

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 316

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 206 St. between 9th and 10th av. — DOV. ON THE CRUISE OF THE HEART.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE PHENOMENON.
HILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway between Prince and Houston streets.—THE AMERICAN COUSIN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 24th st.—LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—OPERA HOUSE, 10th St. and Broadway.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTOMES OF HENRIETT DUPART.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—FANCY-THEATRE, 28 ST. FLUID.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROSDALE.
STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA HOUSE.—LA TROVATORE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Performance afternoon and evening.—THE BOY DETECTIVE.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—JOVY GOOT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEURO ACTS.—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEURO & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 St. between 6th and 7th av.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEURO ENTERTAINERS, BURLESQUES, &c.
ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—BORNES IN THE RING, AEROBATS, &c. MATINEE AT 2 1/2.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, November 12, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements.
2-Advertisements.
3-Ministerial Matters: The Aldermanic Middle Hill Unionists' Inauguration. Not Yet in Custody; The Public Departments; O'Donovan Rossa's Role; Alderman Irving Speaks; Alderman Welch Speaks; Building; Repealer Down; Sweeney's Complaint; Chat with Mr. Charles O'Connor—Calvary Cemetery; The Charge of Mismanagement and What is Said About It—Wails from the White House—Fearsful Railroad Disaster.—The Weather—Dangerous Wails—The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
4-Religious Intelligence: Programme of Exercises for To-Day; Religious Correspondence; The Old Catholic Movement; Temple Emanuel—Luna, D. Fair; The Argument Before the Supreme Court of California on Motion for a New Trial; Interesting Letter from Mrs. Fair—The Doom of George Booth—"Peep" Halsted's Murderer—Berg's Humanitarianism.
5-Brooklyn's Outrage: The Feeling Still Strong for War Against the Culprits; The Investigating Committee; The Board of Commissioners and the Chief of Police on the Subject—Smallpox on the Increase—"Basing the Game" in Hoboken—The Health of Savannah—Police Peculiarities—The Williamson Tragedy—Financial and the French Foreign Goods Market—European Markets—Marriages, Births and Deaths.
6-Editorials: Leading Article, "The French Republic—Its Success and Its Probable Influence on the Reconstruction of Europe"; Amusement Announcements.
7-Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—Personal Intelligence—The Bonapartes: Marriage of Prince Pierre Napoleon—Rome and France: The Papal Anuncio and the French Foreign Minister in Conference—Telegrams from France, Rome, Spain, Italy, Belgium and England—News from Washington—Rumors of the Arrival of Prince Alexis—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Twenty-second Regiment—Local Matters—Views of the Past—Business Notices.
8-Amusements—Advertisements.
9-Advertisements.
10-Entirely: Prince Bismarck's Speech on the German Treatment of France; Do France a Good Turn: The English Press on Gladstone's Greenwich Speech—Tichborne in Australia; What the Australian Papers Have to Say About the Tichborne Case—Macomb's Dam—Canal Boat Collision—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11-Advertisements.
12-Advertisements.

BLACK DUCKS OF THE TAMMANY BREED.—The rings of plundering cargo-beggars in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and other Southern States; and the same fate awaits them.

A FOOT OF SNOW on the ground and sleighs out in large numbers yesterday's report from Lewiston, Maine. Old Winter has come back "down East" and "out West," and he was not far from Manhattan Island, either, in his last night's travels.

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.—The report for the week ending yesterday is 413 deaths and 41 stillborn, against 496 births and 208 marriages. A report of only 413 deaths, exclusive of stillborn, in one week, in a population of 1,000,000, means that the city is in a healthy condition, notwithstanding the return of the smallpox.

PRESIDENT GRANT shows that he is in earnest in his endeavors to break up all Ku Klux organizations at the South. Yesterday he issued a proclamation suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in Union county, South Carolina—a district infested by disguised marauders whom the State authorities were unable to bring to justice.

THE FIRST STEP in civil service reform has been taken. Secretary Delano rightly infers that a man who defrauds his laundress or boarding house keeper is not to be trusted with the fingering of government vouchers, and accordingly orders have been issued that clerks in the Internal Revenue Bureau must pay their board and washing on demand or leave the public service.

