Longmore, Mr. Beckett and Mr. Cahill sang "Hark, Hark, the Angels are Whispering in Œnone's Cottage." "Paris" will undoubtedly have a good run if the subordinates get a little more drilling in their various *rôles*.

DRAMATIC RECITAL.—Mr. Walter Montgomery, whose renditions of the highest characters of the drama have challenged comparison with our greatest actors, will attempt to entertain an audience single handed to-night by recitations from Shakspeare, Edgar Allan Poe and Tom Hood. A very interesting feature of the programme will be the reading of an original poem by John Brougham *apropos* of war, entitled the "Hymn of Princes," of which composition reports speaks highly and for which Mr. Montgomery has paid a handsome sum. The recitals, of which a full account is announced in our advertising columns, will take place in Steinway Hall, and we shall be very much disappointed if a large audience does not assemble to criticise the efforts of a gentleman and a scholar, distinguished in both hemispheres for his remarkable versatility and intellectual endowments.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

An Analysis of the Vote—Democratic Majorities in Most of the States—The Republicans in a Minority of the Electoral Votes.

We give below a table of the result of the recent elections throughout the country, showing that the democrats are in a majority in eighteen of the States and the republicans in seventeen, being a clear gain to the democracy of ten States since the election for President in 1868. The only States in the list which have not voted directly are Georgia, which gave fifty thousand majority for Seymour, and New Hampshire, which gave seven thousand majority for Grant. There is hardly any chance that another Presidential election would show any different result in these States.

DEMOCRATIC. States.	Electoral Votes.	REPUBLICAN. States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	8	Illinois	16
Arkansas	5	Iowa	8
California	5	Kansas	3
Connecticut	6	Louisiana	7
Delaware	3	Maine	7
Florida	3	Massachusetts	12
Georgia	9	Michigan	8
Indiana	13	Minnesota	4
Kentucky	11	Nebraska	3
Maryland	7	New Hampshire	5
Missouri	11	New Jersey	7
Nevada	3	Ohio	21
New York	33	Pennsylvania	26
North Carolina	9	Rhode Island	4
Oregon	3	South Carolina	6
Tennessee	10	Vermont	5
Virginia	10	Wisconsin	6
West Virginia	5		
Total	154	Total	143

The foregoing represents the vote of thirty-five States. The two remaining States not included are Mississippi, with seven electoral votes—which, by reason of the preponderance of the negroes, will probably be carried by the radicals—and Texas, with six electoral votes, which will certainly be given to the democracy. Thus with the States that are now democratic, and Texas added, the democrats have 160 electoral votes, and the republicans, with Mississippi added, have 155, giving to the democrats a clear majority of five throughout the country. In the list of States in the democratic list which the republicans are likely to carry in a Presidential election Connecticut is the only one; but the loss of her six votes would be more than counterbalanced by the loss to the republicans of the seven votes of New Jersey, which would certainly be cast for the democratic candidate.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past nine o'clock.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A Card.

University of the City of New York.
The inauguration of
Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.,
as Chancellor of the University will take place on Thursday evening, November 17, at 7½ o'clock, at Association Hall, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.
JOHN C. GREEN,
President of the Council.

WM. R. MARKEE, Secretary.
CHARLES BUTLER,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, } Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN E. PARSONS.
Cards of admission may be obtained at Randolph's, Broadway, corner Ninth street, Putnam's, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-third street, and of the janitor at the University.

A Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay pulmonary irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

A.—Espenscheid's Leading Dress Hat for the winter is the most chaste, destingue and elegant specimens of a silk hat we have ever seen. Price $7, at 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Call and See
NEEDHAM'S Patent Sewing Machine Starter.
Always starts the machine in the right direction, with the foot in the proper position for working the treadle.
Never requires the hands to be taken off the work to start the wheel.
A gentle pressure of the foot starts the machine.
No machine perfect without it.
735—Broadway—735.
City canvassers wanted.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Ladies' Ornamental Hair.—Finest, best fitting. Factory 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

Dr. J. W. Powell Treats Diseases of the Eye and Ear as heretofore for the past 20 years. Electricity applied in suitable cases, often restoring sight and hearing where other means have failed. Call or send for circular. Galvano-Faradic Institute, No. 167 East Thirty-fourth street, corner of Third avenue.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River R. R. Depot, Varick street.

Gents' Silk Dress Hats—Broadway Fall Style; superior quality; standard price $7. Also Boys' and Children's Hats, in large variety, at same moderate prices. HEBBERD, 419 Broadway.

One Hundred and Sixteen
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET,
MADISON AVENUE,
EIGHTH AVENUE,
And adjoining streets.
THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK FRONTS,
Several Parcels, having
FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET,
being most desirable locations for churches, hotels, public institutions or Park Residences in the city now unoccupied, and composing the largest and most valuable property offered in New York for many years.
At Auction,
Thursday, November 17, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine street.
53th st.—21 Lots on block facing Central Park, bounded by 5th av., or plaza, 6th av., 58th and 59th sts.; 300 feet frontage on the Park.
62d and 63d sts.—5 Lots near Madison av.
Madison av.—Front between 62d and 63d sts.
6 Lots northeast corner of 63d st.; 4 Lots southeast corner of 67th st.
65th st.—2 Lots near Madison av.
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