

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—Dramas. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street—FUGASION AND GALATEA. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue—ARABIA-FUGA. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CAGLIOSTRO; OR, THE SCARLET DESERT—MY SARAH GIRL. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROU OZARTE. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—GRAND STRAKOSCH CONCERT. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets—AGNES. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Escaped from Rio de Janeiro. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 52d and 54th streets.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE TAMMANY DEMOCRACY—THE DANGER OF THE HOUR.—LEADING EDITORIAL ARTICLE—EIGHTH PAGE. ARMED NEGROES ATTACK A GREELEY PROCESSION IN CINCINNATI! THREATS BY THE DARKIES OF A TURNOUT EN MASSE—NINTH PAGE. BLEEDING ARKANSAS! GRAPHIC REVIEW OF THE POPE COUNTY TROUBLES—SEVENTH PAGE. TROTTER AND RACING: FINALE OF THE FLEETWOOD AUTUMN MEETING; THE RACES AT JEROME PARK—SEVENTH PAGE. POOR PENNSYLVANIA! FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION; FORNEY AND BUTLER PROGNOSTICATING—SIXTH PAGE. THE FALL REGATTA AND CLAMBAKE OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB—SIXTH PAGE. WALL STREET IN LABOR! THE RIDICULOUS MOUSE OF THE TREASURY; ELASTIC MARKETS—SEVENTH PAGE. THE COLVOGROSSERS MURDER MYSTERY! DETECTIVES KIDNAP A BOATMAN: THE FATAL PISTOL—TENTH PAGE. LOVELY WOMAN'S POLITICAL FERMENT! THE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE; LAUDATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS—FIFTH PAGE. SENATOR SIMON CAMERON ON THE ISSUES IN PENNSYLVANIA; ECLOGUES OF GRANT AND HARTSHORN—REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS—NINTH PAGE. CABLE TELEGRAMS—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH FESTIVAL—NINTH PAGE. AMUSEMENTS—PERSONAL—EIGHTH PAGE. A PLATFORM GIVES WAY AT A REPUBLICAN MEETING! THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—FIFTH PAGE. FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING MEN TO JUDGE BEDFORD TAMMANY'S OLD AND NEW PILOTS QUARRELING FOR THE TITLER OF NOMINATIONS—FIFTH PAGE. THE PATENBURG RIOT INQUIRY: EXONERATING THE IRISHMEN—SHIPPING CHANGES—TWELFTH PAGE. KILLING A PRISONER IN HIS CELL! LOVE AND MURDER IN VIRGINIA; 'ONE OF MOSBY'S MEN'—SIXTH PAGE. THE TAMMANY RING INDICTMENTS: PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHING—SIXTH PAGE. REFORMING NEW YORK'S CIVIL SERVICE—PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGAL TRIBUNALS—ELEVENTH PAGE.

A SERIOUS RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—The seed sown by Secretary Boutwell and others who, like him, have striven to enlist the colored voters as a body as a distinctive political element in this campaign, is beginning to bring forth its legitimate fruit. In Cincinnati there are many negro residents, and the hostile feeling excited between them and the democrats has evidently been intense. This animosity, it appears, last night broke out into a serious riot, in which pistols were freely used, and several persons were seriously if not fatally injured. It is impossible to say at present how the lamentable affair commenced, or which party was most to blame for the collision. Our special despatches lay the responsibility upon the negroes, but, however this may be, the moral is the same. The affray shows the evil effect of exciting a prejudice of race as an element in a political campaign, and no one can resist the apprehension that if the policy pursued by the Boutwell orators in the present election is to prevail in the future the riot we now chronicle will only be the precursor of yet more serious and fatal disturbances.

THE FALL BUSINESS PROSPECTS in the city exhibit, through the HERALD advertising columns to-day, a state of activity which must indeed be gratifying to the community. A glance over the variety of interests represented in fifty-two columns of advertisements will prove how steadily New York is progressing in its legitimate career and placing itself among the greatest of the cities of the world, as it stands unrivalled at the head of those in America.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The election to-day in the Keystone State may be regarded as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," so far as money expenditure on the part of administration adherents is concerned. The democrats and liberals, we hear, are not so liberal in the expenditure of funds. Last year the State went republican by over fourteen thousand.

The Present Position of the Tammany Democracy—The Danger of the Hour.