NEW JERSEY JUSTICE is swift and sure. Yesterday George Botta, the murderer of Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., of Newark, was sentenced by Judge Depue to be hanged on December 21. The prisoner's counsel had previously moved for a new trial on trivial grounds, but the Court decided, unanimously, that no reason could be assigned for setting aside the verdict. Botta, who had exhibited much bravado during the trial, was deeply affected, and when his sentence was pronounced his courage gave way and he sank into his seat completely overpowered. If justice were as unflinchingly administered in other States as in New Jersey the record of crime would be less fearful, and especially would human life be safer from the pistol and dagger of the assassin.

The French Republic—Its Success and Its Probable Influence in the Reconstruction of Europe.

In the HERALD of yesterday we printed a cable despatch, special to the HERALD, giving the substance of an interview which our own correspondent had just had with President Thiers. The President, who does not forget that he won his first triumphs in the ranks of journalists, not only gave our correspondent a hearty welcome, but freely communicated to him his plans and purposes. President Thiers is, to-day, at the head of the great French nation and people quite as much as ever was Louis Philippe or Louis Napoleon. This recognition of the press, and more particularly of the American press, marks an epoch in the history of journalism. With us, interviewing—the interviewing even of most illustrious personages—cannot be regarded as a new thing. On this side of the Atlantic it has become one of the leading and characteristic features of the daily press. American journalism has, in this matter, read European journalists a fresh lesson—a lesson which, as usual, is somewhat reluctantly, but surely accepted. Our special correspondents have interviewed most of the prominent European statesmen and thinkers of the day—Bismarck, Von Beust, Gambetta, Kossuth, Dollinger, Antonelli, Friedrich, Hüner and others; but the Cabinet Minister of England, the leaders of Her Majesty's opposition, crown princes and royal personages generally, with the exception of the fallen Emperor of France, have up to the present been somewhat shy and slightly fearful of the reporter's pencil. President Thiers is the first actual executive chief of a great nation who has willingly submitted to be interviewed; and it is not without good reason that, in connection with this first triumph of the newspaper press, we make out praises to M. Thiers and claim some honor to ourselves. The interview of President Thiers and the interview of Louis Kossuth, the ex-Dictator of Hungary, both of which appeared in the HERALD of yesterday, prove that the American press is far ahead of that of Europe, and that in the matter of enterprise the NEW YORK HERALD is at the head of American journalism.

Of this, however, enough. If we have dwelt on this part of the subject it is because we regard interviewing not only as a new and important feature of the daily newspaper, but as a great privilege to public men. The statement made to our special correspondent by President Thiers—that when the National Assembly shall have met in session in the early days of December, the Cabinet will propose to terminate the provisional régime now in existence and definitively establish a republic— we regard as the most important political announcement which has been made since the close of the war. We do not forget the utterances of Bismarck and his master Emperor William, of Von Beust and Francis Joseph, of Gladstone and Disraeli, of Gambetta and the thoughtful exile of Chiselhurst. All of these have had something to say in regard to the peculiar conditions of the present and the uncertainties of the future; and what they have said has been more or less important. In point of importance, however, the utterance of M. Thiers must be allowed the first place. The war so recently ended has given birth to two experiments—one the establishment of a great and powerful autocratic empire in Germany; the other the establishment of a French republic. These are the two European experiments which are engaging the attention of thinking men the world over. For immediate success all the chances were on the side of Germany; all the chances were against France. Out of a struggle which had no parallel in modern or in ancient times Germany came forth triumphant. France was not only defeated, but crushed; not only exhausted, but mortgaged to cover the war expenses of the conqueror. That the German experiment should, so far, have proved the more successful is not, therefore, much to be wondered at. It would have been strange if it had been otherwise. It is not for us to refuse to admit that Germany is rapidly and surely consolidating; nay, that Germany is already the most powerful unit in the European family of nations. But who will deny, on the other hand, that France has revealed an amount of recuperative energy which has surprised the world? What has she not done since she bowed to defeat at the hands of her German neighbors? She has put down a gigantic and most destructive civil war. She has accomplished in a few months what it was supposed could only be done in several years. She has all but bought the German invader off her soil. The spirit which she has revealed in defeat, and the amount of money she has raised and paid away, encourage the belief that, had she been more wisely ruled and more skillfully led, the late war might have made her the mistress of Europe. At all events, it must be admitted that under a form of government which, though provisional, is substantially republican, France has worked wonders, and done not a little to regain, in the estimation of thoughtful men, the proud place which she lost. What she might have done in such circumstances under the empire, or under a Prince of the House of Orleans, we cannot tell. What she has done, with a National Assembly and under the presidency of M. Thiers, we know. All things considered, we are not indisposed to admit that the French experiment has been scarcely less successful than the German. This, at least, we cannot forget. The German experiment is in favor of the perpetuation of autocratic government, whereas the French experiment is in favor of republican institutions.