A year ago the people of New York rose against the old leaders of Tammany and defeated nearly every one of their nominees for municipal, judicial and legislative offices. The corrupt practices of the Ring had become so notorious that, joined with the bold robberies committed on the city treasury, they enlisted all good citizens against the organization, and the usually large democratic majority was buried beneath a reform majority of twenty thousand. This revolution was sufficient to give the State to the republicans; yet it was the work of democrats who refused to lend themselves any longer to the scandalous purposes of their leaders. The verdict was emphatic. It declared that the New York democracy must be thoroughly purified and regenerated before it could again enjoy the confidence and support of the citizens; that the old manipulators and wire-pullers must be driven from any active share in the management of the organization; that new men, on whose political and personal honesty the masses could rely, must succeed to the position of party leaders; that the old close corporation practices and the old selfish, trading, bargaining and combining must cease; that henceforth the party candidates must be men of established integrity, and not political hacks, selected on account of their subserviency to the behests of an overbearing cabal. For years the Tammany nominations had been made in pursuance of intrigues and bargains, and the success of the leaders was secured by their ability in making combinations and by the unscrupulousness with which they prosecuted their designs. The rank and file were in the habit of voting the regular ticket like machines, and while there might be occasionally some complaining over the nominations, in the end the democrats went to the polls impressed with the duty of supporting the candidates at all hazards. It was this blind loyalty of the democratic masses that rendered the old Ring so bold in their corruptions and so overbearing in their policy.

The experience of last year has entirely changed all this. The feeling among the people is now rather against than in favor of the support of the Tammany nominees. The only chance of recovering the strength forfeited by the misconduct of the old democratic leaders lies in the entire freedom of the new organization from the practices of bygone years. It is necessary now for Tammany to prove the thoroughness of its purification, not only by making acceptable nominations, but by doing so in a manner calculated to afford evidence of the sincerity with which those candidates are offered to the people for their support. There can be no half-way reform so far as the regular democracy is concerned, for the taint of the old corruption is still upon its garments, and the prejudice against the very name it bears must be removed before success can be secured. No party can be wholly free from stain; there are good and bad men in all political organizations. But the evil element has been so long predominant in Tammany, the power of the old Ring is known to be still so great within the organization, the efforts of the old Ring to regain ascendancy either in person or through reliable representatives, are known to be so unceasing that the people must have very conclusive evidence that the good element really prevails before they will venture to reverse the verdict of last November. It is known that the names of Messrs. Schell, Tilden, Kelly, O'Connor, Belmont and others equally as trustworthy have been substituted in places of high honor in the Wigwam for those as familiar to all a year or two ago as they are infamous to-day. But this is not enough. The honest Sachems must prove that they are not mere figureheads, without the power to control the bad men who still sit around the council fires. They must be chiefs in reality and not in seeming, and must give tangible proof to the people of New York of their ability to carry out that reform of which they are the acknowledged representatives. If, while acting as the leaders of the new Tammany organization, they allow the secret adherents of the old Ring, or a set of scheming, trading political hacks, at least as corrupt and unscrupulous as those who were recently driven from power, to override them and control the nominations and policy of the party, they will be doubly false to the trust they have undertaken; for they will be lending the influence of their own respectability as a cloak to the corrupt designs of their dishonest associates.

In pressing upon regenerated Tammany the nomination of William Butler Duncan for Mayor we desired to apply a test to the organization. There had been a great deal of plotting and wire-pulling in regard to the Mayoralty, and we suggested to Messrs. Tilden, Schell, Kelly and their associates a candidate whose position was such as to command the respect and confidence of our best citizens. We are certain that Mr. Duncan would not accept the Tammany nomination, or any other, unless the reformers of the city would unite upon him as a candidate worthy of support. He is too earnest and sincere a friend of good government to consent to divide the reform strength and thus risk the election of some objectionable nominee. The position can be nothing to him except in so far as he might use it to advance the prosperity of the city and the interests of the people. Every person knows that a true reform party ought to be satisfied with Mr. Duncan and rejoiced at the opportunity of electing such a citizen Mayor of the metropolis. Every person knows that with the nomination of Tammany and the endorsement of the reformers he would be elected by an enormous majority if every political hack in the city should oppose and denounce him. But if the Committee of Seventy and the other reform bodies choose to incur the responsibility of refusing or withholding their endorsement from such a candidate, we should advise Mr. Duncan not to allow his name to be used for the position just as strenuously as we have heretofore urged his acceptance. In that event the so-called reformers are bound to put forward a candidate who will succeed, or they become answerable for the future government of the city, whoever may be elected.