It does not surprise us to learn that President Thiers has concluded, after the experience of all these anxious months, to go in definitely for a republic. As the historian of the Revolution, of the Consulate and the Empire, President Thiers is, of all men, the best qualified to pronounce upon the wants of his country and the characteristics of his countrymen. He has never disguised the fact that he is personally attached to the members of the Orleans family and interested in their fortunes. It is not improbable that when the reins of power were first put into his hands he felt disposed to use them for the restoration of that House in the person of the Count de Paris. But he knows, and knows well, that the Bourbons, elder and younger, have ruined their own prospects, and that the opportunity for a restoration is hopelessly lost. It is the last de-

sire of his heart to contribute in any way to the restoration of the House of Bonaparte. In the ordinary course of nature it will not be possible for him much longer to preside at the helm of State. He sees that the republic has worked well; he knows that it would work better if only the government were reduced to a more definite shape, and he very properly comes to the conclusion that all uncertainty as to the future form of government must be removed and an honest and vigorous attempt made to establish the republic on a solid, conservative basis. It is a statesmanlike decision, and if President Thiers can only give effect to his purpose his fame as a historian, great as it is, will be eclipsed by that greater glory which will attach to his name as the savior of his country. There are no insuperable difficulties in his way. On the contrary, there is much to encourage and cheer him on. It is not our opinion that he has much to dread either from Bourbonists or Bonapartists. Each of these parties, as the history of the provisional government abundantly proves, would prefer a conservative republic to the triumph of its rival. The republic is the safe via media between the so-called monarchy on the one hand and the empire on the other. Nor do we think that he has any great reason to be afraid of the Commune. The letters of George Washington Wilkes which have appeared from time to time in the HERALD, if they convince us of anything, convince of this—that the Communists, although they will never be satisfied with any form of monarchy or despotism, might easily be brought round and made sworn friends of a solid republic, which reconciled liberty with order. This, however, is not all. Europe is ripe for republican institutions. The lesson which is being read to the nations of the Old World by the young but powerful effect on the masses of the people and on all the rising statesmen of the day. The terrific blow which the people in this city and State has just crushed a corrupt ring of shameless politicians has resounded throughout the civilized world, and men have been taught that republicanism in the Western World is not a mere name. The establishment of the republic would make France once more the pivotal nation on the Continent of Europe. Once more, as in the early days of the first republic, the oppressed and the downtrodden of all peoples would look to her with hope. The republic in France means salvation; for it would secure internal peace and prosperity. The republic in France means revenge; for it will sweep out of existence all thrones and dynasties—her hereditary enemies.

If M. Thiers is wise in his day and generation he will carry out his avowed purpose. If the French people are wise they will stand by M. Thiers and give him honest, earnest help. Let President and people do their best, and good men and true all the world over will wish them God-speed.

The Bridge at Macomb's Dam—What Are We Coming To?

The Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Civil and Topographical Engineering in the Department of Public Parks, has notified Acting President Judge Hilton that the draw at Macomb's dam bridge is in so dangerous a condition that it is unsafe and improper to allow teams to continue to pass over the bridge, and by the authority of the department the bridge is now closed, and no crossing of teams will be permitted until further orders. The safe keeping, repair and rebuilding, if necessary, of these bridges was placed under the control of the Park Commissioners by the new law, and, in conformity with long-continued custom, they have appropriated moneys in their hands for the work when an immediate necessity arose, and have thus far rendered some of the bridges which were formerly almost impassable safe for travel. Since Deputy Green has been in command of the Comptroller's Department the supplies to the Central Park Commissioners have stopped, and no money can be procured for any of these purposes, notwithstanding the orders of the courts. The consequence is the closing of this important avenue of traffic. There can be no actual necessity for this embarrassment of the work of the Department of Parks—a trust that has been faithfully discharged and is in honest and competent hands. If this policy is to continue our citizens will soon learn that they have other evils to fear besides that of a dishonest and corrupt government. The Macomb's dam bridge should be repaired at once, and no false economy or personal pique should be permitted to interfere with so important a work.