So far as Tammany is concerned there is good reason to suspect that the organization is to be again given over to worse than the old corruption. There are unmistakable evi-

dences that the power of the old Ring is busily at work within the organization, and there is danger that, in combination with a new Ring, fully as dishonest and unscrupulous, it will succeed in dragging down the party still deeper into the mire and repeating the disasters of last year. The action of Judge Bedford, it is well known, alone secured the criminal indictment of the men who used their official power to rob the city of millions of dollars. But for the fidelity of the famous Grand Jury of the General Sessions, and the patience, resolution and fearlessness of Judge Bedford, there would not now be a single indictment against the old Tammany corruptionists. The honest sentiment of every good citizen demands the nomination and re-election of this upright Judge, and as he is a democrat it is his right to receive that nomination at the hands of his party. It is true that he should be and will be nominated by all true reformers; it is true that, in common justice to the interests of the city, there should be no opposing candidate against him; but it is pre-eminently true that regenerated Tammany, which owes to Judge Bedford more than to any other citizen its own purification, should have seized upon the first opportunity to nominate him by acclamation. The old Ring leaders cared not a straw for civil suits, and but for the indictments found by Judge Bedford's Grand Jury they would to-day be working boldly and openly, as they are actually working secretly, in the Tammany organization. There is, then, but one sole reason why Tammany can hesitate to nominate Judge Bedford, and that is obedience to the demands of Tweed and his associates in crime, who insist that he shall be thrown overboard. It is rumored that certain of the present Tammany leaders, and at least one prominent city official, are in league with Tweed in the plot to revenge the Ring upon Judge Bedford, and that the consideration is to be the assistance of Tweed's men in the Tammany county and judiciary Conventions to secure the nomination of a Mayor and District Attorney of the proper stripe. We warn the politicians engaged in this intrigue that certain defeat attends them. The people who rebuked the dishonest Ring last year will not suffer them to raise their heads from the dust this year, and the nomination of a Mayor and District Attorney through the influence of the Tweed agents in Tammany, in consideration of the defeat of the Judge who was instrumental in bringing the corrupt officials before a criminal bar, will not be suffered patiently by the citizens of New York. If Mr. Duncan concludes to decline the nomination for Mayor, other unassailable and acceptable candidates may be found; but any nomination whatsoever, made as a part of such a bargain as that by which Judge Bedford's rejection is sought to be accomplished, would be repudiated by the people. We warn the plotters in Tammany that the organization is too weak to undertake this corrupt and infamous job, and that should it refuse to nominate the City Judge, to whose fidelity and firmness the people are indebted for the only criminal indictments found against the dishonest officials and their accomplices, it will share in the odium that now attaches to Tweed and his fellow conspirators, and will suffer an ignominious defeat at the polls in November.

The Money Market—Legitimate Business and Speculation.

If the vast amount of money used in this city for purely speculative purposes—for gambling, in fact, in stocks and gold—were applied to legitimate mercantile and other business, we should hear little of tightness in the market and see trade much more active. We have heard complaints that the removal of the cotton crop and other agricultural products to market has been retarded for the want of sufficient means being forwarded from this financial centre. This arises, as we have said, from money being used in speculative operations, thus leaving a scarcity for regular business purposes. It will be said, doubtless, that it is reasonable to expect people will use their ability in any way that promises the greatest profit to themselves individually, regardless of the public generally or other interests apart from their own. It is questionable, however, whether our capitalists are not in the end sufferers more than gainers by devoting their capital to speculation rather than to promote the trade of the city and country. We refer particularly to the banks, or the capitalists who are managers and directors in these institutions, who are tempted to use their money and to make loans to stock and gold jobbers with a view to obtaining large and immediate profits. This may be fair enough as far as the right of any man to use his capital as he may please goes, and there is certainly no law against it; but it is probable that those interested in the banking business, and, consequently, in the prosperity of the business community generally, lose in the long run by such a diversion of money from legitimate trade to unhealthy speculation. If the banks and bank officers would resolutely refuse to speculate themselves and to aid others who should hear much less of locking up money, cornering stocks and gold and of those feverish excitements in Wall street which stop trade and demoralize the community; and, no doubt, their profits in the end would be greater.