The Pope's Message to Paris.

Pope Pius the Ninth remains persistent in his endeavor to estrange democratic France from the royalty of Italy in Rome. The Papal Nuncio in Paris has formally warned the Foreign Minister of the republic, during a personal audience, that His Holiness will declare himself sole King of Rome at an early day, and that he will, subsequently, cut off from communion with the Court of the Holy See all the ambassadorial representatives near the Vatican who are accredited or serve at the Court of King Victor Emmanuel. Should the Pope persevere in this resolution he will afford an excellent opportunity to the French democracy for the testing of the question of the divine right of kings as well as that of the claim of a consecrated dual monarchy under the tiara—a chief bishop and a temporal ruler in one. The Pontiffs of the Roman Catholic Church—a majority of them, at least—have been exceedingly "wise in their generation," and it may be that Pope Pius the Ninth observes the early dawn of the coming day of universal democracy in Europe and wishes to officiate at the blessing of the new light. The Church is "ever young" and always baptises accomplished facts. The history of the Pontificate embraces the history of all the revolutions which the Christian world has witnessed, and we are told in the adage that to be "forewarned" makes sure of being "forearmed." Hence the Pope complains to the people in Paris against the King in Rome.

"OLD CHAIRS TO MEND."—The Sheriff wants Mr. Igersoll, the chairmaker. His chairs in the new Court House must be mended. They are getting rickety, and at the rate of \$5,000 a-piece they have cost too much to be thrown away.

The Religious Press.

The election being over, and the infirmities and corruptions of our municipal government having been pretty fully ventilated, our religious contemporaries this week find time and space to discuss glib topics.

The Freeman's Journal—Catholic organ—discusses upon the subject of the Calvary Cemetery, and in answer to the interrogatories of a correspondent who wants to know whether the statements made in a daily paper, to the effect that the revenues coming from the Calvary Cemetery are not faithfully applied to the building of the new Cathedral, says emphatically, "We fervently hope that not one stone in the new Cathedral owes its place to any revenues coming from this consecrated cemetery." The earnestness of this hope, no doubt, many of our Catholic fellow citizens will fully realize and endorse.

The Independent gives a dish of politics, and talks about "Tweed as a Moralist." It says:—"No man is perfect," maunders our Emperor, True, O Tweed; but in view of your enormous thefts, your embezzlement of vast sums in our city, your subornation of burglary and forgery, surely your modesty will not deny us the right to say that you come about as near as mortal may to being a perfect villain.

The Independent might have quoted in this connection the words of the celebrated Western divine:—"He played upon the harp of a thousand strings; and he was just as much a performer." The Tablet—Catholic organ—quotes an article from the Catholic World, in which it is denied that there is any Catholic party in politics in this country or any Catholic vote. It says there is a "foreign vote," a "German vote," an "Irish vote," but no "Catholic vote." And in this the Catholic World is right—although a good many exemplary Christians may think otherwise.

The Tablet gives an account of an imposing ceremony which took place November 1 in the Church of St. Casaire, Canada East. The Rev. J. A. Provencal administered the sacrament of baptism to, as we are told, "a young infidel," eleven years old, by the name of Ammon Frey, a native of New York city, and at present a pupil in the Commercial College of St. Casaire. Is not an eleven-year-old "infidel" rather cheap capital for a great Church nearly two thousand years old?

The Golden Age has a very seasonable article on "Evenings at Home." It says:—"As the evenings lengthen the question naturally arises, What shall be done with them? The question is felt oftener than it is asked. Certainly it is better to be at home, to be asked often and answered in a more intelligent way. Why not have a succession of evening entertainments, giving one to reading, another to music, a third to conversation, a fourth to a drama and a fifth to miscellaneous plays? Let us import into the home circle some of the talent to amuse and entertain and edify which lies all about waiting for the invitation? And what one family cannot do alone two or three together can easily effect."

This is a very good suggestion. By making the home circle cheerful and happy it might prevent many of the young people from attending a certain class of lyceum lectures not calculated to do their religious principles much good nor elevate the tone of social morality.

The Evangelist devotes an elaborate article on the "Right Hour law," announced as a "Plain Talk to Workmen."