This evil leads to another. The National Treasury Department is induced to step out of its proper sphere to relieve business men from the consequences of these periodical speculative excitements in Wall street. This is all wrong and contrary to the proper functions of the Treasury Department, though the relief temporarily afforded may be acceptable and an advantage to business for the time being. It is a power which the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to hold, for he may use it for political ends, may use it ignorantly and produce disasters, or may keep the whole financial system of the country in an unsettled condition. If the government were empowered by law to regulate the financial transactions of the people and the money market, as the Bank of England is to a certain extent, and there were a systematized plan for that purpose, we might know on what ground we should stand. We do not say that this would be desirable. It is a question we do not propose to discuss now. But it is clear that the arbitrary and capricious action of the Treasury Department with the money market and business of the people is fraught with danger. It must always be a disturbing element, because it is not regulated by law or

any fixed principle of action. The sale of five millions of gold and the purchase of five millions of bonds by the Treasury yesterday may produce a temporary good; but it is only an expedient that creates disturbance in values and involves the necessity of subsequent expedients. Then, this action just at the present time creates a suspicion that it was for political purposes more than for any regard to the business interests of the country. So, also, the report, true or false, that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to issue a large amount of the legal-tender reserve keeps the market in a feverish state. Government interference has that tendency on one side as much as the Wall street combinations have on the other. Our whole financial system needs to be placed on a solid basis, so that the vast interests of our merchants, traders and the community generally shall neither be at the mercy of cliques of speculators nor the caprices of the Treasury Department.

This Day's State Elections—The Concentration of the Presidential Issue.

The Presidential issue is concentrated in this day's experimental State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The public servants directly concerned are Congressmen, State officers and legislative members; but the real struggle is for the popular vote of each of said States as between the supporters of Grant and Greeley on the Presidential question. Accordingly, as heretofore, on many occasions, including those October local elections of 1864 and 1868, they may this day so distinctly foreshadow the issue of the great national battle of November as to leave no doubt upon the subject. On the other hand, there may be such gains to the opposition alliance from these preliminary State skirmishes as to make the general engagement of November the most doubtful, spirited, desperate and sharply contested of all our political vicissitudes for many years.

It cannot be questioned that this Presidential campaign has been conducted by the party press on both sides with unexampled bitterness and personal accusations and recriminations, and that the party strikers for and against the administration have in many cases been inflamed until fully prepared for the most desperate extremities against their adversaries. From the charges and counter charges of the party journals against every candidate in the field—charges scattered broadcast over the land—and repeated from the stump, a stranger would infer that we have not an honest or capable man before the people for their suffrages. He would also conclude from the evidence on both sides, touching the preparations of our party managers, drummers and strikers, that this day's elections, whatever their results, will be carried by spurious voters, false swearing, importations of bullies, bribery, perjury, repeating, intimidation, violence, ballot stuffing and fraudulent counting. These common charges of electioneering devices and corruptions have in this campaign been carried to an extent that is simply revolting, and we have no doubt that, from the actual facts of this day's elections, it will be demonstrated that, though our noisy politicians may be reckless and unprincipled, the great body of the American people are still honest in their convictions, honest in the matter of their own rights and the rights of others, and competent to maintain law and order.

We hope, from the manifestations of popular intelligence and popular justice in this day's elections, that among their immediate effects we shall have an abatement of the personal scandals and calumnies of the party press, and that through the interval to the 5th of November the campaign on all sides will be conducted more as a contest between great bodies of intelligent and responsible men than as a scramble of rowdies and border ruffians for the spoils. In this anticipation we are glad that the crisis of these October elections is at hand; for surely, whether the fortunes of Grant or Greeley are improved from these elections, their general results must operate to bring our noisiest and most reckless politicians to reason.

We await the results without apprehensions of any serious calamity to the country, and we expect to-morrow morning to lay before the readers of the HERALD the fullest returns attainable from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and South Carolina, together with such explanations thereof and such commentaries thereon as an independent observer in reference to all parties is free to give. Rain or shine, from Philadelphia to the Illinois border, this day we shall have, perhaps, the decisive experiment between Grant and Greeley; but among the unconsidered contingencies which may materially affect the results are the weather probabilities. A rainy day is democratic weather; a fair day is essential to a full republican vote.