Presbyterian contemporary:—"To invoke the aid of legislation to fix both the hours and the wages of labor is simply to reduce the normal relations of labor and capital to utter chaos. But what legislation, whether that of the State or of organized labor associations, cannot effect, can be effected by laborers themselves. Let them so qualify themselves for a right use of the leisure which they demand as to give assurance that it will not be abused, and capitalists themselves, with all the greed and despotism with which they are so often unjustly credited, will find it for their interest to adjust their requirements to the demands of labor, and will be fully satisfied to surrender to the labor which is associated with intelligence, skill and orderly habits."

There are some wise words in the above extract which it would be well for our honest workmen to ponder.

The Observer gives an editorial on "Morality of Polygamy," and with singular bad taste adopts the popular slang term by suggesting "what to do about it in Utah." The Observer concludes that if special legislation should require of every polygamist (instead of going to State Prison, as he would in New York) that he should be allowed to have as many wives as he likes, the punishment would be in some good measure suited to the crime. Men of the social misery resulting from the spread of polygamy, let them be satisfied to avoid and the evil extirpated. No compromise of the matter ought to be entertained, and Mr. Hooper's proposal, namely, to legitimate the present Mormon marriages and admit the territory to the Union as a State on condition that polygamy be forever non-prosecuted, is particularly objectionable, as it would bring disgrace upon us in the eyes of Christendom; but this is a consideration not very strong with politicians of the period.

The Boston Pilot gives "a nut for Brother Fulton to crack," but where, when and how the anti-Catholic Fulton became a brother of the pro-Catholic Pilot does not appear. The nut-cracking process, however, may go on, and "may the best man win."

There is nothing startling in our country religious exchanges this week. Why do they not start up a revival of some sort?

THERE WILL BE REJOICINGS in the ranks of the strong-minded sisterhood as they read our Washington despatches this morning. The sages who compose the District Court of the District of Columbia have for some days been deliberating the question of woman suffrage, and yesterday delivered their opinion, which was that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution conferred the right of franchise upon women in all parts of the United States except the District of Columbia. If this decision be sustained by the higher courts a new element will be introduced into politics which will break all the "slates" previously formed and, perhaps, overthrow all present parties before the next Presidential election.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET was unusually devoid of interest, and the markets, both in gold and stocks, were quite languid. The election was made a holiday, and was to be the turning point in favor of activity should the political Rings be defeated. The success of the reformers did produce a more cheerful feeling, but was not followed by any decided revival of business. There seems to be a lull everywhere—in Berlin, in Frankfurt, in Paris, in London and at home. A financial sensation is very much needed, now that Chicago is vanishing into the dim past.

WALL STREET finds a rival in far-off Utah in bulling and bearing fancy stocks. A systematic effort is being made to bull the Eastern financial markets in the interest of the so-called tin mines recently discovered near Ogden, Utah, and whose fabulous richness have been widely telegraphed during the past few weeks. The ore has been analyzed in Washington and Philadelphia by eminent experts, who pronounce it utterly valueless, they

having failed to discover any trace of tin in the specimens submitted to their inspection.

American Patronage of Music and Drama.—The brilliant success which has attended the introduction to the American public of artists of real ability has dissipated forever the vulgar notion that our people are deficient in appreciation of the highest musical or dramatic talent. Owing to want of enterprise on the part of the caterers to public taste the American people never had an opportunity before this season to show how real was their attachment to good music; for hitherto the operatic companies were made up of mediocre artists, or on rare occasions depended entirely for success upon the efforts of some single performer; and no attention was paid to the training or effectiveness of the choruses, which for the most part were gathered hastily together, and presented to the public after a few insufficient rehearsals. It was not possible in a few hours to turn poorly trained musicians into an effective chorus, and the natural result followed. The best operas, marred by the weakness of the principal artists, were completely spoiled by a discordant chorus, and the public, disgusted, returned to their homes with the resolution of not being tempted to visit the opera again. As though the infliction of bad music were not sufficient, we had superadded the drawback of a wretched mise en scene, inappropriate dresses and dingy properties, which often imparted an air of burlesque to the opera, sadly out of keeping with popular ideas. So long as the rule of stupidity continued the Academy of Music failed to receive that amount of public patronage to which good music has such powerful claims. Studiously ignoring the true cause of public indifference, the managers and artists who found that their efforts were not appreciated as much as they considered they deserved to be, accused the American people of being wanting in musical taste. So persistently was this charge preferred that it began to be accepted as well founded, until the advent of Parepa-Rosa, with a well organized company, gave the American public an opportunity to show how well they can recognize artistic merit. The success which has attended both the English and Italian companies places beyond question the fact that managers can always command success if only they will supply the public with the highest class of entertainment. We are not prepared to admit that either the English or Italian companies have fulfilled all the conditions which we would look for in the highest class of opera; but they unquestionably exhibited a considerable improvement on their predecessors, and the public marked their sense of the change in the management in an unmistakable manner.