INDIANA.—The Hoosier State went democratic in 1870—the last State election—by over two thousand five hundred majority. There has been a strong effort made by the democrats with their liberal allies to maintain this supremacy if they do not increase the popular majority. It would be a matter of surprise if the State does not go anti-administration to-day.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA is to be enforced against all citizens of France entering German territory on and after the 1st day of November next. The operation of this antiquated quarantine against free travel will do much to isolate the people of Alsace and Lorraine from communion with their relatives and friends in the Republic, and also to perpetuate the bitter feeling which has been engendered in the subjugated territory by the result of the war.

OMO.—The election in the Buckeye State to-day will be eyed with a great deal of interest. Both parties have been working zealously, but the result may be regarded as favorable to the administration, inasmuch as the State went republican last year by sixteen thousand and gave Grant a majority of over forty thousand in 1869.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE COMMISSIONERS are to be tried a second time for malfeasance in office. When they were convicted at the term of Court last February Judge Bedle extended to them unlooked-for mercy by letting them off with a fine. That mercy they grossly abused when they persisted in retaining power in defiance of the order of Governor Parker, who appointed new Commissioners to take their places.

The Tennessee Campaign—The Orators at Prayer.

The interesting letter which we published yesterday from our special correspondent in Tennessee accompanying the itinerant orators showed us the energetic trio fallen upon evil days. In view of the prophecies, Cheatham, Maynard and Johnson were obliged to abandon the stump during the Sabbath, but the existence of a camp meeting in the neighborhood of Knoxville gave them a chance of conciliating the religious interests and doing a little sly political business not to be lost. The religious test was crucial, but there was no escape. In the present state of the strange triangular duel the wounding of any interest would certainly prove fatal to any of the candidates. Under these circumstances the would-be Congressmen at Large hid to the tents of Israel. All three started on the religious race, but Andy broke down before he reached the railway station. He arrived in time to see his better winded brothers whirled off to the fields of the just, no doubt with satisfaction at having a good excuse to remain behind. Cheatham and Maynard therefore had all the praying to themselves, and in this respect Maynard seems to have displayed the greater staying power. Poor Cheatham's training in the praying line, being of the rough and ready school, was sorely tested. A child of the camp, accustomed "to swear a prayer or two, then sleep again," he made but a sorry figure among the penitents and soon gave up the peccavi-ing in despair. Once from under the canvas the gallant *militaire* found himself more in his element among the young and pretty ladies, who quitted their devotions to interview the aspirant for Congress. While Maynard was deep in his devotions the dashing soldier was making sad havoc among the fair portion of the congregation, and evidently created an interest that is likely to prove vastly more useful to him than even a reputation for piety. The peaceful character of the canvass has not been broken up to the present except by a cowardly menace of assassination against Andy Johnson; but if the fool who made it should attempt to put his threat into execution we hope the oratorical tailor will brain the villain with his goose. So far, the triangular duel has been a fair fight, and it certainly has more of the element of the droll and ludicrous than any other incident of the campaign. We should therefore look with horror on the man or party who should attempt to introduce the dramatic element into a contest which has afforded the public a refuge from the dullness and prolixity of a very unpicturesque campaign.

NEBRASKA.—All State officers, together with a Congressman, are to be elected in this State to-day. The poll at the last election—1870—showed a republican majority of nearly two thousand five hundred in a total vote of twenty thousand. There is no reason to expect that Nebraska will change her political status by the vote to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—There is no democratic ticket to-day in the Palmetto State. The fight lies between the regular and irregular republicans, and public corruption the issue. "When rogues fall out honest men may come by their own."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Count F. de Grasset, of Italy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. P. Miller, editor of the Toledo Blade, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Attorney General George H. Williams is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Nathan Appleton, the American banker of Paris, is in the city, at the Albemarle Hotel.

General E. B. Alexander, of the United States Army, is in quarters at the Astor House.

Coleman the Honorable John Stanley, of England, yesterday reached the Albermarle Hotel.

Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

General A. S. Devin, of Elmira, the Vice President of the Erie Railway Company, is at the Horham House.

It costs only seven hundred dollars in Chicago for a cobble to beat his wife nearly to death with a base ball club. "To what base uses do we come at last!"

Prince Yturbi, son of an unfortunate emperor of that ilk, is at the Brevoort House. He is on his way to Mexico, having been in this country for some time.

School teachers in Massachusetts have organized an association for mutual consultation and improvement. An example that might well be followed in other places.

General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Clingman was a member of the United States Senate from North Carolina at the period of secession.

It is stated that H. A. Swope was one of the principal movers in obtaining the pardon of Yerkes in Philadelphia. It was a sort of political coup d'etat successfully performed by one fell swoop.