It is to be wondered at that the musical managers did not recognize earlier the cause of the lukewarmness of public support. Had they looked to the dramatic stage they would have seen evidence enough of popular discrimination. In the patronage accorded to Wallack's Theatre they had proof that the public favor would always be attracted by a high class of entertainment. Owing to the assemblage of a number of really good actors like Wallack, Brougham and Gilbert, the popularity of Wallack's Theatre has always been maintained, and the increased cost of employing men of ability has been more than repaid by the constancy of public support. If further evidence were wanted to prove that merit never passes without recognition we might point to the success of Mathews and Sothern, the latter drawing crowded houses in spite of unfavorable location, joined to the discomfort and inconvenience in the theatre itself.

These facts point inevitably to the conclusion that public patronage can be secured, whether for music or drama, on the reasonable condition of deserving it. The people are generous, and will distribute their favors in just proportion to the amount of pleasure received. They want to be amused and are willing to pay, if only the proper class of amusement be presented. Let only the highest talent be procured by managers, and whatever the cost of the best music or the best acting it will be paid by the public.

At the present moment an opportunity presents itself to enterprising musical and dramatic managers to secure such a combination of talent as has never been presented on an American, or, perhaps, any other stage. We have among us the very high priests and priestesses of musical and dramatic art, but they are scattered about, and their talent is to a considerable extent frittered away. If Sothern, Mathews, Wallack and Brougham could be assembled in one company the effect would be magical, and though the charges were doubled such a company would play to crowded houses until May. Not alone would an enterprise of this nature be sure to result in a financial success, but the effect which it would have in restoring the theatre to its legitimate importance with the public would be felt for many years and tend to win back popular allegiance from the tricks of sensationalism to true art. In the domain of music we would have Nilsson, Kellogg, Capoul and Wachtel united in one company, so that every opera could be given with thorough completeness and effect.

Large and generous as has been the support given to the Nilsson and Parepa-Rosa companies, it can by no means be accepted as a competent measure of the enthusiastic patronage that would be accorded to the combination of artists which we indicate. Opera would become a rage, and houses crowded to overflowing afford substantial proof of popular approbation. We feel assured that the result would astonish the most sanguine and inaugurate a new and brilliant era in the history of opera in this country. But it is necessary that the reform should be thorough and sweeping; it cannot stop at the mere assembling of a number of great artists—they must be properly supported by well-trained choruses; for the most brilliant rendering of particular rôles cannot make up for the defect of a halting or discordant chorus. This massing of talent is an experiment worth trying; its novelty would secure its success; and if the present rates of admission are inadequate to meet the increased expense, let them be increased; the rate will in no case interfere with success. Only make the entertainment worthy of the price charged and it will be paid ungrudgingly.

The War on the Brooklyn Ring.

"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes brazenly on." Our neighbors of Brooklyn had a grand mass meeting at their Academy of Music on Friday evening to consider the ways and means necessary to expose and punish the enormous frauds of all sorts committed in their late city election, and to provide for fair play to honest men at the ballot box in future; and their meeting was a rouser. We gave a full report of its proceedings yesterday, and we need not, therefore, repeat here the astounding election frauds, chapter and verse, disclosed by Mayor Kalbfisch and Mr. Tracy on the occasion. They are of the same kidney as the doings of the roughts, bribers, perjurers, repeaters, ballot stuffers and false counters of the Tammany Ring in all its glory. But the honest men of all parties at this Brooklyn meeting, with these disclosures before them, took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and went to work.

They appointed a committee of forty, with instructions— First—To accumulate such evidence of the frauds we allege as may be conveniently used in our county courts. Second—To prosecute promptly and to convict every detected offender against the interests of the ballot. Third—To take measures to prevent any candidate not fairly elected from profiting by these frauds. Fourth—To appeal to the Legislature about to assemble for such speedy relief as it may be in their power to grant.