John L. Grushard, the most prominent republican candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kings county, received the entire vote of the delegation from that county in the City Convention for the office of State Prison Inspector.

Major General Mott, of the Egyptian army, who is now staying in this, his native city, on a leave of absence, has been confined by inflammation of the lungs to his apartments at the Gramercy Park Hotel. The gallant General is happily now in a fair way towards a complete recovery.

The republicans in Boston are rapidly pushing preparations to celebrate the expected victories to-morrow. "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched," especially when the breed of "Botherem Postrems" are already cackling.

To-morrow (October 9) is the anniversary of the great fire in Chicago. The poor and the suffering, whose wants were relieved by the generous contributions of the benevolent in other cities, should commemorate the day and its sad remembrances in some suitable manner.

Saloon keepers in Maine have been exorcised by some poor fellow who forbid them selling him liquor under penalty of the law. It was probably a matter of scores to issue his warning, but the broken ram had no reason to issue his warning—the saloon man would trust him no longer.

Colonel William Gowans, of Boston, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Colonel will be remembered as the engineer who raised the Russian fleet that had been sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, when many failures to effect that result had been made by the best engineers in the service of the Czar.

Benjamin D. Emerson, well known to the pupils of our schools as one of the compilers of "Emerson's Arithmetic," died at his residence in Jamaica Plain, Mass., last week. He left an estate valued at a quarter of a million, the bulk of which he bequeathed to educational purposes. Dartmouth College gets \$100,000.

William J. McAlpine, of Pittsfield, Mass., is registered at the Hetman House. This gentleman was employed about a year ago by the Austrian government to effect the improvement of the navigation of the "Blue Danube." He returned to his home several months ago without having thoroughly completed his task, but is soon to go back.

AMUSEMENTS.

Faustine Lucca—Her Last Impersonation of Selika.

The little Diva appeared again last evening at the Indian Princess, a character which has become so strongly identified with her. For intensity of passion, sustained power and most trying scenes this role is one that many a prima donna of renown would hesitate before adding it to her repertoire. The sole feature of attraction in the opera for the public is the role of Selika, which is a well-drawn specimen of dramatic portraiture. Five long, weary acts, with a large proportion of the music in a labored, un-Meyerbeerian style, with themes of the most fragmentary description, taken up and either abandoned for others suddenly or diverted from their key in an abrupt and capricious manner, can hardly be compensated for by the glitter of a procession, the grotesque spectacle of a Portuguese vessel, or even the shade of the deadly poplar tree. As an instance of the fragmentary character of some of the musical subjects we may cite portions of the second, third and fourth acts, where at times the natural flow of a theme is rudely diverted to another direction. Marks of severe labor are perceptible in many places, and hence the unpopularity of "L'Africaine" as a work.

But the genius of Faustine Lucca is sufficient to light up heavier subjects than those of "L'Africaine." The gentle tenderness with which she forms the slumber song, "In Gromba a Mo," becomes electrified with a tropic passion as she sings the fourth act, and ecstatic beneath the Manzanilla tree Lucca's conception of the role is so thorough and natural that the musical phrases fall from her lips with a clearness and intelligibility that no other singer could give. Her style, like that with which Selika's music is so thickly interspersed, would prove very dull and heavy in other hands than those of Lucca, but her exquisite phrasing, the dramatic sweep of her voice, the broad tones quivering with the magnetism of passion, lend an interest to everything she sings. The last scene, as interpreted by her, with a niche among those wonders of the past—the Norma of Grisi, the Desdemona of Malibran and the Lucia of Lind. The grand duo of the fourth act when she and her partner sing an *Opera* without a grand duo is a terrible strain on the little Diva, considering that she had actually to sing the laborious *Opera* and *Opera* was in a lamentable condition through meteorological influences, half his music being cut out and the other half being indifferently sung.

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Stolway Hall.