Fifth—To take such other and further measures for insuring the ends of justice as may be deemed needed. And we hereby pledge to said committee, from the beginning to the end of their labors, our moral, pecuniary aid, if need be, our physical support.

That's the way to do. That is what General Grant would call "moving on the enemy's works." We like especially the ringing music of the fifth proposition, in which the honest citizens of Brooklyn pledge themselves to their committee to stand by them even to the extremity, if called for, of a Vigilance Committee of the order of San Francisco; for that is what the indignant honest men of Brooklyn mean by their "physical support." They are brimful of fight. They say, "We turn now upon the pampered public robbers, who, having first despoiled us of our property, have next plundered us of our political rights," and that "we hurl at them our indignant defiance," and "heretofore notify them that the battle to which we challenge them shall be fought to the bitter end and that no consideration shall shield them from the retribution which is about to overtake them at the hands of an insulted and outraged people."

Captain Tenny, however, in his emphatic treatment of these election frauds, seemed to come nearest the underlying purpose of the honest voters of Brooklyn in his remarks that "when we are writing in the coils of political vipers, when American institutions are on trial in this city as they never were before, it is time that we come to fight this thing as they fought the fire at Chicago, inch by inch, square by square and foot by foot. And, what is more, we find the little Irishman who drew the sword at Chicago and his gallant cohorts did more. When marauders there were plundering and getting rich out of the exigencies and necessities of the city what did they do? They hung them up to lampposts. And so, when we cannot get justice in our courts; and so, when we cannot get justice in our Legislature against these robbers, hang them." And this was the temper of this great Brooklyn meeting. Let the men pledged to its good work go ahead. Everything now is in their favor. The corrupt Tammany oligarchy, which was supposed to be too rich, with its millions of money stolen from the public treasury, and too powerful in its network of bribes, frauds and corruptions to be shaken, is prostrate in the dust; and the Brooklyn Ring is thus in the position of a mere detachment from the main army, which has been cut to pieces. Let the Brooklyn reformers, then, push on their work. Finally, as the cause of religion depends upon the cause of law and order, we hope that Brother Beecher will have something this morning to say on the subject, for he has been hanging back when his proper place is in the forefront of this battle.

Our Late Storm and the Law of Storms.

The gale which has recently swept over the country from Kansas and Iowa to the lakes and the Atlantic is another beautiful verification of the law of storms. It was noticed on Wednesday southwest of Kansas, and signalled to the ports on Lake Michigan Wednesday night, where, in twelve hours, it made itself severely felt. Its fury, however, it seems to have reserved for Thursday night, on Lake Erie, whither also it had been foreannounced by the Signal Office, and where, with a velocity of forty miles an hour, its cyclonic winds raged for many hours. Tracked and traced all along its circuit marked way, it is now fairly on its disbar across the Atlantic, and doubtless forms one of those vast cyclonic or atmospheric eddies which the Cunard steamship observers have so admirably charted, and which they have conclusively shown chase each other across the stormy ocean as eddies pursue each other in a river current. Our forefathers longed to see such a day of science as is vouchsafed us, but never saw it. Volumes have been written in refutation of the notion that cyclones are to be found in such high latitudes as ours, and other volumes to demonstrate the impossibility of one and the same storm travelling hundreds and thousands of miles over a given track. It does, indeed, seem strange that a meteor formed in the Gulf of Mexico should ascend the Valley of the Mississippi and travel over our vast extent of country, as some wondrous locomotive, with unabated speed and unflagging ardor. But when we watch its movements and see every fluctuation in the aerial ocean, hear every pulsation and breathing of the storm, and even chart its moving area by means of the electric flash, it becomes a matter of fact and not of discussion. Such a triumph of science our fathers desired to see. With us what only a few years ago was an experiment is now a reality. We have made a mighty stride in the ability to detect the Storm King, marshalling his fiery hosts, far off, and to keep him and all his strategic movements under our cognizance. It is not a matter for national pride, but one of the many mercies for which the people should be grateful to the beneficent Giver, when He opens the storehouse of discovery and teaches man knowledge. The cyclone which has just passed over us was generated far away, perhaps in the Pacific, and was launched upon us, it seems, as we may now expect our