The interest felt in the great Russian pianist, whose playing has been a revelation to the professional and dilettanti musicians of our city, seems to us no way to grow stale with enjoyment. In spite of the rivalry of Lucca at the Academy, Stolway Hall was well filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience, and this fact alone gives proof of the great conquest which Rubinstein has made of the public taste. The general applause that has been showered on the gifted and unassuming Tartar, another musician of equal ability has been passed over with scant notice. The cause of this is that while Wieniawski is only a great artist, Rubinstein is to our minds something of a prodigy. Most of us have heard great violinists, some of whom were equal, others superior to him, but none who have come to us with the force and novelty of a revelation. No one can call to mind any man who ever played better than at least before a New York audience, and this fact makes him a pet and a lion with the musical people. Last night he played Mozart's concerto in D minor, introducing his own cadenzas. The wonderful force with which he produced the crescendo passages quite electrified the audience, while in the *Andante* he was a delicate and delicate expression which contrasted strangely with the unclouded figure who reigned over his instrument with something of tyrannical sway. Wieniawski played an *Andante* with concerto vigor by Rubinstein. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the people during the performance of these artists, and their respective merits were fully appreciated. The marks of appreciation that were well deserved. Mlle. Leibhart sang Handel's aria, "Sweet Bird," from "L'Alceste," and sang in the duet "Ich bin ein Fischer" from the *Maids of the Sea*. The *Maids of the Sea* concert will be given on next Saturday, previous to the departure of the company for Boston.

The Mario-Patti Concerts.

The Strakosch Company have returned from Boston, where they were warmly received and made quite a sensation, both Mlle. Patti and Señora Carreño being great favorites in the Hub. The Bostonians were astonished and delighted to see that the child pianist, who had made quite a reputation in their city, had grown to be a beautiful and accomplished woman, as well as an artist of rare talent. The Strakosch Company will only give one concert in New York, as their engagements in Philadelphia compel them to leave at once. The concert programme will be varied and attractive. Mlle. Patti will sing "Bolero," from "Les Vepres Siciliennes;" Sokera's "Ave Maria," from the *Maids of the Sea*; and Signor Mario the romanza from Donizetti's "Il Furioso" and the duo "Mira la Bianca Luna" with Miss Cary, and in the "Martha" quartet, Mlle. Patti, Señora Carreño, Signor Mario, and Signor Gottschalk, and duo "Tell" with M. Sauret. Miss Cary will sing aria "Nobil Signor," from "The Argonauts," duo with Signor Mario, and in the "Martha" quartet, M. Sauret will play fantasia "Faust," Wieniawski's fantasia "Othello Ernst," and duo "Tell," with Miss Carreño. Signor Honcut will sing aria "Don Bartolo" from "Il Barbiere," and in the "Martha" quartet.

Bowery Theatre.

It is a notable fact that the patrons of the Bowery are fond of novelty. "Cagliostro" was the attraction last night; but somehow the "oway" were restless. It may have been the weather, but Mr. Franck's personation of a variety of roles had something to do with the uneasy motions at times displayed in the upper regions of the house. The piece, by the way, was produced by Gotthold a few years ago, at the Winter Garden, and was favorably received. Time, however, works wonders, and if we were to judge of last night's performance from the reports of the *Standard*, largely to the general hilarity that prevailed—the inference is not encouraging. Criticism is out of the question. To the credit of the management it is said that "The Scarlet Demon" was the piece of Cagliostro, was admirably mounted and that the company was exceptionally effective in its support; but, when one has first class artists, one can obtain the leading parts—four of them by the way—got things too much mixed, entirely, owing to the coöperation of the crowd of the *Standard* and the vocal organs. There was any amount of thrilling scenes and really excellent tableaux, and at times the assemblage burst forth with determined tokens of applause. The *Standard* was very loud, but the audience from some cause failed to appreciate his efforts.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

A NECESSARY STORY AND OPERATIC PARALLEL—"Who Killed Cock Robin? I says the Sparrow," &c., &c. Who is killing the American prima donna? I say the Arching Bohemians, &c., &c. John Jack and Miss Annie Firmin are in Louisville this week.

Mlle. Moriacki is doing well with the "French Spy," at Pica's, Cincinnati.

Miss Clara Morris has taken the Philadelphia by storm as Anne Sylvester in "Man and Wife," at the Chestnut.

Mr. W. J. Florence has received a number of new plays from Europe, which he will shortly present to the American public.

Mr. Augustin Daly will be the director of the *Standard* in the *Standard* at the Academy of Music on the 24th inst. for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Theodore Thomas announces a series of symphony concerts to be given at the Academy of Music on the following dates:—November 9, December 23, January 11, February 1, March 22 and April 24.

Signor Brignoli, the favorite *tenor di grazia* of America, is engaged for the season at La Scala, Milan, where some of his first class artists can obtain a hearing. The justly earned reputation of this great singer is second to none on the operatic boards.